



State Library

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No. 18

Mineral Rights on Baca Float May Be Compromised

The owners of the north half of the Baca Float, in which there are many good mining properties, have made a proposition of settlement and compromise to Josiah Bond, who owns patented mining claims on the float and acts as agent for others. It is thought the plan may solve the difficulties of getting together and putting an end to the unfortunate litigation, which threatened to be expensive to both sides, and cause an enormous tax bill to eat up the property. The proposition is said to have been made through the personal representative of former U. S. Senator Joseph W. Bailey, one of the owners of this portion of the grant by the decision of the Supreme court, and while the exact nature of the terms of the compromise are not known, it is believed they will be acceptable to the mining men. It is admitted by all sides to the litigation that the status of the mining claimants holding claims on the float is different from that of settlers on the farming lands. This proposition has been accepted by Mr. Bond for himself and for the other claimants for whom he has been acting as agent, and will probably be accepted by others. The proposition as understood will apply to all having claims taken before 1914, with which year the taxes on the float begin. Those interested will be duly informed of the terms of this compromise as soon as effective, and will be given a chance to join in carrying it out.

That the national colors may be properly respected in the State of Arizona, and that evil-minded persons may be cautioned that no insult to the flag will be tolerated, Attorney-General Wiley Jones has sent to the county attorneys instructions to act promptly and vigorously against all acts of desecration or defacement of the Stars and Stripes. The letter cites sections 702 and 703 of the penal code for the prosecutors' guidance. Acts of treason, which are punished by death, are also mentioned. The sections of the penal code referred to by the attorney general follow:

"Sec. 702. It shall be unlawful for

Miners Ranchers

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any person, persons, firm or corporation to deface, or in any other way show disrespect to the American flag... "Sec. 703. Any person violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 nor less than \$5.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The case of the State of Arizona vs. A. W. Hardtmayer, charged with practicing medicine without a license, has been postponed, on request of attorney for defendant. The preliminary examination had been set for Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the local justice court. The case will come up at some date to be agreed upon by Attorney Noon, representing Dr. Hardtmayer, and County Attorney Hardy. The case is attracting considerable attention in this community, where all the parties interested in the suit are well known.

Joe Goodman, the well known contractor and freighter of the St. David country, who has been in and around Patagonia for the past several months, has the contract for putting up the dirt bank to impound the waters of Monkey Springs, at O. F. Ashburn's ranch near town. The work is expected to be completed some time next month. This will make a lake of four or five acres in area, and as boating and swimming accommodations are to be provided, this will make a popular resort during the coming summer. The waters from the Monkey Springs also have a reputation for curative powers in rheumatic complaints.

Since the new road just below town has been laid out, leaving a nice big piece of rectangular shaped land between the road and the railroad track, it has been suggested that an effort be made to get the railroad company to build cattle pens on this tract, which would probably be donated by the owners of the Sonoita grant, as it is useless to them as it now stands. Shipping pens at Patagonia would be a great convenience to cattlemen over a big territory, as there is none on the line between Calabasas and Sonoita. Patagonia cattlemen use the pens at Sonoita.

The barley on the Sonoita grant below town is not doing as well this year as in former seasons. Up to the first of March it looked good, but several days of very cold weather held it back. From the 1st of March to the present time it has been irrigated regularly, but drying winds and cold weather have so retarded the growth that it is probable not more than two-thirds of a crop will be harvested.

Rev. R. P. Pope and Mrs. Pope are expected back from Tempe, where they have been attending the State Baptist convention, today. Mrs. Elmo Wilson accompanied them on the trip.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Tom Garder was a visitor to Nogales Monday.

George and Duke Parker and Billy Gates were in Nogales Monday.

Rev. Geo. C. Golden and party motored up from Nogales Wednesday.

Frank Valles and E. J. Hopkins were visitors to the county seat Monday, on a business visit.

James Richie is in charge of the work going on at the Arizona-European group. Sinking is in progress.

Edw. Massey, deputy mine inspector, has been in the district this week, on an official visit to the mines.

The Woman's club held an interesting meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. E. Bethell.

Miss Hilda Trask came down from Benson the latter part of last week for a visit with friends and relatives in Patagonia.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Davidovich, Mrs. W. C. Shields and daughters, Misses Ruby and Lela, and H. B. Riggs went to Nogales yesterday morning.

Clyde Shields, county ranger, was in town Sunday visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. W. C. Shields. Mrs. Clyde is now making a visit to the old home in Texas.

Pete J. Munch, chief deputy in the office of the State Land Department at Phoenix, and State Auditor Jesse R. Joyce, were in Patagonia Monday, being here on business connected with their departments.

Eduardo Gracia of Rosemont and Josefina Espinosa of Patagonia were united in marriage Monday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Gardner in Patagonia, by Justice Jack Price. A big crowd was present, and after the ceremony a "baile" was given at Amado's hall.

Capt. L. W. Mix and Ed Titcomb of Nogales have been appointed by Governor Campbell to represent this country on the defense council of the State, made up of 34 members from different sections. The duty of the council is to supervise and regulate the sale, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs, health, sanitation, and the conservation of the State's resources to as great an extent as possible.

J. A. Gumm, a Benson business man, was in town yesterday.

A dance is advertised at Fruitland hall for Saturday night, April 21.

Chas. Jones of Bisbee was in town on important mining business yesterday.

Joe and Ed Collie are in town this week from the Coronation, where they have been working on a contract.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Etechells went to Nogales Wednesday morning in the automobile stage, and from there will take the train to Tucson for a few days' visit.

Lumber has been ordered from the Patagonia Lumber company by the county engineer, to build a small bridge across the canyon just back of Bloxton, on the new road work.

"The Leap," in two reels; "The Capital Prize," also in two reels, and "The Fall of Deacon Stillwater," a roaring comedy, is the exceptionally good program for Sunday evening's moving picture show.

W. C. Abbott, Lee S. Ward, W. H. Walker and Daniel Doe, mining men of Tucson, have been in town a few days this week, registered at the Commercial hotel. They are trying to get a deal on the Sweet Bye and Bye.

Citizens are notified to call at The Patagonian office and register with the deputy assessor, appointed for the purpose of making the military enrollment. Every man between 18 and 45 is compelled to enroll, and those who fail to do so will be enrolled without exemptions.

Misses Amalia and Carolina Valenzuela, popular Patagonia girls, went to Nogales Saturday evening, where they were initiated into the order of the Daughters of Isabella, the woman's auxiliary to the Knights of Columbus. F. B. Parker also went down to join the latter order.

Harry Saxon, livestock sanitary inspector for this county, was through town Monday, going up to Sonoita, to inspect the cattle being shipped to Maricopa county ranges by B. Lewis and Jas. L. Gatlin. Homer Edwards accompanied Messrs. Gatlin and Lewis, to assist them with the cattle.

Herb McCutchan was slightly injured and had a narrow escape Wednesday

when a round of shots went off while he was trying to take off the drum of a windlass, at the West Side property. His hand was scratched and bruised by the flying rock, but nothing serious resulted. Dr. Hardtmayer treated the wound, and found no broken bones.

Geo. T. Coughlin was down from the Three R mine Sunday evening, to attend the moving picture show and to greet his friends. He hasn't missed a shift at the Three R since Christmas, and with other young men of Patagonia who are employed at this fine property, his bankroll is growing proportionately.

Father Francis of St. Mary's hospital, Tucson, was in Patagonia a few days this week. The father hopes to be able to spend his vacation here this summer, to escape the intense heat of Tucson. He is very well pleased with the work of the little Catholic chapel here, and delighted to know that plans are under way for building a new Catholic church here in the near future.

This has been an unusually cold and late spring in this part of the State, the worst, in fact, for many years, and the cause of much complaint. Thirty years ago this section experienced a similar condition, as the following news item taken from the Arizona Star of this date, in 1887, shows: "Mr. Col'n Cameron of San Rafael arrived in Tucson yesterday. He reports frost in the Sonoita and snow in the mountains."

The new fire chemical recently purchased by contributions from citizens, is now housed in a shed put up adjoining Val Valenzuela's meat market. In case of fire any one can get to the chemical by easily prying off the staple holding the lock to the door. A ladder is also stored in the building, to be used in emergency. The chemical is very easily operated, simply by throwing down and turning on the nozzle. It is always loaded and ready "to go."

A building for an ice supply warehouse will be built in Patagonia within a few days, probably near the new garage, adjoining the railroad right of way. There is enough demand for ice in the Patagonia country during the summer to warrant the establishment of a small ice-making plant here.

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, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BARGAIN—Nice little house, three rms., very neat, clean and comfortable on the inside, good lot, fence, etc., close in; all for \$600 cash. Hurry if you want this. Inquire at The Patagonian.

Citizens Between 18 and 45 Must Sign Military Enrolment

Vic Wager, county assessor, was in town Wednesday, going to different parts of the county appointing deputies to make enrollment of citizens available for military duty. Citizens of this community are requested to call at The Patagonian office and enroll at the very earliest possible date, as the list must be made up and returned to the county assessor who in turn will forward it to the governor within the next few days.

Every man who is a citizen of the United States and residing in Santa Cruz county, and who is more than 18 years old and less than 45, is compelled to enroll. This also applies to any man who has taken out his first papers for citizenship. "Residing in Santa Cruz county" means anyone who is at present in the county. There is no exception to this rule; everybody as above must be enrolled.

The following may be noted as exempt on the roll and no other: Ministers of religion. Officers of the United States, civil, military or naval. Men having had three years' service in the United States army, navy or volunteers, and who can show an honorable discharge paper from the United States. Idiots, lunatics, paupers and men convicted of infamous crimes. The physically disabled.

For the following causes a man may be marked exempt on the record by the enrolling officer: Total loss of one eye, one ear, nose, one lip, one thumb, any finger except little finger, amputation of the essential part of any limb, united fingers, hairlip, pronounced curvature of spine, perceptible limp or lameness, club foot, goitre, pronounced stammering. For any other claims for exemption for physical disability a certificate from the county physician must be sent to the assessor.

Men not presenting themselves for enrollment will be enrolled by the assessor without exemption. Any man giving false information, or refusing to give information, is guilty of a misdemeanor and will be prosecuted by the State.

J. G. Newell of Los Angeles has joined Mrs. Newell in a visit at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. A. C. Best, near town.

The Owl Says

Our drug store is as near as your mail box. Mail Orders—Prompt—try us

OWL DRUG STORE
Nogales, Ariz.

SURE ???

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

EXPERT BLACKSMITHING

Huntington, Avery & Co., Props. AUTOMOBILE WORK AND BLACKSMITHING

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

In the Wilson Blacksmith Shop, Patagonia

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It is dangerous to buy real estate or loan money unless they furnish you an abstract of title. We have had 20 years title experience in Arizona and California, and the only abstract company in this county. SANTA CRUZ ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY F. A. French, Mgr. P. O. Box 667, Nogales, Arizona.

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for furnishing the lumber for your proposed building or any improvements... When you get our figures you'll be surprised at their littleness, considering the fact that we deal in high grade lumber only. We shall be glad to furnish figures for any quantity of lumber your plans call for

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J. W. MILLER, Manager.

Mail Orders Promptly Shipped

J. E. Hopkins.

F. D. Valles.

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

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 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.

SANTA CRUZ VALLEY BANK & TRUST CO.
Nogales, Arizona.

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

Washington Trading Co.

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Builders' Hardware

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

Mail Orders & Specialty

ROY & TITCOMB, Inc.

Nogales, Arizona.

FAMINE TO FORCE DEFEAT IN EUROPE

Food Supply, Not Fighting, to Be Deciding Factor in World War.

BURDEN PUT ON BRITAIN

Must Provide for France and Italy—Neutrals Suffer From Stringency—Pestilence and Suffering in Many Forms Will Follow.

London.—On the opening day of the current session of parliament Admiral Lord Charles Beresford made the calm observation that if the war should continue another year Europe would stare famine in the face. He did not confine his word of impressive warning to the Central Empire; he spoke of Europe, and included neutrals as well as the belligerents of both sides.

One need not go far afield in these days to find many thoughtful men seriously contemplating that possibility. Somebody once said that the world lived about 72 hours from the brink of starvation. Europe is the smallest and most intensively cultivated continent, producing more than half the world's wheat. Its aggregate of livestock supplies makes it far away the greatest meat producing continent; yet it is unable to feed itself and for its deficiencies draws upon the surpluses of the rest of the world.

Great Britain draws a larger proportion of its foodstuffs from abroad than any great nation, yet because it has wealth and shipping and universal business relationships its dependence upon the rest of the world makes it the most independent of European countries in this matter of food supplies.

"There will be no second Punic war," thundered Mr. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, from his place on the government benches a day or two after Lord Beresford had urged his warning. That phrase has passed into current usage, like Mr. Lloyd George's great speech warning the nation that it must choose between great sacrifices and great disasters; it honestly held up to England the picture of possible national ruin. Carthage, like Great Britain, was a maritime country dependent on far away lands for necessities. Across the narrow seas a rival rose to dispute its dominion of the sea, which meant its right to live. No one war or two wars determined that issue. In the end Carthage fell.

Question of Feeding. When Mr. Bonar Law said there would be no second Punic war he was telling his British public that England must so completely establish her security and hereafter hold it so firmly that no further dispute should be possible. When we place that alongside the words of Lord Beresford it is possible to understand the vital character of the struggle whose climax is approaching with the opening of the spring campaign of 1917.

It is become, as almost everybody in Europe now begins to see, a question whether the economic resources of the Central Empires or the maritime power of the allies can longest stand the strain. Can Germany and Austria feed themselves from within longer than the entente can feed itself from without?

The military decision is going to be secondary to this economic determination. If one side can feed itself longer than the other can that side will win. It was looked upon at the end of the war's first year as a great struggle in military attrition. Today it is just as widely recognized to be a war of economic attrition.

The essence of such a struggle is the problem of feeding the warring nations. Of them all England has in her soil the largest possibilities of increasing agricultural production.

Mr. Lloyd George declared in his speech that 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 acres of available agricultural land remained unused. Beyond this great area have been utilized for pasturing. These are to be brought under the plow and made far more productive if it be possible to find labor and machinery to do it. If England had on the economic side prepared for this war as carefully and for as long a time as Germany prepared for it the war would never have happened.

Even Women Drafted. England would have been able to feed itself, and power within, with her

BISHOP TELLS HOW TO SEE YOURSELF GO BY

Chicago.—Here are ten rules to "See Yourself Go By," as laid down by Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell of St. Paul, in an address here:

- Don't think you see yourself in a mirror.
- Don't imitate Charlie Chaplin; be yourself.
- Don't expect somebody to do your job.
- Don't worry about your health.
- Don't wait for dead men's shoes.
- Don't lose your nerve.
- Don't think yourself a failure.
- Don't be a misfit.
- Don't stop until you find your place.
- Don't try to make your children duplicates of yourself.

YOUNG WOMAN MACHINIST



Miss Lillian Johnson has the distinction of being the only woman machinist in the state of Maine and the only woman who wears overalls at her work. She hopes to join an aviation corps for service in the war.

naval force without, would have made her safe. Last year's crops throughout Europe were almost universally bad. Nature was in part responsible, but it is now realized better than it was a few months ago that the conditions of life during war are utterly disastrous to the interests of peace. The other day a Dutch farm hand who had been working in Germany most of the time since the war began returned to his home in Holland. He painted a picture of conditions in rural Germany. He had been the one able bodied man on a farm of more than 200 acres. It had been his work to get a maximum of production out of the land in the face of the fact that he was the only really competent unit of man power there.

In former times several men would have worked on that farm, amply supplied with live stock for power, for meat and milk supplies, for the production of fertilizers. But the last of the men was taken away to the army, some of the women to munition works. The horses had been taken away to the fighting forces and a long step had been taken toward destruction of the other live stock to provide meat.

Fertilizers were almost utterly lacking. In anticipation of the crop season of 1917 he found that the stock of seed had been drawn upon to a ruinous extent because Germany like the rest of Europe, is living so largely upon its capital.

Working long hours under the most arduous conditions this man had for months been underfed although well paid. He simply could not stand the strain and left his place. This is a picture of what may be seen and is daily being reported all over Europe. Switzerland, Holland, Greece, tell of multitudes in dire need of food. The Scandinavian countries suffer less for food but more for some other necessities.

Neutrals Also Suffer. Yet it is not safe to presume that in the outside world the wheat fields and the stock resources of Canada and India and Egypt, the Argentine and Australia, can be looked upon this year to make up Europe's deficiencies. Neutrals are suffering through the same causes, even if not so acutely, that are diminishing the productive power of Europe. Labor is scarce, machinery and credit are almost impossible to secure. Manufactured articles which represent the least of Europe's troubles thus far are not to be had by reason of both the industrial and financial breakdown.

The outside world cannot produce food for blockaded Germany and Austria. The naval power of the allies will not permit it to feed them. Whether it will be able to send its surplus to the entente nations must depend on the capacity of an overworked and under-tuned merchant marine. There is more acute need for shipping than ever before in modern times, while the supply of it is being diminished day by day. The world is no longer on a normal basis. Credit and money, even gold money, mean little. The tonnage unit of shipping capacity, the standard by which the capacities of nations to live and support themselves must be gauged.

By all accounts there is no real hunger in England as yet, but Mr. Lloyd George has informed the nation that its food supplies are lower than ever before; he has required a drastic limitation of imports other than sheer necessities of life so that there may be cargo space to bring these necessities. England has not only to supply its own requirements from abroad but largely to provide the shipping that shall bring food to France and to Italy. It must find means to carry troops and supplies to the near East and necessities of war to Russia.

Wastage Also a Factor. This rough outline explains how the war is coming to be looked upon as one more likely to be determined by economic than military attrition. Economic wastage, breaking down the physical

strength and the morale of armies may help bring the war to the determinative military or naval victory. It is for that decision that England and her allies are desperately bidding. They believe that if Germany is now beginning to feel the pinch of hunger she will feel it more acutely a year hence, when the blockade will have become tighter and only partial crops will have been raised. England and her allies, unafraid, are tightening their belts and preparing for just this kind of war.

Germany has undertaken to starve England; the allies to starve Germany. Barring some tremendous, determinative event that nobody really expects the war will not be ended till after the pinch of absolute hunger shall have been felt by many millions. Pestilence and suffering in many forms would accompany such a disaster. Yet the war steadily moves on toward such a climax.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN'S CHANCE

War Gives Him Opportunity to Return to Service in the Business World.

Chicago.—War clouds already have resulted in giving the man of middle age his opportunity to return to active service in the business world. Employers today are giving the preference in jobs which both can do equally well to the man who is not available for military duty, instead of to the man who may be called to war.

So reports the Employers' Association of Chicago, which last fall undertook to put the man whose age has caused him to be regarded as "through" into a position where he will be independent of charity.

"The prejudice against the man of more than forty-five rapidly is vanishing as a result of our experiment," said Peter J. Dunne, manager of the employment bureau. "Slowly, but surely, the employer is beginning to realize that the middle-aged man still is able to do a man's work and often better than the untrained youth. There has been a perceptible jump since war has been hovering over us. The 'old timer' will be mighty useful when the young man is called to the defense of his country."

\$50,000 TO DIVORCED WIFE

Deserting Husband Becomes Wealthy After Wife Severs Tie and Marries Another.

Chicago.—William Koeneman deserted his wife four years ago, then wrote to ask if he might come back. Although he was told he might if he would cease to make his regular spring disappearances, he did not return, and his wife divorced him.

Three years ago she was married to William Betters. Koeneman drifted down to Jamestown, Tex., and became rich. Then, having redeemed himself, as he figured it, he advertised in the papers of Kenosha, Wis., his former home town, for news of his wife. Thus he learned of her divorce and remarriage.

Mrs. Koeneman-Bettors has received from her former husband a draft for \$50,000 for the benefit of their two sons.

"Get another divorce and remarry him!" she said in reply to a question. "No, I love Betters too much, even though he is only a yardmaster and not as wealthy as Koeneman. But I am glad to have the money for the boys."

OIL KING AT PLAY



New Photograph of John D. Rockefeller playing golf on the links at Daytona, Fla.

Urged to Study Chinese. San Francisco.—Every California schoolchild should be taught to read, write and speak the Chinese language fluently.

This was the statement of Julian H. Arnold, American commercial attaché to China and Japan, in a speech at a Commercial club luncheon, at which the China Commerce Club of California was organized.

Kin Hubbard Essays

Miss Fawn Lippincut on a Sweet Disposition an' Other Things

Th' follerin' trite an' pertinent notes are from th' pen o' Miss Fawn Lippincut, long regarded as th' last word on th' human liver, an' a wart an' mole writer o' marked ability:

Th' season for tub dresses, freckles, white shoes an' goat knee elbows is almost at hand, an' mildady is hereby reminded that a good handy bathtub an' a sweet disposition are indispensable in successful combatin' th' trials an' vicissitudes that go hand in hand with a long tortuous summer. In cultivatin' a sweet disposition it is first necessary t' git th' liver tidled up. While th' winter's tangoin' has kept that organ on th' jump, much o' the actual benefit derived therefrom has been counteracted by th' loss o' sleep, thereby leavin' much t' be desired. Nothin' so rejuvenates th' liver as jandelion greens interspersed with

college an' is eager fer knowledge will find a course in th' care o' aluminum wire interestin' an' healthful.

Only a few weeks left fer June brides' t' git ther teeth filled. Nothin' takes th' ginger out of a young husband like his wife's first dental bill. Th' waistline may use its own judgment th' comin' summer.

It is no longer proper for a woman t' drop out o' th' game when she reaches th' port side o' fifty. Let her dress so as t' exclude all hint o' youthful caprice an' stick around an' give th' world th' benefit o' her experience.

Th' success o' a formal luncheon depends entirely on th' homess' ability t' disguise an' arrange th' entables temptin'ly. Beets are often taken as food when properly decorated. Some folks remind me o' robins.



Miss Bunnie Pash o' th' Optical Counter o' th' Ten-Cent Store, an' Mr. Lon Meadows, Night Clerk o' th' O. K. Livery Barn.

horseshadish tops, lamb's quarter, curly dock an' tender mustard leaves. With th' bustlin' activity o' th' liver comes a sweet cherry disposition. Then all else is easy.

Now is th' time t' make up your book list fer th' summer. Many light, frythy novels suitable fer th' hammock are shown.

Never eat a thick steak or a Welsh rabbit after a nine o'clock film. If you retire at night sluggish from over-eatin' you awake in th' mornin' peevish an' fretful. Quarrellin' with your mother wrinkles th' brow prematurely an' endanger your chances fer an early proposal.

Th' girl who has jest finished

They make a great fuss when they git married, then they hustle around awhile an' then they split up.

Mothers who expect t' lose ther daughters in June should begin t' day t' plan fer a summer vacation.

Th' honeymoon ends when th' first beauty pin gits stubborn. One helpin' o' warmed over fried p'taters will often destroy a husband's interest in th' home.

Th' engagement o' Miss Bunnie Pash o' th' optical counter o' th' ten-cent store, an' Mr. Lon Meadows, night clerk o' th' O. K. livery barn has been announced by th' dressmakers.

White shoes 'll look as big as ever this season.

SHORT FURROWS



In th' Ole Days When a Wife Followed Her Husband Out t' th' Sidewalk Ever' Mornin' an' Was at Home t' Meet Him in th' Evenin' It Wuz All a Lodge Could Do t' Rake Up a Quorum.

"Languishin' Home Life" is th' title o' a recent article from th' versatile pen o' Miss Fawn Lippincut, an' th' follerin' little peppery excerpts are released fer general publication thro' th' courtesy o' th' author, an' with th' hope that they may in some measure encourage, stimulate an' promote home life in th' middle west, an' serve as a controvertin' influence on th' general trend:

Th' wild oats crop is allus a failure.

Elepin' daughters come home t' roost.

A girl should allus dance with one arm free.

Divorce is unknown where ever' bud-dy's workin'.

The' easier somethin' prepared th' less a husband likes it.

A father allus wants his wife t' be responsible fer his son-in-law.

There's no longer any doubt as t' why a chicken crosses th' road.

A father never likes t' give his daughter money after she's married.

It's a lucky husband that has a mother-in-law in easy hailin' distance.

A husband's fondness fer breakfast foods generally terminates with th' honeymoon.

It used t' be "Where is my daughter t'night?" Now it's "Have you seen my child today?"

Th' only substitute we have fer th' tear ole grandmother o' yisterday is th' hole proof sock.

Frozen nesselrode puddin' is not essential t' an ideal home, but, like ever' thing else, it has its friends.

A debutante should not let th' study o' nursery stenclin' interfere with th' many health buildin' exercises in th' open air.

Durin' th' long, dull, uneventful days follerin' th' hon-y-moon a young wife may secretly experiment with bakin' powder biscuits.

Even durin' th' roller skatin' craze years ago, an' long before the auto arrived, a mother at least knew where her daughter wuz.

It takes very little more gasoline t' enjoy an exhilaratin' season o' motorin' than is required in th' upkeep o' a pair o' white kid gloves.

If your wants are few an' you have little occasion t' spend, a half pint o' dry coffee grounds in th' pocket will keep your money from rustin'.

A young an' inexperienced wife should allus remember that a husband will often say things in a burst o' hunger that he fully regrets after he has bought his breakfast down town.

In th' ole days when a wife follered her husband out t' th' sidewalk ever' mornin' an' wuz at home t' meet him in th' evenin' it wuz all a lodge could do t' rake up a quorum.

With th' comin' o' th' first warm, sluggish days o' May it is not uncommon fer a pre-Lenten bride t' harbor a little tinge o' regret. Dandydion greens, er any tonic actin' directly on th' liver will brighten up th' horizon.

(Copyright, Adams Newspaper Servic.)

ENDS DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" cures sick, sour stomachs in five minutes —Time It!

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars' worth of satisfaction.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.—Adv.

He Explains. "You were mumbling in your sleep about Augusta. Now, who is this Augusta?" "A city, my dear. I may have to go there on a business trip."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Eye Spots. There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ointment is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Going Abroad. "Are the Grabclois still trying to break into society?" "No. They have decided to wait until the war is over and conquer Europe first."

RELIABLE REMEDY RESTORES KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. Dr. Kilmer used it for years in his private practice. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it will help you. No other remedy can successfully take its place.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root 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.

Too Slow. "How do you like your new chauffeur, Chugwitz?" "He seems a reliable fellow."

"Yes?"

"Still, I'd rather pay a fine for speeding occasionally than miss every train I try to catch on ten minutes' notice."

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-aches, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 30 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Brochure. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.

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



HOUSE PASSES WAR LOAN BILL

BIGGEST REVENUE BILL IN HISTORY PASSED BY HOUSE BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE.
\$7,000,000,000 FUND

FIVE AMENDMENTS ADDED AND LOANS PERMITTED TO ALLIES ONLY FOR WAR PERIOD.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
 Washington, April 16.—Without a dissenting voice the House, amid the plaudits of members and the galleries, Saturday passed the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue authorization measure. One member—Representative London of New York, the only Socialist in Congress—voted "Present."
 Owing to pairs and absentees, only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann announced all their members would have voted affirmatively if present.
 The formality of a roll-call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities, now the nation is at war.
 The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to allied countries, and issuance of treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation.
 Discussion in the House was confined chiefly to proposed amendments. Five of these were adopted. The most important, drafted by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, would confine the proposed \$3,000,000,000 loan to countries at war against Germany and permit loans only during the war. Others would prohibit the sale of the United States bonds at less than par, permit the purchase of foreign bonds "at par" and limit the cost of disposing of the \$5,000,000,000 worth of bonds to one-tenth of one per cent. of their total.

U. S. TO BE ONE IN WAR

SUPREME TEST HAS COME, SAYS WILSON, APPEALING TO ALL TO SAVE THE NATION.
 Aid of Every Citizen Needed to Make Victory Certain, He Declares. Fighting Forces Only Part of Those That Must Wage War for Liberty.



He's telling her that nothing he received from home brought more joy, longer-lasting pleasure, greater relief from thirst and fatigue, than

WRIGLEY'S

THE FLAVOR LASTS

She slipped a stick in every letter and mailed him a box now and then. Naturally he loves her, she loves him, and they both love WRIGLEY'S.

CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL



On High Gear Does the Work of Four Big Horses

WORKS DAY AND NIGHT

PULLFORD only \$135.00
 F. O. B., Quincy, Illinois

Attached to any Ford or practically any other car in 80 minutes. Removed in less time. No holes to drill. All steel construction. Note steel wheels, 14 inches wide. Does all your heavy hauling—coal, wheat, hay, potatoes; does your plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, etc. Lugs can be removed from wheels, and a larger sprocket is furnished for road hauling. Live agents wanted in every county in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Western Nebraska. Write or wire at once for circular, or come to Denver. Immediate deliveries guaranteed.

THE HEADINGTON AUTO CO., Distributors
 1636 BROADWAY : : : DENVER, COLO.

Farm Hands Wanted

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

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

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

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

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

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

The Great Vegetable Remedy Puts You Right Over Night

Genuine bears signature Small Pills Small Dose Small Price

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills.

INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic
 And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts in same stable kept from having them by using Spohn's Difteria Compound, 3 to 6 doses often cure; one bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. 50c and \$1 per bottle; \$5 and \$10 a dozen. Any druggist or delivered by manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.

Right. Teacher—What is the capital of France?
 Johnnie—Guess they haven't got any. Dad says they're in debt to beat the cars.
 W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 16-1917.

Died of Premature Old Age!

How many times we hear of comparatively young persons passing away when they should have lived to be 70 or 80 years of age. This fatal work is usually attributed to the kidneys, as, when the kidneys degenerate, it causes auto-intoxication. The more injurious the poisons passing thru the kidneys the quicker will those noble organs be degenerated, and the sooner they decay.
 It is thus the wisest policy, to prevent premature old age and promote long life, to lighten the work of the kidneys. This can be done by drinking plenty of pure water all day long, and occasionally taking a little Anurie before meals. This can be obtained at almost any drug store. You will find Anurie more potent than lithia for it dissolves uric acid as water does sugar.

WITH YOUR HANDS TIED

by some chronic "female complaint" or weakness, what can you expect? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy. And no good reason for it. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure you safely and certainly, if you'll give it faithful use. For every one of these womanly troubles, this is the only remedy: In periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, organic displacements, and every kindred ailment, and in all the nervous disorders caused by functional derangements.
 An easily procured vegetable pill is made up of May-apple, the dried juice of the leaves of aloes, and the root of jalap, made into a tiny pellet and coated with sugar. It was first put into ready-to-use form by Dr. Pierce nearly 50 years ago. Almost every drug store in this country sells these vegetable pellets in vials for 25c—simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They have Dr. R. V. Pierce's stamp.

A red sunrise with clouds lowering later in the morning, indicates rain.

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

Wise Ma.
 Mabel—Rainbow chaser, is he?
 Ma—Why, he'd chase a cloud for the silver lining.

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 *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*.
 In Use for Over 30 Years.
 Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Couldn't Say Much.
 "You have sworn to tell nothing but the truth."
 "Nothing but the truth, your honor!"
 "Precisely."
 "Then, Judge, with that limitation upon me I might as well warn you that I'm not going to have much to say."

A Difference.
 "How much are potatoes worth now?"
 "They're worth no more now than they ever were, but they're costing about six times as much."

BRITISH ENTER LENS

Desperate Onslaught by Germans Drive British From Lagnicourt, Key to Hindenburg Position.

London, April 17.—Apparently the city of Lens, the great coal center of northern France, has fallen before the British drive. British troops are tightening their grip on the outskirts of St. Quentin. The night British official report speaks only of progress "east of Lievin, where our troops are approaching the outskirts of Lens," but the correspondent of Lloyds News with the British army telegraphs that British patrols entered the city between 4 and 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Germans ordered the civil population from the town on Friday, preparatory to their own departure, and seized three months' provisions accumulated in Lens by the American relief commission.
 The German trench system among the slag heaps in front of the city has been virtually pulverized by the blast fire from Gen. Horn's batteries. East of the city they have another network of trenches in which it is believed they will make a temporary stand before retiring to the supplementary Hindenburg line between Drocourt and Queant.

A powerful counter assault launched against the newly-formed British line converging on St. Quentin and Lens Monday gained the Germans a foothold in the village of Lagnicourt, according to word received from Gen. Haig's headquarters in France. Several divisions were hurled upon the British, the enemy's attack being delivered with desperate ferocity because of the extremely important strategic value of Lagnicourt, which commands the principal approaches to the Bapaume-Cambrai highway, possession of which is necessary for the defense of both Lens and St. Quentin. At all points where counter attacks were delivered the Germans were thrown back with sanguinary losses.

The Turks have sustained another defeat at the hands of the British in Mesopotamia. The war office announces that the Turks are in retreat after a battle in which they suffered heavy losses.

Two German attacks in Verdun sector repulsed.
 Seventeen "British, French and American" airplanes destroyed by Germans.

Says Mexico Will Stay Neutral.
 Mexico City.—Gen. Carranza in his address to Congress declared that Mexico would maintain a strict neutrality in the world war. H. von Eckhardt, the German minister, was seated in a box with Austrian, Spanish and other diplomats. Henry P. Fletcher sat with the British minister. Gen. Carranza also read to the Congress, which held its first formal session Sunday night, a complete report of his administration as first chief. The narrative extended from the time of the Madero revolution in 1910.

Five Thousand Plotters Arrested.
 Washington.—More than 5,000 suspected Germans have been arrested in this country, and the number is expected soon to reach 10,000. Fifty-two of the sixty-five known "master spies" have been taken. Several men who are seeking commissions as reserve officers of the army are said to be under suspicion. A German spy blew up the Eddystone plant, says an official report filed. The police have arrested several, and are searching for the master plotter, whose diabolical crime killed 100 in Pennsylvania.

Lumber Consumption
 St. Louis has one factory which will this year consume 100,000,000 feet of lumber.
 Scotland devotes 4,000,616 acres to oats growing.

THE 3 D'S IN DODD'S

Mr. Robert W. Ferguson, Hingham, Mass., writes: I suffered from kidney disorder for years. Had incessant backache and trouble. Nearly died from it at one time while in Vancouver, but overcame it by a persistent use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Finally I was completely cured. I occasionally use the remedy now in order to keep the kidneys regulated. I have the highest praise for Dodd's. Be sure to get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for deranged, disordered, diseased kidneys, just as Mr. Ferguson did. No similar named article will do.—Adv.

Its Class.
 "Wasn't it a scene when the Smiths rought all their old battered furniture out of the house?"
 "Yes, quite a moving picture."
 As a locomotive puffs, the ear can count up only to ten a second—then all that is heard is a continuous roar.

No Eggs, Milk or Butter

The following recipe shows how an appetizing, wholesome cake can be made without expensive ingredients.

In many other recipes the number of eggs may be reduced one-half or more by using an additional quantity of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

EGGLESS, MILKLESS, BUTTERLESS CAKE
 1 cup brown sugar
 1 1/4 cups water
 1 cup seeded raisins
 2 ounces citron
 3/4 cup shortening
 1 teaspoon nutmeg
 1 teaspoon cinnamon
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 2 cups flour
 5 teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder

The old method (fruit cake) called for 2 eggs
 DIRECTIONS—Put the first eight ingredients into saucepan and boil three minutes. When cool, add the flour and baking powder which have been mixed together; mix well. Bake in moderate oven in loaf pan (round tin with center is best) for 35 or 40 minutes. Ice with white icing.

Booklet of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free. Address 1903 Independence Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Sixty Years the Standard
 Made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.
 No Alum No Phosphate No Bitter Taste

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

Costa Rica offers to assist United States in war.
Argentina calls out war class; favors United States.
Argentine republic to remain neutral at present.
New troops for army to serve for period of war only.
The Uruguayan government issues decree of neutrality.
Interned German sailors to be set to work raising vegetables.
Supposed German submarines in Pacific operating off Mexico.
Seven companies National Guard coast artillery called to service.
Republic of Panama resolves to assist the United States in war.
Nineteen American vessels have been sunk by German submarines.
Vice Admiral Browning of British navy and Rear Admiral DeGrasse of the French navy confer with American officials.
Lafayette flying squadron, composed of Americans, will change from French uniform to the American uniform and fly United States flag on their machines.
Northwest of St. Quentin the British advanced on a line between Hargicourt and Metz-En-Couture, capturing two woods, the Sart farm and the village of Gouzencourt.
National transportation facilities of the principal railroads of the United States to be voluntarily merged and operated under general direction of a central executive committee.
On a twelve-mile front northeast of Arras and on a nine-mile front northwest of St. Quentin the forces of Field Marshal Haig have shattered the German defenses and forced the Germans to retire. North and east of the Vimy ridge in the Arras region the British seized six villages. A footing also has been gained in the German trenches northeast of Lens. South of the Arras-Cambrai road it is announced the British forces have gained ground east of Wancourt and are astride the Hindenburg line. Prisoners taken since the beginning of the battle of Arras now total more than 13,000.

WESTERN

Scores of Chicago women urged congressmen to support compulsory military service.
Gen. Jose M. Acosta and twenty-four followers raided the ranch of M. M. Sherman, an American, twenty miles south of Nacozari.
Information that a German commerce raider in the guise of a sailing ship has entered the Gulf of Mexico, was reported at Galveston.
Governor Gardner signed the Whitaker bill, which prohibits capital punishment in Missouri. The law becomes effective June 18th.
An American flag must fly from every business house, store front and vehicle in Globe, Ariz., as a result of a strict patriotic ordinance passed by the city council.
WASHINGTON
Senate clears way for war by passing appropriations.
Kitchen expects rapid progress of appropriations bills in Congress.
Theodore Roosevelt visited President Wilson and talked over war plans.
Steadily improving conditions in Russia were reported by Ambassador Francis.
Oscar T. Crosby of Warrenton, Va., was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury.
Plans to release for government use many coastwise vessels on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard are under way among the chief railroad companies.
The dreadnaught New Mexico, being constructed in the New York navy yards, will be launched April 23d, the Navy Department announced. Construction will then begin on the Tennessee.

Gen. Carranza has given positive assurances to the United States that oil supplies from the Tampico fields and other Mexican sources will not be denied to the United States or Great Britain.
Maj. John M. Burke, known to every man who knew Col. William F. Cody and the other picturesque figures of the early West, died in Washington after a brief attack of pneumonia. He was 74 years old.
Maj. Gen. George Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, was formally requested by President Wilson to take charge of the building of 1,000 wooden ships for foreign commerce. Increase of overseas tonnage is regarded as an imperative need to defeat the German submarine campaign and keep up the flow of supplies to the entente.

FOREIGN

Bulgaria seeking peace is report from London.
Brazil has recognized the new government of Russia.
Germany releasing many Belgians, is report from Holland.
Paris citizens celebrated entrance of United States into the war.
Germany has stopped all mail and telegraph communications with the United States.
It is doubtful that Brazil will declare war soon, although breaking with Germany.
Governor of Bahama islands forbids any persons to land on the island without passports containing photograph.
Austrian and Bulgarian representatives are endeavoring to approach entente diplomats in Switzerland on the subject of peace.
Foreign Minister Lauro Muller has cabled the Brazilian minister in Berlin asking him to urge all Brazilians in Germany to leave the country.
The Argentine sailing ship Monte Protegido has been sunk off the European coast, according to an official announcement from Buenos Aires.
Grand Duke Boris, a cousin of former Emperor Nicholas, has been arrested at Petrograd army headquarters and sent to Tsarskoe-Selo, where he is interned.
Details of what is known as the "Bryce scheme" for a league to enforce peace were given out in London by Lord Bryce, former British ambassador at Washington.
"I can see peace coming now—not a peace which is the mere beginning of another war, but real peace," was the salutation which Premier Lloyd-George sent to America.
King George and Queen Mary will attend the service April 20th to be held in St. Paul's cathedral in London in commemoration of the entrance of the United States into the war.
Frederick C. Penfield, former United States ambassador to Austria, accompanied by his wife and Allen W. Dulles, former third secretary of the American embassy, arrived in Paris.
The German minister and his staff have been handed their passports by the Bolivian government, with a note declaring that diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Germany have been severed.
The arrival in Petrograd of Madame Catherine Breshkovskaya was the occasion of a dramatic gathering of veterans of the former revolutionary and terrorist times to give her an enthusiastic and emotional welcome. All Petrograd, in fact, turned out to acclaim the "grandmother of the revolution" on her homecoming from Siberia, where she had spent forty-four of her seventy-three years in exile.

SPORTING NEWS

An entire baseball team has left a church league in Cook county, Ill., to enlist for service with the National Guard.
One hundred and twenty thousand fans whooped the 1917 baseball season on its way in seven opening games, according to gate estimates of attendance.
Frank Taberski, world champion pocket billiardist, defeated Bennie Allen, challenger, 177 to 91, in the second inning of their title match at Akron, Ohio.
Colorado College students voted to abolish all sports for the remainder of the year. This action was taken in order to allow the men more time to devote to military training.
Jess Willard figures that Carl Morris will be his next opponent for the world's heavyweight championship. Willard stated that when the Fulton-Morris contest was announced that Morris would whip Fulton.

GENERAL

Man recently arrested on charge of seeking to invite negroes to revolt is released.
United States customs officials seize Austrian vessels interned in American ports.
Tennessee bankers, railroad men, editors, educators and farmers conferred on food preparedness.
New rates on policies containing war clauses have been announced by eleven insurance companies.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company arranges to supply government with 500 expert engineers.
President Wilson, in an interview in the Yale News, pays a tribute to the spirit of American colleges in the present national emergency.
Gov. James Withycombe has written President Wilson pledging Oregon's resources to the nation and suggesting immediate steps toward conservation of breeding stock, it was announced at Salem.
The California Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 40,000 women, tendered their services to Governor William D. Stephens for whatever assistance they can render in the war. The women's club houses all over the state are offered for use.
R. I. Hill, charged with threatening President Wilson, was taken to Madison from Eau Claire, Wis. After arraignment he failed to give \$2,500 bond.
The Authors' League of America, at its annual meeting in New York, adopted a resolution urging that the United States immediately enfranchise women.
A report reached the head of a banking house in New York that Lloyds of London was offering 10 to 1 that peace would be accomplished within ninety days.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.

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

Chloride is to have a fire department.

High grade ore is being shipped from the Old Desert at Salome.

Governor Campbell has called all able-bodied men, 18 to 45, to colors.

The Mowry mine near Patagonia has been sold, and work will start at once.

Ten Mexicans seeking work gave a Gila Bend family a scare, as the family feared a raid.

The Tucson City Council has passed an ordinance making it illegal to have liquor on the premises.

Federal aid has been asked in order to get funds to repair the bridge over the Gila river at Florence.

About 40,000 acres of land excluded from Crook National forest will be subject to entry May 23rd.

The Campbell Construction Company at Kingman has a large amount of \$15 ore ready for shipment.

A clue to the poisoning of 700 sheep on the Arizona-Utah strip has been found, according to C. B. Stewart.

Judge F. O. Smith of Prescott refused to accept the \$500 per year additional salary, under the new law.

The Golden Hammer at Chloride recently acquired by Prof. F. C. Smith and associates, is in big ore in the tunnel.

Copper production for March beat the best previous record for production in the Douglas district, the total being approximately 26,000,000 pounds.

The Hunt-Campbell contest for the governorship is just about where it was when the contest started, slight gains and losses having been made by each.

The Twin Buttes Mining district is rapidly nearing that stage where it will be regarded as one of the great copper producing camps of the Southwest.

Granite Reef Dam, the power house and the canals near Mesa, together with all the works of that diversion project, are guarded by deputy United States marshals.

Forty Tucson women gathered in the Woman's club to assist the members of the local chapter of the Red Cross in sewing bandages and surgical dressings in preparation for war.

The production of the Old Dominion Company during March was 3,300,000 pounds of copper. This includes Old Dominion copper produced at the International smelter, Miami.

Cattlemen from all over the southern part of the state will gather in Tucson on April 21st, to attend the regular annual convention of the Southwestern Stock Growers' Association.

Governor Campbell issued a proclamation designating April 8th as "Loyalty Sunday," and thousands listened to patriotic addresses, and pledged their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

The Yeager Copper Company has been formed for the purpose of developing a group of 26 claims north and west of the old Yeager Cañon mine, about four miles and a half southwest of Jerome.

A full company of Yuma Indians, as part of a California regiment in the event of war, was offered to Governor W. D. Stephens of California in a telegram sent by L. L. Ode, superintendent of the Yuma Indian Reservation.

E. M. Binford was in Kingman from the vicinity of Bull Cañon, in the Wallapai mountains, where he has been prospecting for a month or more and took with him samples of ore that gave returns of better than 900 ounces silver.

Earl C. Stone waived preliminary examination and was bound over to await the action of the Superior Court on a charge of murdering Harry Williams, whose body was found in a prospect hole on the Davis ranch, over the divide near Bisbee.

William Wilson, Ajo mining prospector, accused of killing A. E. Conley, one of his four partners, in a gun fight in the hills twenty miles from Ajo at Bisbee, appeared before Superior Judge Samuel L. Pattee to answer to a charge of murder and plead not guilty.

Equipment of Tucson with a machine gun, additional rifles and an ample supply of ammunition to meet any emergency was provided for at a meeting of Mayor Parker, Sheriff Miles, Chief of Police Bailey and the nine citizens comprising the committee of safety.

Antonio Añaya, a miner of Silverbell, must face trial before a jury in the Federal Court at Tucson in May, on a charge of violating the Mann act in transporting a pretty 17-year-old girl from across the Mexican line under promise of marriage.

That the persons attempting to knock out the new law providing for military training in the schools, are disloyal, unpatriotic and un-American, is the condemnation made on these parties by Phoenix Camp No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, in a resolution unanimously adopted.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices Quoted for Metals.

New York.—Lead—9½c asked.
Bar Silver—73½c.
Copper—Casting brand, \$30.62½.
St. Louis.—Spelter—\$10.00.

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

Arizona.

United Verde Extension has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra of 2½ cents.

The Glory Hole has opened another ore body at Salome in the No. 2 tunnel, being driven to crosscut the main ledge.

An immense body of vanadium gold ore has been encountered in the development of the Ray Broken Hill mine, a mile south of Ray.

Gross earnings of \$20,060,783 are shown in the annual report of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company for 1916, as against \$10,498,961 in 1915.

The incline shaft on the Copper Basin at Parker has reached a depth of 300 feet and is in better ore than has yet been encountered on the property.

The Old Dominion Copper Company is producing copper at the rate of somewhat over 3,000,000 per month, including the copper from flotation concentrates.

Colorado.

The Sunnyside deal at Silverton has been closed.

The Gold King mine on Cement creek, north of Silverton, is in operation.

Work of sinking shaft of the Caribou mine at Boulder to 1,040 feet has just been completed.

Cripple Creek deep drainage tunnel is to be extended 3,000 feet this year, to Portland shaft No. 2.

Tomboy, Smuggler and Liberty Bell sent out 121 cars of concentrates from the Telluride section in March.

An eight-foot vein carrying 25 per cent lead and from 14 to 21 ounces of silver is reported in the Keystone property at Aspen.

Indications are that the coming summer will break all previous records for activity in both placer and lode mining in Summit county.

Hull City shaft of the Vindicator, which in the past has produced two millions, has just been leased by Frank J. Seeley and he will start work.

The flotation mill erected by the Gold Crown Mining and Milling Company, within the city limits of Ouray, was turned over and is expected to be in steady operation in a short time.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company, during the month of March, shipped out ore yielding a net profit of \$152,316, according to the statement issued by President A. N. Carlton.

United Gold Mines Company is preparing to sink the shaft on the Wild Horse an additional 300 feet in the hope of picking up again the great ore shoot from which dividends were paid years ago.

The Last Dollar, one of the famous old shippers of Bull hill, located in the saddle between Bull hill and Battle mountain and adjoining the Modoc at Cripple Creek, has been taken over on a bond and lease, and will be overhauled and restored to the shipping class.

New Mexico.

The Mogollon Mines Co. is now developing its 900-foot level west as well as east.

The Valedon Mining Company of Lordsburg was incorporated with a capital of \$250,000.

The Honduras Mining and Development Company filed incorporation papers in Santa Fé, the capitalizing being \$100,000.

New Mexico's mineral production increased more than \$12,000,000 in 1916, according to the figures of the State Tax Commission.

Considerable excitement has been caused by a rumored strike of copper at Coyote cañon, seven miles from Tularosa. A number of claims have been staked.

The Oaks Company is increasing its crew at the Maud S. mine at Mogollon and is making a shipment of ore to custom mill. Work continues at both the Clifton and Eberle properties.

A new mining property in Mil Cañon, under the ownership of "Mike" Wolf of Magdalena, is now assuming interest. The property is a producer a large body of ore being in sight.

Wyoming.

The Midland Carbon Company has fifty men at work at Cowley, where it is to build a plant for the production of carbon black from natural gas.

Oil activity is following the course of the North Platte river from above Casper, in Central Wyoming, to the Nebraska line east of Torrington.

Two new wells have been started by the Ohio Oil Company on the property of the Glenrock Petroleum Company in sections 2 and 3, township 33 range 77 of the Big Muddy field.

CULTIVATION OF CORN IN SOUTHEAST

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The most common reasons for cultivating corn are defined in a new farmer's bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, "Corn Culture in the Southern States," as follows:

(1) By cultivating the soil away from the row while the corn is young it may retard the rate of growth and thus under certain conditions will favor the success of the crop.

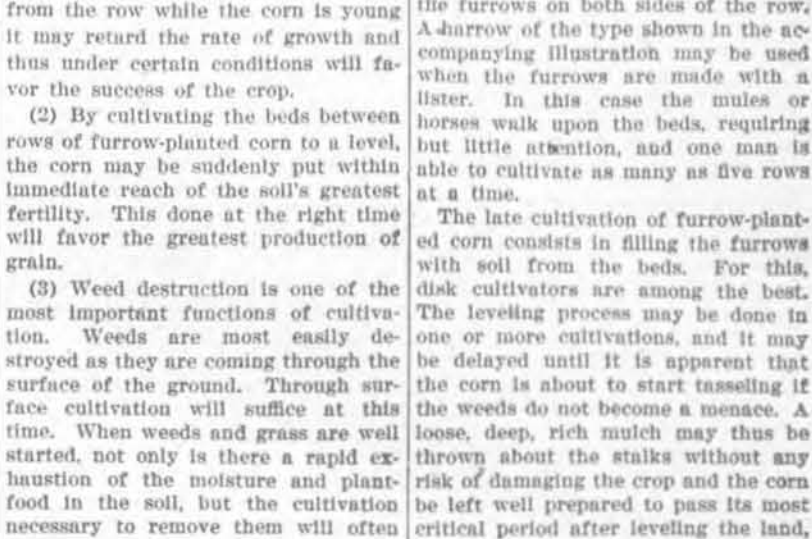
(2) By cultivating the beds between rows of furrow-planted corn to a level, the corn may be suddenly put within immediate reach of the soil's greatest fertility. This done at the right time will favor the greatest production of grain.

(3) Weed destruction is one of the most important functions of cultivation. Weeds are most easily destroyed as they are coming through the surface of the ground. Through surface cultivation will suffice at this time. When weeds and grass are well started, not only is there a rapid exhaustion of the moisture and plant-food in the soil, but the cultivation necessary to remove them will often

really no moisture on its way to the surface can escape them. For this reason late cultivation for the sole object of conserving moisture is now considered impracticable.

When corn is planted in furrows, the early cultivation may consist of little more than harrowing the bottom of the furrows on both sides of the row. A harrow of the type shown in the accompanying illustration may be used when the furrows are made with a lister. In this case the mules or horses walk upon the beds, requiring but little attention, and one man is able to cultivate as many as five rows at a time.

The late cultivation of furrow-planted corn consists in filling the furrows with soil from the beds. For this, disk cultivators are among the best. The leveling process may be done in one or more cultivations, and it may be delayed until it is apparent that the corn is about to start tasseling if the weeds do not become a menace. A loose, deep, rich mulch may thus be thrown about the stalks without any risk of damaging the crop and the corn be left well prepared to pass its most critical period after leveling the land,



DISK CULTIVATOR LEAVES LAND LEVEL.

seriously damage the crop by covering the corn and, when planted on, or above the level, breaking its roots.

(4) When it is desirable to supply commercial fertilizer to the growing crop, it is sometimes necessary to mix the application with the soil.

(5) Shallow early cultivation, by maintaining a loose soil mulch, will conserve soil moisture. Deep early cultivation, by permitting more air to enter, will dry and warm the soil about the corn. After corn is from two to three feet high (varying with the width between rows), its roots so fill the soil that it is believed that prac-

whatever other cultivations may be necessary in order to destroy weeds, should be done with surface cultivators which make it impossible to cultivate deeply.

Fertilizer distributing attachments, it is said, can now be made for most kinds of corn cultivators and in a large portion of the Southeast their use should not only economize the time and labor necessary for distributing fertilizer, but should also permit the farmer to apply the fertilizer in small quantities. In this way the danger of overstimulating growth can be practically eliminated.

MIXTURES FOR BABY CHICKS

Method Practiced by Professor Kaupp of North Carolina—Dry Mash Is Kept in Hoppers.

The method of feeding baby chicks practiced by Prof. B. F. Kaupp of North Carolina has given such good results that it is worth following.

Ration No. 1—Rolled oats 8 parts, bread crumbs 8 parts, sifted beef scrap 2 parts, bone-meal 1 part.

Ration No. 2—Cracked wheat 3 parts, cracked corn (fine) 2 parts, pin-head oatmeal 1 part.

Ration No. 3—Ground wheat 6 parts, cornmeal 3 parts, beef scrap 3 parts, bone-meal 1 part.

Ration No. 4—Whole wheat 3 parts, cracked corn 2 parts, hulled oats 1 part.

For the first five days the baby chicks are fed ration No. 1 five times a day, and from 5 to 15 days, rations No. 1 and 2; after 15 days, ration No. 3 is given mixed with sour milk or water three times a day in addition to ration No. 2. After the chicks are thirty days old, they are given moist mash once a day. The dry mash is kept in hoppers before them at all times. After 30 days, rations No. 3 and 4 are given in hoppers. The flocks are placed on range at the age of eight weeks. After the fifth day the chicks are allowed to run on freshly spaded earth.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN PLANS

Tract Should Be Large Enough to Furnish Abundance of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

(By FRANK B. CROSS, Department of Horticulture, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

No farmstead is complete without that blessing to the home—the orchard and garden.

This need not be an extensive tract of ground, but should be large enough to supply an abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables throughout their season. Fruits may be grown for summer and winter use, and vegetables for summer and fall.

In choosing varieties, always plan for a succession by choosing early, medium and late kinds. In vegetable growing this same end may be accomplished by successive planting of the same variety. Fruits and vegetables are an ever-welcome addition to our diet, and are easily within the means of all if grown at home.

A little time and attention given to the garden and orchard will pay well in health and contentment.

REASONS FOR TESTING

It makes you a cow expert. Helps you to know the money-maker. Detects the cows which rob you. Increases the milk check. Testing cows makes the farm grow. Tests feeds pay highest returns. Justifies your buying feed for cows. Increases the value of calves, heifers and cows. Teaches you to feed better. Does away with scrub sties. Insures good prices for your beef cattle. Helps you to select and breed cows successfully. It pays.

ROTATION AID TO FERTILITY

Kind of Crops Grown Must Be Suitable to Climate, Soil and Condition of Markets.

A proper rotation, or change of crops, has much to do with soil fertility. In the most prosperous and longest organized communities definite crop rotations are followed year after year with little variation. The kind of crops grown must of course be suitable to the climate, the soil, and the market conditions, but there are certain essentials to be kept in mind.

There should be one or more cultivated crops in every rotation so that weeds may be kept in check or eradicated. Good crops for this purpose are Irish potatoes, cowpeas or soy beans, planted in rows, sorghum, and corn.

SAVE VALUABLE PLANT FOOD

Straw, Grass, Cotton and Corn Stalks Should Be Plowed Under for Humus Supply.

If you value your farm at all, don't starve it by burning anything that can be plowed under. Straw, grass, cotton and corn stalks—all these contain valuable plant food, and to burn them is sheer waste. Besides, they furnish valuable humus-making material, and humus is one of the greatest needs of the cotton belt. Even branches of trees and small logs can be well used in stopping gullies. Burn nothing that has plant food in it, and your farm will bless you with bigger crops.—Progressive Farmer.

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons)

DEAF SANDUSKY AND LOGAN FIND DEADLY FANGS IN THE TRAP SET FOR DE SPAIN, WHO DISAPPEARS MYSTERIOUSLY FROM CALABASAS

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 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, appoints Henry de Spain general manager of the stage line, with John LeFevre and Bob Scott, an Indian, as his assistants, and gives orders to break up the gang. The chief had men as Sassoon, Deaf Sandusky, Harvey Logan and Gale Morgan. De Spain foolishly becomes smitten with pretty Nan Morgan, Gale's cousin, but she ignores his advances. The gang traps De Spain alone in a saloon, and when this installment opens a gun fight is imminent.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

Still regarding De Spain with the most businesslike expression, the grizzled outlaw took a guarded step forward, his companions following suit. De Spain, always with a jealous regard for the relative distance between him and his self-appointed executioners, moved backward. In crossing the room, Sandusky, without objection from his companions, moved across their front, and when the four lined up at the bar, their positions had changed. De Spain stood at the extreme left, Sandusky next, Logan beside him, and Gale Morgan, at the other end of the line, pretended to pound the bar for service. De Spain, following mountain etiquette in the circumstances, spread his open hands, palms down, on the bar. Sandusky's great palms slid in the same fashion over the checked slab in unspoken recognition of the brief armistice. Logan's hands came up in turn, and Morgan still pounded for someone to serve.

De Spain in the new disposition weighed his chances as being both better and worse. They had put Sandusky's first shot at no more than an arm's length from his prey, with Logan next, to cover the possibility of the big fellow's falling to paralyze De Spain the first instant. On the other hand, De Spain, trained in the tactics of Whispering Smith and Medicine Bend gunmen, welcomed a short-arm struggle with the worst of his assailants closest at hand. Their maneuvering caused no disquiet to their slender, compactly built victim. "You'll wait a long time, if you wait for service here, Morgan," he said, commenting with composure on Morgan's impatience. Logan looked again at his two companions and laughed.

Every hope De Spain had of possible help from the back room died with that laugh. Then the door behind the bar slowly opened, and the scar-featured face of Sassoon peered cautiously from the gloom. The horse thief, stooping, walked in with a leer directed triumphantly at the railroad man.

If it were possible to deepen it, the sinister spot on De Spain's face darkened. Something in his blood raged at the sight of the malevolent face. He glanced at Logan. "This," he smiled faintly, nodding toward Sassoon as he himself took a short step farther to the left, "is your drink, Harvey, is it?"

"No," retorted Logan loudly, "this is your drink."

"I'll take Sassoon," assented De Spain, good-natured again and shifting



The Scar-Featured Face of Sassoon Peered Cautiously From the Door.

still another step to the left. "What do you fellows want now?"

"We want to punch a hole through that strawberry," said Logan, "that beauty-mark. Where did you get it, De Spain?"

"I might as well ask where you get your gall, Harvey," returned De Spain, watching Logan hunch Sandusky toward the left that both might crowd him closer. "I was born with my beauty-mark—just as you were born with your d—d bad manners," he added composedly, for in hugging up to him his enemies were playing his game. "You can't help it, neither can I." He went on. "Somebody is bound

to pay for putting that mark on me. Somebody is bound to pay for your manners. Why talk about either? Sassoon, set out for your friends—or I will. Spread, gentlemen, spread."

He had reached the position on which he believed his life depended, and stood so close to the end of the bar that with a single step, as he uttered the last words, he turned it. Sandusky pushed close next him. De Spain continued to speak without hesitation or break, but the words seemed to have no place in his mind. He was thinking only, and saw only within his field of vision a cut-glass button that fastened the bottom of Sandusky's greased waistcoat.

"You've waited one day too long to collect for your strawberry, De Spain," cried Logan shrilly. "You've turned one trick too many on the sinks, young fellow. If the man that put your mark on you ain't in this room, you'll never get him."

"Which means, I take it, you're going to try to get me," smiled De Spain.

"No," bellowed Morgan, "it means we have got you."

"You are fooling yourself, Harvey," De Spain addressed the warning to Logan. "And you, too, Sandusky," he added.

"We'll take care of that," grinned Logan. Sandusky kept silence.

"You are jumping into another man's fight," protested De Spain steadily.

"Sassoon's fight is our fight," interrupted Morgan.

"I advise you," said De Spain once more, looking with the words at Sandusky and his cronies, "to keep out of it."

"Sandusky," yelled Logan to his partner, "he advises me and you to keep out of this fight," he shrilly laughed.

"Sure," assented Sandusky, but with no variation in tone and his eyes on De Spain.

Logan, with an oath, leaned over the bar toward Sassoon, and pointed contemptuously toward the end of the bar. "Shike!" he cried, "step through the rail and take that man's gun."

De Spain, looking from one to the other of the four faces confronting him, laughed for the first time. But he was looking without seeing what he seemed to look at. In reality, he saw only a cut-glass button. He was face to face with taking a man's life or surrendering his own, and he knew the life must be taken in such a way as instantly to disable its possessor. These men had chosen their time and place. There was nothing for it but to meet them. Sassoon was stepping toward him, though very doubtfully. De Spain laughed again, dryly this time. "Go slow, Sassoon," he said. "That gun is loaded."

"If you want terms, hand over your gun to Sassoon," cried Logan.

"Not till it's empty," returned De Spain. "Do you want to try taking it?" he demanded of Logan, his cheeks burning a little darker.

Logan never answered the question. It was not meant to be answered. For De Spain asked it only to cover the spring he made at that instant into Sandusky's middle. Cattle though it was, the feat did not take the big fellow unprepared. He had heard once, when or where he could not tell, but he had never forgotten the hint, that De Spain, a boxer, was as quick with his feet as with his hands. The outlaw whirled. Both men shot from the hip; the reports cracked together. One bullet, grazing the fancy button, smashed through the gaudy waistcoat; the other, as De Spain's free hand struck at the muzzle of the big man's gun, tore into De Spain's foot. Sandusky, convulsed by the frightful shock, staggered against De Spain's arm, the latter dancing tight against him. Logan, alive to the trick but caught behind his partner, fired over Sandusky's right shoulder at De Spain's head, flattened sideways against the gasping outlaw's breast. Hugging his shield, De Spain threw his second shot over Sandusky's left shoulder into Logan's face. Logan, sinking to the floor, never moved again. Supporting with extraordinary strength the unwieldy bulk of the dying butcher, De Spain managed to steady him as a buffer against Morgan's fire until he could send a slug over Sandusky's head at the instant the latter collapsed. Morgan fell against the bar.

Sandusky's weight dragged De Spain down. For an instant the four men sprawled in a heap. Sassoon, who had not yet got an effective shot across at

his agile enemy, dropping his revolver, dodged under the rail to close. De Spain, struggling to free himself from the dying man, saw, through a mist, the greenish eyes and the thirsty knife. He fired from the floor. The bullet shook without stopping his enemy, and De Spain, partly caught under Sandusky's body, thought, as Sassoon came on, the game was up. With an effort born of desperation, he dragged himself from under the twitching giant, freed his revolver, rolled away, and, with his sight swimming, swung the gun at Sassoon's stomach. He meant to kill him. The bullet whirled the white-faced man to one side and he dropped, but pulled himself, full of fight, to his knees and, knife in hand, panted forward. De Spain, rolling hastily from him, staggered to his feet, and, running in as Sassoon tried to strike, beat him senseless with the butt of his gun.

His own eyes were streaming blood. His head was reeling and he was breathless, but he remembered those of the gang waiting outside. He still could see dimly the window at the end of the bar. Dashing his fingers through the red stream on his forehead, he ran for the window, smashed through the sash into the patio and found Sassoon's horse trembling at the fusillade. Catching the lines and the pommel, he stuck his foot up again and again for the stirrup. It was useless; he could not make it. Then, summoning all of his fast-ebbing strength, he threw himself like a sack across the horse's back, lashed the brute through the open gateway, climbed into the saddle, and spurred blindly away.

CHAPTER X.

After the Storm.

For a week the search continued day and night, but each day, even each succeeding hour, reduced the expectation of ever seeing De Spain alive. Spies working at Calabasas, others sent in by Jeffries to Music mountain among the Morgans, and men from Medicine Bend haunting Sleepy Cat could get no word of De Spain. Deaf Sandusky and Logan had been found dead at the Inn by Lefevre on the night after the fight. Fairly accurate reports accounted for Gale Morgan, nursing a wound at home, and for Sassoon, badly wounded and under cover somewhere in the gap. Beyond this, information halted.

Toward the end of the week a Mexican shepherd brought word in to Lefevre that he had seen in Duke Morgan's stable Sassoon's horse—the one on which De Spain had escaped. He averred he had seen the blood-stained Sauter Fe saddle that had been taken off the horse when the horse was found at daybreak of the day following the fight, waiting at Sassoon's corral to be cared for. There could be, it was fairly well ascertained, no mistake about the horse—the man knew the animal; but his information threw no light on the fate of its missing rider.

Though Scott had known first of De Spain's helpless condition in his desperate flight, as regarded self-defense, the Indian was the last to abandon hope of seeing him alive again. One night, in the midst of a gloomy council at Jeffries' office, he was pressed for an explanation of his confidence. It was always difficult for Scott to explain his reasons for thinking anything. Men with the surest instinct are usually poorest at reasoning a conviction out. But Bob, cross-examined and harried, managed to give some explanation of the faith that was in him. "In the first place," he said, "I've ridden a good deal with that man—pretty much all over the country north of Medicine Bend. He is as full of tricks as a nut's full of meat. Henry de Spain can hide out like an Indian, and doctor himself. Then, again, I know something about the way he fights; up here they don't. If those four fellows had ever seen him in action, they never would have expected to get out of a room alive, after a showdown with Henry de Spain. As near as I can make out from all the talk that's floating around, what fooled them was seeing him shoot at a mark here one day in Sleepy Cat."

Jeffries didn't interrupt, but he slapped his knee sharply.

"You might just as well try to stand on a box of dynamite, and shoot into it, and expect to live to tell it," con-

tinued Scott mildly, "as to shoot into that fellow in a room with closed doors and expect to get away with it. The only way the bunch can ever kill that man, without getting killed themselves, is to get him from behind; and at that, John, the man that fires the gun," murmured the scout, "ought to be behind a tree."

"You say he is hit. I grant it," he concluded. "But I knew him once, when he was hit, to lie out in the bush for a week. He got cut off once from Whispering Smith and Kennedy after a scrimmage outside Williams Cache two years ago."

"You don't believe, then, he's dead, Bob?" demanded Jeffries impatiently.

"Not till I see him dead," persisted Scott unmoved.

De Spain, when he climbed into Sassoon's saddle, was losing sight and consciousness. He knew he could no longer defend himself, and was so faint that only the determination of putting distance between him and any pursuers held him to the horse after he spurred away. With the instinct of the hunted, he fumbled with his right hand for his means of defense, and was relieved to find his revolver, after his panicky dash for safety, safe in its place. He put his hand to his belt for fresh cartridges. The belt was gone.

The discovery sent a shock through his falling faculties. He could not recollect why he had no belt. Believ-



Hugging His Shield, De Spain Threw His Second Shot Over Sandusky's Shoulder.

ing his senses tricked him, he felt again and again for it before he would believe it was not buckled somewhere about him. But it was gone, and he stuck back in his waistband his useless revolver. One hope remained—flight, and he spurred his horse cruelly.

Blood running continually into his eyes from the wound in his head made him think his eyes were gone, and direction was a thing quite beyond his power of compass. He made little effort to guide, and his infuriated horse flew along as if winged.

A warm, sticky feeling in his right boot warned him, when he tried to make some mental inventory of his condition, of at least one other wound. He could not see twenty feet ahead or behind. Even when he hurriedly wiped the cloud from his eyes his vision seemed to have failed, and he could only cling to his horse to put the miles as fast as possible between himself and more of the Morgans.

A perceptible weakness presently forced him to realize he must look to his wounded foot. Before he slackened speed he tried to look behind to reconnoiter. With relief he perceived his sight to be a trifle better, and in scanning the horizon he could discover no pursuers. Choosing a secluded spot, he dismounted, cut open his boot, and found that a bullet, passing downward, had torn an artery under the arch of the foot. Making a rude tourniquet, he succeeded in checking pretty well the spurting flow that was sapping his strength. After he had adjusted the bandage he stood up and looked at it.

Then he drew his revolver again and broke it. He found five empty shells in the chambers and threw them away. The last cartridge had not been fired. He could not even figure out how he had happened to have six cartridges in the cylinder, for he rarely loaded more than five. Indeed, it was his fixed habit to avoid accidents—never to carry a cartridge under the hammer of his gun—yet now there had been one. Without trying to explain the circumstance, he took fresh stock of his chances and began to wonder whether he might yet escape and live.

He climbed again into the saddle, and, riding to a ridge, looked carefully over the desert. It was with an effort that he could steady himself, and the extent of his weakness, surprised him. What further perplexed him as he crossed a long divide, got another good

view and saw no pursuit threatening in any direction, was to identify the country he was in. The only landmark anywhere in sight that he could recognize was Music mountain. This now lay to the northwest, and he knew he must be a long way from any country he was familiar with. But there was no gainsaying, even in his confused condition, Music mountain. After looking at it a long time he headed with some hesitation cautiously toward it, with intent to intercept the first trail to the northeast. This would take him toward Sleepy Cat.

As his eyes continued to sweep the horizon he noted that the sun was down and it was growing dark. He was aware at intervals that he was stending himself like a drunken man. His efforts to guide the horse only bewildered the beast, and the two traveled on maudlin curves and doubled back on their track until De Spain decided that his sole chance of reaching any known trail was to let go and give the horse his head. A period of unconsciousness, a blank in De Spain's mind, soon followed. How long he rode in this way, or how far, he never knew. He was roused to consciousness by the unaccustomed sound of running water underneath his horse's feet.

It was pitch dark everywhere. The horse after the hard experience of the evening was drinking a welcome draft. De Spain had no conception of where he could be, but the stream told him he had somehow reached the range, though Music mountain itself had been swallowed up in the night. A sudden and uncontrollable thirst seized the wounded man. He could hear the water falling over the stones and climbed slowly and painfully out of the saddle to the ground. With the lines in his left hand he crawled toward the water and, lying flat on the ground beside the horse, put his head down to drink. The horse, meantime, satisfied, lifted his head with a gulp, rinsed his mouth, and pulled backward. The lines slipped from De Spain's hand. Alarmed, the weakened man scrambled after them. The horse, startled, shied, and before his rider could get to his feet scampered off in a trot. While De Spain listened in consternation, the escaped horse, falling into an easy stride, galloped away into the night.

Stunned by this new misfortune, and listening gloomily to the retreating hoof-beats, De Spain pondered the situation in which the disaster left him. It was the worst possible blow that could have fallen, but fallen it had, and he turned with such philosophy as he could to complete the drink of water that had probably cost him his life.

When he had slaked a seemingly unquenchable craving, he dashed the running water, first with one hand and then the other, over his face. He tried feebly to wash away some of the alkali that had crusted over the wound in the front of his head and was stinging and burning in it. There was now nothing to do but to secrete himself until daylight and wait till help should reach him—it was manifestly impossible for him to seek it.

Meanwhile, the little stream beside him offered first aid. He tried it with his foot and found it slight and shallow, albeit with a rocky bed that made wading in his condition difficult. But he felt so much better he was able to attempt this, and, keeping near to one side of the current, he began to follow it slowly up-stream. The ascent was at times precipitous, which pleased him, though it depleted his new strength. It was easy in this way to hide his trail, and the higher and faster the stream took him into the mountains the safer he would be from any Calabasas pursuers. When he had regained a little strength and oriented himself, he could quickly get down into the hills.

Animated by these thoughts, he held his way up-stream, hoping at every step to reach the gorge from which the flow issued. He would have known this by the sound of the falling water, but, weakening soon, he found he must abandon hope of getting up to it. However, by resting and scrambling up the rocks, he kept on longer than he would have believed possible. Encountering at length, as he struggled upward, a ledge and a clump of bushes, he crawled weakly on hands and knees into it, too spent to struggle farther stretched himself on the flattened brambles and sank into a heavy sleep.

He woke in broad daylight. Consciousness returned slowly and he raised himself with pain from his rough couch. His wounds were stiff, and he lay for a long time on his back looking up at the sky. At length he dragged himself to an open space near where he had slept and looked about. He appeared to be near the foot of a mountain quite strange to him, and in rather an exposed place. He clambered a hundred feet above where he had slept before he found a hiding place. It was at the foot of a tiny waterfall where the brook, striking a ledge of granite, had patiently hollowed out a shallow pool. Beside this a great mass of frost-bitten rock had fallen, and one of the boulders lay tilted in such a way as to roof in a sort of cave, the entrance to which was not higher than a man's knee. De Spain crawled into this refuge.

And then a very strange thing happens to De Spain—an event that changes the whole course of his life. It is described fully in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

As a Man Thinks.

A young man thinks he is a devil, and an old man likes to think that there was a day when he was a devil.—*Atchison Globe.*

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@10.50
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	\$15.40@16.90

Sheep.	
Wethers	\$11.25@12.00
Yearlings	12.50@13.25
Lamb	13.50@14.35
Ewes	11.00@11.65

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.	
F. O. B., Denver, Carload Price.	
Hay.	
Buying Prices.	
Colo. upland, per ton	19.00@21.00
Neb. upland, per ton	17.00@20.00
2nd bottom, Colo. & Neb.	17.00@18.00
Timothy, per ton	21.00@22.00
Alfalfa, per ton	15.00@18.00
So. Park, choice, per ton	21.00@24.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	19.00@20.00
Straw, per ton	5.00@6.00

Grain.	
Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying	3.47
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs., buying	2.85
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	2.35
Colo. oats, bulk, buying	2.45
Corn chop, sack, selling	2.68
Corn in sack, selling	2.65
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling	2.00

Flour.	
Hungarian patent	5.15

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	15 @20
Geese	10 @20
Roosters	19

Live Poultry.	
The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:	
Hens, fancy, lb.	18 @19
Springs, lb.	20 @22
Stags, lb.	10 @12
Roosters, 10 lbs. or over	20 @22
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	17 @18
Ducks, young	15 @16
Geese	15 @16

Eggs.	
Eggs, graded No. 1 set, F. O. B. Denver	22
Eggs, graded No. 2 set, F. O. B. Denver	24
Eggs, case count, misc. cases, less commission	\$9.25

Butter.	
Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	43
Creameries, 2nd grade, lb.	40 @41
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.	3.00 @13
Celery, Pascal, hgr. doz.	30 @50
Onions, table, doz.	25
Onions, cwt.	12.00@15.00
Potatoes, cwt.	4.50@5.50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Prices for Metals.	
Bar silver, 75% c; lead, \$9.00; copper, \$30.62½; spelter, \$10.00.	

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates.	
60 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ore, 50 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @12.00; 10 per cent, \$5.70@10.00 per unit.	

Kansas City Produce.	
Kansas City.—Butter—Creamery, 46c; firsrts, 42c; seconds, 40c; packing, 31½c.	
Eggs—Firsrts, 33½c.	
Poultry—Hens, 21c; roosters, 16c; turkeys, 26c.	

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.	
Chicago.—Bulk, \$15.90@16.30; light, \$15.45@16.25; mixed, \$15.65@16.35; heavy, \$15.65@16.30; rough, \$15.65@16.85; pigs, \$11.75@14.00.	
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$9.25@13.25; stockers and feeders, \$7.30@10.00; cows and heifers, \$5.75@11.00; calves, \$9.00@13.25.	
Sheep—Wethers, \$10.70@13.10; ewes, \$9.15@12.40; lambs, \$12.10@16.00.	

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.	
Chicago.—Wheat—No. 3 red, \$2.30. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.38@1.39½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.36½@1.40; No. 4 yellow, \$1.35@1.37½.	
Oats—No. 3 white, 67½@69c; standard, 68@70c.	
Timothy—\$4.75@5.50.	
Clover—\$12.00@17.00.	
Pork—\$37.50.	
Ribs—\$19.52@19.97.	

Price of Lined.	
Duluth, Minn.—Lined—On track and to arrive, \$3.11¼@3.13¼; May, 3.11¼ asked; July, \$3.11¼ asked.	



1—Soldiers guarding Long wharf, Boston harbor, after the seizure of German liners there. 2—Lowering a torpedo into the hold of the American battleship Pennsylvania. 3—Capt. George E. Gelm, U. S. N., aboard his vessel, the battleship Kearsarge, at the Charlestown navy yard. 4—Capt. R. Williams, commander of the U. S. destroyer Duncann. 5—Tracklaying armored tank being tested by California National Guardsmen during maneuvers. It weighs 15 tons and carries six rapid-fire guns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America Takes Up Task of Providing Men, Money and Food for the War.

VOLUNTEERING IS TOO SLOW

Congress Has \$7,000,000,000 Bond Bill—Farmers Urged to Increase Production—Latin American Republics Declare Their Position—British in Tremendous Offensive Near Arras.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Men—Money—Food.
Those are the prime war needs of the United States.

The call to the colors is not meeting with the response that encourages the belief that a sufficient number of volunteers can be obtained to bring the army and navy up to war strength.

Congress is taking care of the financial problem.

The matter of sufficient food is squarely up to the American farmer. Chairman Dent of the house committee on military affairs and other "little army" men in congress are still hampering President Wilson's efforts to put through the selective conscription army bill. They demand that the volunteer system be given 30 or 90 days' trial. In the opinion of the president, Secretary Baker and the general staff, this would come very near to wasting 30 or 90 invaluable days.

The president's plan for a selective draft is designed to permit the exemption of men who, while fit for military service, would be more useful to the nation in other capacities by reason of their skill and experience in other lines. The advocates of universal military training consider this measure a temporary expedient but are not combating it because they think it necessary now. They have not, however, abandoned the fight for universal training and the Chamberlain bill, which embodies their ideas, may be tacked on to the administration measure. If this is found inexpedient it will be pushed as a "follow up" designed to place the military service of the country on the proper footing for all time.

On Thursday the war department announced that all men who had joined the army after April 6, the date of the president's war proclamation, would be considered volunteers for the period of the war only. A call for 500,000 men was issued for the regular army and National Guard. In order to give the volunteer plan a try-out while congress discusses the matter.

To provide finances for prosecuting the war, both for America and for the entente allies, the administration bill authorizing a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 was introduced in the house Wednesday and came up for debate Thursday. There was no reason to doubt its speedy passage through congress, for partisanship was laid aside. Three billion dollars of the sum is to be lent to the entente allies. There is added to the measure a provision for the issuance, as needed, of \$2,000,000,000 in one-year treasury notes to anticipate the tax receipts from the war revenue bill.

Food Production Plans.
Taking a leaf from the book of Europe's terrible experience, the wise men of America have been quick to recognize the fact that the nation's success in this war must depend in great meas-

ure upon the sufficiency of its food supplies, and during the past week one after another of them has placed this grim truth before the people with insistence that already is bringing results in the way of detailed plans.

The most immediate need is that the farmers of the Northwest shall increase to the limit the acreage of spring wheat, and that the corn acreage also shall be brought up to the maximum. Seedtime for these crops is at hand.

There is no reason to doubt the patriotism of the American farmer, and he is receiving the urgent advice of numerous experts, but farm labor is distressingly scarce. To relieve this situation, agricultural experts called into conference at St. Louis by Secretary Houston have recommended that the nation's men who are unfit for active military service be mobilized for use in the production of farm products.

Railway Men Prepared.
The railroad executives of the country are alive to the great responsibilities that will devolve upon them, and five of them, headed by Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, have been constituted a board to direct the operation of American railways throughout the war. Speedy transportation of troops, munitions and food supplies is assured, for the railroad men have been preparing for present conditions for 18 months.

Not the least important of governmental activities during the past week has been the rounding up of German spies and plotters. Hundreds of suspects have been arrested, and events in various parts of the country indicate that many others should be behind the bars. On Tuesday a terrific explosion partly destroyed the Eddystone ammunition plant of the Russian government, near Chester, Pa., killing at least 116 men and women, and there is reason to believe it was the work of an enemy alien.

Latin-American Republics.
One by one the republics of Central and South America are declaring themselves. Cuba, Panama and Brazil severed relations with Germany; Argentina and Costa Rica supported the position of the United States, and Chile and Uruguay decided to maintain neutrality. Guatemala also ranged herself alongside Uncle Sam, and her position on the southern border of Mexico has measurably decreased the danger of German-fomented attacks on our borders by Carranza or Villa. This peril, however, is far from negligible, and the American forces along the Rio Grande are on the alert.

On Monday Austria-Hungary severed relations with the United States, and the diplomatic representatives of both countries were given their passports. All Austrian vessels in American ports were seized promptly.

Bulgaria was reported on Friday to have followed Austria's example, and it is not unlikely that Turkey will do the same. Despite this seeming solidarity of the central powers, there are evidences that the ties that bind them together are weakening, for both Austria and Bulgaria are said to have agents in Switzerland who are trying to approach entente diplomats there on the subject of peace. Both nations are weary of the war and the Russian revolution has had a great effect among the people. Should they break away from Germany Lloyd George's prediction that the end of the war is at hand would probably be fulfilled.

Two branches of the American armed service already are participating actively in the warfare. The navy has taken over the patrol of the Atlantic coast, relieving the warships of the entente allies, and is busy also in the Pacific, where the presence of German submarines was announced on Wednesday. In France the Lafayette

flying corps, composed of Americans has been put into American uniforms and is flying the Stars and Stripes.

Great Drive by the British.
In France a tremendous battle was going on all the week. The British took the offensive on Easter Sunday following vast operations of their aviators. After a concentration of big gun fire that smashed the German trenches and completely isolated their occupants from relief, the British infantry attacked on a twelve-mile front. From south of Lens to a point south east of Arras they swept forward with bayonet and grenade, and there was no stopping them. Many thousands of prisoners were taken. Strategically, the most important feature of this great drive was the capture of Vimy ridge, a feat accomplished by the Canadian troops, who for months have been entrenched on its western slopes. This ridge was the prize for which the French fought in the battle of Arras, and it had been stubbornly held by the Germans. Below it to the northeast lie the plains of Douai and Lens with the network of railroads that connect the manufacturing and mining towns of the industrial region of northern France.

Farther to the south the French are holding firm, and between Ypres and the Channel preparations have been made to resist an expected drive by the Germans. In Mesopotamia and in Asia Minor the British and Russians continue to push the Turks to the west. On the Italian, Balkan and Russian fronts weather conditions have prevented any extended operations.

Anxiety About Russia.
Russia is causing the entente allies much anxiety just now, for the labor element there is intoxicated with its new liberty and is seriously hampering the provisional government by its demands that it be allowed to direct affairs. A considerable group of radical socialists has declared in favor of a separate peace, and Germany is dicker with these men. The government, backed by the greater part of the military forces, is doing what it can to counteract these efforts, but money is scarce and disorganization prevails. The United States, it is expected, will step into the breach by giving financial assistance and sending a commission of railway experts to solve the transportation tangle that is holding vast quantities of munitions at Archangel.

Reports of the British admiralty show a slight decrease in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines during the week. In order to circumvent the partial U-boat blockade, the United States government has decided to build a fleet of 1,000 wooden vessels for foreign commerce, and on Wednesday President Wilson formally asked General Goethals to take charge of the construction of these ships. The shipping board has \$50,000,000 at its disposal for this purpose, and it is believed that by the end of summer ships can be turned out at the rate of 200,000 tons a month.

Concrete evidence of our virtual alliance with the entente powers was the arrival in an American port of a British and a French warship, followed on Thursday by the first war council between the United States and the allies. British Vice Admiral Browning and French Rear Admiral Grasset conferred with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson concerning the patrol of the Atlantic by the American fleet.

War councils of greater moment will follow in a few days, for a British commission headed by Foreign Secretary Balfour and one from France led by former Premier Viviani are now on their way across the Atlantic. The highest American officials, including President Wilson, will participate in the conferences with these commissions.

NIGHT OF THRILLS

STIRRING SCENES WHEN THE PRESIDENT MADE HIS APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

BLAZING LIGHTS AND FLAGS

Regular Troops Escorted Mr. Wilson and Guarded the Capitol, While Great Throng of Notables Heard Him Ask for Declaration of War.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—It was war night in Washington. No one who was in the capitol city of his country on the night that President Wilson made his appeal to congress for a declaration of war on a country that has invaded our rights ever will forget the scene.

The night was black with clouds, although rain was absent. No one of the thousands on the broad avenues approaching the capitol knew, however, that the sky was overcast. Washington was ablaze with light and the glory of flags with their stars shining in the reflected glow of the brightness beneath.

The great dome of the capitol rose marble white and beautiful above the city. A score of electric searchlights made shining its surface and brought clearly into the vision the form of the haloed Goddess of Liberty.

For the first time in the history of this nation a president of the United States when going to congress to attend a legislative session was accompanied and guarded by an armed body of regular troops. There was a touch of war thus given to the scene before the president had opened his lips to address the lawmakers and to urge that authority be given him to arm the nation to defend the right.

On other occasions in the past presidents of the United States have gone to the capitol with a guard of regular soldiery, but these occasions have been those of ceremony only, such as inaugurations, or the funerals of men great in the nation's history. President Wilson is the first president of the United States to ask congress directly by word of mouth for a declaration of war. In other cases a transmitted message was depended upon to move the lawmakers to their duty.

Mounted Troops Guard Capitol.

The capitol was surrounded by mounted troops. There had been rumors all day that trouble might be expected. A pacifist out of sympathy with the ideals of a great democracy had assaulted a senator of the United States who from the first had stood for Americanism. There were crowds of pacifists in town, nine-tenths of whom were perfectly sincere in their belief that there is nothing worse than war and yet it was more than suspected that masquerading under the appearance of pacifism were men, some few men, bent on evil. The guard of regular troops about the capitol was placed there not without belief in the sound judgment of the act.

Never in Washington prior to the epochal night had anyone seen ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries occupying seats on the floor of congress as guests during a legislative session. When some American in high public place dies and is honored with a funeral on the floor of senate or house, as has happened a number of times in the past, the representatives of foreign countries are invited to attend and to show their respect and honor for the dead. Never before, however, when congress was assembled in a business session have these foreigners in official life been hidden to sit side by side with the nation's lawmakers.

Throng of Notables Present.

There were present when Woodrow Wilson was delivering his stirring appeal to congress, J. J. Jusserand of the French Republic; Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Great Britain, and other representatives of the allied and neutral nations.

All the judges of the Supreme court were present in the house on the memorable occasion. With them were the members of the cabinet with President Wilson. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Edward Douglass White, once a soldier in the Confederate army, was so stirred by the occasion that when the climax was reached he rose from his seat waving the flag and lending in the acclaim. With him was Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was a soldier in the Union army and who today carries two bullets in his body, for this Massachusetts judge was wounded four times during the days of the Civil war.

Every senator of the United States was present and with the exception of those who are espousers of the cause of pacifism, everyone of them showed his intense feeling for the cause which was being pleaded from the speaker's desk. The senators, with a few exceptions, carried flags. These they waved every time that the president made a telling point in his address or by his words appealed directly to the patriotic sentiment of the individuals in his great audience.

Where is Uncle Sam to get officers capable of drilling, caring for and leading into battle the big army which this country will raise? This is the question, as the war department views it, which must be answered, and the only way it can be answered is by submitting things to a test, and proper testing takes a long time. Will the men selected prove to be what they should be? There are none too many officers of

regulars today to perform the duties to which they are assigned. There are the National Guard officers in addition, but they will have their duties to perform with the federalized Guard. There are the men who will get commissions because they have passed or will pass the examinations necessary to receive commissions in the officers' reserve corps.

Take them all together, still it will be necessary to find men fit to command the forces of the United States, green men or men who have received at best only primary instruction in the art of war.

The understanding is today that there are some 10,000 or 12,000 men who have passed or who supposedly can pass the somewhat rigid examinations for commissions in the officers' reserve corps. The examinations for the reserve corps are sufficiently strict and comprehensive to make it certain that no man who is not exceedingly intelligent and more than fairly well informed can pass them.

Thousands Have Offered.

There will not be enough of these reserve corps candidates to meet the government's need. There is a provision of the law, section 33 of the act approved June 3, 1916, which allows the age limit to be waived and makes provision for the appointment of commissioned officers who have seen service or who have received military instruction in schools and who are past the age ordinarily fixed for commissions in the various grades. How many men over forty-five years of age the government will find physically fit for commissions it is hard to say, but it is known definitely that thousands of men who have commanded troops or who have served long enough either in the regular army or in the National Guard to enable them with slight additional instruction to enter the commissioned ranks, already have offered their services to the military authorities.

The United States government can get plenty of men willing to be officers, but the question is whether they will be able to meet quickly the requirements of field duty. In other words, while the soldiers are being trained in foot movements, the manual of arms, extended order drill and battle maneuvers, will the newly appointed officers have time to acquire that knowledge of men and military affairs which is essential not only to the drilling and the disciplining of men, but to the taking care of them under all conditions of field work?

This policy "will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines." This statement in the president's address to congress, Washington thinks, was significant of great things that must be done, of real master strategy, of great operations of which perhaps the nonmilitary mind probably has no complete sense.

In another place in his address to congress the president said that the practical duty of the United States would be:

"To supply the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there."

The navy department has concerned itself with means to make effective these two plans to which Woodrow Wilson gave public consideration in his address and appeal to the lawmakers of the United States.

Navy Tackles a Big Task.

It follows as a wake follows a torpedo that if the navy of the United States, added to the navies of Great Britain and France, cannot clear the waters of enemy submarines, the labor of carrying out the second suggestion made in quotation from the president's address will be so difficult of accomplishment that the navy might, if it were not a militant mind, find it stagger at it.

Every department of the government today is working to fulfill the terms of the president's word to congress to the effect that they would submit measures for the accomplishment of the various war objects which he had mentioned. One of the main things to be done, of course, is to prepare this country, and today there are material evidences that the work of industrial and of army and navy preparedness, so far as it affects supplies and means to obtain them, is well in hand. This matter concerns itself, according to the president, not only with our own preparation, but with that for continuing to supply the allied nations of Europe with "the material which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance."

These materials for use abroad must be sent abroad. The naval experts are confronted with a problem which never, before the breaking out of the present war, faced any nation on earth. In fact, the problem as it confronts the navy men is one of perplexing perils. The submarine is a factor in the problem which must be eliminated.

The Bee-Martin's Trick.

There is a remarkable bird in Mexico called the bee-martin which has a trick of ruffling up the feathers on top of its head into the exact semblance of a beautiful flower. When a bee comes along to sip honey from the supposed flower it is snapped up by the bird.—Exchange.

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.



Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'BRYAN, 1765 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Used All Over the Civilized World for More Than 50 Years.

Stomach troubles seem to be almost universal the last few years; I mean indigestion in many forms, internal nervousness, caused by incompatible food fermentation, coming up of food, sour stomach, headache, apparent palpitation of the heart, habitual constipation, intestinal indigestion, caused by a torpid liver, and a general breakdown with low spirits and depressed feeling. Green's August Flower was introduced in this and foreign countries fifty years ago with wonderful success in relieving the above complaints. Sold by dealers everywhere at 25c trial bottles or 75c family size. Sole manufacturer, G. G. Green, Woodbury, N. J., U. S. A., Australia and Toronto, Canada.—Adv.

Natural Consequence.
"Which of the actors was it in that stage wait?"
"I suppose it was the heavy man."

Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Colorado Case

Charles E. Monroff, 215 Cleveland Ave., Loveland, Colo., says: "I had sharp twinges in my back and was laid up. My back gave out easily and it was out of the question for me to stoop. As soon as I used Doan's Kidney Pills, I got relief and I continued to take them until I was cured. I believe they will cure others and I am only too glad to recommend them."

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

BLACK LUG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACKED PILLS. Low-priced, from medicine preferred by women, because they prevent other venereal taint. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkg. Blacked Pills, \$1.50. 50-dose pkg. Blacked Pills, \$4.50. The only tincture, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unsatisfactory, send direct to Cutter's. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Stops itching scalp. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and 1.00 at Druggists.

WEEKS' BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS

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

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

BABIES STARVE IN THE STREETS

Neutral Traveler Paints Harrowing Picture of Pitiful Conditions in Vienna.

ONLY THE WEALTHY GET FOOD

Men, Women and Children Succumb to Hunger and Want—Gloom and Depression Weigh Heavily on People.

London.—From a neutral who has spent prolonged periods in Austria-Hungary several times since the war a Berne correspondent learns that never has the Austrian capital been in such a plight as now. Men, women and even children lately have succumbed to hunger and want, and he is assured that children have been literally dying in the streets. Nowhere is there enough to eat, he says, except among the wealthy classes and the well-to-do farmers. The organization for the distribution of provisions is wretched, despite the fact that a "People's Food Office" has existed in Vienna since December 1 last.

According to the organ of the Wholesale Purchasing Association of Austrian Consumers' associations, prices have risen, taking Austria as a whole, by 104.67 per cent since the war began, but in Vienna proportionately far more. It is not merely that all necessities have become so exceedingly expensive, but that they are not procurable. The few who have money still contrive to purchase enough, but the great majority who have not money either go constantly hungry or depend on public kitchens, which since their creation have supplied the poorer classes in Vienna alone with 38,253,815 meals, at a total cost of about \$2,165,000.

474,300 Dependents.

At the end of 1918 there were also, in Vienna alone, 474,300 persons in receipt of government relief—grants of assistance—in other words, about one in four of the entire population of the Austrian capital. These government grants since the start of the war until the end of last year had reached the sum of \$50,000,000, besides which there is a large number of destitute refugees in Vienna who have cost the state since the war being \$11,625,000. And yet the burgo-master of Vienna has just been warning the public that they must be prepared for worse times still to come in the next two months.

The clothing question, especially the problem of how to provide any kind of boots or shoes, is almost as difficult of solution as the food question. Actresses and others, who before the war went about in elegant fanciful shoes, now are glad to wear any cast-off footwear, or even clothing, they can get, as also are many girls and women earning their living in offices.

Even more acute is the fuel question in Austria-Hungary.

The gloom and depression of Vienna, in short, with its restricted tram service, restricted electric lighting—even in private houses—limited gas consumption and, worst of all, restricted

PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD



Not so long ago the ancestors of these two real American women were lords of great sections of New England that the white man wrested from them. They are the Indian princesses, Woonoonekanuske and Tecweelena, otherwise known as Charlotte and Melinda Mitchell, and are direct descendants of the great Indian chief, Massasoit. Just now the two ladies are more or less in the public eye for belated appreciation of the goodness of the ancient chieftain to the Plymouth settlers is being considered in the legislature through a bill to pension these, the last of his descendants. The princesses are now living near Middleboro, Mass. They are respectively seventy-one and eighty-one years old.

ed heating, with a degree of cold seldom experienced, is so distressing that the neutral who tells this story said if he had not been able to leave he would have lost his reason.

The hospitals, public and private, are all overfilled, and death is reaping proportionately as great a harvest among the civilian population as among the soldiers at the front.

In Vienna, and, indeed, in all the larger Austrian cities, there are now large numbers of houses and business premises to let. Moreover, as little removing as possible is done, because this has become so costly owing to the shortage of labor, of vans and of horses. In many cases young married women have returned to live with their parents, or several women friends have clubbed together to take a flat or house. It is not dwellings alone, however, which are everywhere to let, but rows of business premises, shops, etc., also are standing empty.

The fifth Austrian war loan, which was to have closed on January 10 last, and which before that date was announced as so brilliant a financial success, has not yet been closed, and the banks in Switzerland are being inundated with circulars, some of them marked "confidential," and issued by the Vienna Banking association, offering all manners of inducements to the Swiss fly to walk into the Austrian spider's parlor. There is not a single Swiss managed bank in Switzerland which has been tempted by these reiterated offers of Austrian war loan stock. Austria, as a matter of fact, is already bankrupt. Her government does not allow any money to leave the country, even to pay for goods purchased in Switzerland since the war.

BATTLE STOPPED BY LITTLE BABY

Mysteriously Appears Crawling Between Lines Where Fierce Fight Is Raging.

IS RESCUED BY A GERMAN

Soldiers Forget They Are Enemies and Cease Slaughtering Each Other While Prussian Carries Infant to Safety.

New York.—Edgar von Schmidt-Paul, a Prussian cavalry officer, who is on the western front, has written for the German newspapers the following remarkable incident which he and his men witnessed recently:

"Donnerwetter—what a hellish noise! About me shells are bursting and all around me is the rat-tat-tat of machine guns.

"It is just before dawn, and the fog is so thick that one can scarcely see a yard ahead. All we know is that our troops during the night stormed and captured the French village over yonder. I want to see how our left wing is situated, and therefore ride to the village where the enemy's bullets are falling as thick as hailstones during a heavy thunderstorm. The fog continues thick, but it is not cold.

"I find a shelter where other cavalymen are taking a little rest and at once proceed to get some needed sleep myself, ordering the lieutenant to rouse me in case of necessity.

"Suddenly I am awakened by a peculiar, uncomfortable stillness—as is the case often where a sleeper is awakened either by a sudden noise or the cessation of noise.

Baby in Battlefield.

"As I emerge from the dugout the lieutenant winks at me somewhat mischievously and points directly in front of him. Carefully I raise my head over the top of the trench to get a view of things.

"The sun had risen and the fog had disappeared. In front of us is a meadow, and there, midway between our trenches and those of the enemy, is—God, it is impossible; it must be a delusion!—a Fata Morgana; but no—there in the middle of the field, crawling on hands and knees, is a little child, a baby. It appears perfectly happy and contented, and seems to be enjoying itself. Not a sound is to be heard, not a shot is fired. Every man has become dumb from amazement.

"A child has fallen from heaven" cries a soldier near me.

"Well, that is about the case, for where else could that child have come from?

"Before my weary brain can summon up any convincing reasons how that child got out there—whether some poor mother lost it in the panic due to the battle of the night before—a German soldier jumps out of the trench and runs to where the child is crawling about. Absolute stillness prevails in the trenches, and only to our right, from which this extraordinary sight is hidden by a clump of trees, is the sound of gunfire heard.

Like Peaceful Island.

"And this spot, which all through the night had been a veritable inferno of shot and shell, is now like some peaceful island or a cool, friendly oasis in a burning desert.

"Over there in the enemy's trenches we can see the helmets of the Frenchmen as they peer over the edges. No

GIRL NOW BOARDING OFFICER ON COAST

San Francisco.—Women have long served Uncle Sam in the many branches of his affairs in this city, but now a new field has been invaded. Miss Elizabeth Clark, young and pretty, has established herself as the pioneer woman boarding officer of the immigration service. Here are some of the things she has to do:

Board incoming foreign vessels in every kind of weather, from sunrise to sunset, arising at 3 a. m. during the summer months.

Scale the Jacob's ladder to get aboard ships during rough weather.

Leap from the wharf to a rolling Customs tug and from the tug, bobbing in the choppy seas of the Bay of San Francisco, to the side ladders of steamers.

RUSSIA BUYS AMERICAN BOAT

Lake Steamer Nevada Will Wend Its Way Eastward When Navigation Opens.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Goodrich steamer Nevada, soon after the opening of navigation, will wend its way eastward, down through the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic seaboard, there to take on cargo for a Russian port.

M. Seekieshoff of Petrograd, representing the Russian government, purchased the Nevada from the Goodrich company, the price is said to have been approximately \$750,000.

The Nevada was built here in 1915, is entirely of steel, 212 feet long, and can attain a speed of 18 knots an hour. The craft cost the Goodrich company \$275,000, although it could not be duplicated today for that figure.

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT, BEAUTIFY YOUR PAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove Dandruff—Real Surprise for You.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and just try it. Adv.

Academically Defined.

The professor of mathematics in the college had been married, and now the problem of subsistence upon a small salary beset him sore. He and his wife put into effect all sorts of economies and efficient methods to make ends meet.

"And does your wife help you to save?" a friend inquired.

"Indeed she does," replied the professor. "In fact, I might call her my co-efficient."

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding skin.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Luck.

"How did he win promotion?" "By being pleasant and accommodating to all people who didn't appear to be of much consequence."

"They all praised him, I suppose."

"Not exactly. The little old man in the shabby suit that he was courteous to yesterday happened to be one of the directors of the company—the lucky guy."

"CASCARETS" ACT ON LIVER; BOWELS

No sick headache, biliousness, bad taste or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box. Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure and fresh with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passage-way every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Castor Oil or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets thoroughly cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poisons in the bowels.

A Cascaret to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost only 10 cents a box from your store. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never have Headache, Biliousness, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, Sour Stomach or Constipation. Adv.

No Doubt About That.

"What! Paid fifty dollars for a hat. Woman, are you mad?" "No, but it's plain to be seen that you are."

Send 10c to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, for large trial package of Anuria for kidney—cures backache.—Adv.

When starting a locomotive puffs five times to one revolution of the driving wheel.

Red Cross Rag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

An eggholder of Italian design fits on the edge of the breakfast plate.

IN ANOTHER KEY



BETTER STILL.

"Madam," said the agent, addressing the lady who had opened the door in answer to his ring, "I am introducing the greatest household invention of the twentieth century. It is a combination tool in compact form, comprising a can opener, a corkscrew, a paper cutter, a bodkin, a nutpick and a shoe buttoner—and the price is only twenty-five cents."

"I haven't any use for it," replied the woman. "I bought a five-cent package of hairpins yesterday."

His Weak Spot.

"It's a hard matter to see some of these money kings."

"That depends on whether they have hobbies or not."

"How so?"

"Six ordinary millionaires were waiting to have an audience with a financier of that sort the other day when a fellow wearing a sweater, who had a couple of prize bulldogs for sale, got by the whole crowd and spent half an hour in the august presence."

Quite Another Story.

Stern Parent—No, daughter, I can never consent to your marriage with a man who gambles like young Salfidins does.

Pretty Daughter—But, papa, he says he will return every dollar he ever won from you on our wedding day.

Stern Parent—Well, why didn't you say so in the first place? The sooner you marry him, my dear, the better.

LOOKING AHEAD



"I hear, your marriage to Jack is indefinitely postponed."

"Yes. He says it may be a week, and it may be a year before we marry. You see, he married another girl."

Rather Strong Hint.

"If I had an office furnished as luxurious as yours," said the visitor, as he sank into a big leather chair, "I wouldn't mind staying in it all day."

"Oh," replied the man of affairs. "It isn't the furniture of a man's office that gets on his nerves, but the people who mistake it for a club."

Thereupon the visitor bethought him of an engagement and withdrew.

What She Feared.

"What makes you so nervous, dear?" "Why, Jack is to have an interview with pap this afternoon."

"I see; and you are afraid your father won't give his consent?"

"No; I'm afraid Jack won't show up."

Looked Impossible.

Judge—The time is up. Lawyer—But I want to call on one more witness.

"Can the witness tell what you want in a few words?"

"I fear not, your honor. The witness is my wife."

Too Suggestive.

Quads—Funnyman tried writing his jokes on the typewriter, but he had to go back to his trusty fountain pen.

Space—So? What was the matter with the typewriter?

Quads—The bell rang too often.

Good Scheme.

"Why does Slowpaw always consult a busy doctor?"

"In the hope that he'll be too busy to force him to pay his bill."

A Man of Iron.

A movie star is often spied Whom nothing ever rattles: A dozen times, at least, he's died In motion picture battles.

Business Proposition.

The foreign nobleman entered the old man's private office.

"Mr. Millynn," he began, "I love your daughter, and have come this morning to ask you for her hand in marriage."

"Hem!" exclaimed the old man, musingly, "what are your lowest terms?"

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

TWO LARGE PACKAGES 25¢
MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE DURUM WHEAT
COOKS IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE
SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A.
Largest Macaroni Factory in America.

Denver Directory

Enquire for the
Wilson Never Break Trace
Guaranteed
J. H. WILSON
SADDLERY CO.
DENVER

The John Van Riper Investment Co.

WYOMING OIL STOCKS

453 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Col.

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

Iowa clubwomen are urging conservation of the state's natural scenic features.

RED FACES AND RED HANDS

Soothed and Healed by Cuticura—Sample Each Free by Mail.

Treatment for the face: On rising and retiring smear affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. Then wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For the hands: Soak them in a hot lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and rub in Cuticura Ointment.

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

Battlefield Mascots.
An Irish soldier who had come out of the recent fierce fighting with a severe scalp wound had the following collection of charms: Piece of bog oak; prayer written by a French girl; withered shamrock; piece of wood from a saint's cell.

While many mascots are presents from mother, sister or sweetheart, some possess no sentimental associations. Quaint little idols carved in wood and lead, moonstones, bent coins and teeth of small animals are among the treasured charms. Most soldiers are shy of confessing their faith in mascots, says the London Chronicle, but hospital nurses soon learn of these hostages of luck.

Soldierly.
General Illus was relating reminiscences of sham battles.

"I had a young friend, Captain Exe, who could never be worsted in sham warfare," he said.

"Exe one day started to lead his valiant company at double speed across a bridge to storm a height, but a young captain belonging to the opposite side rushed up and shouted:

"Hi, Exe! You mustn't cross that bridge! Don't you see the notice? The bridge is supposed to be destroyed."

"It is, hey?" roared Exe. "Well, then, we're supposed to be swimming across. On, boys, and at 'em!"

Three crops a year may be grown in the Canal zone.

HEALTH POSTUM FIRST

There's a Reason

Scientific facts prove the drug, caffeine, in coffee is harmful to many, while the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

is not only free from drugs, but is economical, delicious and nourishing.

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, Postum is highly recommended by physicians for those with whom coffee disagrees.

Postum is especially suitable for children.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers.



IT'S A BEAUTY
Place your orders at once, as demand greatly exceeds the amount we can deliver.



KARNS BROS., Inc.
NOGALES
Phone 99 123 Grand Ave

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

Furniture and Hardware
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.

War and Its Obligations.
The question of war has been discussed in all its phases, and the legally constituted authorities, acting in behalf of the people, as provided by the Constitution, have rendered a decision. War has been declared. It is a closed issue. Further discussion of the fact cannot alter it in the slightest degree, but it may cause unnecessary irritation and prove an obstacle in the way of what remains to do. For, though the fact of the war has been settled, the manner and means of its conduct are still debatable questions. How shall we get the men, and where shall we get the money?
Clearly the men should be had by voluntary enlistment. To force men in a free country to fight in a war for human liberty is a flat denial of the very issue itself. This is not a war against invasion, but to put down a foreign tyranny. It is, in a sense, a free will offering, and as a free will offering in support of the rights of mankind, it must be made by free men. Nor is force necessary to secure all the men we can arm. Great Britain with less than half the population of the United States voluntarily enlisted more men than we shall need; so that even should conscription be necessary in the end, it should not be resorted to except as a last recourse.
The question of revenue is second only to that of men. It can be raised in ways to cause little harm and small discomfort to any class of citizens; or it may be obtained by methods that will disrupt industry and rest as a crushing burden upon the backs of the poor. A war of free offering in behalf of "the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience," as the president so happily puts it, must not be made the opportunity or excuse for the sordid commercialism that has attended most of the wars of the past. It must not have the slightest savor of a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. Nor should it end with a vast bonded indebtedness to hamper future generations. Rather must it be financed in such a way that it will require equal sacrifice of all, and hardship to none.—The Public.

Exit the familiar yellow paper which for years has been the distinguishing feature of railroad stationery. In its place comes the more unobtrusive and less costly white paper. Scarcity of dyes due to the war has spread from the cloth manufacturer to the paper mills, and the cost of colored paper is on the ascendancy. While milladi may still elect to garb herself in bright attire regardless of expense, the high cost of living has become such a problem for the railroads that they are casting about for every possible means of curtailing expenses and conserving supplies. Eighteen million sheets of paper, enough to carpet a path almost around the world, were used in the past twelve months by the Southern Pacific company.

016455-024870
NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, April 2, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that George James White, of Sonoma, Arizona, who on Jan. 18, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 016455 and Add'l. H. E. No. 024890, April 16, 1914, for Lot 4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, 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 21st 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

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J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication April 13-5-11-17



PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

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, un-baled, \$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 OF 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 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 10, and NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 15, Township 20 S., Range 17 East, and also made on February 24, 1914, additional application No. 024449 for W 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 11, and E 1/2 SW 1/4, 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 OF PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, March 19, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Frank G. Geiger, of Sonoma, Arizona, who on January 18, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 016463, for Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 7, T. 20 S., R. 17 East, G. & S. R. Meridian, and the E 1/2 of the NE 1/4, 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 Sonoma, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

NOTICE OF 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. 025592 for the NW 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4 and S 1/4 SE 1/4, 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 described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Ariz., on 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 OF 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 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, 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 Kaplan, Jose P. Kaphan, Evaristo Gomez, Manuel Rodriguez, all of Tubac, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

026139
NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, 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 W 1/2 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 described, 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. Hee-Pegram, all of Elgin, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication April 6—May 4, 1917

025540
NOTICE OF 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. 025540 for S 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 13, T. 21 S., R. 17 E., Lot 1, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, 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. all of Elgin, Arizona, and A. L. Bartlett, of Canille, Arizona.
Yeary, C. T. Frasier, Clara McFarland.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication April 13-5-11-17



ACME QUALITY PAINTS

Paint THAT Shabby House
Shabbiness means deterioration and decay. Good paint will increase the value of your property and add many years to its life by protecting it from rain, snow, sunshine and the influence of the elements.

THE QUALITY HOUSE PAINT.
protects your property better, because it lasts longer. It costs less because each gallon of the Acme Quality Kind covers more surface.

Ask at our store for a free copy of the Acme Quality Painting Guide Book. It tells all about paint and painting, what to use, how much will be required, and how it should be applied.

The Patagonia Commercial Co.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

The old standby for
FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES
PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET
VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

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

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. 031856
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 nine hundred and eighty (880) feet in an easterly and westerly direction, and being approximately in section one (1), township twenty (20) South, range fifteen (15) East, 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 south-west corner of section 6, township 20 South, range 16 East bears East 390 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 North 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 (SW 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4), the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (NW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4), the East half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (E 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4), and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4 SE 1/4 SW 1/4) 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, 1915.
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, 1910, 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.
LULLEY LULLEY,
Administrator of the Estate of Mark Lulley, Deceased.
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T. B. FITTS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA