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SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

VOL. V. PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917. No. 17

Measures Taken for Protection in Case of Possible Trouble

At a meeting in the local opera house last night, presided over by A. Sydenham, citizens of Patagonia took steps for the formation of a home guard, and appointed a committee on public safety composed of Messrs. Henderson, Ferguson and Sydenham. A list of all arms and ammunition in this district is being obtained in order that the committee may understand what is needed, if anything, for further protection. At the meeting informal talks were made by many, and it was the sense of the meeting that a nightwatchman, to be paid by the citizens, would be the best preliminarp step to guard against any possible danger. Liberal donations were made for this purpose.

With soldiers at Nogales and Lochiel, the two ports of entry in this county, and the entire border strongly patrolled by the government, Patagonia at the present time is about the safest place in the United States. One of the chief dangers is the circulation of alarmist rumors by irresponsible persons. It will be remembered, a few years ago, when the Mexican trouble was in a bad way, a home guard was formed in Patagonia. Some one came to town one day from one of the nearby camps and circulated a false story about depredations having been committed. At once an armed guard was sent out, and probably the only reason some innocent person was not killed was because the body of armed men failed to see anyone. Recently another very sensational story was circulated up in the Salt river valley, and which even reached to this end of the state, about a body of 15 or 20 armed Mexicans starting out from Gila Bend, murdering and plundering, on their way to join other bandits across the line in Mexico. This story was finally traced down and the real facts in the case published. Here it is:

"Ten Mexicans Scare Rancher, Who Scares All Southern Arizona.—Phoenix, Ariz., April 10.—Ten Mexicans, walking from Gila Bend to Buckeye in search of employment, so badly scared Joseph Edmonds, manager of the Carrothers' ranch, near Gila Bend, this afternoon, that Edmonds and his wife, after deserting the ranch and hiding for two hours iu the brush along the river bank, walked into Gila Bend and threw central Arizona into a state of feverish excitement when they related a story of an attempted raid by 'a band of armed Villista soldiers.' Posses were sent out from Phoenix, Buckeye, Arlington, and Gila Bend, but not until tonignt, when the Phoenix posse found ten Mexicans encamped on the Gila river, was any clew found. The Mexicans admitted they had visited the Carrothers ranch in search of employment. They were unarmed, were barefooted, and appeared harmless."

HEREANDTHERE

In the contest over the governorship, the latest action of the court is to throw out the ballots of Snowflake precinct. This may seat Hunt, as Campbell had a majority of 116 in this precinct. Another precinct, Douglas No. 1, in which Hunt had a majority of 163, was thrown out some days ago.

Sherman Rinehart, the Duquesne cattleman, was in town Saturday. He reports cattle in his section doing as well as could be expected, considering the lateness of the spring. General feeding is being resorted to by cattlemen, and some losses, mostly old stuff, are being sustained.

The secretary of the Arizona State Fair at Phoenix has sent J. C. Mackay, the well known Canille farmer, a blue ribbon for the best exhibit of onions at the last State fair. In sending Mr. Mackay the award, the secretary also enclosed a very complimentary letter in which he stated that the onions were the best he had ever seen.

A temporary shortage of hay is being experienced in Patagonia this week, and is causing some inconvenience to teamsters hauling ore to this station from nearby camps. The shortage is expected to be relieved within a few days by the arrival of another shipment. Barley hay is now selling in this community at near $30 a ton.

D. L. MacBeath of the highway department of the national forest service arrived in Patagonia this week, to survey and construct a road in the Coronado National forest, which will connect Canille with Fort Huachuca. The forest service will complete the road to the line of the Fort Huachuca military reservation and the war department will construct the remainder. The new road will have considerable military value in shortening the route to points west from the reservation. After completing this work Engineer MacBeath will proceed to the Tonto National forest. He is pleasantly remembered by Patagonians, having formerly been stationed by the forest department at Rosemount in the Santa Ritas, and made many friends during his residence in this community.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. A. S. Henderson has returned from Tucson, where she had been for treatment for ear trouble.

County Attorney Chas. Hardy and Sheriff Earhart were up from the county seat last Saturday on official business.

Mrs. Geo. Hand and children are in Bisbee this week, being called there by the serious illness of Mrs. Hand's mother.

A corn doctor was in town a few days this week, and enjoyed quite a good practice from many people suffering from sore feet.

"The Melody of Love," in three reels, "Brother Jim," and "Kill the Umpire" is the good program for Sunday evenin's moving picture show.

S. J. Johnson's road crew, working under instructions from County Engineer Larimore, is camped just below town, and work of improving the roads into Patagonia is going ahead.

Mrs. C. F. Young was in from the San Rafael valley Wednesday, en route to Nogales, where Mr. Young is still confined in a hospital. He is reported to be doing very good.

Mrs. Roy T. Stump and children are visiting in Patagonia at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stone, from the Three R mine, where Mr. Stump is employed.

Messrs. Riggs and Richardson have a crew of men and a team at work this week thoroughly cleaning up their property in and around Duquesne avenue. A great improvement is being made.

The Woman's Club of Patagonia is endeavoring to enlist all the people of this community in the Red Cross movement. Membership costs only $1, and everyone is expected to enlist in this very charitable and patriotic cause. Mrs. E. H. Evans of the Woman's club will receive contributions.

"San Simon Jack" Laseter is this week moving his goods and chattels to the homestead he recently took up near A. S. Henderson's ranch, northeast of town. It may require several days more to complete the moving, for during the many years "San Simon Jack" has been engaged in mining and cowpunching he has amassed a lot of effects. He intends to commence improving his homestead at once.

Col. Allen T. Bird of the Nogales Oasis was in the Patagonia country Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Valenzuela are living in Patagonia again, having recently removed to town from Harshaw, where Mr. Valenzuela has been employed as blacksmith at the mines.

Guy S. Bryant, one of the live wires of Sonoita, was in town Tuesday. He is quite extensively engaged in the poultry business, and finds a ready market at Patagonia for all his product.

Sheldon Ijaams has moved his family to Patagonia from Parker Canyon, where he has a homestead. He will be associated with Ralph McIntyre in the new ice cream parlor to be opened here shortly.

Rev. J. S. Gashwiler of Sonoita will preach at the Patagonia school house next Sunday morning and evening, in the place of R. P. Pope, who is in Tempe, attending the Baptist State convention.

Irwin Kinsley, young son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinsley of the San Rafael, who was recently operated on at Nogales, returned home this week, accompanied by Mrs. Kinsley. The operation, for a minor complaint, was very successful.

"Patsy" Patterson and wife are in town again, after a several months' stay in the hills, during which time he was employed at the Three R mine. He has rented C. B. Wilson's garage and intends to resume automobile work, in which he has had lots of experience.

Ben Powell is having his tanks and pipes fitted up this week and getting his pump in order, preparatory to summer irrigation on his garden. He also supplies water piped to some of his neighbors. Mr. Powell is of the opinion that the late frosts this week, being of a moist nature, did very little if any damage to fruit.

C. R. Holcomb, a Patagonia freighter and contractor, has secured a good contract to build the road for the forest department, connecting Canille with Fort Huachuca. The forest department is very particular about their roads and employs only the very best men and teams on the work, therefore it is quite a compliment to Mr. Holcomb's ability that he was selected. In addition to himself, twelve head of his good work stock has been hired on the work, which will be paid for liberally by the department. Mr. Holcomb has had a lot of experience in road building, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Tom Lee [formerly Thos. Shultz] was a business visitor to Nogales Wednesday. Tom changed his name to the more American-sounding cognomen as soon as the U. S. Congress declared a state of war existed between this country and Germany. He comes from a good old Southern family, and while a rose under any other name may smell just as sweet, anyhow Tom Lee sounds better.

CONCENTRATES

Harry Barnett is still out at the Happy Jack, pushing work on that property. It is reported in town that the tunnel at the Happy Jack is expected to cut the Clipper vein within another 40 feet

Johnny McDonald and young Ramsdell, son of W. R. Ramsdell, were in town Wednesday from the Pinal mine, where extensive work is going on under Mr. Ramsdell's supervision. Good ore is being brought to this station for shipment to the smelter.

Jerry Sheehy is doing work on his claims in Red Rock. Recently a good strike of high grade copper ore, with lead and silver values, was made. No arrangements will be made to dispose of the ore until an examination is made of its tellurium, which element is a large part of the mineral.

The big oil flotation concentrator at the Three R is reported to be working nicely, the machinery becoming adjusted after the first few days of run. The saving in values is also said to be quite satisfactory. The mill was down a few days this week, owing to a shutdown at the power house in Nogales for repairs.

Many Duquesne freight teams are again coming toward Patagonia with zinc and copper ore. Some of this ore had been shipped from the little station on the Mexican side, below the Duquesne property, but now it is understood most of it will come this way, arrangements having been made with the smelter at Clifton to treat the copper ore, while the zinc is shipped to Colorado.

The Boston News Bureau says that the Jackling-Hayden copper companies are meeting with unexpected favorable results in the use of more than 1 per cent of oil in their concentration processes. It will be recalled that under the Supreme court decision the use of any fraction less than 1 per cent of oil in the flotation was declared an infringement of the patent of the Minerals Separation Co. Officials of these companies declare that far from being a hardship, the Supreme court decision has proved to them a blessing in disguise.

MINING LOCATIONS for sale at The Patagonian office.

Tax Commissioners Have Hearing on the Old Baca Float Case

Members of the State Tax Commission, including Chairman C. M. Zander, Commissioners Rudolph Kuchler and Charles R. Howe of Phoenix, accompanied by County Assessor Vic Wager of Nogales, were in Patagonia Sunday, returning from Alto, where they had been going over the eastern boundaries of the Baca Float. The tax question of this big grant was taken up by the tax commissioners in Nogales this week. Only recently the United States Supreme court decided ownership in the float, ruling adversely to the settlers, who have lived on the land in some cases as long as 40 or 50 years, and many of whom have homestead patents from the government. By the court's decision, these titles are made null and void, and so far no redress has been offered the settlers. Ejectment proceedings have been started, and there seems no alternative for the settlers but to vacate the land and homes they have been in the possession of for more than a generation.

The assessed value of the float is $1,000,000 and the taxes amount to $165,000. Baca heirs and a number of lawyers who now own the land, the case having passed through many years of litigation, were opposed to payment of taxes on the property for the years 1915 and 1916. At the tax commission hearing, several witnesses were examined as to the probable value of the land. A decision from the commission is expected within a few days.

Mrs. J. H. Howard came over from Ray this week to join her husband, who has recently opened a new cash store in Patagonia.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Miners Ranchers
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
International Drug Co.
H. L. SCHERB, Prop.
NOGALES, ARIZ.
WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER $2

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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,
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ASSETS OVER $2,000,000.00

EXPERT BLACKSMITHING
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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

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J. W. MILLER, Manager.
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Now Open for Business
Automobiles for hire. Accessories and Supplies. Repair work of all kinds. Bring that broken machine to us for repair. We employ the most skilled mechanics in the country.
PRICES REASONABLE.

THE PITH OF THE PROBLEM
Most men from time to time need more money than they have cash. A man who opens a Bank Account here and becomes acquainted with us—and with whom and whose habitswebecome shrdlua shrd with whom and whose habits we become acquainted —when he is confronted with a problem of this character is most cordially invited to call upon us. We have accommodated many worthy customers in the past. We hope we may be called upon by the same class of customers many times in the future.
The solution of the financial problems of a good customer we consider as an essential part of our service.
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Nogales, Arizona.

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Our drug store is as near as your mail box. Mail Orders—Prompt—try us
OWL DRUG STORE
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Everything for the Home and Camp
WHY shop at several stores when you can get a complete outfit, whether it be for the home, mine or camp, right under our one big roof? We are headquarters in this district for every necessity of the miner, rancher or mechanic. We can feed you and your livestock or clothe you and furnish the tools or machinery for whatever occupation you may follow.
OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS INCLUDES CLOTHING and SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN
Special Outfits for Cowboys and Miners
And there are a host of things to interest the ladies
REAL NAVAJO BLANKETS
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We carry a large stock of Locks, Hinges, Butts, Nails, Roofing, Padlocks, etc.
Mail Orders a Specialty
ROY & TITCOMB, Inc.
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CONGRESS DECLARES STATE OF WAR BETWEEN U. S. AND GERMANY

Adopts Joint Resolution That Places This Country in the Ranks of the Belligerents—Six Senators Vote Against Measure After Hot Debate—Great Majority in the House Favors the Action.

Text of the joint resolution adopted by congress, declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany:

"Whereas, The imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the president be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial German government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the congress of the United States."

Washington, April 6.—The United States is now formally enlisted among the belligerents in the great war, for congress has adopted the resolution declaring a state of war between this country and Germany, brought on by the imperial government's repeated hostile acts.

The senate was the first to act on the war resolution and adopted it by a vote of 82 to 6. The six senators who voted against the resolution for war were:

ASLE J. GRONNA, Republican, North Dakota.

HARRY LANE, Democrat, Oregon.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Republican, Wisconsin.

G. W. NORRIS, Republican, Nebraska.

WILLIAM J. STONE, Democrat, Missouri.

J. K. VARDAMAN, Democrat, Mississippi.

There were eight senators absent or paired. They were: Bankhead, Goff, Gore, Hollis, Newlands, Smith of Maryland, Thomas, and Tillman. Of those absent it was announced that all except Senator Gore of Oklahoma against the resolution were members would have voted for the resolution if present.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however.

Thirteen Hour Debate.

Thirteen hours of heated debate preceded the vote. Party lines disappeared in this discussion and Republicans joined with Democrats in sounding the call to the nation to support the president unitedly.

The little group opposed to the resolution drew fire from every side. Senator La Follette, defending Germany and heaping blame upon England, was informed by Senator Williams that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor, would have made the same speech in the reichstag had he been imbued with sufficient effrontery.

Senator Norris, charging that the United States is going to war at the behest of the munition barons of Wall street, drew from Senator Reed the retort that such an accusation is "almost treason."

The assertion that the nation was going to war on the demand of gold, he said, was "an indictment of the president of the United States, an indictment of congress, of the American people, and of the truth."

"The president is not calling America to arms for the sake of a few paltry dollars," Senator Reed continued, "but for the life, honor, and integrity of this country."

Introduced by Hitchcock.

In introducing the resolution into the senate, Senator Hitchcock made a brief statement in which he said that the present time was one "for action, not discussion."

"The time for discussion has passed," he said. "The president has stated clearly, effectively, more conclusively the reasons which make this grave step necessary. The resolution provides for war against the imperial German government. It places responsibility for the war squarely upon the shoulders of the German government, charged with repeated acts of war against the United States.

"We want no more territory. We will demand no indemnity. We have no grudge to settle, nor racial antipathy. We will spend our treasure and our blood and sacrifice our lives without the thought of gain. We are going to war to vindicate our honor and independence as a great nation and in defense of humanity.

"Such quarrel as we have with Germany is not of our choosing. It was forced upon us and we did much to avoid it. For nearly three years the president, congress, and the American people have hoped to avoid it. But one desperate act by the imperial German government has followed another."

German Pledges Broken.

Senator Hitchcock was followed by Senator Swanson of Virginia, who said the German government "has repeatedly and grossly violated its treaty obligations to us, and wantonly broken solemn assurances."

"The issue is not peace or war," Senator Swanson continued. "War has already been declared upon us. The issue is whether we shall accept war or abject and cowardly submission."

Reciting the sinking of American ships, German plots, and outrages in this country, Senator Swanson said the Zimmermann plot to incite Mexico against this country "reaches the lowest depths of national turpitude."

Many other senators took part in the debate, Gronna, Stone, Vardaman, Norris and LaFollette, all opposing the resolution.

Senator Smoot made the last speech—a short prayer that God would "hasten the day when liberty will be enjoyed by all the peoples of the earth."

The roll call was taken while the senators and spectators sat solemn. A few cheers greeted the result and then all filed quietly out of the chamber.

House Vote, 373 to 50.

The house, after a debate lasting about seventeen hours, adopted the joint resolution by a vote of 373 to 50. Nearly a hundred representatives made speeches.

In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility for the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports it to the house, with the recommendation that it be passed.

"The conduct of the imperial German government toward this government, its citizens and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

"In addition to this the German government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country, and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gage of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Flood Opens the Debate.

Under the unanimous consent rule by which the resolution was considered Representative Flood could move the previous question at any time after one hour and, if sustained, bring the measure to a vote. He was disposed, however, to give members every opportunity to speak throughout the day. The debate began without any limitation.

"War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war.

"We should take our stand by the side of the allied nations who have been fighting humanity's battles for two and one-half years, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory shall crown their efforts and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern dynasty."

WAR PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT; ALIENS ARE WARNED

Subjects of Kaiser Ordered to Keep the Peace.

CITIZENS OF U. S. ASKED TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

Wilson Calls for Volunteers for Both the Navy and Army—May Resort to Selective Draft Later—Enemy Foreigners Barred From Government Property.

Washington, April 7.—The state of war proclamation which President Wilson signed on Friday follows:

"Whereas, the congress of the United States, in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them, have resolved by joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives bearing date this day, 'that a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government, which has been thrust upon the United States,' is hereby formally declared:

"Whereas, it is provided by section 4067 of the revised statutes as follows:

"'Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempts or threatened against the territory of the United States by any foreign nation or government and the president makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of a hostile nation or government being male of the age of fourteen years and upward who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies.'

Authority Given President.

"The president is authorized in any such event by his proclamation thereof or other public acts to direct the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subjected.

"Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies:

Proclaims a State of War.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the imperial German government, and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war, and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace.

Duties of American Citizens.

"And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the revised statutes, I do hereby furher proclaim and direct that the conduct to be observed on the part of the United States toward all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of Germany, being male, of the age of fourteen years and upward, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the revised statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

Position of Aliens.

"All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace toward the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety and from violating the laws of the United States and of the states and territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the president, and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and lawabiding persons, except to far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States, and toward such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

Penalties for Disobedience.

"And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law shall be liable to restraint or to give security or to remove, depart from the United States.

"And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

"1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons or implements of war or component parts thereof, ammunition, maxim or other silencer, arms or explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives.

"2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate, any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling devices, or any form of cipher code or any paper, document or book, written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

"3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States.

Must Not Approach Forts.

"4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any federal or state fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war, or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

"5. An alien enemy shall not write, print or publish any attack or threat against the government or congress of the United States or either branch therof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the persons or property of any person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States, or of the states or territories, or the District of Columbia or of the municipal governments therein.

Residences Restricted.

"6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile acts against the United States or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies.

"7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in or enter any locality which the president may from time to time designate by an executive order as a prohibitive area.

"8. An alien enemy whom the president shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any locality designated by the president by executive order and shall not remove therefrom without permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the president.

"9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the president shall prescribe or except under order of a court, judge or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the revised statutes.

"10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States except under such restrictions and at such places as the president may prescribe.

May Compel Registration.

"11. If necessary to prevent violation of the regulations all alien enemies will be obliged to register.

"12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or who attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable grounds to believe that he is about to violate, any regulation to be promulgated by the president or any criminal law of the United States or of the states or territories thereof will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal or his deputy or such other officers as the president shall designate, and confinement in such penitentiary, prison jail, military camp or other place of detention as may be directed by the president.

"This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States."

Call for Volunteers.

The president also issued a call for volunteers to bring the army and navy up to war strength, and gave his indorsement to the general staff army bill designated to obtain men by selective conscription.

"The necessary men," said the president in a statement, "will be secured for the regular army and the National Guard by volunteering, as at present until, in the judgment of the president, a resort to selective draft is advisable.

"The principles embodied in the legislation presented by the war department to the military committee of the senate and house have my entire approval, and its specific recommendations embody the best judgment of the officers of the war department."

Villa to Be "Neutral."

El Paso, Tex., April 6.—Villa will be an "incorruptible neutral" in the event of war between the United States and Germany, it was announced by leaders of the Villa junta here, after the arrival of a courier with this message direct from Villa's camp in Mexico. Villa wants Mexico to avoid any entangling alliances. He is expected to make a statement defining his attitude, which will be sent out by messenger as soon as news of war reaches Villa's camp.

Edison Toils on War Devices.

Washington, April 6.—Somewhere on the seaboard, guarded from prying eyes, Thomas A. Edison and a little group of super-inventors are working hard—plotting Germany's downfall.

Just what the brain children are—just how far they will upset all past methods of warfare—and just how far the German government will come to fear this little group of workers, is yet to be revealed. Other than a small inner circle of governmental experts their activities are known to no one.

SHOULD SUPPORT RED CROSS

President Wilson Recognizes Society as Official Volunteer Aid Organization of the Country.

Washington, April 7.—"Relief work which is undoubtedly ahead of us" was referred to by President Wilson in a letter sent to the Washington branch of the American Red Cross, saying that as the official volunteer aid organization of the country the society should receive the generous support of the American people. The letter was read at a meeting to raise funds for the local organization.

"In order that the relief work which is undoubtedly ahead of us should be made thoroughly efficient," the president wrote, "it is most desirable that it should be concentrated under one organization. The American Red Cross comes under the protection of the treaty of Geneva and has received due recognition from all foreign governments. Its status is thus definitely determined and assured."

SEIZE INTERNED GERMAN VESSELS

Authorities Take Over Ships That Have Long Been Held in American Ports.

TOTAL VALUE IS ENORMOUS

Some of the Finest Ships Afloat Are Among Those Taken—Ellis Island Receives Officers and Crews of Those in New York Waters.

New York, April 6.—Germany's $51,300,000 mercantile fleet, which had been interned here since the outbreak of the war, was seized by the United States only a few hours after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war. There were 27 passenger liners, freighters and sailing ships in the fleet, among them the Vaterland, one of the largest and finest passenger liners in the world.

The German officers and crews, numbering more than 3,000 men, were taken to Ellis Island for internment.

It was learned that the machinery on some of the ships was smashed. United States naval men will make a thorough examination of the vessels to determine the exact extent of the damage.

The ships seized in this port aggregated 304,000 tons. Eleven of them displaced more than 10,000 tons. The mighty Vaterland is a leviathan of 51,284 tons and cost $7,500,000.

The German officers and sailors on the ships made no resistance when the United States officials went on board. Nor did they murmur when told to prepare to go to the immigration station at Ellis Island. A whole fleet of customs boats swarmed in the Hudson collecting the Germans.

Here is the official list of the seized ships in all ports as given out by the customs officials:

	Tonnage.	Value.
NEW YORK.		
Pr. Grant	18,072	$1,244,480
Pr. Lincoln	18,168	1,246,840
Vaterland	54,283	8,000,000
Nassovia	3,962	99,000
Armenia	5,464	135,400
Bohemia	8,416	209,529
Pisa	4,967	125,920
Pennsylvania	13,333	641,060
Harburg	4,472	117,480
Magdeburg	4,497	.....
Adamsturm	5,000	126,360
Matador (bark)	1,468	.....
Geo. Washington	25,570	5,500,000
Kaiser Wilhelm II	19,361	4,000,000
Fried. der Grosse	10,771	900,000
Prinzess Irene	10,893	1,250,000
Grosser Kurfuerst	13,102	1,500,000
Barbarossa	10,983	1,250,000
Hamburg	10,531	556,800
Koenig Wilhelm II	9,410	230,500
Allemania	4,630	99,000
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	4,650	316,340
Prinz Joachim	4,760	319,240
Portonia	2,778	69,700
Maia	2,555	65,400
Clara Mennig	1,685	40,200
Indra (ship)	2,746	.....
BOSTON.		
Amerika	22,622	1,545,000
Cincinnati	16,530	1,180,000
Koeln	7,409	280,400
Kronprinz'n Cecilie	19,503	3,000,000
Ockenfels	5,621	141,720
Wittekind	5,640	141,280
PUGET SOUND.		
Arnoldus Vinnen	1,800	.....
Dalbek (bark)	2,723	.....
Kurt (bark)	3,109	.....
Saxonia	4,424	11,280
Steinbek	2,164	.....
BALTIMORE.		
Bulgaria	11,440	388,728
Neckar	9,835	245,000
Rhein	10,060	355,920
PHILADELPHIA.		
Prinz Oskar	6,026	351,080
Rhaetia	6,600	165,640
NEW ORLEANS, LA.		
Andromeda	2,554	.....
Breslau	7,524	.....
Georgia	3,143	84,888
Teresa	3,769	95,240
NEWPORT NEWS.		
Arcadia	5,545	126,480
Budapest	3,651	92,840
Kronprinz Wilhelm	14,908	.....
Prinz Eitel Frederich	4,650	218,840
CHARLESTON, S. C.		
Libenfels	4,525	.....
WILMINGTON, N. C.		
Kiel	4,494	.....
Nicaria	3,794	.....
SAVANNAH.		
Hohenfelde	2,974	65,480
NEW LONDON, CONN.		
Willehad	4,761	120,480
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.		
Freda Leonhardt	2,789	.....
PENSACOLA, FLA.		
Rudolph Blumberg	1,769	.....
Vogesen	3,716	.....
GALVESTON, TEX.		
Morawitz	4,795	148,000
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		
Ottawa (bark)	2,742	.....
Serapis	4,756	122,720
MANILA.		
Andalusia	5,433	.....
Bochum	6,161	.....
Camilla Rickmers	6,130	.....
Coblenz	3,120	.....
Clara Jebsen	1,795	.....
Carl Diedrichsen	1,243	.....
Elmshorn	4,594	.....
Elsass	6,591	.....
Esslingen	4,902	.....
Mark	6,579	.....
Raja	5,062	.....
Sachsen	8,607	.....
Sambia	4,765	.....
Suevia	3,759	.....
Tuebingen	.....	.....
HONOLULU.		
Gouverneur Jaeschke	1,739	41,800
Holsatia	5,649	141,320
Loogmoon	1,971	49,800
Leckhun	1,657	40,800
Pommern	6,557	163,440
Prinz Waldemar	3,227	69,480
Setos	4,736	123,360
Staatssekretaer Kra	2,000	41,000
SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.		
Farn	4,139	.....
Odenwald	3,537	.....
Praesident	2,000	.....

Hawaiian Officer Ousted.

Honolulu, T. H.—The resignation of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Ziegler of the Hawaiian National Guard has been tendered. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong, United States army, demanded the resignation because the colonel presided February 7 at a meeting here of the German-American alliance at which a resolution was adopted demanding that the question of war with Germany should be submitted to popular vote, and at which speeches which General Strong reegarded as disloyal, passed unrebuked by Colonel Ziegler.

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as selfe 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 and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

TO KILL RATS AND MICE
always use
Stearns' Electric Paste
Full directions in 15 languages
Sold everywhere—25c and $1.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT BUYS IT

No News a Nuisance.

"No news is good news."

"My wife says that doesn't apply to society news."

INDIGESTION, GAS OR SICK STOMACH

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin ends all Stomach misery in five minutes.

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, jot this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or bad stomach. Adv.

Not With His Money.

"What are these eminent financiers doing?"

"They are planning to mobilize the nation's dollars."

"They are, eh? Well, I've got $18.50 in the bank. I'll just draw it out and show those fellows a thing or two."

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible — they not only give relief — they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

DYERS
BEST BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CATTLE HOGS AND SHEEP STOCK YARDS-OMAHA
DROS & CO

PIGEONS FOR SALE

Homer and Carneaux Pigeons; mated pairs; also youngsters, 6 weeks old. Write for prices. Address MOORE'S PIGEON LOFTS, 3000 South Pearl Street, Englewood, Colorado

INVENTIONS DEVELOPED OR MANUFACTURED. Guarantee good work, reliability, squareness. Bank references. SPECIALTIES CO., 244 S. Broadway, Denver, Colo.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

FARM LABOR IN DEMAND IN WESTERN CANADA

Extraordinary Inducements Being Offered.

Previous articles have dealt with the necessity of producing extra quantities of foods to feed the world during this stress of high consumption and paucity of production. Instead of the condition improving it is growing worse, and unless drastic and immediate action is taken, prices will continue to climb high. It is hoped by the Canadian government that by offering extra inducements to secure a homestead of 160 acres of excellent land in the homesteading areas of Western Canada, with the combined effort of the farmer in extraordinary preparation of tillage and bigger wages than ever, that Western Canada, with the assistance of a Divine Providence, may produce a greater number of million acres of wheat than ever in the past. The farm laborer can now secure a homestead on easier conditions than ever before. All the time that he works for a Western Canadian farmer during 1917, after he makes his entry or filing will count as residence on his homestead for that year, leaving him but two additional years' residence, before getting title to a piece of land that should then be easily worth $1,600. The response to this offer has been wonderful, and hundreds have already taken advantage of it.

The climate of Western Canada is one that breeds energy, instils life and buoyancy, and with the soil that the country possesses, no greater asset could be desired. The country is past the pioneering stage; its ability to grow all the smaller grains better than any other portion of the continent has been proven so often that it seems a waste of time to speak of it. The high name that has been given the country in the splendid class of live stock that it raises, has placed it in the high column with the best states of the Union. And then social conditions, something that every housewife asks about, are as nearly perfect as could be wished for. Thousands of miles of telephone line connect the remotest hamlet with the principal cities of the country and continent, miles of excellent graded roads, as well as the perfect natural roads of the prairie, make driving and hauling easy. Gridironed as these provinces are with railway lines bring the farm near to Atlantic or Pacific, or United States markets, rural mail delivery brings the settler still closer to the homes abroad. Rural and consolidated schools everywhere are easy adjuncts to the colleges and universities, which are said to be among the best on the continent.

Taxation is light, and only applied on the farm land, cattle, implements, etc., on the farm being exempt. Many farmers, having realized sufficient from one crop of wheat to pay for their entire farm holdings, have installed their own electric light and heating plants, have their automobiles and many luxuries they would not have possessed on their old home abroad. Life is comfortable and existence enjoyable in Western Canada. In no country is there a greater percentage of contented farmers, and in no part of the continent is farming easier or more profitable.

Land there will produce 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, while there are many cases where the yield was higher, as high as 70 bushels. What this means to the farm laborer does not fully appear on the surface. He will get good wages, he can secure a homestead worth at the end of three years about $1,600, while working for wages he can put in residence duties, and can also look around, and find a good location.

Besides the homesteading attraction of Western Canada, there remains the other fact that other lands can be purchased at from $15 to $30, while improved farms may be had at reasonable figures.

The desire to have a piece of land of one's own is a natural instinct in the heart of every properly developed man and woman. In earlier years, on account of the great areas of land available in the United States, no great difficulty was experienced by any ambitious settler of that country who wished to become his own landholder, but the rapid increase in population, combined with the corresponding rise in the price of land, has completely changed this condition. Land, which a generation ago might be had for the homesteading, now commands prices ranging to $100 an acre and over. At such prices it is quite hopeless for the tenant farmer or the farmer's son in moderate circumstances, or the city man with limited capital, to attempt to buy a farm of his own. To pay for it becomes a life-long task, and the probability is that he will never do more than meet the interest charges. If he is serious in his desire to secure a farm home, he must look to countries where there is still abundant fertile land available at moderate cost, and where these lands are to be purchased on terms which make it possible for the settler with small capital to become a farm owner as the result of a few years' labor. He will also want land in a country where the practices of the people are similar to those to which he has been accustomed; a country with the same language, same religion, same general habits of living, with laws, currency, weights and measures, etc., based on the same principles as those with which he is familiar. He wants a country where he can buy land from $10.00 to $30.00 an acre, which will produce as big or bigger crops as those he has been accustomed to from lands at $100.00 an acre. He wants this land where social conditions will be attractive to himself and his family, and where he can look forward with confidence to being in a few years independent, and well started on the road to financial success.

All these conditions he will find in Western Canada, and nowhere else. The provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, commonly called "Western Canada," provide the one and only answer to the land-hungry. The land is here; it is the kind of land he wants; the conditions are as nearly ideal as is possible, and the prices and terms are such that the man of moderate capital has an opportunity not available to him elsewhere.—Advertisement.

There is more power in kindness than there is in dynamite, but it takes longer to develop it.

BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK "CASCARETS"

Gently cleanse your liver and sluggish bowels while you sleep.

Get a 10-cent box.

Sick headache, biliousness, dizziness, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath—always trace them to torpid liver; delayed, fermenting food in the bowels or sour, gassy stomach.

Poisonous matter clogged in the intestines, instead of being cast out of the system is re-absorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue it causes congestion and that dull, throbbing, sickening headache.

Cascarets immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will surely straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist means your head clear, stomach sweet and your liver and bowels regular for months. Adv.

It might be well to remember that the lenthening of the days doesn't prolong the reckoning of a thirty days' obligation.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why take ordinary cough remedies when **Boschee's German Syrup** has been used for fifty-one years in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries, for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung trouble. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, giving nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health, assisted by pure air and sunshine when possible. Trial size 25c, and 75c family size. Sold in all towns in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries.—Adv.

Concurrent Opinions.

"Isn't that girl a peach?"

"Indeed, she is; she is just sweet enough to eat."

FALLING HAIR MEANS DANDRUFF IS ACTIVE

Save Your Hair! Get a 25 Cent Bottle of Danderine Right Now—Also Stops Itching Scalp.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its luster, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, luster and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance; an incomparable gloss and softness, but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use, when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp. Adv

The Usual Way.

He—How did this fire go out?

She—I guess it went out by the fire escape.

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blue; have beautiful, clear white clothes. Adv.

The Soy Bean.

In 1915 the United States imported more than 3,837,000 pounds of soy beans, valued at approximately $87,000; nearly 6,000,000 pounds of cake, valued at $64,000; and over 19,000,000 pounds of oil valued at nearly $900,000.

Famous California Trees

ONE of the first impressions the visitor receives when he enters California is the wide variety of palms to be found everywhere. You see them in the gardens of rich and poor, along the city streets and country lanes, in park conservatories, in private homes, in the theaters, the hotel lobbies, the shop windows.

Your interest is aroused and then you begin asking questions. You soon get so that you can pick out the most popular varieties and then you learn their history and origin, for palms from every section of the world grow in California.

From a historical standpoint, the most unusual palm tree in the state stands at the foot of the Presidio Hill, in San Diego. It was planted by Father Junipero Serra, who brought European civilization into California in 1769, and it is said that the only time the seedling bore fruit was in 1869, probably in honor of its one-hundredth anniversary.

For years, a group of these tall palms stood on this spot, much scarred and neglected. In April, 1887, a fence was built to protect them from further desecration. Six years later, one of them was taken up and displayed in the glass horticultural building of the Chicago Columbian exposition. It did not live long, however, probably because it suffered from the long journey across the continent or missed the salt breeze it had enjoyed for a century and a quarter.

Old Landmark Preserved.

Several years ago, a severe windstorm badly damaged another of these veteran sentinels and it, too, succumbed, leaving but one of the group standing. This impressed the authorities with the necessity of protecting this old landmark and so it has been braced and taken care of, and as a result it bids fair to live for many years.

But this reminder of California's mission days is not by any means the oldest or tallest palm in California. In Riverside county is Palm Canyon, located in the dry, barren hills forming the eastern slope of Mt. San Jacinto. There may be found thousands of native fan palms, many of them over a hundred feet tall, that are estimated by scientists to have been standing when Columbus discovered America.

Dr. Wellwood Murray visited this unusual canyon about thirty years ago, and upon viewing these wonderful trees, was at once struck with the possibilities of using them for ornamental purposes. He gathered their seeds, shipped them to seedmen throughout the country, also to Europe, and today there are hundreds of thousands of these palms.

Visitors used to dig up the young palms and carry them away to adorn their gardens, but this was stopped about fifteen years ago, when this remarkable canyon and several minor palm groves immediately adjacent were set aside as a national reserve.

Visitors to Los Angeles marvel at the slender, towering palms that are to be found in private gardens. Some are still hale and hardy that were planted shortly after the founding of the pueblo in 1781. Many of them rise to a height of 100 feet and it is surprising how they weather the strong winter winds without being snapped in two or blown down, for their roots are neither deep nor wide-spreading. These palms belong to another species, native to Lower California, but those of lower growth and far greater girth are true Californians.

Pride of Los Angeles.

The two oldest trees in Los Angeles stood near the River station of the Southern Pacific and when the railroad company decided to use the land for building purposes, they allowed a wideawake real estate dealer to move the palms to a new subdivision near Santa Monica. The experiment was watched with great interest. Unfortunately, as they were being raised from the wagon on which they were being transported, the tackle parted and the veterans were broken.

The most notable and successful example of moving old palms, however, was accomplished by John McLaren, the famous landscape gardener, who has made Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco, one of the beauty spots of the world. His crowning achievement at the Panama-Pacific International exposition was the stately Avenue of Palms which he built by transplanting palms (soil, roots and all) from gardens in many near-by bay cities.

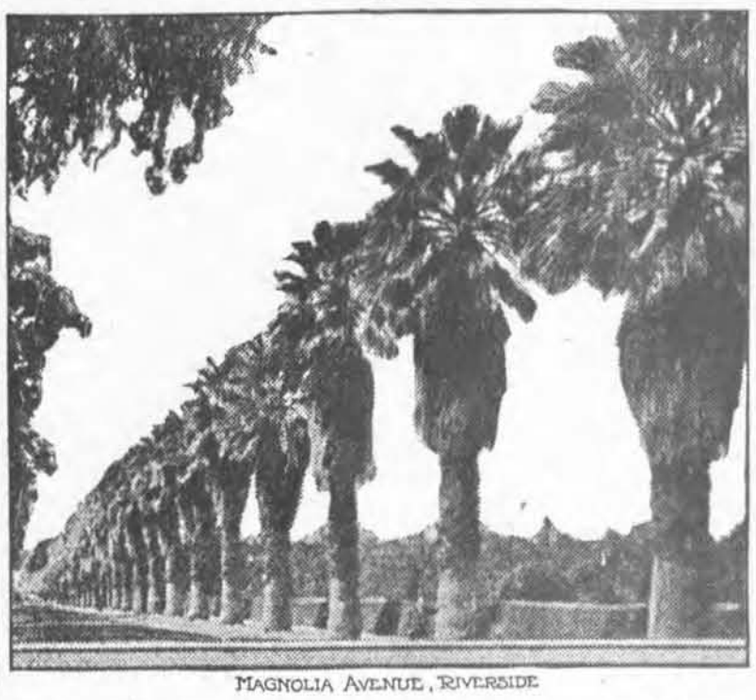
For half a mile, the avenue was bordered by a double row of California fan palms and Canary island date palms, ranging in height from 18 to 25 feet. They were festooned with vines, and blossoming nasturtiums and geraniums and ferns were planted in the interstices of the roughened trunks and looked as if they had been there always. Some of the palms were 15 years old, and since the close of the great fair they have again been transplanted to permanent locations along the roadways in the Presidio, Uncle Sam's great military reservation.

One of the most remarkable collections of outdoor palms in California is to be found in the Gillespie garden at Santa Barbara. Mr. Gillespie is an enthusiastic collector. He has searched the deserts of Africa, the mountains of Mexico and the islands of the sea to add new specimens to his collection.

Extensive Variety of Trees.

During a recent visit, I was told that more than 200 varieties have been planted in the extensive Persian garden. One of the most interesting trees to an enthusiast is a Guadalupe palm, a native of the island of Guadalupe, some 250 miles south of San Diego. In a sheltered corner, I saw a grand specimen of the Areca sapida from far-away New Zealand. Dwarfed Chamaerops humilis, from the Mediterranean region, contrasted strongly with the stately Chamaerops excelsa, from China. On the terraced hillside, I noted the Jubea spectabilis, or Wine Palm of Chile; the Erythea armata, commonly called the Blue Palm, a native of Lower California; the Sabal Palmetto, or Cabbage Palm of Florida; and even the Seaforthia, from Australia, one of the most elegant of the palm family.

But the most striking of all is the double row of feathery Cocos plumosa, natives of Southern Brazil, and the wide-spreading Phoenix canariensis that border the impressive roadway leading to Mr. Gillespie's Italian villa, which is surrounded by the most unusual water garden in California.



MAGNOLIA AVENUE, RIVERSIDE

Resemble Marching Regiment.

Thousands of these ornamental palms are used to advantage on the Hope ranch, on the outskirts of Santa Barbara. From an elevation we first beheld them in great numbers flanking the winding roadway in the valley below. They reminded me of a regiment of erect soldiers marching with precision, two abreast, carrying huge umbrellas over their heads to protect them from the intense heat. And as we watched them from a speeding automobile, there was the added optical illusion, owing to the angle from which we saw them and the regularity with which they had been planted in double rows, of the trees actually moving with long strides out of the valley and disappearing over the rolling hills.

The city of Fresno boasts a palm-lined avenue that is without doubt one of the finest in the state, not excepting the famous Magnolia avenue of Riverside. It was graded, planted and improved in 1892 by the late Theodore Kearny at his own expense and deeded to the county. Think of a smooth, dead-level road eleven miles long, 140 feet wide, bordered on both sides with fan palms, oleanders, eucalypti and pampas grass! The roadway runs through beautiful stretches of vineyards and fruit trees, and in places, along the grain fields, are masses of California's state flower, the poppy, of such vivid golden coloring as to suggest a flow of fiery lava in a sea of emerald.

Criminal Carelessness.

"What brought you here, my poor man?" asked the prison visitor.

"Just a little bit of absent-mindedness," replied the prisoner.

"How was that?"

"I forgot to scratch the monogram off a watch before I pawned it."

Old Looks?

(BY DR. L. H. SMITH)

Persons suffering from too much uric acid in the system frequently look older than they should. They age faster and the appearance of gray hair or baldhead in early years is, indeed, often a sign of uric acid. The face appears lean and haggard, lines and wrinkles appearing in young men or women.

The best way to combat this premature age and the obstruction to the arteries and faulty circulation is of the simplest: Drink copiously of pure water between meals. This will not make you fat, as it is only the water taken with the meals that fattens. Obtain at any drug store a small package of Anuric, which is to be taken before meals, in order to expel the uric acid from the system. The painful effects of backache, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, due to uric acid in the blood should quickly disappear after treatment with Anuric.

EXPELLED—every poison and impurity of your blood, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Then there's a clear skin and a clean system. Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Swellings, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to scrofula, are benefited by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it. In liquid or tablet form.

FOR GOOD HEALTH AND LONG LIFE

Do not eat meat more than once a day. Drink plenty of pure water, exercise outdoors, and take a pleasant laxative at least once a week. Such a one is made of May-apple, root of jalap, juice of aloes, sugar-coated, and first made up and sold as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—nearly fifty years ago.

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 wearer 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.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

Boys' Shoes Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

W. L. Douglas

President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

"Glad to meet you," is what one man usually says when introduced to another—but is he?

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Their Argument.

Mary—I spend as much as you do.

Alice—Perhaps; but I have less to show for the money.—Life.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight shoes feel easy and gives instant relief to corns and bunions. Try it today. Sold everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

Suitable Excitement.

"Current events are lively."

"Yes; sending electric thrills through people."

Anuric cures Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism. Send 10c. Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.—Adv.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between a sympathetic person and a curious one.

Humanity is unequally divided between those who can't stand prosperity and those who can't get any to stand.

Up to Date.

Sunday School Teacher—Willie, who was born in Bethlehem?

Willie—Charles M. Schwab.

PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which soon heals and strengthens the kidneys is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper. Adv.

Small Ones.

"This writer does his best work in the small hours."

"Those kind of hours would suit me."

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 15--1917.

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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

President Wilson issued war proclamation Friday.

Brazil angered at sinking of ship and considers war.

French continue to advance against Germans around St. Quentin.

French make notable gain on six-mile front near St. Quentin.

Army and navy being pushed to increased efficiency and numbers.

Cuban President urges Cuban Congress to declare war on Germany.

Government orders arrest of sixty alleged German plot ringleaders.

Turkish troops are reported in retreat in Mesopotamia before the Russian and British forces.

The Belgian steamer Trevier from New York with Belgian relief supplies, was torpedoed without warning.

In operations near Ronssoy, ten miles north of St. Quentin, Field Marshal Haig's men have captured Lempire.

The German successes at the Toboly bridgehead on the Stokhod in Volhynia are reported by Berlin to have resulted in the capture of 130 Russian officers and 9,500 men.

British efforts to reach the Cambrai-St. Quentin road and to drive a salient into the German lines between these two important points, outflanking both, continue successfully.

Sinking without warning of the unarmed American steamer Missourian, which left Genoa, April 4, with thirty-two Americans among her crew of fifty-three, was reported to the State Department by Consul General Wilbur at Genoa.

One hundred and ten persons, including two women and one baby are missing from two British steamships, the Trevose and the Alnwick Castle, each torpedoed without warning by German submarines. There were no Americans on either vessel.

German raider in South Atlantic has captured eleven enemy ships and sunk them, according to 285 prisoners landed at Rio Janeiro. Several Americans reported killed on the Snowden and the Crispin, sunk without warning by a submarine.

WESTERN

William Brandt, 22 years old, was killed when he fell on a rotary coal saw in the Model mine near Sheridan, Wyo.

Sugar made a new high record price at San Francisco when it sold to jobbers for $8.25 for a 100-pound sack.

"Good evening, allies," was the greeting of Alfred Noyes, the English poet, opening an address at Chicago. He was roundly cheered.

An army of 6,000,000 men was advocated by John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., at a meeting of 800 Y. M. C. A. secretaries in Chicago.

The buildings, campus and all facilities of the University of Arizona were offered to the governor of the state for war purposes by the board of regents and the President.

Scores of Germans are being detained at El Paso, Tex., by Department of Justice agents in connection with investigations of German plots against the United States in Mexico.

The sixteen-dollar hog took his place alongside two-dollar wheat at Chicago on the 6th. Hogs grading as choice heavy sold at $16.00 at the opening of the livestock market at the stock yards.

The Nebraska State Senate passed by a vote of 18 to 14 the House prohibition bill after amending it so materially as to make what was intended as a "bone dry" law, one giving a large latitude in the use of intoxicants in the state, which becomes prohibition May 1.

WASHINGTON

Consul Lorrie reported to the State Department the unwarned sinking of the Portuguese bark Argo, New Orleans to London.

Outrage was added to outrage in the sinking without warning of the Leyland horse transport Canadian, upon which there were fifty-six American citizens, a cable from Consul Frost at Queenstown revealed.

President Wilson made it very plain in a statement given to the newspapers and press associations that the ultimate end of America in the world war is that peace—when it comes—will last forever.

A saving of $18,000,000 in the navy's bill for steel during 1917, and of more than $2,000,000 in a single order for torpedoes was represented in price agreements effected with the manufacturers by Secretary Daniels.

Secretary of agriculture tackles problem of nation's food

FOREIGN

Conditions in Spain have become normal again.

Thirty-four are killed in explosion of mine in British Columbia.

United States finds cause worthy of her traditions declares Lloyd-George.

Germany will ignore America's declaration of a state of war, it is reported.

It is stated that Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey ambassadors will ask U. S. for passports.

Fifteen hundred Americans in London indorse war step by Wilson and action in backing him.

Former Queen Liliuokalani, for the first time in her life, hoisted the American flag over her residence in Honolulu.

The press report of President Wilson's "state of war" message reached Berlin. It is declared in Berlin that there would be no change in the German attitude.

President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people.

The London Morning Post printed a cablegram from its Washington correspondent saying that Emperor William is fatally ill with Bright's disease and that his death probably will occur within a few months.

Germany is contemplating a formal protest to neutral nations against America's action in declaring war, Berlin advices asserted. By such an appeal, it was said, Germany hopes particularly to influence South American nations.

France and America shook hands across the sea. In every school in the French republic teachers read to their pupils two historic speeches—that of President Wilson to Congress and that made by Premier Ribot in Parliament, greeting the United States as an ally.

Baron Sonnino, foreign minister, notified Ambassador Page that gold medals had been awarded to the ambassador, the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of the American church here, and Andrew Carnegie for their relief work at the time of the Avezzano earthquake in 1915.

SPORTING NEWS

Jess Willard, the heavyweight pugilist, sent this telegram to President Wilson: "I will fight. When do you want me."

Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville was re-elected president at the annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., of the American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

By a score of 6 to 2 the Montreal Canadians defeated the Seattle Metropolitans in the third and final hockey game of an exhibition series at San Francisco. Each team previously had won a game.

Representatives of the athletic association of the leading eastern universities and colleges met in New York and decided to suspend for the time being, at least, all intercollegiate sport competition as a result of the declaration of war.

GENERAL

Attache of Russian embassy shot at Baltimore.

Papers disclose war plans of Villa and attack on Juarez.

Mrs. Alton B. Parker, wife of former Judge Parker, Democratic candidate for President in 1914, died at her home in New York.

United States armed forces seized all German ships in all American ports Friday—ninety-one vessels. It was America's first act of war.

Warning that acts of treason are punishable by death, Mayor Mitchel of New York issued a proclamation urging calmness and restraint upon the vast alien population of New York.

One thousand Comanche Indians of Oklahoma have offered their services to President Wilson for the war with Germany. Several hundred now are camping at Fort Sill, waiting to be taken to the colors.

Reports that German agents are working in the United States, particularly in tobacco and cotton belts, to incite negroes against the United States government, were confirmed at Birmingham, Ala., by local federal agents.

Capt. Alfred A. Fritzen pleaded guilty in United States District Court in New York to having conspired with Capt. Hans Tauscher to blow up the Welland canal and was sentenced to eighteen months in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

The proposal of Count von Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents without requiring the cessation of hostilities, apparently represents the attitude of all the central governments. Count Czernin's proposal was not only sanctioned by Austria and her allies, but will shortly be formally approved at a conference of high personages at Berlin representing the four countries.

Coincident with the practical entry of the United States into the war comes news from Berlin that the central powers are planning a new peace offer.

A Columbia, Tenn., dispatch says Andrew J. Armstrong, a negro, is in custody upon the charge of rebellion and treason in default of $20,000 bond.

Polish Falcons wound up their convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., by dispatching to President Wilson a telegram offering to raise a Polish army of 100,000 to fight Germany.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.

July 4-6—Elks' Annual State Reunion at Prescott.

Grand Master J. G. Belt instituted an I. O. O. F. lodge at Jerome.

Long staple cotton growers met at Casa Grande and perfected an organization.

With spring weather, mining activity in the Prescott district is on the increase.

Growing Egyptian cotton is becoming an extensive industry in the Phoenix section.

Standard guage railroad service for Jerome is a probability of the immediate future.

Two trunks of bonded whisky, 96 pints, were nabbed by a deputy sheriff at Miami.

Reports from Douglas state that Mexican bandits are looting ranchers in that section.

Thirty cadets enrolled in the officers' corps at the University of Arizona at Tucson.

Governor Campbell has signed the anti-tobacco bill which raises the age limit from 18 to 21.

Mrs. Clara Fish Roberts took office as trustee of School District No. 1 at Bisbee, April 7th.

The new million-dollar acid plant at the C. & A. smelter at Douglas is being operated at full capacity.

A. L. Conley was killed and John Bach seriously wounded in a gun fight about twenty miles south of Ajo.

The Big Reef Copper Company, a corporation organized last November, is opening up its property near Mayer.

Attacked by a man in the uniform of a soldier as she lay in bed at her home, a Douglas woman underwent a harrowing experience.

Jerome will have a chapter of Royal Arch Masons as soon as the necessary dispensation arrives.

Report comes from the Telluride mine at Oatman that the drift on the lowest level has entered excellent ore, although the streak is not large.

Mayor Jacob Erickson of Bisbee, issued a proclamation asking residents of the Warren district to display the American flag over their homes.

John Groff, charged with complicity in the murder of Stephen Hughes of Tempe, was given his preliminary hearing and bound over under $35,000 bonds.

The Middle Golconda at Kingman made a total shipment of raw ores to the smelters during March far in excess of any other month of its existence.

Ten per cent increases in passenger and freight rates have been granted the Arizona Southern Railroad by the State Corporation Commission.

Religious worship from the top of the Agricultural building on the campus of the University of Arizona was a novel feature of Easter Sunday in Tucson.

With the arrival of two new automobile fire engines, costing $9,150 each, Tucson sprang into the position of having the leading fire department in the state.

Sam W. Proctor, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the legislature, has been appointed secretary of the State Corporation Commission to succeed W. L. Sangster, who becomes auditor of the commission in charge of investments. Thomas B. Cashel was made rate clerk.

An early morning blaze did $15,000 damage to two buildings in Bisbee.

Bert Morton, a Sulphhur Springs Valley rancher, is lying at the C. & A. hospital seriously wounded, as the result of a mysterious shooting scrape at his ranch.

At Tucson, on "American Sunday," 7,000 men, women and children reverently marched to the armory and pledged their fealty to the Stars and Stripes and all the lofty principles of justice and honor bequeathed them by their forefathers at Lexington, at Concord, and at Bunker Hill.

Three persons were instantly killed and one other injured when an automobile in which the party was traveling from Johnson to Dos Cabezas was hit by Southern Pacific Train No. 2, a half mile west of Cochise. All of the killed and injured were old residents of Dos Cabezas.

Because they were refused an increase in wages, more than 100 miners employed at the Big Ledge Copper company's mines near Prescott, quit work and left the camp. The dismissal of a Japanese cook employed at the mines also was included in the demands of the men.

C. J. Parker, Ray McVey and R. L. Kimmel, three Bisbee men, were taken to Tombstone and placed in the county jail to await trial on a bootlegging charge.

An ore body, four and one-half feet in width, was encountered at the 1,600 foot in a crosscut from a wing from the 1,400 to the 1,600 in the Tennessee mine at Oatman.

Chief Master-at-Arms A. Gradin, recruiting officer for the United States navy, reports that he is meeting with excellent results in his campaign for recruits in the Miami district.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Metal Market Prices.

New York.—Lead, 9¾c asked.
Bar silver—73¾c.
Copper—Casting brand, $30.62½.
St. Louis—Spelter, $9.98.

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

Cripple Creek March Output $1,044,052

Cripple Creek.—The output of the mines of the Cripple Creek district for the month of March as totaled, 67,467 tons, with an average value of $15.49 a ton, and a gross bullion value of $1,044,052.

During the month dividends amounting to $165,000 were paid as follows: Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Co., at 10 cents a share (monthly), $120,000; Golden Cycle Mining and Reduction Co., at 3 cents a share (monthly), $45,000.

The treatment at the several mills was reported as follows:

Plant.	Tons.	Value.
Gold. Cyc., Col. City...	34,000	$ 680,000
Portland, Colo. Spgs. .	10,367	177,068
Smelters, Den. and Pu.	2,500	137,500
Portland, C. C. D.	18,600	42,524
Isabella, C. C. Dis. ...	1,600	4,800
Worc.-Ruble, C. C. D. .	400	1,160
Totals.....	67,467	$1,044,052

Arizona.

Native copper ore has been struck in the Cabrita mine near Salome.

Glory Hole tunnel No. 2 at Salome is in ore running from $10 to $15 per ton.

Work has begun at the Mormon Girl mine near Cave Creek postoffice, twenty-five miles north of Phoenix.

Cunningham Pass, near Walden, is the scene of much new activity at this time, occasioned by the several strikes of high grade copper sulphides on different properties there.

The Cerbat Four Metals Mining Company at Chloride reports a rich ore shoot, fifteen feet wide, at a depth of 135 feet, showing about $35 in zinc and $7 gold per ton, besides good silver and lead values.

In a drift on the tunnel level on the Wrigley property in the Kingman district, there has been opened up a wonderful body of lead-silver ore, which also carries gold. The drift is now in solid ore—sides, bottom and top—of shipping grade.

Colorado.

In Telluride district the Black Bear mine is producing about 170 tons daily.

Work has been resumed in the Bullion King mine at Silverton. The main adit is in over 1,400 feet.

The Lucky mine, at Breckenridge, one of the oldest properties on Mineral hill, is being steadily developed.

The $3,000,000 stocked Pioneer Consolidated Mines Company is keeping in the front with its free gold discoveries.

Steps are being taken to resume operations at the old Newman tunnel at Aspen, according to reports from the famous silver camp.

The total tonnage produced from mines of the San Juan Valley district since Demember 1, last, roughly can be estimated at 50,000 tons. "Some of the biggest petroleum pools of the mid-continent fields are in the valley. The State Board of Agriculture produces figures to show the oil from Arkansas valley fields in 1916 was worth $42,316,053 to producers."

New Mexico.

Oil has been struck in Luna county near Columbus.

A flow of oil has been struck at the Sam Lewis ranch well Southwest of Hope.

Arrangements are being made to put down three test wells for oil or gas in the Nara Visa country.

Hundreds of oil claims have been located in Otero county where development will start soon. Oil in small quantities has been discovered in more than thirty places in the state up to this time.

Directors of Phelps, Dodge and Company have started 1917 dividends on a $24 annual basis, the same as they did a year ago, yet the total disbursed during 1916 amounted to $32.50 a share.

The Brown oil well southeast of Artesia, which some years ago caused much excitement in the lower Pecos valley, and which for a number of years has been attracting the attention of oil experts from all sections of the country, is at last a producer.

Wyoming.

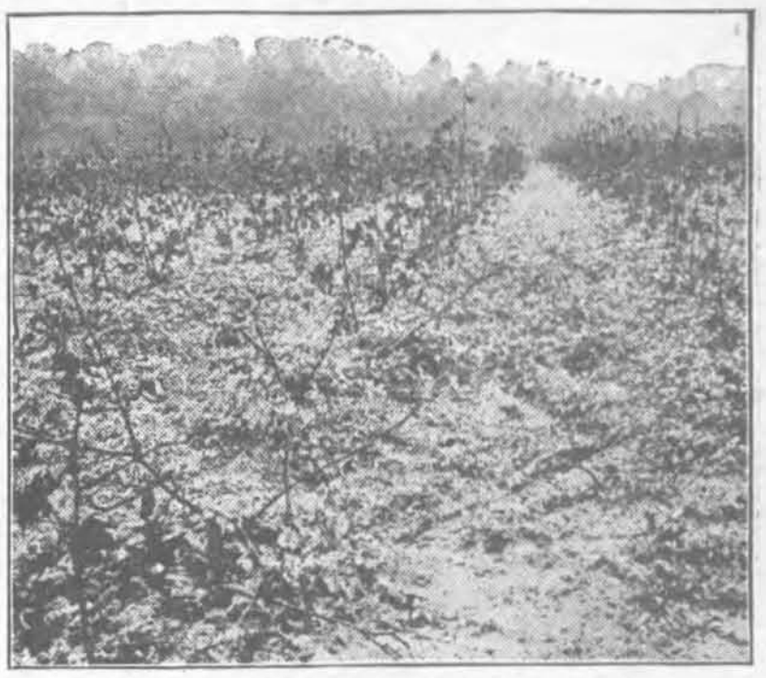
The interest in oil lands in the Lander district is increasing.

The Producers Oil & Gas Company is down about 1,800 feet in the Buffalo basin.

The Southern Montana Company is soon to put in its first well at Elk Basin.

Chas. Richards, geologist for the Embar Oil Co., filed on 2,500 acres of land on Crystal creek, ten miles east of Hines.

VALUABLE CROPPING SYSTEMS FOR SOUTH



CRIMSON CLOVER IN COTTON AT LAST CULTIVATION.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the corn and cotton sections of the South legumes should be grown to fill in between the principal money crops, to furnish hay and pasture for the farm stock, to prevent washing by covering the soil during the rainy season, and to make the farm more fertile and productive. When the growing of corn or cotton one year following another on the same field cannot be avoided, crimson clover or bur clover should be sown at the last cultivation of these crops to serve as a cover crop and to furnish green manure for the next regular crop. In the boll-weevil sections where early planting of the cotton is necessary, crimson or bur clover will not make a large growth before the ground must be plowed for another crop of cotton, but even in this case it is well worth while to provide a cover crop. Where corn as a money crop is continuous, instead of planting in the usual way and following with a cover crop, the distance between the rows may be widened and rows of cowpeas, peanuts, soy beans, or velvet beans may be sown at the proper time alternately with rows of corn. After the corn is harvested the legumes may be hogged down, whereupon a cover of winter vetch and rye may still follow.

A two-year rotation of cotton and corn as the basic crops is much better than continuous culture of either of these crops alone. In this rotation, cotton should always be followed with crimson clover, bur clover, or winter vetch and rye as a cover and green manure crop; the rows of corn should be alternated, when desirable, with a suitable legume to be hogged off, but in all cases should be followed with a clover, vetch, or vetch and rye cover crop. This cropping system affords considerable winter pasture from the fields regularly cropped and at the same time maintains a store of nitrogen and humus in the soil.

A still better cropping system than the one just outlined is a rotation of cotton, corn and winter oats in the order given. In this cropping plan, a cover crop as heretofore given should follow the cotton crop. The oats should be sown following the corn. Lespedeza may be seeded with oats and will furnish pasture or hay after the oats are harvested; or, following the oats, cowpeas or soy beans may be put in as a catch crop.

When a field of alfalfa or other permanent meadow or pasture is wanted where any regular cropping system is carried out, any suitable field of the farm may be used for this purpose and later the field may be worked into the regular rotation by planting it first to corn and following in regular order with the other crops.

Utilization of Leguminous Crops.

Unquestionably the best way to dispose of forage crops is to feed them to live stock. Legumes are rich in nitrogen compounds, or protein, and furnish exceptionally good feeds for all kinds of live stock. Alfalfa has been successfully substituted, in part, for such concentrates as wheat bran and cottonseed meal for feeding both dairy and beef cattle. Good cowpea or soybean hay is about equal in feeding value to alfalfa. Alsike clover, bur clover, lespedeza and sweet clover are not quite equal to alfalfa for feeding, but are all much more valuable for milk production or growing young stock than are timothy, redtop, Bermuda grass, or other nonlegumes.

There should always be a good mixture of leguminous plants in every permanent pasture. This is essential in order that the stock pastured may give the best possible returns, and also that the fertility of the soil may be conserved. Some of the best legumes for pasture mixtures in the South are lespedeza, bur clover, white clover, alsike, clover and vetch.

From 75 to 90 per cent of the total fertilizing substance of animal feeds is voided in the manure. Manures produced from feeding leguminous crops, as heretofore stated, are richer in nitrogen and hence of greater fertilizing value than those resulting from feeds not from legumes. However, it is necessary to apply manure promptly, avoiding all possible losses from leaching, fire fanging, etc.

As has been shown, three distinct advantages result from the growing and proper utilization of leguminous crops: (1) They add nitrogen to the soil directly through bacterial action in the root nodules; (2) they furnish excellent feed for growing animals and for milk and beef production; and (3) they yield particularly rich manures when fed to live stock.

Legumes as Green Manures.

When for any reason the live stock which can profitably be kept on a farm is not enough to provide manure sufficient to keep the soil of the farm well supplied with humus, it is necessary to provide some crops to return to the soil as a substitute. Crops grown for this purpose are called green-manure crops. Legumes have a great advantage as green manures over other plants, inasmuch as they increase the nitrogen of the soil in which they grow as well as supply humus. Perennial legumes root more deeply than grains and grasses and so are more beneficial in loosening the soil. Where the system of farming and the soil are such as to make green manuring necessary, it should be managed, if possible, so that one crop each year may be harvested and still leave opportunity for a green-manure crop.

A crop that is sown following the main crop of a season is called a catch crop. Only early maturing crops such as the grains, early potatoes, etc., are harvested in time to warrant following with a catch crop. Cowpeas and soy beans are perhaps the best legumes for catch crops in the South. If grain stubble be turned under and the ground well prepared for planting soon after harvest, cowpeas or soy beans may still be sown early enough to secure a good quantity of green manure; or, where live stock is kept, the catch crop may be pastured before turning under. After digging an early crop of potatoes the soil may be prepared, without plowing, and sown to a catch crop.

A crop sown to occupy the ground during the interval between the growing of regular crops is called a cover crop. A winter cover crop is of value (1) in taking up during its growth available plant food which otherwise might be leached from the soil and lost; (2) in protecting against erosion soils which ordinarily become badly washed from heavy fall and winter rains; and (3) in supplying good winter pasturage. Leguminous cover crops, besides giving the above values, add to the nitrogen in the soil. Cover crops should be turned under in the spring for green manure. The principal legumes used in the South for cover crops are crimson clover, bur clover, and vetch. It is a common practice to mix vetch with oats or rye for a winter cover crop.

When the system of farming or the condition of the soil is such as to make it desirable to devote one year in a rotation to soil improvement, selection may be made from a large number of legumes to use for green manure. Cowpeas, soy beans, velvet beans, lespedeza, peanuts, sweet clover, and alsike clover are all good and should be chosen for this use according to special adaptation to soil and climate.

CORN FOLLOWING ALFALFA—TWO YEARS IN ALFALFA ON THE LEFT, ONE YEAR ON THE RIGHT.

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons)

DE SPAIN PERSISTS IN HIS EFFORTS TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH NAN MORGAN—HE FALLS INTO A TRAP LAID BY THE GANG AND FACES IMMEDIATE DEATH

The region around Sleepy Cat, a railroad division town in the Rocky Mountain mining country, is infested with stage robbers, cattle rustlers and gunmen. The worst of these belong to the Morgan gang, whose hang-out is in Morgan gap, a fertile valley about 20 miles from Sleepy Cat, and near Calabasas, a point where the horses are changed on the stage line from the Thief River mines to the railroad. Jeffries, superintendent of the Mountain division, decides to break up the depredations of the bad men and appoints Henry de Spain general manager of the stage line, with John LeFevre and Bob Scott, an Indian, as his assistants. They make Calabasas their headquarters. Trouble starts at once. The principal bad men are Sassoon, Logan, Deaf Sandusky and Gale Morgan. De Spain foolishly becomes smitten with pretty Nan Morgan, Gale's cousin, but she ignores his overtures. When this installment opens De Spain and his aids are trying to pick a fight with Logan and Sandusky in a gambling house.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

—5—

Logan pushed back his chair. As he turned his legs from under the table to rise, a hand rested on his shoulder. He looked up and saw the brown face and feeble smile of Scott. Logan with his nearest foot kicked Sandusky. The big fellow looked up and around. Either by chance or in following the sound of the last voice, his glance fell on De Spain. He scrutinized for a suspicious instant the burning eyes and the red mark low on the cheek. While he did so—comprehension dawning on him—his enormous hands, forsaking the pile of chips with which both had been for a moment busy, flattened out, palms down, on the faro table. Logan tried to rise. Scott's hand rested heavily on him. "What's the row?" demanded Sandusky in the queer tone of a deaf man. Logan pointed at De Spain. "That Medicine Bend duck wants a fight."

"With a man, Logan; not with a cub," retorted De Spain, matching insult with insult.

"Maybe I can do something for you," interrupted Sandusky. His eyes ran like a flash around the table. He saw how Lefever had pre-empted the best place in the room. He looked up and back at the man standing now at his shoulder, and almost between Logan and himself. It was the Indian, Scott. Sandusky felt, as his faculties cleared and arranged themselves every instant, that there was no hurry whatever about lifting his hand; but he could not be faced down without a show of resistance, and he concluded that for this occasion his tongue was the best weapon. "If I can," he added stiffly, "I'm at your service."

De Spain made no answer beyond keeping his eyes on Sandusky's eyes. Tenison, overhearing the last words, awoke to the situation and rose from his case. He made his way through the crowd around the disputants and brusquely directed the dealer to close the game. While Sandusky was cashing in, Tenison took Logan aside. What Tenison said was not audible, but it sufficed to quiet the little fellow. The only thing further to be settled was as to who should leave the room last, since neither party was willing to go first. Tenison, after a formal conference with Lefever and Logan, offered to take Sandusky and Logan by a private stairway to the billiard room, while Lefever took De Spain and Scott out by way of the main entrance. This was arranged, and when the railroad men reached the street rain had ceased falling.

Scott warned De Spain to keep within doors, and De Spain promised to do so. But when they left him he started out at once to see whether he could not, by some happy chance, encounter Nan.

CHAPTER VIII.

A Cup of Coffee.

He was willing, after a long and bootless search, to confess to himself that he would rather see Nan Morgan for one minute than all women else in the world for a lifetime. The other incidents of the evening would have given any ordinary man enough food for reflection—indeed they did force De Spain to realize that his life would hang by a slender thread while he remained at Sleepy Cat and continued to brave the rulers of the sinks.

But this danger, which after all was a portion of his responsibility in freeing his stages from the depredations of the Calabasas gang, failed to make on him the moving impression of one moment of Nan Morgan's eyes. There was in the whole world nothing he wanted to do so much as in some way to please her—yet it seemed his ill luck to get continually deeper into her bad graces. Every day that he rode across the open country, his eyes turned to the far range and to Music mountain. The rounded, distant, immutable peak—majestic as the sun, cold as the stars, shrouding in its unknown fastnesses the mysteries of the ages and the secrets of time—meant to him now this mountain girl whom its solitude sheltered and to whom his thoughts continually came back.

Within two weeks he became desperate. He rode the gap trail from Sleepy Cat again and again for miles and miles in the effort to encounter her. He came to know every ridge and hollow on it, every patch and stone between the lava beds and the Rat river. And in spite of the counsels of his associates, who warned him to beware of traps, he spent, under one pretext or another, much of the time either on the stages to and from Calabasas or in the saddle toward Morgan's gap, looking for Nan.

Killing time in this way, after a fruitless ride, his persistence was one day most unexpectedly rewarded. He had ridden through a hot sun from Sleepy Cat to Calabasas, where he had an appointment to meet Scott and Lefever at five o'clock. When De Spain reached the Calabasas barn, McAlpin, the barn boss, was standing in the doorway. "You'd never be comin' from Sleepy Cat in the saddle!" exclaimed McAlpin incredulously. De Spain nodded affirmatively as he dismounted. "Hot ride, sir; a hot day," commented McAlpin as he called a man to take the horse, unstrapped De Spain's coat from the saddle, and followed the manager into the office.

The heat was oppressive, and De Spain unbuckled his cartridge belt, slipped his revolver from the holster, mechanically stuck it inside his trousers waistband, hung the heavy belt up under his coat, and, sitting down, called for the stage report and asked whether the new blacksmith had sobered up. When McAlpin had given him all minor information called for, De Spain walked with him out into the barn to inspect the horses. Passing the very last of the box-stalls, the manager saw in it a pony. He stopped. This wiry, sleek-looking roan, contentedly munching at the moment some company hay, was Nan Morgan's.

"What's that horse doing here?" demanded De Spain coldly.

Before answering, the barn boss eyed De Spain very carefully to see how the wind was setting, for the pony's presence confessed an infraction of a very particular rule. "You see," he began, cocking at his strict boss from below his visorless cap a questioning Scotch eye, "I like to keep on good terms with that Morgan gang. Some of them can be very ugly. That little pony is Nan Morgan's."

"What's her horse doing here?" asked De Spain.

McAlpin made even the most inconsequential approaches to a statement

"Hot Day, Sir; Hot Ride."

with a keen and questioning glance. "The girl went up to the Cat on the early stage, sir. She's coming back this afternoon."

"What is she riding away over here to Calabasas for to take the stage, instead of riding straight into Sleepy Cat?"

Once more McAlpin eyed him carefully. "The girl's been sick."

"Sick?"

"She ain't really fit to ride a step," confided the Scotch boss with growing confidence. "But she's been going up two or three times now to get some medicine from Doc Torpy—that's the way of it. There's a nice girl, sir—in a bunch o' ruffians, I know—though old Duke, she lives with, he ain't a half-bad man except for too many cards. I used to work for him—but I call her a nice girl. Do you happen to know her?"

De Spain had long been on guard. "I've spoken with her in a business way once or twice. I can't really say I know her. Anything sick, Jim?" asked De Spain, walking on down the barn and looking at the horses. It was only the second time since he had given him the job that De Spain had called the barn boss "Jim," and McAlpin answered with the rising assurance of one who realizes he is "in" right. "Not so much as a sore hoof in either alley, Mr. De Spain. I try to take care of them, sir."

"What are we paying you, Jim?"

"Twenty-seven a week, sir; pretty heavy work at that."

"We'll try to make it thirty-two after this week."

McAlpin touched his cap. "Thank you kindly, sir, I'm sure. It comes high to live out here, Mr. de Spain."

"What did you say," asked De Spain indifferently, "had been the matter with Nan Morgan?" Her name seemed a whole mouthful to speak, so fearful was he of betraying interest.

"Why, I really didn't say, sir. And I don't know. But from what she says, and the way she coughs, I'm thinking it was a touch of this p-new-monia that's going around so much lately, sir."

His listener had already made all arrangements to meet the occasion now presenting itself. Circumstances seemed at last to favor him, and he looked at his watch. The down stage bringing Nan back would be due in less than an hour.

"Jim," he said thoughtfully, "you are doing the right thing in showing some good-will toward the Morgans."

"Now, I'm glad you think that, sir."

"You know I unintentionally rubbed their backs the wrong way in dragging Sassoon out."

"They're jealous of their power, I know—very jealous."

"This seems the chance to show that I have no real animosity myself toward the outfit."

Since De Spain was not looking at him, McAlpin cocked two keen and curious eyes on the sphinxlike birthmark of the very amiable speaker's face. However, the astute boss, if he wondered, made no comment. "When the stage comes in," continued De Spain quietly, "have the two grays—Lady and Ben—hitched to my own light wagon. I'll drive her over to the gap myself."

"The very thing," exclaimed McAlpin, staring and struggling with his breath.

"In some way I've happened, both times I talked with her, to get in wrong—understand?" McAlpin, with clearing wits, nodded more than once. "No fault of mine; it just happened so. And she may not at first take kindly to the idea of going with me."

"I see."

"But she ought to do it. She will be tired—it's a long, dusty ride for a well woman, let alone one that has been ill."

"So it is, so it is!"

De Spain looked now shamelessly at his ready-witted aid. "See that her pony is lame when she gets here—can't be ridden. But you'll take good care of him and send him home in a few days—get it?"

McAlpin half closed his eyes. "He'll be so lame it would stagger a cowboy to back him ten feet—and never be hurt a mite, neither. Trust me!"

"If she insists on riding something, or even walking home," continued De Spain dubiously, for he felt instinctively that he should have the task of his life to induce Nan to accept any kind of a peace-offering, "I'll ride or walk with her anyway. Can you sleep me here tonight, on the hay?"

"Sleep you on a hair mattress, sir. You've got a room right here upstairs; didn't you know that?"

With arrangements so begun, De Spain walked out of doors and looked reflectively up the Sleepy Cat road. One further refinement in his appeal for Nan's favor suggested itself. She would be hungry, possibly faint in the heat and dust, when she arrived. He returned to McAlpin: "Where can I get a good cup of coffee when the stage comes in?"

"Go right down to the inn, sir. It's a new chap running it—a half-witted man from Texas. My wife is cooking there off and on. She'll fix you up a sandwich and a cup of good coffee."

It was four o'clock, and the sun beat fiercely on the desert. De Spain walked down to the inn unmindful of the heat. In summer rig, with his soft-shirt collar turned under, his forearms bare, and his thoughts engaged, he made his way rapidly on, looking neither to the right nor the left.

As he approached the weather-beaten pile it looked no more inviting in sunshine than it had looked in shadow; and, true to its traditions, not a living being was anywhere to be seen. The door of the office stood ajar. De Spain, pushing it all the way open, walked in. No one greeted him as he crossed the threshold, and the unsightly room was still bare of furnishings except for the bar, with its two broken mirrors.

De Spain pounded on the bar. His effort to attract attention met with no response. He walked to the left end of the bar, lifted the handrail that inclosed the space behind it, and pushed open the door between the mirrors leading to the back room. This, too, was empty. He called out—there was no response. Mrs. McAlpin had apparently gone home for a while.

Irritated at the desertion of the place, due, he afterward learned, to the heat of the afternoon, and disappointed at the frustration of his purpose, he walked back to the office. As he lifted the handrail and, passing through, lowered it behind him, he took out his watch to see how soon the stage was due. While he held the timepiece in his hand he heard a rapid clatter of hoofs approaching the place. Thinking it might be Scott and Lefever arriving from the south an hour ahead of time, he started toward the front door—which was still open—to greet them. Outside, hurried footsteps reached the door just ahead of him

He Called Out—There Was No Response.

and a large man, stepping quickly into the room, confronted De Spain. One of the man's hands rested lightly on his right side. De Spain recognized him instantly; the small, drooping head, carried well forward, the keen eyes, the loud-patterned, shabby waistcoat proclaimed beyond doubt—Deaf Sandusky.

CHAPTER IX.

The Glass Button.

Even as the big fellow stepped lightly just inside and to the left—as De Spain stood—of the door and faced him, the encounter seemed to De Spain accidental. But before he could speak, a second man appeared in the doorway, and this man appeared to be joking with a third, behind him. As the second man crossed the threshold, De Spain saw Sandusky's high-voiced little fighting crony, Logan, who now made way, as he stepped within to the right of the open door, for the swinging shoulders and rolling stride of Gale Morgan.

Morgan, eying De Spain with insolence, as was his wont, closed the door behind him with a bang. Then he backed his powerful frame significantly against it.

A blind man could have seen the completeness of the snare. An unpleasant feeling flashed across De Spain's perception. It was only for the immeasurable part of a second—while uncertainty was resolving itself into a rapid certainty. When Gale Morgan stepped into the room on the heels of his two Calabasas friends, De Spain would have sold for less than a cup of coffee all his chances for life. Nevertheless, before Morgan had set his back fairly against the door and the trap was sprung, De Spain had mapped his fight.

He did not retreat from where he halted at the instant Sandusky entered. His one slender chance was to hug to the men that meant to kill him. Morgan, the nearest, he esteemed the least dangerous of the three; but to think to escape both Sandusky and Logan at close quarters was, he knew, more than ought to be hoped for.

While Morgan was closing the door, De Spain smiled at his visitors: "That isn't necessary, Morgan—I'm not ready to run." Morgan only continued to stare at him. "I need hardly ask," added De Spain, "whether you fellows have business with me?"

He looked to Sandusky for a reply; it was Logan who answered in shrill falsetto: "No. We don't happen to have business that I know of. A friend of ours may have a little, maybe!" Logan, lifting his shoulders with his laugh, looked toward his companions for an answer to his joke.

De Spain's smile appeared unruffled: "You'll help him transact it, I suppose?"

Logan, looking again toward Sandusky, grinned: "He won't need any help."

"Who is your friend?" demanded De Spain good-naturedly. Logan's glance misled him; it did not refer to Sandusky. And even as he asked the question De Spain heard through the half-open window at the end of the bar the sound of hoofs. Hoping against hope for Lefever, the interruption cheered him. It certainly did not seem that his situation could be made worse.

"Well," answered Logan, talking again to his gallery of cronies, "we've got two or three friends that want to see you. They're waiting outside to see what you'll look like in about five minutes—ain't they, Gale?"

Someone was moving within the rear room. De Spain felt hope in every footfall he heard, and the mention of Morgan's name cleared his plan of battle. Before Gale, with an oath, could blurt out his answer, De Spain had resolved to fight where he stood, taking Logan first and Morgan as he should jump in between the two. It was at the best a hopeless venture against Sandusky's first shot, which De Spain knew was almost sure to reach a vital spot. But desperate men cannot be choosers.

"There's no time for seeing me like the present," declared De Spain, ignoring Morgan and addressing his words to Logan. "Bring your friends in. What are you complaining about, Morgan?" he asked, resenting the stream of abuse that Gale hurled at him whenever he could get a word in. "I had my turn at you with a rifle the other day. You've got your turn now. And I call it a pretty soft one, too—don't you, Sandusky?" he demanded suddenly of the big fellow.

Sandusky alone through the talk had kept an unbroken silence. He was eating up De Spain with his eyes, and De Spain not only ached to hear him speak, but was resolved to make him. Sandusky had stood motionless from the instant he entered the room. His eyes rested intently on De Spain, and at his side the long fingers of his right hand beat a soft tattoo against his pistol holster. De Spain's question seemed to arouse him. "What's your name?" he demanded bluntly. His voice was heavy and his deafness was reflected in the strained tone.

"It's on the butt of my gun, Sandusky."

"What's that he says?" demanded the man known as the butcher, asking the question of Logan, but without taking his eyes off his shifty prey.

Logan raised his voice to repeat the words and to add a ribald comment.

"You make a good deal of noise," muttered Sandusky, speaking again to De Spain.

"That ought not to bother you much, Sandusky," shouted De Spain, trying to win a smile from his taciturn antagonist.

"His noise won't bother anybody much longer," put in Logan, whose retorts overflowed at every interval. But there was no smile even hinted at in the uncompromising vigilance of Sandusky's expressionless face. De Spain discounted the next few minutes far enough to feel that Sandusky's first shot would mean death to him, even if he could return it.

"I'll tell you, De Spain," continued Logan, "we're going to have a drink with you. Then we're going to prepare you for going back where you come from—with nice flowers."

"I guess you thought you could come out here and run over everybody in the Spanish sinks," interposed Morgan, with every oath he could summon to load his words.

"Keep out, Morgan," exclaimed Logan testily. "I'll do this talking."

De Spain continued to banter. "Gentlemen," he said, addressing the three together and realizing that every moment wasted before the shooting added a grain of hope, "I am ready to drink when you are."

"He's ready to drink, Tom," roared Morgan in the deaf man's ear.

"I'm ready," announced Sandusky in hollow voice.

Do you believe that De Spain could save his life by surrendering to the gangsters and offering to get out of the neighborhood if they spared him? Would you do it in these circumstances?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Influential Citizen.

Mrs. Youngwife—"My husband is a very influential man in politics." Friend—"You don't say!" Mrs. Youngwife—"Yes. George has voted in two presidential elections, and both times it has gone the way George voted."—Puck.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.

Steers (pulp fed), good to choice	$10.25@11.50
Steers (pulp fed), fair to good	9.50@10.25
Steers (hay fed), good to choice	10.00@10.60
Steers (hay fed), fair to good	8.75@ 9.75
Heifers, prime	8.25@ 9.50
Cows (pulp fed), good to choice	8.25@ 9.10
Cows (pulp fed), fair to good	7.25@ 8.00
Cows (hay fed), good	8.00@ 8.75
Cows (hay fed), fair	6.75@ 8.00
Cows, canners and cutters	4.50@ 6.00
Veal calves	10.50@12.75
Bulls	6.25@ 8.25
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	8.75@ 9.85
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	7.75@ 8.75
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	6.50@ 7.50

Hogs.

Good hogs	14.75@15.30

Sheep.

Wethers	$11.25@12.00
Yearlings	12.50@13.25
Lambs	13.50@14.35
Ewes	11.00@11.65

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B., Denver, Carload Price.

Hay.

Buying Prices.

Colorado upland, per ton	$18.00@19.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	16.00@17.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	16.00@17.00
Timothy, per ton	20.00@21.00
Alfalfa, per ton	14.00@16.00
South Park, ch., per ton	20.00@21.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	18.00@19.00
Straw, per ton	4.00@ 5.00

Grain.

Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying	$3.22
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs., buying	2.50
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	2.10
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	2.10
Corn chop, sack, selling	2.50
Corn in sack, selling	2.47
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., selling	1.90

Flour.

Hungarian Patent	4.65

Dressed Poultry.

Less 10 Per Cent Commission.

Turkeys, fancy D. P.	26 @28
Turkeys, old toms	20 @22
Turkeys, choice	17 @18
Hens, fancy	21 @22
Springs, lb.	20
Ducks, young	16 @20
Geese	16 @20
Roosters	10

Live Poultry.

The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:

Hens, fancy, lb.	17 @19
Springs, lb.	20 @22
Stags, lb.	10 @12
Roosters	09
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	20 @22
Ducks, young	17 @19
Geese	15 @16

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	32
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver	24
Eggs, case count, misc. cases, less commission	$8.90@9.15

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	43
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	49
Process	36@37
Packing stock (net)	29@30

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., fancy, box	$1.00@3.00
Pears, Colo., winter, box	2.50@3.00

Vegetables.

Beets, cwt.	$3.50@4.00
Carrots, cwt.	1.50@2.00
Cauliflower, lb.	.10@ .12
Celery, Pascal, hgr. doz.	.30@ .50
Onions, table, doz.	.25
Onions, cwt	7.50@10.00
Potatoes, cwt.	3.50@ 4.50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Quotations.

New York—Lead—9¾c.
Bar silver—73¾c.
Copper, casting brand—$30.62½.
St. Louis—Spelter—$9.98.

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

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago. — Hogs — Bulk, $15.35@15.75; light, $14.65@15.65; mixed, $15.05@15.75; heavy, $14.90@15.80; rough, $14.90@15.05; pigs, $10.75@14.40.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, $9.25@13.15; stockers and feeders, $7.15@9.90; cows and heifers, $5.65@10.90; calves, $9.25@13.75.

Sheep — Wethers, $10.40@13.00; ewes, $9.00@12.30; lambs, $11.50@15.25.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Chicago.—Butter — Creamery, 35@43½c.

Eggs—Firsts, 32½c; ordinary firsts, 31@31½c; at mark, cases included, 29@32c.

Potatoes—Idaho, Colorado, Oregon and Washington, $2.55@2.70; Wisconsin and Michigan, $2.35@2.45.

Poultry—Fowls, 24c; springs, 24c.

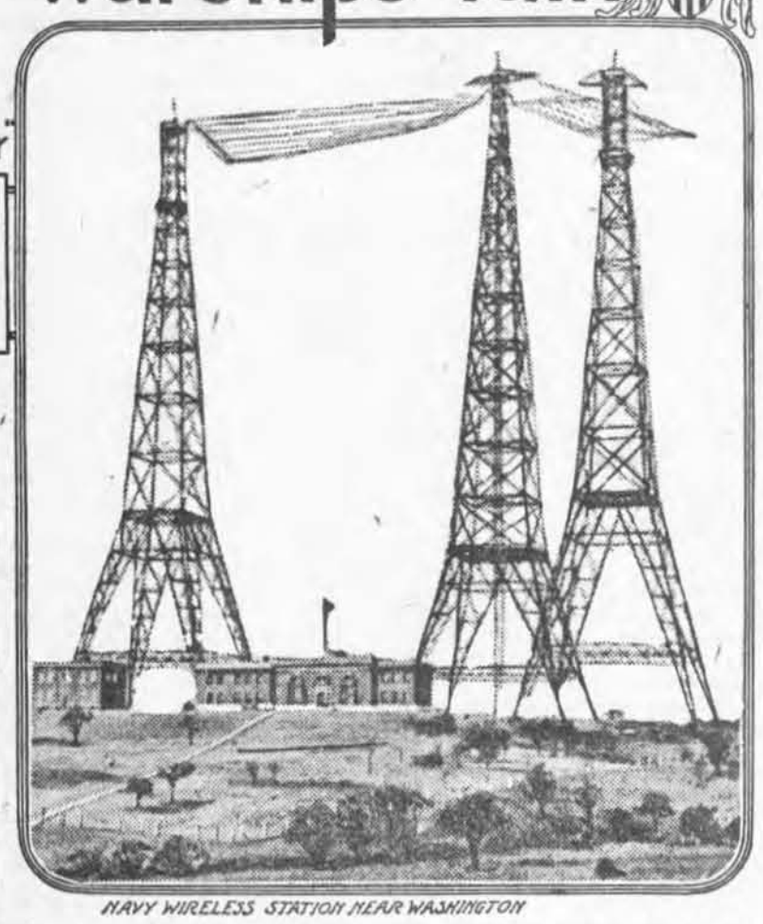
Price of Flax.

Duluth.—Linseed—On track and to arrive, $2.98¾; May, $2.98¾ bid; July, $2.99½ asked.

How Our Warships Talk

by Commander Orton P. Jackson and Capt. Frank E. Evans in "Sea Power"

Methods of communication among Uncle Sam's sea fighters explained —radio, signal flags, blinking lights, rockets, wig-wags, searchlight rays, semaphore, are now in use



NAVY WIRELESS STATION NEAR WASHINGTON

THE SHIPS that sail the seas are great talkers. They not only have their ways of sending messages of distress and other important news, but they love to gossip on matters of much less consequence. Of all ships the man-of-war is the greatest talker, for the fleet bustles with life in port or at sea, and the navies of the world talk fluently in many languages of which the peaceful merchantman has barely mastered the A B C.

The ships of the American navy carry on their talk by day or night; anchored within the toss of a ship's biscuit of each other or hundreds of miles apart; on a day sparkling with sunshine or when the fog lies like a great gray blanket on the sea, and all with the same ease. Within sight of each other they use their visual signals, and when the fog rolls in and hides them from each other their booming whistles carry on the talk with long and short blasts. Even the submarines darting beneath the surface have their bell warnings so that these undersea craft may avoid collision.

The visual signals are in constant use and are most varied of all the odd tongues that carry on deep-sea talk. Flags and semaphores keep up a lively conversation by day, and when night sets in the man-of-war has its Ardois lights and blinkers, its searchlights and rockets.

At the ends of the flying bridges that span a modern man-of-war you cannot fail to have noticed the upright bar from the top of which stubby arms wave at all angles, for all the world like the arms of a lively jumping jack. These are the semaphore signals, and they are made either of wood or metal and worked by small levers. With the same movements a sailorman, with a small red and yellow flag in either hand, can send the same message, but the bulk of the messages are sent by the machines, for they reel off messages faster than a man. Before the semaphore system was perfected this kind of visual signaling was done by flag waving or wigwagging. The semaphore is faster, but when the distance is too great for the waving semaphore arms to be made out, the message is wigwagged by the big red-and-white flag.

In the semaphore each angle of the arms is a letter. In the wigwag there are three motions, to the right, to the left and to the front. Each motion to right or left represents a dot or dash of the telegraphic code, and some letters require four moves.

For distances where the semaphore and wigwag are not adequate, and always when the fleet is maneuvering at sea or in battle, signal flags are hoisted. These hoists, as they are called, can be seen for miles.

For the flag-hoists the 26 flags of the international code, one for each letter of the alphabet, are used.

The code book of the navy, if it should fall into the hands of another government, might spell disaster if those two nations should meet in war. So, in peace time as well as in war, they are guarded jealously and their loss is a court-martial offense. The signal-code book is weighted with lead, and if a ship is captured it is thrown overboard.

When night falls the red and white lamps of the Ardois at masthead wink out their messages, and each ship, as it reads them, passes them on to the ships astern. Yardarm blinkers are supplanting the Ardois just as the semaphore did the wigwag, for the blinkers flash out the dots and dashes in short and long displays faster than the Ardois.

If a message must be sent a great distance, perhaps to a scout far out at sea, the great searchlight draws its giant finger against the somber background, calling the scout by its code letter. From the black ocean leaps up the answering "Aye! Aye!" of the scout. Off goes the message with majestic sweeps, and the signalmen lay their telescopes in the quarter from which the answer is to come, while the recorder, pad and pencil in hand, writes it down in his signal book.

There are other lights used at night by all ships for special purposes, such as code signals and signals of distress. These are the Very night signals. A cartridge much like that used in a shotgun is fired from a specially constructed pistol and the rocket that soars up in the night is followed by other cartridges that send out their message in red and green stars like those of a roman candle.

The greatest of all methods by which ships talk to each other, or to shore stations, is that of the wireless telegraph. The navy calls it the radio because the energy is radiated or sent out into space, and the messages are radiograms. Nowadays with the radio communication, vessels several hundred miles apart can talk with greater ease than the old frigates could lying in the same harbor. Every day the ships at sea get their radiograms of the world's news, and those giving the baseball and football scores are circulated through the ships with great enthusiasm. To make this wonderful communication, not only every ship in the navy has its wireless, but the navy has stations along the coast to receive and transmit orders and messages.

King of all the wireless in the navy is the great station at Radio, Va.—its twin wireless towers within sight of the navy department—that flashes its messages to ships 3,000 miles out at sea. Night is more favorable for wireless than daytime, for then messages are sometimes sent double the distance. The distance varies with conditions, some of which the experts cannot explain, but the power of the instrument and the height of the mast or tower supporting the aerials are great helps for distance.

With all this wealth of talk by flag and light, by wireless and rocket, by whistle and semaphore, the ships are not content. They must have signals beneath the sea for use in thick weather and at night, and so we have submarine bells in lightships and other aids to navigation. Ships love to sight these aids in clear weather to check up their positions, but at night they may be a source of danger and the warning of the submarine bell is welcome. The sending set of the submarine bell is an ordinary bell, smaller than a ship's bell, which is kept ringing by electricity. On the passing ship is the receiving set of two small iron tanks filled with water, one on each side of the ship below the water line. In each is a microphone, electrically connected with an indicator box in the ship's pilot house. The bell sound coming through the water passes through the skin of the ship, enters the water in the iron tank and is picked up by the microphone. It then enters the indicator box, which has two telephone receivers. Switches in the indicator box allow the operator to listen to the sound picked up by the port and starboard microphones. By the loudness of the tone the operator can tell on which side of the ship the warning bell is ringing. The ship is swung in that direction, and when the sound is heard equally on both sides, he knows that the ship is pointing toward the bell.

The making of expert signalmen begins at the naval training stations in the selection of keen and alert boys for the signal squad. Each ship has its signal officer, signal chief quartermaster and quartermasters and signalmen. A flagship carries a squad of twenty-odd, and night and day a relief is stationed on the bridge.

ALASKA IS OPEN TO ATTACK

Ports of Northern Territory Are Without Defenses Which Could Be Supplied at a Very Small Cost

While preparedness for possible military assaults upon the territory of the United States proper is engaging so much attention, it is noted that the ports of Alaska are without defense of any kind. A cruiser belonging to a hostile power could land marines without opposition at any town on the Alaskan coast, burn it, and destroy a commerce between Alaska and the States which exceeded $110,000,000 in 1916, and which at present promises to exceed that figure each succeeding year for an indefinite time to come.

This utter lack of defense is in the face of the fact that Alaskan ports, almost without exception, could be made impregnable at a minimum cost as military and naval expenditures run ordinarily. This is especially true of Seward and Anchorage, the two water terminals of the government's system of railroads, points at which an assault at present would completely paralyze and largely destroy the chief industries of Alaska. Moreover, a small force of invaders could not only take the terminals without opposition, but could quickly intrench themselves so that their subsequent dislodgement could be effected only at a staggering cost in men and means.

Seward, the headquarters of railroad activities, is located on Resurrection bay, a deep sheet of water far beyond gunshot from the open sea, and reached by a narrow winding channel between lofty elevations, veritable Gibraltars, on either side. A few guns commanding the channel could make the place impregnable to the combined fleets of the world. Also, to get within gunshot of Anchorage, the big coal terminal, a warship would first have to pass within easy range of Fire Island, a point lending itself to easy defense, almost as readily as the Resurrection bay entrance. With Seward and Anchorage properly defended, the government railways and the great Matanuska coal fields would be safe. A direct attack on these great properties by landing in bays on either side of the railroad would be impossible because of intervening impassable glaciers, while a flank attack could only be made after crossing mountain ranges which would make Hannibal's descent upon Rome seem easy and inconsequential by comparison.

War and the Circus.

War does not disturb established institutions. Here is a circus and menagerie in England, whose doors, its proprietors say, have "remained open since the year 1842," but are now to be closed for the duration of the war in order that the men employed do their part in work for national purposes. A part of the famous piebald horses are to be sold, too, presumably so that they may do their bit for England—a short and painful bit, as the horse records show, if they find their way to the front—while the tigers and bears are to be laid away in comfortable storage for better days.—Hartford Courant.

Youthful Critic.

Dennis and Doris went to the theater for the first time. The play was a serious drama and they didn't enjoy it much. Just as the heroine of the play was getting seriously ill Doris, who was sleepy, dozed off to sleep. Presently awaking with a start, she punched Dennis and said in a loud whisper: "Den, is she dead yet?" "No," was the weary reply, "but I wish she was." And the rest of the audience wondered why that section laughed at the most tearful part.

GOLD STAMPEDE BLOWS UP

Harmon T. Smith of Orofino, Idaho, had a gold rush started the other day that might have rivaled the stampede of 1862 if it had been let alone. But on close investigation it blew up, says the Spokane Chronicle.

Smith found a gold nugget the size of a pea in the craw of one of his chickens. Other birds of the same flock were killed. A panning of their interiors revealed several nuggets. Expert mining men were advised of the discovery and after a quiet search reported they were unable to find any indications of gold deposits.

It then developed that Smith had been feeding his chickens from sacks which previously were used for shipping gold ore from the Elk City district and tiny nuggets had escaped the vigilance of the men who emptied the ore shipments.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Everyone has a chance to stand a hundred on his job, but too many are content to stand just high enough to pass.

Far off water will not quench near fire.

MUTTON OUR GOOD MEAT.

Mutton is not served as often as it should be because many do not like the flavor. Before our butchers learned that the carcass of a sheep should not be handled after the wool had covered the hands with its oil, much of the mutton was ruined as to flavor. If care is used in the preparation of the meat before it reaches the cook and she removes all of the skin, there will be no wooly flavor left to disturb the most fastidious. Mutton being a short-fibered meat, is more easily digested than beef or pork.

Mutton in Casserole.—Cut mutton into serving-sized pieces, roll in seasoned flour with a bit of chopped onion and fry brown in a small amount of hot fat. Then add a pint or more of finely shredded carrots, with enough water to cook them, leaving just enough for the gravy. The flour will furnish the thickening. Cook slowly well covered for two or three hours, or until the meat and vegetables are tender. A small serving of meat with plenty of the carrots which are well flavored with the meat juices will make a good meal. This dish may be prepared in an ordinary iron frying pan, cooking the meat and vegetables on the back part of the stove at the simmering temperature.

Take a shoulder of mutton, remove the bone and fill with stuffing, using any desired forcemeat; baste frequently while roasting.

Mutton With Dumplings.—Take three pounds of the breast, simmer until tender, then set aside to cool; skim off all the fat, return the mutton to the liquid, add one or two onions finely chopped, salt, pepper and a little curry powder if liked. Just before ready to serve, drop dumplings into the boiling hot kettle; small ones cook in eight minutes. Serve with the dumplings surrounding the platter of meat. Mutton chops are delicious when well cooked and seasoned. Mutton may be served rare, lamb never. A few peas to a mutton stew adds to the flavor and gives variety.

Breast of Mutton With Tomatoes.—Take three or four pounds of the breast of mutton, season well and put into the oven to roast. When it commences to get brown, pour over it a half can of tomatoes, to which has been added one finely chopped green pepper. Cook until the vegetables are well cooked.

Habit is habit and not to be flung out of the window by any man, but coaxed downstairs a step at a time.

An ounce of prevention is a good antidote for remorse.

TEMPTING DISHES FOR THE INVALID.

As the invalid who is convalescing needs food to rebuild waste tissues and usually has no desire for food, the problem for the home nurse is a real one. The fickle appetite of an invalid must be tempted by dainty, attractive looking food to create an interest great enough to cause him to taste of it. The tray should be arranged in the most pleasing way with the best of linen and prettiest china that the house affords. If a flower or two is placed on the tray it adds greatly to the invalid's pleasure.

In case of contagious diseases it is an excellent plan to use paper doilies and paper napkins that can be burned immediately. There are many shapes and sizes of paper dishes also available if one cares to buy, saving the washing and disinfecting of dishes.

When serving a hot dish of any kind it should reach the patient piping hot and if the dish is an ice or a cold one it should be cold.

There is nothing more distasteful even to a well person than a hot dish served lukewarm or a frozen dish half melted.

All gruels and cereals served to an invalid should be long and well cooked. Dried fruits should be soaked overnight and cooked until soft. Prune juice orange juice and many lightly sweetened juices are all suitable to give to the sick. Toast water, given when digestion is weak, is very helpful in inducing an appetite for more nourishing foods, as is beef extract. Fresh buttermilk, junket koumiss and clabbered milk are all most valuable to give variety in a milk diet.

Baked apples with cream, lemon or various gelatin jellies, rice, sage and soft cooked eggs are all good and may be presented in a most attractive manner.

A rosy apple cooked in its skin and carefully skinned leaving the pink on its cheeks, then served with a sirup made by boiling the peeling in the stewed juice of the fruit. Add cream and the dish will look so pretty that the patient will want to try it.

Nellie Maxwell

FIVE BILLION LOAN TO ASSIST ALLIES

TONS OF EXPLOSIVES DROPPED BY BRITISH IN TERRIFIC TWO-DAY AIR BATTLE.

WAR DECLARED BY CUBA

INTERNED GERMAN SHIP AT GUAM BLOWN UP—FIVE OF CREW ARE KILLED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, April 10.—Administration leaders in conference decided to unlock at once the vast financial resources of the United States to the allies. To relieve the economic needs of the entente governments a huge loan, of dimensions yet undetermined but not less than $2,000,000,000, will be forthcoming from this country as speedily as Congress can pass the necessary legislation. Not a penny of profit, it was authoritatively stated, will be expected or received by the country on the loan.

The loan will be America's immediate contribution to the allied cause, with the promise of other bountiful contributions of money, munitions and foodstuffs to come as needed.

An immediate bond issue, possibly totaling $5,000,000,000, is forecast. The exact amount is yet to be determined.

London.—In terrific air fighting two days and nights, in northern France, British aeroplanes carried out numerous raids and dropped more than eight tons of bombs. Twenty-eight British machines are missing, says the official statement from British headquarters in France; fifteen German aeroplanes were seen to crash to the ground, and thirty-one German machines were driven down, damaged. Ten German balloons, the statement adds, were brought down in flames.

Panama.—The President of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Ramon Valdez, signed a proclamation committing Panama unreservedly to the assistance of the United States in the defense of the Canal. The President also canceled the exequaturs of all the German consuls in Panama.

Petrograd.—Minister of Justice Kerensky said in an interview Saturday that if the German people would follow the Russian example and dethrone their Emperor "we offer possibility of preliminary negotiations."

London.—The Central News says it is semi-officially informed that a declaration of war by Brazil against Germany may be expected.

Havana.—Cuba, not yet out of her 'teens as a republic, is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside the United States her liberator and protector.

Amsterdam.—Emperor William has ordered German Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to submit to him certain proposals for the reform of the Prussian electoral law, to be discussed and put into effect after the conclusion of peace. An official telegram from Berlin announcing this order adds that it foreshadows also the reform of the upper chamber of the Prussian diet.

Paris.—The Lafayette Flying Corps, composed of American aviators, has shot down thirty German airplanes, according to a semi-official communication.

KING GEORGE THANKS U. S.

Premier Lloyd George Says America Is World Power as Never Before.

London.—King George and Premier Lloyd George and former Premier Asquith expressed Great Britain's gratitude to America for her entrance into the war on the side of the allies.

The King's declaration was in the form of a message to President Wilson. Lloyd George sent a stirring message to the government and people of the United States in behalf of the imperial war cabinet, "representing all the peoples and all the nations of the British empire."

Not a "scrimmage for power and possessions" is the fight which America has joined, Lloyd George pointed out in his message, "but an unselfish struggle to overthrow a sinister conspiracy against liberty and human rights."

Germany he characterized as "the most savage foe that ever menaced the freedom of the world." He paid a high tribute to "America's chivalry and courage" and said America "now has in one bound become a world power in a sense as never before."

Carranza Reported Prisoner in Palace.

El Paso.—Government agents reported to Washington that word has been received of President Carranza's imprisonment in the palace at Mexico City and that fighting is now in progress between government forces and the Revolutionists. Gen. Obregon is said to have been backed by German financiers, who sent $500,000 to pay the troops in the state of Chihuahua. The Murgia brothers, in command at Juarez and Chihuahua City, are close friends of Obregon, and will join the revolutionary movement.

106 Fly Poison Cases Reported in 3 Years
A Large Percentage Fatal

Appalling as this record seems, it is only a fraction of the real number. The symptoms of cholera infantum and arsenical poisoning are almost identical. Diagnosis is extremely difficult. Many actual fly poison cases are unrecognized and unreported.

The Government recognizes this danger to childhood and issues this warning, in supplement No. 29 to the Public Health Report:

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for the purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

TANGLEFOOT

catches flies and embalms their disease-bearing bodies with a disinfecting varnish. It is safe, efficient, non-poisonous, and your protector from both fly and fly poisons.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Mich.

(136)

Milwaukee has 22 charitable organizations.

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

An Exception.

Johnnie's father had a comfortable income that did not require that he should have any settled occupation, and the only thing in the nature of work that Johnnie had ever seen him do was to write checks. At school Mary announced that her father was a doctor.

"My father is a lawyer," said Edward.

Johnnie thought a moment, and then said: "My father pays his debts."

Rats and Fires.

At a time when everyone is complaining of the high cost of living it might be well to see if we cannot eliminate two great sources of waste—fires and rats.

Most fires are needless. All rats are so. Some years ago a study of the rat problem in Philadelphia arrived at the conclusion that the rodents of that city ate more than a million dollars' worth of food each year. At that rate, the disgusting creatures can hardly cost less than $100,000,000 per year to the whole country. This is a pretty high price to pay for the companionship of impish pests which, besides their other bad habits, undermine floors and carry the most dreaded of all diseases, bubonic plague.

Yet fires are more expensive than rats. In 1915—the last year for which figures are at hand—the American people paid out in premiums for fire insurance $419,361,346. Of this vast sum at least three-fourths could be saved by reducing our fire record to the rate prevailing in England, France or Germany; and even in our time and nation $300,000,000 per year is a saving worth noting, and one which would have a perceptible effect on the cost of living.

Grape-Nuts

contains the rich supplies of phosphate of potash grown in wheat and barley.

Its mission is therefore clear and plain—it supplies what ordinary food lacks.

And it does its work in a sturdy, straightforward, dependable way, as tens of thousands of its users can testify.

"There's a Reason"

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

NEW ARRIVAL IN COAT-DRESS.

Just where and how far the designers of women's clothes are going in their strivings for something new, no one knows, but they are on their way. To prove it, here is a new coat-dress which we can easily forgive for keeping us guessing as to whether it is a dress or not, because it is so pretty and so full of style. There is provocation for a quarrel as to whether it is rightly called a dress or not, but its designers have so named it and we will take their word for it.

It is made of one of the new weaves in silk in a heavy crepe effect and hangs straight from shoulder to hem. There is no definition of the waistline, but lest its lines depart from their straight and narrow way, a belt of the material holds them so that they cannot flow outward. The belt crosses at the front and fastens to the body of the dress at each side. All the way down the front pearl buttons attend strictly to the business of making the straightness of the frock emphatic.

Everything has real pockets this spring, and this dress is provided with one at each side in the style of a coat. They are square and are buttoned down with a single button to the dress. A cape collar among many cape collars, becomes immediately interesting when its designer thinks of making slashes in it. This one is of soft pique and black velvet ribbon is run through the slashes, forming ties that hold the collar up about the neck. This idea is so good that it bears repetition in the turn-back cuffs also laced through slashes with ribbon.

It takes just these touches to make us concede that this new model is entitled to be called a dress. Taking it all in all it will prove very useful for wear instead of a suit.

Fashion is eliminating distances and the Chinese seem not remote since we have been borrowing hat styles from them. The war in Europe has brought the art of China and Japan, in rugs and furniture, in chinaware and in apparel more forcibly to our notice than it has ever been before.

Two lovely models, inspired by the coolie hat, and a turban, shown in the group above are replicas of originals in shapes. They prove how much we owe to artists who transform the simplest and humblest headwear by interpretations of their own into hats of irresistible charm.

At the right the summery and flowery hat is made of fine black hair braid, set over a cap made also of a narrow black braid. The top crown is covered with tiny forget-me-nots in several colors and the brim edge is softened by little black silk balls, set close together about it. Narrow black velvet ribbon in two long ends have no particular reason for joining forces with the hat, except that the designer chose to put them where they are.

At the left a fascinating coolie shape is made of silk in deep orange color and black, set on a turban of black satin. Silk cords and twin tassels, original and splendid products of China, find themselves very much at home as a decoration for this model. About the edge small orange-colored sticks, make a finish that is unique.

The little turban is of black lisere and against its shiny surface Chinese characters in apple green are applied by means of black stitches. Each character must represent a sentence for each is followed by a period. We are left to wonder whether these characters might be translated into a maidens prayer or not, and might go on speculating if it were not for another pair of splendid Chinese tassels. These are in green silk, with exquisitely made colored heads, and they lure the mind away from all else.

BORROWING HAT STYLES FROM CHINA.

Julia Bottomley

New Neckwear.

On ultra-fashionable gowns, collars do not stand up or turn over; they simply do not exist. While every woman may not accept this verdict, it is well that she should know about it. If she wears collars she must remember that the neck line is always flat. The square cape collar is out of fashion. Whenever a collar is boned at the back today it must be pulled down snugly to the front, so that the material never leaves the neck

GERMAN RETREAT BLAZED BY TRAIL OF DESTRUCTION

American and English Correspondents Working Separately Agree in Reports of Ruin.

BURN SUPPLIES FOR THE POOR

Wells Poisoned and Defiled—Fruit and Shade Trees Cut Down—Houses Burned and Contents Looted and Wrecked.

London.—The skeptic who is unable to believe the reports of the absolute ruthlessness with which the Germans are doing their best to blot out that part of France from which they are retreating should compare the following dispatches, written by correspondents at the front, which supplement the official announcements of the British and French war offices.

These dispatches were sent by different correspondents, two American and two English. Of these one of each, an American and an Englishman, was with the British army, one of each with the French army. What they write about they saw with their own eyes. These men are experienced war correspondents and can differentiate between military damage, which every army must inflict to hamper the enemy, and malicious pillage.

A few of the things the Germans have done and are doing in Picardy and Artois, two of the loveliest of the provinces of France, are these: Burning supplies furnished for the starving population by the American relief commission, supplies bought by American gifts to help people impoverished by German invasion; poisoning and defiling with filth all the wells; cutting down all the fruit trees and shade trees; burning every house, regardless of its lack of military value; smashing pictures, crockery, furniture that they could not take off with them from the homes of the peasants; leaving these peasants, women, old men, children, with nothing to eat.

Looting Officially Ordered.

The first of these dispatches is from the Associated Press correspondent who advanced through this scene of desolation with the British troops. He is an American. This correspondent saw with his own eyes captured German orders for the looting, which ordered among other things that filth was to be assembled near all the wells abandoned to contaminate the water. He refers to the wanton destruction of the trees, which is more fully described in another dispatch. He writes:

"Wherever the British troops penetrate territory formerly held by the Germans they encounter the same conditions of destruction and devastation as in Bapaume and Peronne. Only a few villages have escaped, the Germans in these instances having been compelled to leave before their plans to lay waste could be carried out.

"The use of cavalry by the British and French seems to have taken the Germans by surprise, upsetting some of their calculations. In one village supper, which had been laid out, was abandoned, together with much ammunition, and in other places newly opened boxes of high explosives were found, with which the Germans had planned to destroy the villages before leaving. That the wholesale destruction was systematized in a manner characteristic of German thoroughness was shown by captured orders on the subject.

"These directed the blowing up of all houses, wells and cellars, except those occupied by rear guard outposts, the rear guard being held responsible for making their shelters uninhabitable before falling back. Farming implements were all burned or destroyed. Wherever a building was spared, it was first rendered filthy. The orders also directed the assembling of filth in the neighborhood of all wells for the purpose of contaminating the water.

"The destruction of fruit trees now apparently covers the entire belt of evacuated territory, even those clinging to the walls having been stripped off."

Wanton Destruction of Trees.

The wanton destruction of the trees is described also by the second American correspondent, who represents the Associated Press with the French army, in describing the following touching incident:

"Continuing our visit in Roye we encountered on the summit of the city an old man, tall, with white hair and mustache. He waved his arms, being incapable at first in his emotion of saying a word. He lived in the last house of the town, where he had spent the existence of a savage for two years, deciding not to see the Germans. Two days ago, realizing that something new was in preparation, he went up to the roof of his house and from afar saw masses of soldiers in blue, their helmets scintillating in the sun.

"'I was waiting for the French,' he said. 'I looked for their red trousers, but saw only men in unknown uniform. My blood turned. I said to myself: Are they more Germans? But suddenly from the small groups moving across the country came detonations. I understood they were the French warriors, the French clothed in blue, who had arrived.'

"We left the village under the guidance of this old man. The Germans, said he, had revenged themselves even on the fields. In fact everywhere the trees were cut down, all the apple trees from Roye to Champlen, and the fine trees along the Roiglise road suffered the same fate."

Lust of Destruction.

The correspondent of the London Times with the French army tells of the destruction wrought in Chauny, which was excusable for military reasons, and then continues to describe that which was not:

"But for the rest of their conduct there is no possible defense. In village after village, especially in Chauny itself, they burned whole rows of houses for no reason whatever except for pure spite and lust of destruction.

"House after house was pillaged, stripped as if by burglars. In every room that was not fired they had taken all the contents away, or more vilely still had smashed them to atoms.

"I have written these things before, when I myself have seen them in other sections of the line. I write about them again because I cannot impress too strongly the rest of the world that the power for this particular form of evildoing must be taken away from this uncivilized race. Even now, even in England and in France itself, people who have not seen with their own eyes seem not to realize what is being done here.

"One fact may bring it home to them. It is the latest invention of this generation of house breakers, the newest refinement of doing mischief. In the fields between Noyon and Chauny, many of which—a sure sign that the German retreat had not been foreseen until comparatively lately—had been carefully plowed and even sown, there were a considerable number of fruit trees. Every one of them within a certain distance of the road had been killed. They either have been sawed through a couple of feet from the ground and left lying where they fell or gashed and hacked three or four inches deep.

"This massacre of trees must have been carried out by at least three or four companies acting under the orders of their officers just before the retreat began, when the troops were in such a hurry that they even left behind stores of old metal which they had carefully collected. I want to insist upon this point, that it is clear that it is the officers of the German army who are responsible for this particular crime of tree mutilation."

Burned Supplies for the Poor.

The correspondent of the Times at British headquarters writes as follows:

"Old men, women and children, to whom the British were only a myth, welcomed the advance guards with tears.

"'Are you many?' asked one woman doubtfully of a staff officer.

"'We are two million now,' said the officer.

"The woman's relief and joy were fine to see.

"What these people wanted was food. They had hardly had any meat, butter or fat for months. They say the German soldiers are getting less to eat now and grumble a good deal.

"When the French troops arrived at Tergnier, where the Compaignie du Nord had large workshops and locomotive sheds, they found everything destroyed by dynamite.

"A Berlin telegram which describes the movements of the German withdrawal, says the greatest consideration was paid the inhabitants. The road from Chauny to Noyon was one continual stream of refugees from the villages beyond Chauny. They had been sacked and burned by the Germans. These poor refugees consisted exclusively of women, babies and small children. For weeks past the Germans had expelled them from village after village in preparation for the retreat. When the final moment came their houses were sacked and then burned before their eyes. The refugees were left helpless without food to await the French advance.

"At Noyon, owing to the fact that the Germans had concentrated there 10,000 women and children, they promised to leave the American relief commission sufficient supplies to feed them. Nevertheless, the last German patrols to leave Noyon completely sacked the American relief storehouse of everything eatable, and then dynamited the building. Finally they turned the canal water with which they had flooded the city into its ruins."

LIST TEN VIRTUES FOR OREGON PUPILS

Portland, Ore.—The highest ten virtues are to be taught the school children of Oregon. State Superintendent of Instruction J. A. Churchill has completed listing answers of more than 1,000 teachers in Oregon as to what they consider the ten virtues that should be given foremost place in the moral instruction planned for the common schools of the state. The virtues receiving the highest number of votes in the order of preference are:

Honesty, truthfulness, cleanliness, obedience, respect, courtesy, patriotism, kindness, industry and punctuality.

Expensive Car Ride.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A street car ride cost Harry Sokolow $900.05. He got into an argument with the conductor over the jitney and the jury tacked on $900 to the fare.

MANY COLLEGE MEN LOST

More Than 35,000 German Students Have Been Killed or Taken Prisoners.

Berlin.—Since the beginning of the world war over 35,000 German college students have been killed or taken prisoners in the different theaters of war and more than 40,000 are still at the front.

According to an official report just published, the number of students enrolled in the 22 universities of the empire for the fifth war semester is 30,041. Among them are 5,757 women and 1,400 foreigners. Of the enrolled male students, 12,657 are attending the lectures. The rest are in the field. Many of those who are able to pursue their studies have been wounded on the battlefield and received their discharges for partial disability. Almost every third one of them wears the iron cross.

Toothed tongs of much power have been patented by a Washington inventor to pull weeds.

Talent and Work.

A talent does not relieve us from the necessity of working. It only shows us the line in which we can work most effectively. The girl who thinks that because she has a natural taste for music, she can dispense with the practice of scales, will find herself worse off than another who owns that she has no talent, but is ready to plod.

Statute of Limitations Applies.

Now somebody is claiming that America was discovered by Buddhist monks in 458 A. D., but it is too late to attempt to put anything like that across. Columbus has already made way with the goods and a motion to reconsider is no longer in order.—Houston Post.

Vain Regrets.

Do not regret that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.

Electric locomotives gradually are replacing steam on the state railroads of Italy.

Tell What Clothes Cost.

Boston.—Statistics gathered to show how much the girls at Wellesley college spend a year, aside from their tuition and board, reveal several interesting features. By classes the juniors have the highest average, $396.27, for expenditures on clothes, amusements and travel for the first semester. The maximum for clothes reached the sum of $650, while the minimum is $20. The freshmen class shows the lowest figures on average outlay for pleasures, $3.67, and both this and the junior class demonstrated that certain of their members could do without spending a cent.

Foreign Experts Aid China.

China employs nearly 4,000 experts from Europe and America to run her railways, post offices, etc. There are 1,105 British and 174 Americans on the job, many of the latter in the most important offices.

Well Informed.

Billington—"I understand his wife has money." Stillington—"He understands it, also."

TIED DUCK WITH HIS CRAVAT

Left Diamond Stud on It, and That May Account for Turkey Find.

Cuero, Tex.—What Thomas Lovett of this county believes to be the previous history of the recent story from Chicago telling of a diamond stud valued at $150 found in the craw of a Thanksgiving turkey, had its inception in a duck hunt here.

According to Lovett's story, while hunting two years ago he slightly wounded a duck and decided to carry the bird home. He used his necktie to bind the bird's feet, neglecting to remove a diamond stud fastened therein. Placing the supposedly helpless bird in the rear of his conveyance, he started home, when a flutter a few minutes later attracted his attention. He turned in time to see the duck flying off with his necktie dangling from its feet.

Cuero is in the center of a large turkey raising portion of Texas, and many of the birds, which roam over a large range, find their way to the Chicago market.

Junk Shop in Hog's Stomach.

Lockhaven, Pa.—Dory Hummell of Beaver Springs, killed a porker which he knew was a big one, but which exceeded the estimates of the most conservative authorities by several pounds. In the hog's stomach were found 59 tenpenny nails and six pieces of scrap iron, four to six inches long by one inch wide.

Keep Young

Just as well be young at seventy as old at fifty.

Many people past middle age suffer lame, bent, aching backs, and distressing urinary disorders, when a little help for the kidneys would fix it all up. Don't wait for gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease to get a start. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands, young and old. They are the most widely used remedy for bad backs and weak kidneys in the whole world.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
50¢ at all Stores
Foster-Milburn Co. Props. Buffalo, N.Y.

A brave man loses his nerve in a dentist's chair.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Nothing makes some men feel more important than their ability to answer the questions of a small boy.

CLEARS AWAY PIMPLES

Does Cuticura Ointment—Assisted by Cuticura Soap—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring smear the affected surfaces gently with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. When the skin is clear keep it so by using Cuticura for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

"There is no telling" would be an appropriate motto for a sewing society—if the members would live up to it.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR A CHILD'S BOWELS

It is cruel to force nauseating, harsh physic into a sick child.

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

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 on each bottle. Adv.

Differences.

"A mascot is not always a mascot."

"That's so, and a Jonah often ends in a wail."

Sore Eyes **Granulated Eyelids,** Eyes inflamed by exposure to **Sun, Dust** and **Wind** quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy.** No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For **Book of the Eye FREE** ask **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

IT'S A BEAUTY

Place your orders at once, as demand greatly exceeds the amount we can deliver.

KARNS BROS., Inc.
NOGALES
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AS YOU PLANT, SO WILL YOU PICK

Big, heavy, meaty tomatoes are not accidental, they come from pedigreed seeds. Crisp, spicy, tender radishes are not accidental, they come from pedigreed seeds. This is a law of life.

FERRY'S SEEDS

are developed with as much care as the purest blooded livestock. This Spring plant Ferry's Seeds.

A. S. Henderson
General Merchandise
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Best quality of merchandise arriving daily. We now have one of the largest and most complete stocks of General Merchandise in the County.

A Carload of
MITCHELL WAGONS

Come in and let us show you these wagons—the standard of America for 79 years

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Tinware, wall paper, window shades, glassware, crockery, carpets, paints, oils, window glass, etc.

GEO. B. MARSH, Inc.
Nogales, Ariz.

STAG BARBER SHOP
Geo. Januel, Prop. - Nogales, Ariz.

Hot and Cold Baths

ASSAYS
(REVISED PRICES)

Gold or Silver	75c.	Gold and Silver	$1.
Lead or Copper (by best methods)			$1.
Lead or Copper with Gold and Silver			$1.50
Lead, Copper, Gold and Silver in same sample			$2.00

Prompt and Accurate Work

HUGO W. MILLER, NOGALES, ARIZONA

Parker Bros. Meat Company
Patagonia, Ariz.

Choice Steaks, Pork, etc.

Shop in room adjoining Henderson's Store. Open all hours of day.

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP

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

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY
Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

NOGALES CAFE
THE PLACE FOR THE GOOD EATS IN NOGALES
Special attention to family trade. Private booths.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

J. B. PRICE - - EDITOR AND OWNER

Subscription.....$2.00 a year.

Entered at the postoffice at Patagonia Arizona, as second-class mail matter.

SONOITA.

The ladies of the Pioneer club were entertained at the home of Mrs. W. D. Corson last Friday afternnon.

Mr. Knight Sr., of Boston, father of our local Sam, spent a few days here visiting his son on the latter's nearby ranch.

Last week's freight shipments included a carload of alfalfa hay for Sam Knight and the same quantity of cotton seed cake for the Vail company.

Thursday afternoon a neighborly gathering of ladies met at the home of Mrs. Guy Bryant to extend a surprise shower on Mrs. Herbert Turner, Mrs. Bryant's sister-in-law.

Rumors are afloat that a masquerade dance is to be given at Floral hall in Sonoita in the near future. Definite announcement regarding the event is awaited.

Geo. Crayne is improving his store building and contemplates another addition thereto. The newly painted exterior and cement sidewalk are a great improvement.

The surveyors from the U. S. forest department have arrived and are busily engaged on their task of establishing the boundary lines of the numerous homesteads located in the Coronado National forest.

The Country Club held its monthly dance at Fruitland hall last Saturday night, and the usually good attendance was representative of Nogales, Patagonia and Benson. The Sonoita contingent report having had a good time.

C. O. Ream and family have arrived to take up residence on their homestead. Mr. Ream came through with his car of immigrant movables, comprising livestock and household effects, and it is apparent that he intends to become one of the permanent residents of this section. Sonoita welcomes people of this class, and there is room for more.

ELGIN

O. S. Coates returned last week from a month's visit with his mother in Midland, Texas.

Mrs. Nell Bartlett was elected trustee at the recent school election.

C. F. Cunningham was over from Bisbee recently, to visit his ranch at Vaughn.

Mrs. Flora Chute was married in Nogales last week to Mr. Lon Bartell. The happy couple have the best wishes and hearty congratulations of the entire community.

The people of Elgin and vicinity were happy Sunday. The Easter service was an entire success. The egg hunt, special music, sermon by the pastor, Rev. Orton, picnic dinner and song service in the afternoon, were all enjoyed.

Monday Mr. Dan Matthews went in his new car to Nogales. H. V. Pike, Jessie L. Adams, John Patrick, P. D. Mowrey and Mrs. M. B. Mowrey were with him on the pleasant business trip.

016455-024870

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, April 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that George James White, of Sonoita, Arizona, who on Jan. 18, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 016455 and Add'l. H. E. No. 024890, April 16, 1914, for Lot 4, SE¼ SW¼, Section 19, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G.&S.R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 31st day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Victor J. Wager, Thomas P. Thompson, Ernest R. Purdum, Charles Brossart, all of Nogales, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 13—5-11-17

CATTLE Contracts for sale at this office.

Don't Forget the Drinkables

on your outings. You cannot depend on the water you get in most places. To be on the safe side take some of our lemon soda, ginger ale, etc. Then you'll run no danger of typhoid and have a drink better than plain water to be had anywhere.

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

FOR RENT—Two nice sunny rooms in a new adobe house. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine big Victrola, as good as new, with about 35 valuable records. Inquire of John P. B. Schultz, at Commercial hotel dining room.

FOR SALE—Early amber cane hay, unbaled, $10 per ton at ranch. Apply R. N. Keaton, San Rafael, Ariz.

FOR SALE—One span horses, 3 span mules. All good gentle work stock. Inquire of Ed Ellis, Patagonia.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, March 27, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Doak, of Elgin, Arizona, who on February 19, 1914, made Homestead Entry No. 024364, for NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼, Section 10, and NE¼ NE¼, Section 15, Township 20 S., Range 17 East, and also made on February 24, 1914, additional application No. 024449 for W½ SW¼, Section 11, and E½ SW¼, Section 10, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G.&S.R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 7th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Paul S. Sprecher, Levi S. Shanks, Louis C. Hummel, Charles E. Davis, all of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, March 19, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Frank G. Geiger, of Sonoita, Arizona, who on January 18, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 016463, for Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 7, Tp. 20 S., R. 17 East, G.&S.R. Meirdian, and the E½ of the NE¼, Section 12, Township 20 S., Range 16 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 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Harry Rickwalt, Harry W. Corson, Ed. W. Hummel, Louis C. Hummel, all of Sonoita, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, March 19, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Elmer King, of Elgin, Ariz., who, on August 10, 1914, made Homestead Entry No. 025582 for the NW¼ and E½ SW¼ and S¼ SE¼, Section 4, Township 20 S., Range 18 East, G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above edscribed, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Ariz.,o n the 15th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Raymond R. Earhart, Ermon Johnson, Thomas P. Thompson, Victor J. Wager, all of Nogales, Ariz.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANagement, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the Santa Cruz Patagonian, published weekly at Patagonia, Arizona, for April 1, 1917. Publisher, J. B. Price; editor, J. B. Price; owners, J. B. Price. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, owning 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.

J. B. PRICE, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of April, 1917.

[Seal] T. B. FITTS, Notary Public. My commission expires March 13, 1920.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, March 19, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Felix Peraza, of Tubac, Arizona, who on April 8, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 012107, for the SW¼ NE¼, Section 5, Township 21 S., Range 13 East, G.&S.R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 14th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel Kaphan, Jose P. Kaphan, Evaristo Gomez, Manuel Rodriguez, all of Tubac, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

026139.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Pheonix, Arizona, April 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Ernest Speed, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on Nov. 21, 1914, made Homestead Entry No. 026139, for W½ Section 27, Township 18 S., Range 18 E., G.&S.R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above edscribed, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 29th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: W. F. Neil, August Jepsen, Erin D. Johnson, Thomas J. Iles-Pegram, all of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

028540

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, April 2, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Flora Gertrude Chute, of Elgin, Arizona, who on Nov. 2, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028540 for SE¼ NW¼, N½ NW¼, N½ NE¼, Sec. 13, T. 21 S., R. 17 E., Lot 1, NE¼ NW¼, Sec. 18, T. 21 S., R. 18 E., G.&S.R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 29th day of May, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: T. W. Yeary, C. T. Fraizer, Clara McFarland, all of Elgin, Arizona, and A. L. Bartell, of Canille, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 13—5-11-17

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THAT
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FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES
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VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

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.

Serial No. 031356

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, ONYX 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 the 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 16 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. 1 and the place of beginning, and being approximately the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (SW¼ NW¼ SW¼), the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (NW¼ SW¼ SW¼), the East half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (E½ SW¼ SW¼), and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SW¼ SE¼ SW¼) of Section One (1), Township Twenty (20) South, Range Fifteen (15) East, as aforesaid.

There are no adjoining or conflicting claims.

Date of posting this notice on the claim, October 9th, 1916.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Feb. 16, 1917.
Last publication April 20, 1917.

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 Lulley for each of the years 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1810, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, and by the undersigned as executor of the will and administrator of the estate of Mark Lulley, 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 LULLEY,
Administrator of the Estate of Mark Lulley, Deceased.

First publication March 2—June 1, 17.

T. B. FITTS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA