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SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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Board of Supervisors Come Up to Look Into Road Matters

The Board of Supervisors came up from Nogales Wednesday and held an informal meeting in Patagonia. A full attendance was present, including Chairman Harrison and memebrs Gatlin and Parker, and also County Engineer Larimore. Several matters were discussed and investigated by the Supervisors while here, principally the matter of throwing open Duquesne avenue, about which a petition was sent down from Patagonia last week, liberally signed by citizens and taxpayers, which made clear their position in the matter of keeping open one of the most important thoroughfares in town, in no uncertain language. The Supervisors will appoint viewers to appraise the value of the land through the Sonoita grant, through which the avenue runs. While the county has no money with which to buy the land, Patagonia has, and if it is not shown to the satisfaction of the appraisers that by keeping Duquesne avenue open through the grant the land of the company owning the grant will be benefited as much or more than any one else, the town will probably buy the la ndneeded for the road.

Other matters were also gone over. How best to improve the county road to prevent the town being flooded during he rainy season was discussed. E. H. Evans appeared with a map and asked permission to have an old road or trail condemned, which runs through the new subdivision on the mesa below the school house, the old smelter tract, owned by Mr. Evans and C. B. Wilson.

Miss Amalia Valenzuela was very sick a few days this week and on Wednesday was taken to the hospital in Nogales.

Patagonia Boys to Enlist in U.S. Navy

When the U. S. naval officer, soliciting recruits, was in Patagonia Wednesday, he secured two young men—Chas. Brown and Willie Park—to enter the service. Young Hand tried to enlist, but failed to pass the examination. Many other young boys had threatened to go, but when the recruiting officer appeared they got "cold feet" and decided they would stay at home with mamma. The two boys who did enlist will have opportunities to see the world and fit themselves for life's work in a much better manner than those who stay at home—besides serving their country in the hour of need. Their careers will be watched with interest by many friends here, who predict they will make good and be a credit to the community.

Later it was learned that Chas. E. Hand had also passed the examination with good marks, but as he lacks eight days of being the required age, he will have to wait this time before joining the service. The other two boys left this morning, a large crowd of friends and former schoolmates being at the depot to bid them goodbye and wish them good luck.

ARTHUR H. De REIMER WILL ATTEND CITIZEN'S CAMP.

Arthur H. De Reimer, a prominent young lawyer of Nogales, yesterday received notice from the examining board at the citizen's training camp at San Francisco that he had been selected as one of the applicants from Nogales, to train for the officers' reserve corps. e Reimer will leave Nogales tomorrow for the training camp to take up his school duties. "General" De Reimer has the well wishes of many friends throughout the county for a successful term at the school, and the obtaining of a commission in the army.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Richard Farrell left Monday morning for a business visit to Douglas.

The Peerless Parlors, the new ice cream and soda water establishment of McIlyre and Ijams, will be opened Saturday.

An air compressor has arrived and has been installed this week at the American Garage, a feature which should save many weary backs.

Willie Schultz, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Schultz of Salera, has returned from Denver, where he had been for the past several months. While away he was treated by an occulist.

Paul Sprecker of Elgin has lately sod his bunclh of catte to Dan Mathes, the consideration of which is not made public but it is understood to amount to several thousand dollars.

A hide buyer in Patagonia this week paid 34 cents a pound for hides. Sometimes he gets hold of an extra large hidge that brings almost as much as live cattle sold for a few years ago.

G. S. Bryant and W. R. Christmann were down from Sonoita early this week, and from here went to Nogales and also transacted business in Tucson before their return home.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pressler came over from Douglas Tuesday, coming overland in their Ford. They have disposed of their Douglas property and will live on their ranch in the San Rafael valley.

HERE AND THERE

Editor Haley of the Nogales Times was in town Sunday, coming up with a party from Nogales to spend the day looking over this part of the county.

Newmark's Pure Extracts, Teas, Ground Spices, Whole Spices. Quality and prices guaranteed to be right. For sale at Howard's Cash Store.—Adv.

Among the students of the State University at Tucson who have been accepted and ordered to report at the officers' training camp at the Presidio, is Francis R. Duffy, son of Judge and Mrs. Frank J. Duffy of Nogales.

Henry Gadger and Miss Gladys Shannon were married last Saturday night at the San Rafael Valley school house, Judge Perry J. Wilson performing the ceremony. A big dance was given in honor of the occasion, and a general good time had. The groom is a comparatively recent arrival in the county, and has been employed on the new county road work.

Messrs. J. S. Carver, R. T. Fossett and other citizens of Sonoita appeared before the meeting of the Board o. Supervisors in Nogales this week, in the interest of the Santa Cruz County Fair Association, to obtain a donation from the board for fair purposes. At this time it was impossible for the Supervisors to make any appropriation, as they will not know until later what funds may be available for that purpose. However, it is believed they will make a liberal donation to the fair as soon as they have funds available.

Sudden Death of a Well Knowu Woman

The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Travis throughout this part of the county will be saddened to hear that she died Thursday in El Paso, according to a telegram from her husband. No particulars were given in the telegram. Mr. Travis is one of the road bosses on the county road work. Besides her husband, the deceased leaves two small children and many friends to mourn her loss.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY FORMED

Mrs. R. P. Pope and other ladies of Patagonia met at the home of Mrs. W. C. Shields and organized a Ladies Aid Society this week. The officials elected were: Mrs. R P. Pope, president; Mrs. W. C. Shields, vice-president; Miss Laura Sorrells, secretary. The society will meet twice a month, and while the membership is yet small, all are hopeful that many more will soon be enrolled, and that from the owrk will come much good as well as pleasure. All ladies are cordially invited to attend. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Pope, the social meeting will be postponed until the last Thursday in June.

HARRY VAUGHN AT HELM OF NEW WASHINGTON CAMP STORE

Harry Vaughn, who will shortly open a mercantile establishment at Washington Camp, is a Nogales visitor and is busily engaged in purchasing a stock for his new store. Yesterday Vaughn purchased an Overland truck and a touring car from W. H. Florentine, the local Oveland agent, and also contracted for a large supply of stores from Zeb L. Martin, the well known merchandise broker, who has opened offices in the Jund building in Nogales.

For the past fifteen years Vaughn has been identified in the mercantile business at Washington Camp, and in his new venture has the well wishes of many friends.

Closing Program of Patagonia School to Be Given Tomorrow

The following program will be rendered by the pupils of the Patagonia school on Saturday evening, May 12, the program to begin promptly at 7:30.

Opening—by school.
Address—Rue Wilson.
Primary room.
Star-Spangled Banner—by all.
Dialogue—"Who Was Bravest?"
Recitation—James Whitcomb Riley. Thelma Johnson.
Arizona—by school.
Recitation—LeVanche Cook.
Sunbonnet Babies.
Songs—First and Second grades.
Battle Hymn of the Republic—all.
Cowboy drill.
Vacation's call—girls' chorus.
Recitation—Charles Coombs.
Recitation—Roger Riggs.
Flag drill.
Recitation—Margaret Gardner.
Confessions—Six children.
Our country's call—Eight boys.
Recitation—Edwin Huntington.
Girls' chorus.
Song—"Dixie"—all.
Dialogue—Seven girls.
"Just Before the Battle, Mother." all
Operetta.
"Yankee Doodle"—by all.
A Mother's Vigil—Girl and chorus.
Tableaux.

A new dancing and social club is being talked of for Patagonia, and steps looking to the formation of such an organization will probably be taken within a few days. Such a club has long been needed here, and the reason one hasn't been formed long before is bcause there was a scarcity of musicians in the community. Among some of the newcomers there are several good musicians, and a dancing club could now be easily formed here, and it would prove of great enjoyment to the young people.

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

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP
WM. FESSLER, Prop. Hot and Cold Baths
Shop Closed on Sunday
AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY
Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

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.

SURE ???

Are you two young folks sure you won't be poor in your old age? Are you providing for it or just slipping and tripping along with no fear of the years? If you fail to be thrifty old age will be shifty.
This bank makes special provisions for young married folks. Husband and wife can open a "joint account" which permits either to draw out and deposit funds. It makes them SURE they won't be POOR in the evening of life.

The First National Bank of Nogales,
Nogales, Arizona.
ASSETS OVER $2,000,000.00

PUNCTURES
FORGET THEM!
Don't be afraid of Tacks and Nails in the road,—"Insure the air in your Tires" with
BAKER'S PUNCTURE SEAL
This wonderful new discovery puts more joy in motoring. For no matter what else may happen—you can't have a puncture.
It's not expensive either, you can "fix the puncture problem" at a small cost—and make big profits selling to others. Write today.
TEAR THIS OFF
Mail to
BAKER PRODUCTS COMPANY
807 City Trust Building ✣ *Indianapolis, Indiana*
for particulars—and literature. It's free.
*Name*_____ *Address*_____

LET US MAKE YOU AN ESTIMATE
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
PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY
J. W. MILLER, Manager.
Mail Orders Promptly Shipped

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.

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

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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, Butts, Nails, Roofing, Padlocks, etc.
Mail Orders a Specialty
ROY & TITCOMB, Inc.
Nogales, Arizona.

BRITISH U-BOAT IN A CLEVER RUSE

Vessel, Disabled, Captures Mine-Laying Trawler and Sets a Trap.

SINKS 6 ENEMY DESTROYERS

Strews Sea With Score of Mines Then Calls Prussian Vessels in German Code and They Rush to Their Destruction.

New York.—How a British submarine, disabled and forced to come to the surface in Prussian waters in the North Sea, captured an enemy mine-layer and sank six Prussian destroyers was told in graphic language by an officer of a British vessel that arrived at an American port. According to the narrative the officer commanding the submarine forced the mine-layer to tow him out to sea and then, repairs being completed, sowed the sea with mines and in German code sent out a call by wireless that brought six Prussian destroyers down on them. Four of the destroyers struck mines and the remaining two were sunk by the submarine, which then made her way home in safety.

"We were cruising off the mouth of the Weser at night," the officer told a New York Herald reporter, "when something went wrong with our machinery and we came to a stop.

Setting the Trap.

"We had passed close by to several Prussian vessels earlier in the evening, but had not touched them, for ours was a mission of observation. So we considered that we would fall in with one very soon. Sure enough, in an hour's time we caught sight of a dark shape coming down and which would apparently run afoul of us if we kept on. Through the night glasses our lieutenant made her out to be a trawler. At once he decided on a desperate expedient. He sent off the bo'sun and six men, all the available men we had, in our collapsible boat, and as the trawler bore down on us he hailed her in German and reported himself as U-29, with machinery disabled.

"It wasn't till she was right on top of us that they smelled a rat. Someone shouted out an alarm as her overhang grazed us. And as the cry went up our collapsible, which had pulled around, boarded her from the other side. The lieutenant and I went over the trawler's side and shot two of them before they rushed us, for our boat's crew had kept the remainder of the watch on deck busy.

"Once in possession of the deck it was easy to do for the engine-room force of three and the boat was ours. We made sure that there was no communication from the fo'c'sle except by the locked hatch. Then the lieutenant passed a line to our own submarine and with her engine-room crew working like mad the rest of us on the trawler got under way. It was almost dawn before the engineer on the submarine hailed us and announced that he had cleared away the broken stuff and replaced the rods.

"The lieutenant then cast loose from our submarine and the trawler made a wide semicircle, dropping overside all the surface mines she had on board—20 of them. Then we sent a radio in German—the lieutenant had found the Hun's secret code book in the wheelhouse—calling for help and announcing that the trawler had fallen in with a flotilla of fast British cruisers, evidently bent on a raiding expedition. With that we wrecked the wireless, abandoned the trawler with her crew still locked on the fo'c'sle and submerged behind our barrier of mines.

Destroying the Destroyers.

"We didn't have long to wait. The dawn was just breaking when up from the east came four destroyers in column. We had hardly sighted them when they saw the trawler and spread out fanwise. As they shot into the mine field the leading destroyer went leaping out of the water with her bow torn off. The others sheered and the second and third, thus running up the mine trail, both struck, each one being fairly torn to pieces. The fourth destroyer, her engines reversing at top speed and hauling her back on her haunches, took a pot shot at the trawler for luck, realizing that they had run into a trap. As she was firing we crept slowly up and let her have a torpedo amidships.

"The roar of the explosion had hardly died away when another detonation shook us and we found that two more destroyers had come up from the southward and had fallen afoul of the mines. The leading one was untouched, but the second had struck another mine. As the one remaining destroyer turned to run we made for her at an angle and got her. She went up with an appalling roar.

"We had no chance to breathe, however, for something dropped into the sea close by and exploded. Swinging our periscope upward we found three Taubes circling above us. We turned and cut for home, with the trio hanging over us for more than half an hour, dropping bombs all around us, and after running with the fear of death in our hearts for more than an hour we got within our cruising area and the Taubes were driven away by a couple of our own seaplanes.

"The lieutenant got the Victoria cross for his work and we all got the Military cross."

HAPPY TO BE ALLIES IN THE WAR

Jean Mitchelle, private in the One Hundred and Twelfth regiment of the French army, reflecting the smile of a United States naval officer, both happy in the relationship of their respective nations in the upholding of justice and human rights. The French soldier is in this country on a four months' furlough and is spending part of that precious time in helping the United States navy in its recruiting campaign.

SNAPS BIRDS FOR MOVIES

Norman McClintock of Pittsburgh, well-known naturalist and ornithologist, is shown here with his movie camera all set to photograph birds at close range. He pitches his tent near the nest and stays there for hours inside it in all sorts of weather. To keep the click of the camera shutter from scaring his subjects, he installs a tick-tocking metronome in the tent. The metronome, used wherever young hopefuls bang the piano, ticks so constantly that the birds soon pay no attention to it, and its noise drowns the click of the camera.

AMERICA IN WAR MEANS FREE WORLD

Former Premier of Greece Says Democratic Nations Will Attain Peace Ideals.

CHANGE IN RUSSIA PLEASES

Attempt to Establish "Divine Right" in Greece "Doomed to Failure," Says Famous Statesman—Sympathies With Entente.

By ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS.
(President of the Greek Provisional Government.)

Salonica.—The change that has taken place in the Russian government has been hailed by the new Greece with sincere joy, because the abolition of despotism and the triumph of democratic principles in Russia proves in the most conclusive manner that the struggle now going on in the world is essentially a contest between democracy and autocracy.

The entrance into the war of the great American republic is the most emphatic confirmation possible of the nature of the world conflict. The struggle of the Greek liberal forces against King Constantine's clique has never been a fight between people favoring war and those who favor peace, but it is a struggle of democracy against autocracy. No party wished for a prolonged period of peace more than the Liberals, especially after the exhaustion resulting from the two recent Balkan wars.

Sympathies With the Entente.

Because of the democratic sentiments of the country, however, as well as on account of the bonds of gratitude and common interest existing between the powers that guaranteed Greek safety and constitution in the eastern Mediterranean, and also because of our alliance with Serbia, all our sympathies were from the beginning of the war with the entente powers. Moreover, we were firmly convinced that the developments of the great struggle would, sooner or later, make our intervention inevitable on account of our treaty with Serbia.

In this conviction we were strengthened after Turkey, which never recognized our sovereignty over the isles of the archipelago and which never ceased to proclaim plainly that she would go as far as a war declaration in order to take possession of them, had entered into the war on the side of the central powers.

There never was any doubt in our minds that the world war was our own war and that it was incumbent upon us to enter into it at the first opportunity.

Opposed to this policy was that of the king, who claimed that we should maintain our neutrality until the moment Bulgaria attacked Serbia. Had this policy of the king been sincere it would have been entirely honorable. But, as events afterward demonstrated, his policy lacked sincerity. Under the veneer of pacifism that policy attempted to exploit the lassitude which seized Greece after the two Balkan wars.

But in reality his policy was due to a secret pact with Germany and had no other purpose than promoting the victory of Germany, because the triumph of Prussianism, in the king's opinion, was the only possible opportunity for him to impose on Greece an absolute monarchy.

We have proof of this. When Bulgaria attacked Serbia the crown immediately took a position conflicting with that of the majority of the new parliament, refusing to fulfill the obligations contracted by our alliance with Serbia, and thus opposing the will of the entire country as expressed through the recent election. The king told me at that time that he did not consider himself bound to abide by the wishes of the people. He said that whenever an important international matter came up for decision he reserved the right to impose upon the nation his personal viewpoint, claiming that he was responsible to God only.

"Divine Right" Doomed to Failure.

It is quite obvious that such an attempt to establish in Greece the principle of monarchy by divine right is doomed to failure at a time when that very principle is abolished in Russia.

Furthermore, the victory over Prussian absolutism and militarism, which will be more decisive and more complete now, owing to the immense material and moral resources thrown in the balance by the great American republic, will not only result in the miserable failure of the attempt made by King Constantine, but, we believe and hope, will also demolish in Germany, to its very foundations, the antiquated institution of autocracy, which is incompatible with modern civilization and with the ideals that gave birth to the great North American republic.

Allow me to add that the entrance of the United States into the war against the central powers and the noble words uttered by the president in congress make it certain for us that the peace that will follow the victory will give birth to a new political world, in which the right of self-government will be guaranteed to every people. The league of democratic nations will attain the ideal of universal peace and eradicate forever the destructive agency now ravaging humanity.

The melting point of ductile tungsten is higher than that of any other known metal and its tensile strength exceeds that of iron and nickel.

Exterminate Stable Flies and Save Your Live Stock

By F. C. Bishop

This pest causes hundreds of thousands of dollars damage in the United States every summer and is a serious menace to health

BESIDES literally worrying cattle, mules and horses to death and killing them by extracting their blood, the deadly fly also transmits disease from one animal to another. A tropical sickness known as surra is undoubtedly transmitted thus. Fortunately this does not occur in the United States at present, but unless great care is exercised in importing stock it may be introduced at any time and the deadly fly given a chance to spread it. A related disease of cattle, horses and sheep, known as souma, and a malady of hogs and cats are also carried, at least in part, by this same insect.

Investigators consider the fly to be an agent in transmitting glanders, while a disease known as infectious anemia or swamp fever of horses is thought by some to be carried by this fly. A number of years ago it was found to act as a transmitter of a species of roundworm that infects cattle.

Animals weakened by loss of blood are more prone to contract other diseases. "Texas fever" in an acute form often attacks live stock that has become less energetic in fighting with stable flies. The joints of both horses and cattle sometimes become so swollen from standing in water where they sought protection from flies, that they can hardly walk.

Even man may be inoculated with disease by this pest. Septicemia (blood-poisoning) is considered to be carried by it and demonstrations of famous physicians have pointed to the possibility of the transmission of infantile paralysis in the same manner. Thus it will be seen that the transmission of a formidable array of diseases is chargeable to the stable fly.

The stable fly is one of the most widely distributed of insects, being common in both tropical and temperate regions where domestic animals are reared. In regions bordering on the tropics the flies are of importance throughout the entire year. In the extreme southern part of our country there is no month during the year in which flies are not annoying to horses and cattle. In the Northern states, the fly is particularly injurious and abundant in the late summer and fall.

The Stable Fly. The Housefly.

Investigations made during recent years showed clearly that the vast majority of stable flies bred in straw stacks. It was also shown that while the fly breeds in pure horse manure, it favors a mixture of this substance with straw.

The fly was found to be breeding in much greater abundance in oat straw than in wheat straw. Rice straw was also found to furnish suitable breeding conditions and there is little doubt that barley and rye also serve as food for the immature stages of the insect. The development of this insect is somewhat slower than that of the housefly and it is therefore quite necessary that the eggs be deposited in rather large quantities of material for it to breed out successfully.

As with most insects, the destruction of this one when it is actually doing the injury is what is most desired by those concerned. With this species, as with many others, this is the most difficult time to accomplish the desired result.

During a recent outbreak in Texas many different substances were tried with a view of repelling the flies from live stock. Although some materials gave a measure of protection for a time, none had a lasting effect. In addition to the temporary value of these substances, injury was sometimes produced by their application. Many malodorous mixtures, particularly of an oily nature, have some value, but in preparing these care should be taken that they are not made too strong, particularly when animals are being worked in the hot sun. If they are made too strong they are likely to cause overheating of the animal and produce shedding of the hair.

Head of the Stable Fly.

A mixture of fish oil (one gallon), oil of pine tar (two ounces), oil of pennyroyal (two ounces), and kerosene (one-half pint) was found to be very effective in keeping the flies off live stock when applied lightly, but thoroughly, to the portions of animals not covered with blankets or nets.

Since strawstacks have been found to be the principal breeding places of this insect in the grain belt, the proper care of the straw is by far the most important step in control. The straw should be stacked more carefully than is ordinarily done, by making the sides of the stack nearly vertical and rounding it up well on top in order the better to shed the rain.

All straw not required for winter feed should be disposed of immediately by burning or by scattering it over the land soon after threshing and subsequently plowing it under, or by burning the stacks. The plowing under of the straw is the most advisable method of procedure, as by this practice large amounts of humus are added to the soil.

All stacks not consumed by stock during the winter should be promptly disposed of in the early spring. This may be accomplished in the same way as has been suggested for the fall.

Heavy rainfall on freshly threshed straw, produces an unusual outbreak of flies by rendering the straw largely unfit for food for live stock and thus offering breeding places. In such instances their immediate destruction by burning or scattering is necessary to relieve the condition. The work should be done thoroughly, and when the stacks are scattered all the straw should be completely exposed to the influence of the elements.

It is best to plow under the scattered straw soon after it has become well dried out. In sections of the country where headers instead of binders are used, the straw is much more easily disposed of. The general adoption of the field threshers would completely solve the question of the strawstack. It is reported that this machine reduces the expense of harvesting from 14 to 2 cents per acre and the straw is left standing in the field. The chaff is scattered over the ground and the entire refuse turned under at plowing time.

The use of poisons to destroy immature flies is neither practical nor advisable.

Typhoid Fly Facts.

1. Where do young flies live? In filth and manure.

2. Where do flies first dirty their mouths and feet? In every kind of filth imaginable.

3. Is anything too dirty or bad smelling for flies to eat? No.

4. Where does the fly go when it flies from the vault, the manure pile or the spittoon? (a) It may wipe its feet upon the clean lips of your sleeping baby; (b) It may carry germs into the open wound of your hand; (c) It may track over the butter, the meat, or take a bath in the milk.

5. Is the fly merely a nuisance? No. It is very dangerous.

6. Why is the fly considered dangerous? It is man's worst pest. It is more dangerous than the rattlesnake or tarantula. It carries deadly infectious diseases.

7. What diseases does the fly carry? It carries typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and various intestinal diseases.

8. How does the fly carry disease germs? The germs stick to its legs, mouth parts, hair, wings and feelers.

9. What is the correct name of this human pest? The typhoid fever fly.

10. Has it ever caused anyone's death? It killed more American soldiers in the Spanish-American war than all the weapons of the Spaniards. It has killed thousands of soldiers during the present European war.

11. Why is typhoid fever so prevalent during the summer and fall? Because flies are most numerous during those seasons.

12. Why is typhoid fever common in one community and not in another? Largely because the common housefly is abundant in one locality and is controlled in the other.

13. Where are flies most abundant? Where there is most filth.

14. How shall we kill the fly? (a) Destroy all filth about the house and yard; (b) Put lime into the vault and over the manure; (c) Trap all flies before they enter your home by using wire flytraps; (d) Kill all flies, large or small, with a "swatter;" (e) Use sticky flypaper or fly poisons around the house or store; (f) Pour a borax solution over manure, filth or other places where the fly may rear its young.

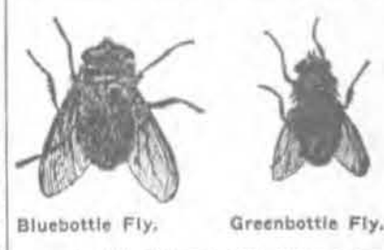
The Fly a Peril in Cities.

In the fight against the deadly housefly the public should understand the odds against which it contends to rid cities of this pest and the vigilance necessary to obtain even a modicum of safety where the insects exist.

Each female lays 120 eggs, which hatch in eight days. Ten days later the new generation is in flight, carrying on the work of death. It is estimated that the progeny of a single pair in one season is one sextillion, or, in figures, 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Manure, garbage, and other filth are the breeding spots of flies. The department of agriculture in its experiments has found larvae and puparia enough in a pound of horse manure to make 1,200 houseflies. A single ill-kept stable will supply houseflies for a large territory.

There is hope of greatly lessening the pests in cities if the authorities will enforce good ordinances on the subject of removing manure and garbage promptly. The increase in automobiles and auto trucks has already aided in exterminating flies. Horse owners can help the crusade by mixing chloride of lime with the manure in the ratio of a quarter of a pound of the former to eight quarts of the latter. A still cheaper and more effective destroyer of the larvae is kerosene, a pint of which sprayed upon every eight quarts of manure will kill the maggots.



Bluebottle Fly. Greenbottle Fly.

So far as the dwelling house is concerned there are a number of effective ways of destroying flies. Carbolic acid is one. Twenty drops of this on a heated shovel or anything of the kind will kill the insects by its vapor. But as this is a dangerous thing to have in the house where young children are, it would be better to get something harmless and yet effective.

Buy one dram of bichromate of potash at a drug store. Dissolve it in two ounces of water, add a little sugar, and place the mixture in shallow dishes about the house.

Another good remedy is formalin or formaldehyde. A spoonful of this in a quarter of a pint of water will kill all the flies. As this is a poison, it must be placed where children cannot reach it.

When a room is found full of flies they may be immediately destroyed by the use of pyrethrum powder. Close the doors and windows and pull down all the shades except one, which leave up about a foot. Take into the room a tablespoonful of the powder on a hot shovel. The fumes will drive the flies in their death struggle toward the foot of light at the window. There they will fall dead and may easily be swept out.

There are various kinds of sticky flypaper, traps, etc. The papers should be burned when they have done their work.

Screen every window and door of your house and keep the screens on till you start up your furnace.

Have separate screen covers for food which must be exposed in pantry and kitchen.

Let cleanliness, and cleanliness, and yet more cleanliness be your motto all summer long.

Important Don'ts.

Don't dine at a hotel, boarding house or restaurant where flies are tolerated.

Don't allow flies in your house.

Don't permit them near your food, especially milk.

Don't buy food where flies are permitted.

Don't allow them in the sickroom.

Don't let them crawl over the baby or the nipple of its nursing bottle.

MUCH IN LITTLE

It is proposed to construct a $6,000,000 dam for irrigating 120,000 to 200,000 acres of land in Utah.

After being four years tied up in a close coil, a saw of vanadium steel was released and the treatment found to have influenced its shape very slightly.

Cobalt is coming into use for the making of high-speed steels. Titanium is a deoxidizer or purifier of molten steel.

Ira Black, aged seventy-five of Palermo, Me., husked out 163 bushels of corn, made 47 long traces, picked nearly all the apples on his farm and gathered the garden vegetables last fall.

The tusks of the African elephant sometimes weigh as much as 100 pounds each, and reach a length of eight or nine feet.

There are about 35,000,000 fur felt hats made in the United States each year, and about 7,000,000 wool felt ones.

Rudyard Kipling has found that shopkeepers, instead of cashing his smaller checks, sell the autographs to curiosity seekers, always for more, often much more, than the face value of the check.

The Swedish match factories have decided to reduce the size of matches owing to the fact that Russia has forbidden the export of aspen wood.

Two Illinois inventors patented a bracket with which it is possible to hang both shades and curtains at windows without using nails or screws.

L. T. COOPER TO PROVE HIS FAMOUS THEORIES

Renowned Lecturer and Scientist Will Prove Famous Health Theories—Man Who Electrified Larger Cities to Give People of This Section Benefits of Study and Medicine—Many Thousands are Benefitted.

AS WAS announced in last week's papers, Mr. L. T. Cooper, the Millionaire Philanthropist who electrified the larger cities of the country with his demonstration of practical philanthropy, health theories and celebrated medicine, Tanlac, has been invited to visit Denver and other Western cities.

Thousands of the most prominent people in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Dallas, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Louisville, Nashville and even the larger cities of the North and East, where his celebrated medicine has been accomplishing such remarkable results, are even more enthusiastic over Tanlac than Mr. Cooper himself.

It is Mr. Cooper's theory that nine-tenths of the diseases and ill-health of the average person is due to a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane which produces faulty digestion and improper assimilation of the food.

In a recent interview, Mr. Cooper was asked if Tanlac would relieve Kidney trouble, Liver complaint and a dozen other ailments and in this connection, said:

"As I have repeatedly said, my medicine acts directly on the mucous membrane, stomach and blood, expelling from them the impurities and toxic poisons, and rendering to them a strong, healthy condition.

"I am convinced that the stomach regulates the condition of the blood, and is the fountainhead of health or disease, as the case may be. My medicine is intended primarily for the regulation of the stomach and catarrhal inflammation, but it is no uncommon thing for persons who have used it to come to me and explain that it has relieved them of rheumatism and many other ailments not generally recognized as having their origin in stomach trouble.

"Most of the so-called stomach, liver and kidney troubles," continued Mr. Cooper, "are due almost entirely to a catarrhal inflammation of these organs and it is believed that Tanlac is the first actually direct specific therefor.

"Catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidneys is the most frequent cause of dyspepsia and kidney disorders and a catarrhal condition of the nose and throat often leads to deafness. Frequently the lungs become diseased by the extension of the catarrhal inflammation by way of the bronchial tubes to the lung substance. The mental and physical state of the chronic catarrh sufferers is indeed very unfortunate.

"Tanlac has overcome this condition in its most obstinate stages, and the preparation, therefore, must be, as I have always contended, the one great far-reaching disease banishing, health compelling remedy of the age, and the phenomenal success the preparation has achieved throughout the country proves conclusively that my confidence in Tanlac is well placed.

"The ingredients or medicinal elements which make Tanlac come from many remote sections of the earth—the Alps, the Pyrenees, Russian Asia, West Indies, mountain states near the Rocky Mountains, Mexico and Peru are among the points from which principal parts of the preparation are obtained. In the principal laboratory of the Cooper Medicine Co., Inc., under the efficient direction of a chemist of note, those medicinal herbs, roots and barks are assembled in the rough and painstakingly developed so as to attain that high standard of efficiency shown by the uniform preparation, Tanlac."

The wonderful success which Tanlac has achieved seems almost incredible, as over Seven Million bottles have been sold and distributed since it was placed on the market, something over two years ago, and it is now selling at the phenomenal rate of approximately Five Million bottles per year.

One retail firm, the Jacobs Pharmacy Company, of Atlanta, has sold at retail in their eleven Atlanta stores the astonishing total of 64,000 bottles within the past twelve months, breaking all records for the sale of a proprietary medicine in the same length of time.

Memphis dealers and jobbers have sold 208,116 bottles since April, 1916. Texas dealers and jobbers have sold approximately Half a Million bottles within the past six months, and it is now the most widely talked of medicine in the world today.

There is only one explanation for this Nation wide popularity and record breaking demand for Tanlac and that is very simple. The inherent purity and wholesomeness of the medicine has confirmed it in the minds of the people and have made it a household word throughout America.

The leading drug firms of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo are enthusiastic over the wonderful success the preparation is making in this section and in only a few weeks time Tanlac will be placed on sale in every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the West.

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

Changed.

"Crimson Gulch doesn't seem like the same town since it went dry."

"That's right," replied Broncho Bob. "It has changed both in joy and grief. The boys don't have neither so many frolics nor as many funerals."

Kill the Flies Now and Prevent disease. A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. All dealers or six sent express paid for $1. H. SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Adv.

Suspicious.

Poet—The editor has taken six of my poems. That guy must be nutty enough to write poetry himself.

Seeking an Emancipator.

"Would you welcome a food director?"

"I would, if he had the nerve to step into our culinary department and compel the cook to listen respectfully to instructions."

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

Practical Peace Plans.

"Aren't you for peace?" asked Mr. Rafferty.

"I am," replied Mr. Dolan. "That's why I want to get in as soon as possible and finish up the fighting."

Backache

In spite of the best care one takes of oneself, any part of the human machine is liable to become out of order. The most important organs are the stomach, heart and kidneys.

The kidneys are the scavengers and they work day and night in separating the poisons from the blood. Their signals of distress are easily recognized and include such symptoms as backache, depressions, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic twinges, dropsy, gout.

"The very best way to restore the kidneys to their normal state of health," says Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., "is to drink plenty of pure water and obtain from your favorite pharmacy a small amount of Anuric, which is dispensed by almost every druggist." Anuric is inexpensive and should be taken before meals. You will find Anuric more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid as water does sugar.

BANISHED—pimples, blotches, sores, humors, and eruptions, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For a poor complexion, and for the poor blood that causes it, this is the best of all known remedies.

In every disease or disorder of the skin or scalp, in every trouble that comes from impure blood, the "Discovery" is the only medicine sold that does what it promises.

Scrofula in all its various forms, Eczema, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, and Swellings, and every kindred ailment, are benefited and cured by it.

Cut this out and mail to us with the name of the paper—we will mail you *free* a medical treatise on above diseases. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation. Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should. This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years — one pill daily (more only when necessary).

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

Genuine bears signature *Brent Good* Puts You Right Over Night

Pallid, Pale, Putty-Faced People Need Carter's Iron Pills

EXPLAINS METHODS OF OPERATION OF ARMY DRAFT LAW

EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THOSE HAVING MATTER IN CHARGE.

COUNTY OFFICIALS TO ACT

Their Duties Designated, With the Governors of Each State Placed at the Head of All Registration Machinery—Voting Places to Be Used as Centers of Gatherings.

Washington.—To facilitate the work of raising the military forces called for by the army draft law, now in effect, the war department has issued the following letter of instruction, by which all officials connected with the duty will be governed:

The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder have been coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed are required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce.

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the principle of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The governor of each state is the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the disignated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs, or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

Apportionment of Registrars.

The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population.

If, for instance, all men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

Cities of Over 30,000 Population.

The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards.

Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and the Sick.

Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation, and clerks will give instructions for registration.

Colleges, Universities, Homes and Other Institutions.

Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such edged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Authorizes Financial Institutions to Receive Subscriptions for the Bond Offerings.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the entire list of 27,513 national and state banks and trust companies in the United States, authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the $2,000,000,000 bond offering, enlisting their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

"You can render an invaluable service to your country," Mr. McAdoo told the banks, "by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the federal reserve bank in your district."

Loan Subscriptions Pour In.

To all clearing house associations in the country Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram in which he said:

"The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the government and not arbitrarily. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking."

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions, aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the treasury. Virtually every large city and every state in the Union was represented.

Lend $100,000,000 to Italy.

Negotiations continued today, with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, received the full amount of the first $100,000,000 loan made by this government to Italy.

Subscriptions to the second offering of treasury certificates were received during the day by the federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days.

The $100,000,000 loan to France will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or so.

MAY CENTER IN WASHINGTON

Probability That One Committee Will Purchase All Supplies Needed by the Allied Countries.

Washington.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. The committee will supplant J. P. Morgan & Co.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pyramided one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction.

The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out their gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans." As a result, he predicted that the end of the war would find the allies in good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts.

Another U. S. Ship Sunk.

Washington, May 4.—The American sailing vessel Willard Abrahams was sunk off the Irish coast, the crew of six being rescued, according to a message received by the state department.

CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Measure Introduced in Congress to Give President Full Authority in the Matter.

Washington.—Governmental control of food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life is contemplated in a bill which Representative Lever introduced. The measure has administration support.

The bill would bring every agency connected with the food supply under control of the president. This will include stimulation of production, prevention of waste, regulation of distribution, prohibition of hoarding and elimination of speculation.

The president would have authority to direct shipments of foodstuffs into markets where needed most. He would also have power to requisition factories, mines and other establishments.

The bill contains a clause to prevent flooding of the American market by importations, so these articles will not compete with American products.

Is Your Back Stiff, Lame and Achy?

Do Weak Kidneys Keep You Sick, Tired and All Worn Out?

IF YOU have a constant, dull ache, or sharp pains whenever you bend or twist your back, and the kidney secretions seem disordered, too, don't waste time plastering or rubbing the bad back. It's likely that the cause is kidney weakness, and delay in treating the kidneys may invite uric acid poisoning, gravel, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease.

Get *Doan's Kidney Pills*, a special remedy for weak kidneys, used around the world and publicly recommended by 50,000 people in the U. S. A.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

NOW IN GOOD HEALTH.

Mrs. Alice Burch, 515 E. Third St., Roswell, N. Mex., says: "My back began to pain me terribly and got so weak I could hardly get around. Before long I had to take to my bed. My appetite left me. I got thin and weak and I suffered awfully from kidney weakness. My body swelled and sacs of water hung beneath my eyes. Five months I was in bed, helpless. Everything failed until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They put me on my feet a well woman and today I am enjoying fine health. Doan's are a Godsend."

FOUND DOAN'S EFFECTIVE.

Gustave A. Risch, Eighth Ave., Ouray, Colo., says: "I suffered terribly from inflammation of the bladder and kidney trouble. The kidney secretions passed too frequently and were scant and burning in passage. Several times I had such bad spells, I thought I would die. My back ached all the time and was so weak and lame I could hardly straighten after stooping. I got no relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They corrected all the ailments and made me feel like a different man. I have used Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally since and have always had the best of results."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

50c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Mfg. Chemists

Oratory Rendered Difficult.

"What you ought to do is to deliver one of those old-fashioned ringing speeches."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "times have changed. A man can't get up and make a speech now without creating a suspicion that maybe he's going to filibuster."

CUTICURA STOPS ITCHING

Instantly in Most Cases—Write for a Free Sample.

Cuticura is wonderfully effective. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal all forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Besides these super-creamy emollients if used daily prevent little skin troubles becoming serious.

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

Not the Right Kind.

"I have an option on some town lots—"

"I hope it isn't local option."

ANY CORN LIFTS OUT, DOESN'T HURT A BIT!

No foolishness! Lift your corns and calluses off with fingers—it's like magic!

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

This simple drug dries the moment it is applied and does not even irritate the surrounding skin while applying it or afterwards.

This announcement will interest many of our readers. If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to surely get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

The man who would always tell the truth dare not tell everything that is told him for the truth.

When wisdom cries in the streets the police run it in.

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

A Wearisome Lecturer.

"Bliggins is always lecturing on patriotism."

"Yes. Sometimes I think he is an alien enemy and is trying to make patriotism unpopular."

Government Issues Warning Against Fly Poisons

Following is an extract from "The Transmission of Disease by Flies," Supplement No. 29 to the Public Health Reports, April, 1916.

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

106 fly poisoning cases have been reported by the press within the last three years. As stated above this number is but a fraction of the real number. Protect your children by using the safe, efficient, non-poisonous fly catcher

TANGLEFOOT

The O. & W. Thum Company
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

PLANT BROOM CORN

This is the year to plant heavily. Write us for probable price and information about marketing.

COYNE BROS., 160 W. So. Water Street, CHICAGO

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

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

China and Haiti declared to be on verge of entering war.

Vienna declares Russian attack in Carpathian mountains was repulsed.

British attack on Arras front halted. English and German troops apparently exhausted by fierce fighting.

The amount of the first loans to France and Italy, Secretary McAdoo announced, will be $100,000,000 each.

It was reported at Amsterdam that the Germans are preparing to evacuate St. Quentin on the Arras-Aisne front.

British drive lines farther forward in Mesopotamia, while Turks force Russians to evacuate Mush, an important city in Turkish Armenia.

Friday the French captured the village of Craonne along the Aisne and took first German line on Two-and-a-half-mile front northwest of Rheims.

French war statement admits slight German success in Hurtebise-Craonne sector, although the greater number of German attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Capture of Fresnoy, which is four miles beyond the Vimy Ridge, fell to the Canadians, giving these troops the added distinction of having cut their way through the Hindenburg line.

A compilation from British, French and German official communiques shows that 717 aeroplanes were shot down on the western front during April. The Germans lost 369; the French and Belgians 201, and the British 147.

In the first two months of unrestricted submarine warfare more than 1,600,000 tons of shipping was sunk by the Germans, Dr. Karl Helfferich, German secretary of the interior, told the Reichstag main committee at Amsterdam.

A band of Villa followers led by Salazar and Quevedo was engaged and defeated by a cavalry force from the Juarez garrison under Maj. Vincente Sanchez, according to an official report received at the military headquarters in Juarez, which added that the fight took place at Aguaje del Gacho, a point near San Juan Mines, nine miles south of Fort Hancock, Tex.

WESTERN

Villa forces concentrating at point near Fabens, Tex.

Sixty bodies have been taken from the Victor mine at Hastings, Colo., where 120 miners lost their lives April 27th, by an explosion.

Chicago's first day of welcome to Field Marshal Joffre, former Premier Rene Viviani and their entourage of the French commission culminated in the Auditorium theater in one of the most remarkable meetings ever held in Chicago.

Five men were arrested at Cheyenne by federal agents on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government of $200,000 through the sale of stolen high grade gold ore. Tony Cuaz, another member of the alleged conspiracy, was arrested in San Francisco.

At the end of the five months' governorship contest, instituted by former Governor G. W. P. Hunt, judgment was entered by County Judge Stanford at Phoenix, Ariz., for Thomas E. Campbell, de facto governor, who has held the office since early in the year on an order from the Supreme Court sustaining his certificate of election.

WASHINGTON

Plans for great national service reseve made up of men not subject to draft are submitted.

The British transport Arcadian was sunk by a submarine April 15th. It is believed 279 men were drowned.

The government soon will send to Russia a commission of four railroad experts to help reorganize the Russian transportation systems.

Subscriptions to the liberty loan poured into the Treasury Department Friday at the rate of nearly $20,000,000 an hour.

The American sailing vessel Margaret was destroyed off the Irish coast on April 27th by a submarine, being set on fire.

The full strength of the first war army organization under the selective draft bill will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 enlisted men.

The British forces on the western front are two weeks ahead of their attacking schedule, according to a cablegram received in Washington by Secretary Balfour from the foreign office. The advance, it said, has been much faster than expected and the losses smaller.

General purchasing committee may be organized in Washington to purchase supplies for allies.

FOREIGN

Eighteen survivors of the Vacuum arived at Liverpool.

Fourteen Dutch ships which had been guaranteed safe passage by Germany arrived in Holland from England.

German troops on the western front are on short rations because of the food shortage, says a dispatch from Cologne.

Seventy-five Norwegian vessels were sunk by German submarines in April and more than 100 sailors lost their lives.

It is officially announced that 1,000,000 city children will be placed on German farms this summer by the government.

The Alaska Legislature has adjourned. Appropriations of nearly $1,500,000 were passed by the session, including $100,000 for war defenses.

The admiralty reports that the missing boat from the American steamer Rockingham, with all the fourteen men, has been picked up by a British steamer.

The Mexican law of 1862 revoking individual guarantees, which is equivalent to martial law, was officially rescinded after being in force since last August.

The Maasbode of Maestricht says that serious revolts occurred in Berlin. According to the paper the mob became so menacing that machine guns were used against it.

Gen. Obregon, one of the Mexico government's chief supporters, resigned his position as minister of war, a short time after President Carranza had been sworn into office.

The Telegraaf of Amsterdam states that the bombs which were dropped on Zierikzee did such extensive damage that the village is in ruins, more than 100 houses being smashed or damaged.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates at Petrograd have accepted the government's explanation of its May Day note by a vote of 34 to 19 and has decided that the incident is closed.

According to the London Central News, the Norwegian foreign office has announced the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Hectoria and Langland by German submarines. The crews were saved.

Talaat Pasha, who arrived at Vienna from German headquarters, in an interview states that Turkey has communicated to President Wilson full conditions which the Turkish government will accept peace.

The theory that more boy babies than girls are born in war time is supported by the annual report of the registrar general for England and Wales. During the first quarter of the war the proportion rose to 1,043 boys to 1,000 girls, and the succeeding quarter was 1,044.

SPORTING NEWS

Standing of Western League Clubs.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Denver	6	3	.667
Des Moines	7	4	.636
St. Joseph	6	4	.600
Lincoln	6	5	.545
Sioux City	5	5	.500
Omaha	5	5	.500
Joplin	4	6	.400
Wichita	3	10	.231

All collegiate athletics, including football and basketball, may be abandoned at Colorado universities next fall as a result of the war.

A world's record was established at Chicago in the game between Chicago and Cincinnati, each club going nine innings without a hit or run. The game was a fine pitching duel between Vaughn and Toney. The game was won by Cincinnati 1 to 0.

The baseball team from the University of Colorado defeated the nine of the Agricultural College at Fort Collins by giving the pitcher better support. The score was 4 to 2. The victory gave the university the championship of the Rocky Mountain conference.

GENERAL

New York City "bone dry" for few hours because of new liquor laws.

Rockefeller foundation appropriates large sum for medical work during war.

Cargo of Norwegian exports, first for several months, reached New York.

The Rt. Rev. William D. Walker, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the Episcopal Church of Western New York, died at his home at Buffalo after a brief illness.

Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the unreceived Austrian ambassador to the United States, before sailing from New York for his home land, issued farewell greetings to his countrymen and advice to "honor the land whose hospitality they enjoy and in which they earn their livelihood."

Enormous profits and extensive operations are disclosed in the pamphlet report of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for 1916. Total revenues of $150,540,688 are shown as compared with $87,386,807 in 1915 and a balance for dividends of $50,828,373 contrasted with $16,695,806 in the preceding year.

British labor leaders, appointed by their government to confer with American labor in the conduct of the war, arrived in the United States and proceeded at once to Washington.

Announcement was made in Parliament at Ottawa by Sir Thomas White, the minister of finance, that plans are under way for joint action by Canada and the United States to reduce the price of wheat.

Rev. George H. Varden, author, educator and Baptist preacher, died in Lexington, Kentucky.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.

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

A good citizenship meeting will be held in the A. M. E. church at Phoenix.

Forty-five Tucson women started a campaign to raise $3,500 for the first year of the Y. W. C. A.

Measles, pneumonia and smallpox are reported prevalent in Douglas, but no deaths have occurred.

Northern Arizona counties have felt the country's call for men and are responding in an unprecedented manner.

H. Armand of Miami was fined $100 and given a ninety-day jail sentence for giving false testimony in an enrolling case.

At Kingman, the Middle Golconda Mining Company received returns from two carloads of ore that netted the company about $2,500.

One of the busy mining centers in Greenlee county at this time is the Longfellow Extension, whose property on Chase creek is humming with activity.

Calumet & Arizona has plowed up the beautiful park of several city blocks extent at its Warren general office and townsite location and is putting it to potatoes and onions.

At Ajo, the New Cornelia Copper Company management has steps under way with the Papago Indians in the valley country between Ajo and Tucson which are bringing in many calls for beans for planting.

Due to the departure of nearly every male student in the senior class of the university into the military training camps or into agricultural service, the University of Arizona held its commencement one month early.

Charles H. Meadows, for many years a famous showman, and known the world over as "Arizona Charley," was acquitted at Yuma on the charge of libel preferred by Mrs. W. Woodawise, proprietress of a root beer stand.

At Jerome the United Verde and the Verde Extension are both planning agricultural development on lands they have in the Verde valley, and will add a considerable acreage of potatoes and the like to the yield in the northern part of the state.

K. Matsumoto, a Japanese gardener, living six miles south of the Mexican line, near Sonoita, about thirty-five miles from Ajo, is dead, and it is believed that another Japanese, Tamaka, an employé, knows something about the circumstances surrounding his death.

Gov. Thomas E. Campbell issued a proclamation offering a reward of $250 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those implicated in dynamiting the home of J. S. Acker at Prescott, this in addition to a reward of $1,000 already offered by Yavapai County officials.

A meeting was held at San Simon and resolutions adopted urging the farmers to raise the largest crops possible this year, and urging the governor to call a special session of the Legislature to appropriate funds to aid farmers, fruit growers and stockmen in their efforts to increase food production.

At the end of the five months' governorship contest, instituted by former Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, judgment was entered by Judge Stanford at Phoenix for Thomas E. Campbell, de facto governor, who has held the office since early in the year on an order from the Supreme Court, sustaining his certificate of election.

The rubber industry may be added to Southern Arizona's assets.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst and Congressman Carl Hayden have introduced bills in the Senate and House of Representatives during the present session of Congress providing for an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of compiling a report on the feasibility of constructing the Colorado River Indian irrigation project.

In order that they may do their share in the program of food conservation and production mapped out for this state by Gov. Thomas E. Campbell and the State Council of Defense, the inmates of the State Asylum for the insane have for the past two months been storing eggs for use this fall and winter when the prices again shall advance.

A fellow giving his name as Joe Bailey Marcum was taken into custody by the officers at Gallup who confessed that he, with two other men, had entered into an agreement with parties in Mexico that, for a consideration of $10,000, they would dynamite the coal mines at Gallup and the Santa Fe bridges at Winslow and Canyon Diablo.

Allowing for the importation of all men available in this state for farm labor in the Salt River valley and figuring as conservatively as possible, members of the executive committee of the Arizona State Council of Defense determined that more than 2,000 farm hands will be needed inside the next two months, and that the shortage in farm hands for the season will range from 2,000 to 3,000.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows accepted the site offered by the people of Safford for the Odd Fellows' Home at the session of the Grand Lodge.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices for Metals

New York.—Lead, 10c; bar silver, 74⅝c; copper, casting, $25.37½.

St. Louis—Spelter, $8.78.

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

Arizona

Arizona produced about 60,000,000 pounds of copper in April.

Oil has been found in the Chino Valley company's well in the Jerome district.

A big strike of ore is reported in the Diamond Joe mine in the Cedar district.

The Abe Lincoln mine, in the Hassayampa district, is shipping copper ore regularly.

Patagonia is considerably excited over a big strike in the Pinal mine, formerly known as the Hosea.

The White Tail Deer of the Copper Queen has developed into a good mine, ore shipments now exceeding fifty tons per day.

Sinking and crosscutting are going forward at the Cobrita mine in the Mineral Valley district and both shaft and crosscut are in high-grade sulphide ore with the best gold values that have yet been found.

The latest reports from the Glory Hole at Salome state that the new drift is still in ore of good milling grade and indicate that the vein is of greoter extent than was suspected when it was first opened up.

Colorado

All the properties now being worked at Silver Plume are doing well.

In the Georgetown district, Clear Creek county, the Central Colorado mine will be in the shipping class soon.

In Boulder county, the Little May mine, adjacent to the Yellow Pine, is showing some fine silver ore in recent developments.

The Boulder Tungsten Production company is making rapid progress in the erection of buildings for a refining plant for tungsten ores at West Boulder.

The April output of the mines of the Cripple Creek district totaled 64,598 tons, with an average value of $14.55 a ton and a gross bullion value of $940,598.

At Cripple Creek, lessees of the United Gold Mines company, during the month of March, made production of sixty-nine cars of ore, or slightly in excess of 2,000 tons.

Silver Plume, Clear Creek county, reports that the Wasatch Mining company, which is operating the old Mendota property and the Scioto mill, has over 100 men on the payroll, and in a couple of months expect to have at least 250 men working.

In the Cripple Creek district, where development is active, Isabella Mines company lessees, during the month of March, produced and shipped 1,272 tons of ore, with an average value close to $15.85 a ton and a bullion value of $20,139, dump shipments included.

The Pikes Peak Platinum Mining and Milling company holdings in the Woodland Park district above Manitou are very promising and adjoin the Rare Metals company, that has assays of 11.8 ounces of platinum to the ton, 29.8 of iridium and .7 of gold. The platinum is five times as valuable as gold.

New Mexico

The Santa Fe Gold and Copper company now has 350 men employed at its mines and smelter at San Pedro, southern Santa Fe county.

The mining men of the Southwest now have an outlet for gold, silver and lead ores, the Deming Smelter having reopened after lying idle seven or eight years.

The Tyrone-El Paso Copper company has been incorporated for $1,500,000. The capital stock paid in amounts to $2,200 and the headquarters of the new company is at Tyrone.

The Grant County Mining district is assured another producer by the incorporation of the Tyrone-El Paso Copper company. The company's holdings number twenty-three claims, embracing 400 acres of mineralized land, immediately adjoining the properties of the Phelps-Dodge corporation due west of Oak Grove in the Burro mountains. The company plans the immediate sinking of a shaft and drills will be put to work to determine the extent of the mineral reserves. Some ore already has been mined and shipped to the smelter.

Wyoming

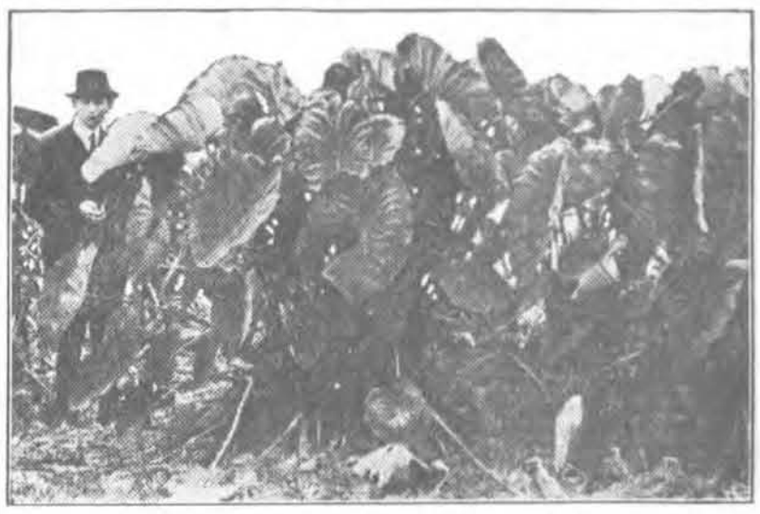
The Longear Petroleum company is drilling near Newcastle.

The Midwest company is planning on drilling another well in the Buffalo Basin field.

The Producers Oil company has a lively well on Sec. 5-33-76 in the Shannon sand in the Big Muddy field.

Drilling for oil will be in progress in Wyoming in at least 100 separate localities this year, according to the present outlook.

CULTIVATION OF DASHEEN INCREASING



Dasheen Plants Shown Growing in Field Near Brooksville, Fla.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dasheen, a root crop introduced into this country from Trinidad within recent years by the United States department of agriculture, is now grown by a considerable number of farmers and truckers in the South, and promises to become a valuable member of the group of domestic vegetables such as the potato which furnish starchy foods. The new vegetable is closely related to the taro, which is an important factor in the food supply in portions of the tropics. The dasheen is itself primarily a tropical plant. It can be grown successfully, however, not only in the warmer portions of Florida, but in other sections of the South as far north as South Carolina. The edible portion of the plant includes a large central corm and a number of tubers, of much smaller size, attached to and around the corm.

The value of the dasheen, it is believed, will be as a crop supplemental to rather than a substitute for the potato. The fact that the dasheen matures in the fall when potatoes must be obtained from Northern producing sections should make the new plant especially valuable in the economics of the Southern farmer.

In food value the dasheen is comparable to the potato, though it contains a smaller proportion of water and a greater proportion of protein, starch and sugar than the latter. The new vegetable may be prepared for the table as potatoes usually are, or may be made into flour and used in baking. The tender shoots forced from the large corms may be prepared like asparagus, and make a pleasing dish in that form.

Culture and Handling of Dasheens.

The dasheen is grown from whole tubers weighing a few ounces. They require a frostless season of at least seven months with plenty of moisture. A moist but well-drained, rich, sandy loam has been found to be a satisfactory soil for dasheen culture. A large proportion of either clay or muck in the soil produces strong-flavored, tough corms which are often unfit for table use. Large crops are produced under such conditions, however, and make excellent stock feed.

The crop is planted in February in southern Florida and as late as the early part of April in South Carolina. The plants are spaced about 3½ by 3½ feet. Dasheens may be dug for home use by the middle of September and the main crop can be harvested at any time after the last of October. The clumps of tubers are left on the surface of the ground for several days to dry. The tops and small roots are then broken off and the dasheens placed in storage.

The dasheen is a good shipper and is handled by the carriers at the same freight rates as potatoes. The vegetable has already found its way into a number of northern markets.

PARASITES IN SWINE

Mixture Recommended by Expert at Oklahoma College.

Many Breeders Use Straight Arsenic, Form Known as Arsenous Acid Being Most Commonly Employed —Turpentine Is Good.

(By W. P. SHULER, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater.)

Treatment of hogs for the kidney worm is usually of little or no avail. According to different reports, seven out of ten hogs slaughtered will be infested either in the region of the kidneys, lungs, the intestinal tract or circulatory system. For intestinal parasites a mixture like the following will give good results:

Powdered nux vomica 1 part, powdered calcium sulpho-carbolate 1 part, powdered black antimony one-half part, powdered charcoal 2 parts, common salt 2 parts, gentian 1 part, oil meal 2 parts.

Many cases of infestation by parasites is charged up to hog cholera. Too little attention is paid to parasitic troubles. As to the arsenic treatment for kidney worms, there is much dispute about its efficiency. Many breeders use the straight arsenic, the form known as arsenous acid being most commonly employed. It is given in 10 to 20-grain doses. A teaspoonful of arsenic would be a sufficient dose for a half dozen average-sized hogs. Care should be exercised in its use, and it ought to be stirred into slop, or if mixed with mashes care should be taken that the mixture is quite complete. This treatment is continued for eight or ten days at a time. Some seem to think that where arsenic is beneficial, the parasites are not located in and around the kidneys, but rather on account of the purging and vomiting produced by large-sized doses of arsenic, the parasites are located in the stomach and intestines, or the bile ducts of the liver. Excessive purging and vomiting would have a tendency to eliminate them. Turpentine is also thought to have a beneficial action. A tenspoonful of oil of turpentine for each hog twice or three times daily for a period of eight or ten days should be given. The best method, however, of handling conditions of this sort is to keep the animals away from infected feed and pens. If they feed on acorns, keep plenty of copperas and charcoal, especially charcoal, convenient for them to eat. The formula for parasites in general has given very good results.

PLAN FOR SOUTHERN STATES

Farmers Urged to Follow Safe Agricultural Program—Raise Live Stock and Food Crops.

In view of the high prices of foodstuffs, farmers in the Southern states are being urged to follow what is termed a safe agricultural program, comprising the raising of live stock and the growing of food crops as well as cotton.

ROTATE TO ERADICATE PESTS

Most Available and Economical Plan in Control of Intestinal Worms and Fever Tick.

(By G. M. BENTLEY, Associate Entomologist, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.)

In sections affected with contagious diseases of live stock pasture rotation is essential. In the control of stomach and intestinal worms in sheep, hogs and cattle, intelligent rotation covering definite periods, based upon longevity and life history of the pests, is now recognized as the most available and economical plan.

The fever cattle tick may be permanently eradicated by positive rotation. It has been found that if cattle and horses are removed from a pasture during the summer months it becomes free from ticks. During the winter if infested cattle are run upon a cornfield or other cultivated field upon which no animals have been during the summer all the ticks will drop off, after which the animals may be placed upon the pasture that was freed of ticks during the previous summer. The Tennessee experiment station has prepared a bulletin upon the eradication of the tick by pasture rotation methods, which may be had on application.

PROPER RATION FOR SHOTES

Mixture of Corn, Wheat Shorts and Tankage Is Recommended by Expert of Oklahoma Station.

(W. L. FOWLER, Oklahoma Station.)

An excellent ration for young shotes is one consisting of a mixture of corn, wheat shorts and tankage. The first two months feed these grains in the following proportions by weight: Corn, four parts; shorts, two parts; tankage, one part. The second two months feed the following proportions: Corn, six parts; shorts, two parts; tankage, one part. During the last two months feed the following proportions: Corn, nine parts; shorts, two parts; tankage, one part.

I would mix this together and moisten with water. This will be a well-balanced ration and the pigs should be fed twice a day just as much of this mixture as they will clean up well. The younger the pigs the more rich feed or protein substances they need. During the last few weeks of the fattening period they will do better and put more fat on with a greater proportion of corn in the ration. If you have no corn you can substitute kafir or feterita. It would be well, of course, to grind all the grain.

COTTON CATERPILLAR

The cotton caterpillar, where they exist in sufficient numbers to entirely denude the cotton fields of all foliage and squares late in the season, may considerably accelerate the movement of the weevil and extend the territory infested, since the food supply has been cut off and much longer distances are covered in search of subsistence.

Nan of Music Mountain

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

(Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons)

DARING IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE, DE SPAIN TELLS NAN THAT SOME DAY HE AND SHE WILL BE MARRIED —SHE DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Henry De Spain, general manager of the stage coach line running from the Thief River mines to Sleepy Cat, a railroad division town in the Rocky Mountains, is trying to rid the region of a band of horse thieves, cattle rustlers and gunmen known as the Morgan gang. They live in Morgan Gap, a fertile valley 20 miles from Sleepy Cat and near Calabasas where the coach horses are changed. De Spain has killed two of the gang and has been seriously wounded. Pretty Nan Morgan, niece of the gang leader, has saved his life and he is trying to make love to her, but receives no encouragement.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

—9—

"Take me away, Gale," cried Nan. "Leave him here—take me home! Take me home!"

She caught her cousin's arm. "Stay right where you are," shouted Morgan, pointing at De Spain, and following Nan as she pulled him along. "When I come back, I'll give you what you're looking for."

"Bring your friends," said De Spain tauntingly. "I'll accommodate four more of you. Stop!" With one hand still on his revolver, he pointed the way. "Go down that trail first, Morgan. Stay where you are, girl, till he gets down that hill. You won't pot me over her shoulder for a while yet. Move!"

Morgan took the path sullenly, De Spain covering every step he took. Behind De Spain Nan stood waiting for her cousin to get beyond earshot. "What," she whispered hurriedly to De Spain, "will you do?"

Covering Morgan, who could whirl on him at any turn in the descent, De Spain could not look at her in answering. "Looks pretty rocky, doesn't it?"

"He will start the whole gap as soon as he gets to his horse."

He looked at the darkening sky. "They won't be very active on the job before morning."

Morgan was at a safe distance. De Spain turned to Nan. Her eyes were bent on him as if they would pierce him through. "If I save your life—" still breathing fast, she hesitated for words—"you won't trick me—ever—will you?"

Steadily returning her appealing gaze, De Spain answered with deliberation: "Don't ever give me a chance to trick you, Nan."

"What do you mean?" she demanded, fear and distrust burning in her tone.

"My life," he said slowly, "isn't worth it."

"You know—" He could see her resolute underlip, pink with fresh young blood, quiver with intensity of feeling as she faltered. "You know what every man says of every girl—foolish, trusting, easy to deceive—everything like that."

"May God wither my tongue before ever it speaks to deceive you, Nan."

"There's not a moment to lose," she said swiftly. "Listen: a trail around this mountain leads out of the gap, straight across the face of El Capitan."

"I can make it."

"A good climber can do it—I have done it. I'd even go with you, if I could."

"Why?"

She shook her head angrily at what he dared show in his eyes. "Oh, keep still—listen!"

"I know you'd go, Nan," he declared unperturbed. "But, believe me, I never would let you."

"I can't go, because to do any good I must meet you with a horse outside."

He only looked silently at her, and she turned her eyes from his gaze. "See," she said, taking him eagerly to the back of the ledge and pointing, "follow that trail, the one to the east—you can't get lost; you can reach El Capitan before dark—it's very close. Creep carefully across El Capitan on that narrow trail, and on the other side there is a wide one clear down to the road—oh, do be careful on El Capitan!"

"I'll be careful."

"I must watch my chance to get away from the corral with a horse. If I fail it will be because I am locked up at home, and you must hide and do the best you can. How much they will surmise of this, I don't know."

"Go now, this minute," he said, restraining his words. "If you don't come, I shall know why."

She turned without speaking, and, fearless as a chamois, ran down the rocks. De Spain, losing not a moment, hobbled rapidly up along the granite-walled passage that led the way to his chance for life.

CHAPTER XIV.

—

A Venture in the Dark.

Pushing his way hastily forward when he could make haste; crawling slowly on his hands and knees when held by opposing rock; flattening himself like a leech against the face of the precipice when the narrowing ledge left him only inches under foot; clinging with torn hands to every favoring crevice, and pausing when the peril was extreme for fresh strength, De Spain dragged his injured foot across the sheer face of El Capitan in the last shadows of the day's failing light.

Spent by his effort, De Spain reached the rendezvous Nan had indicated, as nearly as the stars would tell him, by ten o'clock. It was only after a long and doubtful hour that he heard the muffled footfalls of a horse. He stood concealed among the smaller trees until he could distinguish the outlines of the animal, and his eye caught the figure of the rider.

De Spain stepped out of the trees, and, moving toward Nan, caught her hand and helped her to the ground.

She enjoined silence, and led the horse into the little grove. Stopping well within it, she stooped and began rearranging the mufflers on the hoofs.

"I'm afraid I'm too late," she said. "How long have you been here?" She faced De Spain with one hand on the pony's shoulder.

"Did you have any falls?"

"You see I'm here. You! How could you get here at all with a horse?"

"They are hiding on both trails outside watching for you—and the moon will be up—" She seemed very anxious. De Spain made light of her fears. "I'll get past them—I've got to, Nan. Don't give it a thought."

"I don't know what you'll think of me—" He heard the troubled note in her voice.

"What do you mean?"

She began to unbutton her jacket. Throwing back the revers, she felt inside around her waist, unfastened after a moment and drew forth a leathern strap. She laid it in De Spain's hands. "This is yours," she said in a whisper.

He felt it questioningly, hurriedly, then with amazement. "Not a cartridge belt!" he exclaimed.

"It's your own."

"Where—?" She made no answer. "Where did you get it, Nan?" he whispered hurriedly.

"Where you left it."

"How?" She was silent. "When?"

"Tonight."

"Have you been to Calabasas and back tonight?"

"Everybody but Sassoon is in the chase," she replied uneasily—as if not knowing what to say, or how to say it. "They said you should never leave the gap alive—they are ready with traps everywhere. I didn't know what to do. I couldn't bear—after what—you did for me tonight—to think of your being shot down like a dog, when you were only trying to get away."

"I wouldn't have had you take a ride like that for forty belts!"

"McAlpin showed it to me the last time I was at the stage barn, hanging where you left it." He strapped the cartridges around him.

"You should never have taken that ride for it. But since you have—" He had drawn his revolver from his waistband. He broke it now and held it out. "Load it for me, Nan."

"What do you mean?"

"Put four more cartridges in it yourself. Except for your cartridge, the gun is empty. When you do that you will know none of them ever will be used against your own except to protect my life. And if you have any among them whose life ought to come ahead of mine—name him, or them, now. Do as I tell you—load the gun."

He took hold of her hands and, in spite of her refusal, made her do his will. He guided her hand to draw the cartridges, one after another, from his belt, and waited for her to slip them in the darkness into the empty cylinder, to close the breech, and hand the gun back.

"Now, Nan," he said, "you know me. You may have doubts—they will all die. You will hear many stories about me—but you will say: 'I put the cartridges in his revolver with my own hands, and I know he won't abuse the means of defense I gave him myself.' There can never be any real doubts or misunderstandings between us again, Nan." He waited for her to speak, but she remained silent.

"You have given me my life, my defense," he continued, passing from a subject that he perceived was better left untouched. "Who is nearest and dearest to you at home?"

"My Uncle Duke."

"Then I never will raise a hand against your Uncle Duke. And this man, tonight—this cousin—Gale? Nan, what is that man?"

"I hate him."

"Thank God! So do I!"

"But he is a cousin."

"Then I suppose he must be one of mine."

"Unless he tries to kill you."

"He won't be very long in trying that. And now, what about yourself? What have you got to defend yourself against him, and against every other drunken man?"

She laid her own pistol without a word in De Spain's hand. He felt it, opened, closed, and gave it back. "That's a good defender—when it's in reach. When it's at home it's a poor one."

"It will never be at home again except when I am."

"Shall I tell you a secret?"

"What is it?" asked Nan unsuspectingly.

"We are engaged to be married." She sprang from him like a deer. "It's a dead secret," he said gravely; "nobody knows it yet—not even you."

"You need never talk again like that if you want to be friends with me," she said indignantly. "I hate it."

"Hate it if you will; it's so. And it began when you handed me that little bit of lead and brass on the mountain tonight, to defend your life and mine."

"I'll hate you if you persecute me the way Gale does. The moon is almost up. You must go."

"You haven't told me," he persisted, "how you got away at all." They had walked out of the trees. He looked reluctantly to the east. "Tell me and I'll go," he promised.

"After I went up to my room I waited till the house was all quiet. Then I started for Calabasas. When I came back I got up to my room without being seen, and sat at the window a long time. I waited till all the men stopped riding past. Then I climbed through the window and down the kitchen roof, and let myself down to the ground. Some more men came past, and I hid on the porch and slipped over to the horse barns and found a hackamore, and went down to the corral and hunted around till I found this little pinto—she's the best to ride bareback."

"I could ride a razorback—why take all that trouble for me?"

"If you don't start while you have a chance, you undo everything I have tried to do to avoid a fight."

The wind, stirring softly, set the aspen leaves quivering. The stars, chilled in the thin, clear night air, hung diamondlike in the heavens and the eastern sky across the distant desert paled for the rising moon. The two, standing at the horse's head, listened a moment together in the darkness. De Spain, leaning forward, said something in a low, laughing voice. Nan made no answer. Then, bending, he took her hand and, before she could release it, caught it up to his lips.

* * * * * * *

For a long time after he had gone she stood, listening for a shot—wondering, breathless at moments, whether he could get past the waiting traps. De Spain, true to all she had ever heard of his Indianlike stealth, had left her side unabashed and unafraid—living, laughing, paying bold court to her even when she stubbornly refused to be courted—and had made himself in the twinkling of an eye a part of the silence beyond—the silence of the night, the wind, the stars, the waste of sand, and of all the mystery that brooded upon it. She would have welcomed, in her keen suspense, a sound of some kind, some reminder that he yet lived and could yet laugh; none came.

* * * * * * *

Day was breaking when the night boss, standing in the doorway at the Calabasas barns, saw a horseman riding at a leisurely pace up the Thief River road. The barnman scrutinized the approaching stranger closely. There was something strange and something familiar in the outlines of the figure. But when the night rider had dismounted in front of the barndoor, turned his horse loose, and, limping stiffly walked forward on foot, the man rubbed his eyes hard before he could believe them. Then he uttered an incredulous greeting and led Henry de Spain into the barn office.

"There's friends of yours in your room upstairs right now," he declared, bulging with shock. De Spain, sitting down, forbade the barnman to disturb them, only asking who they were.

When he had asked half a dozen more leisurely questions and avoided answering twice as many, the barnman at De Spain's request helped him upstairs. Beside himself with excitement, the night boss turned, grinning, as he laid one hand on the doorknob and the other on De Spain's shoulder.

"You couldn't have come," he whispered loudly, "at a better time."

The entryway was dark, and from the silence within the room one might have thought its occupants, if there were such, wrapped in slumber. But at intervals a faint clicking sound could be heard. The night man threw open the door. By the light of two stage-lamps, one set on the dresser and the other on a window ledge, four men sat about a rickety table in a life-and-death struggle at cards. No voice broke the tense silence, not even when the door was thrown broadly open.

No one—neither Lefever, Scott, Frank Elpaso nor McAlpin—looked up when De Spain walked into the room and, with the night man tiptoeing behind, advanced composedly toward the group. Even then his presence would have passed unnoticed, but that Bob Scott's ear mechanically recorded the limping step and transmitted to his trained intelligence merely notice of something unusual.

Scott, picking up his cards one at a time as Lefever dealt, raised his eyes. Startling as the sight of the man given up for dead must have been, no muscle of Bob Scott's body moved. His expression of surprise slowly dissolved into a grin that mutely invited the others, as he had found out for himself, to find out for themselves.

Lefever finished his deal, threw down the pack, and picked up his hand. His suspicious eyes never rose above the level of the faces at the table; but when he had thumbed his cards and looked from one to the other of the remaining players to read the weather signals, he perceived on Scott's face an unwonted expression, and looked to where the scout's gaze was turned for an explanation of it. Lefever's own eyes, at the sight of the thinned, familiar face behind Elpaso's chair, starting, opened like full moons. The big fellow spread one hand out, his cards hidden within it, and with the other hand prudently drew down his pile of chips. "Gentlemen," he said lightly, "this game is interned." He rose and put a silent hand across the table over Elpaso's shoulder. "Henry," he exclaimed impassively, "one question, if you please—and only one: How in thunder did you do it?"

CHAPTER XV.

Strategy.

One week went to repairs. To a man of action such a week is longer than ten years of service. But chained to a bed in the Sleepy Cat hospital, De Spain had no escape from one week of thinking, and for that week he thought about Nan Morgan. And the impulse that moved him the first moment he could get out of bed and into a saddle was to spur his way hard and fast to her; to make her, against a score of burly cousins, his own; and never to release her from his sudden arms again.

With De Spain to think was to do; at least to do something, but not without further careful thinking, and not without anticipating every chance of failure. And his manner was to cast up all difficulties and obstacles in a situation, brush them aside, and have his will if the heavens fell; and he now set himself, while doing his routine work every day, to do one particular thing—to see, talk to, plead with, struggle with the woman, or girl, rather—child, even, to his thoughts, so fragile she was—this girl who had given him back his life against her own marauding relatives.

His friends saw that something was absorbing him in an unusual, even an extraordinary way, yet none could arrive at a certain conclusion as to what it was. The one man in the country who could have surmised the situation between the two—the barn boss, McAlpin—if he entertained suspicions, was far too pawky to share them with anyone.

When two weeks had passed without De Spain's having seen Nan or having heard of her being seen, the conclusion urged itself on him that she was either ill or in trouble—perhaps in trouble for helping him; a moment later he was laying plans to get into the gap to find out.

Nothing in the way of a venture could be more foolhardy—this he admitted to himself—nothing, he consoled himself by reflecting, but something stronger than danger could justify it. Of all the motley Morgan following within the mountain fastness he could count on but one man to help him in the slightest degree—this was the derelict, Bull Page. There was no choice but to use him, and he was easily enlisted, for the Calabasas affair had made a heroic figure of De Spain in the barrooms. De Spain, accordingly, lay in wait for the old man and intercepted him one day on the road to Sleepy Cat, walking the twenty miles patiently for his whisky.

"You must be the only man in the gap, Bull, that can't borrow or steal a horse to ride," remarked De Spain, stopping him near the river bridge.

Page pushed back the broken brim of his hat and looked up. "You wouldn't believe it," he said, imparting a cheerful confidence, "but ten years ago I had horses to lend to every man 'tween here and Thief river." He nodded toward Sleepy Cat with a wrecked smile, and by a dramatic chance the broken hat-brim fell with the words: "They've got 'em all."

"Your fault, Bull."

"Say!" Up went the broken brim, and the whiskied face lighted with a shaking smile, "you turned some trick on that Calabasas crew—some fight," Bull chuckled.

"Bull, is old Duke Morgan a Republican?"

Bull looked surprised at the turn of De Spain's question, but answered in good faith: "Duke votes 'most any ticket that's again the railroad."

"How about picking a couple of good barnmen over in the gap, Bull?"

"What kind of a job y' got?"

"See McAlpin the next time you're over at Calabasas. How about that girl that lives with Duke?"

Bull's face lighted. "Nan! Say! she's a little hummer!"

"I hear she's gone down to Thief river, teaching school."

"Came by Duke's less'n three hours ago. Seen her in the kitchen makin' bread."

"They're looking for a schoolteacher down there, anyway. Much sickness in the gap lately, Bull?"

"On'y sickness I knowed lately is what you're responsible for y'self," retorted Bull with a grin. "Pity y' left any chips at all from that Calabasas job, eh?"

"See McAlpin, Bull, next time you're over Calabasas way. Here"—De Spain drew some currency from his pocket and handed a bill to Page. "Go get your hair cut. Don't talk too much—wear your whiskers long and your tongue short."

"Right-o!"

"You understand."

"Take it from old Bull Page, he's a world's wonder of a sucker, but he knows his friends."

"But remember this—you don't know me. If anybody knows you for a friend of mine, you are no good to me. See?"

Bull was beyond expressing his comprehension in words alone. He winked, nodded, and screwed his face into a thousand wrinkles. De Spain, wheeling, rode away, the old man blinking first after him, and then at the money in his hand. He didn't profess to understand everything in the high country, but he could still distinguish the principal figures at the end of a banknote. When he tramped to Calabasas the next day to interview McAlpin he received more advice, with a strong burr, about keeping his own counsel, and a little expense money to run him until an opening presented itself on the pay roll.

Comes one of the big moments in the life of Henry De Spain and Nan Morgan. You will want to read about it in the next installment—great stuff!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The New Age.

Fond Papa—"Well, son, what did you learn in school today?" Son—"Aw, not much, dad. We hadda couple of two reelers in history, a three reel travelogue in geography, and a split reel nature study. They useta give us a wild West pitcher once in a while, but they don't do it no more."—Widow.

NAPOLEON A SOUND SLEEPER

On One Occasion, His Biographers Assert, He Did Not Wake for Thirty-Six Hours.

Most great men have needed more sleep and have taken more than has been credited to them. In one of our standard works on therapeutics the writer states that Napoleon took but four hours of sleep.

Had the writer been as careful in his research in this matter as in others, he would have found that Napoleon, who was blessed, if ever man was, "with the constitution of an ox," took between six and eight hours of sleep, and though he could go for long intervals without rest, always made up for such loss, on one occasion sleeping 36 hours at a stretch, the New York Medical Journal asserts.

Benjamin Franklin, who was as thrifty of his time as he dared to be, and who was very robust, limited himself to six hours of repose, but not less, and if the history of the robust great were looked into carefully, it would be found that they had about as much sleep as the average man and certainly few of them were foolish enough to try to get along with less than they craved. If one desires a commentary on the woes of sleeplessness, he has but to read the autobiography of Herbert Spencer.

It is a greater gift to be able to sleep (at will) and under any circumstances than to do with little sleep. More time is wasted in getting to sleep than in sleeping. On the other hand, there is little doubt that too long sleep, too protracted bodily relaxation, is not best for the human organism, and many of our relaxed young people, with no regular employment and more time than they know how to consume to advantage, would be better for spending less time in bed. A prescription for early rising would do them good.

Dyes From the Alder.

For the purpose of making dyes, the common alder appears to have been unnoticed by the pioneers of this country, who make use of so many barks and roots. However, it was well known to the Indians, who used it to good effect. It dyes a reddish color, and down to a few years ago was employed by natives of the Northwest Pacific coast in coloring their fish nets. Alder dye, used for the same purpose, is said to be the oldest recorded dye in the world. It is mentioned in the Kalevala of Finland, supposed to date nearly 3,000 years ago.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.

Steers (pulp fed) good to choice	10.50@11.85
Sters (pulp fed) fair to good	9.75@10.50
Steers (hay fed) good to choice	10.25@11.25
Steers (hay fed) fair to good	9.50@10.25
Heifers, prime	9.50@10.25
Cows (pulp fed) good to choice	9.25@10.00
Cows (pulp fed) fair to good	8.25@ 9.00
Cows (hay fed) good	8.50@ 9.50
Cows (hay fed) fair	7.50@ 8.50
Cows, canners and cutters	5.50@ 7.00
Veal calves	11.00@14.00
Bulls	6.75@ 8.50
Feeders and stockers, good to choice	9.00@10.00
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	8.25@ 9.00
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	7.00@ 8.25

Hogs.

Good hogs	15.00@15.60

Sheep.

Wethers	12.50@13.50
Yearlings	13.50@14.50
Lambs	15.50@16.40
Ewes	11.75@12.75
Shorn ewes	9.00@10.15
Shorn lambs	12.00@13.00

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

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

Hay.

Buying Prices—per Ton.

Colorado upland	21.00@25.00
Nebraska upland	20.00@22.00
2d Bottom, Colo. and Nebr.	19.00@21.00
Timothy	24.00@26.00
Alfalfa	20.00@25.00
South Park, choice	24.00@26.00
Gunnison Valley	21.00@23.00
Straw	6.00@ 7.00

Grain.

Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying	4.47
Oats, Nebr., 100 lbs., buying	2.55
Colo. oats, bulk, buying	2.55
Corn chop, sack, selling	3.06
Corn, in sack, selling	3.03
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling	2.00

Flour.

Hungarian Patent	6.15

Dressed Poultry.

(less 10% Commission.)

Turkeys, fancy dry picked	28 @30
Turkeys, old toms	20 @22
Turkeys, choice	17 @18
Hens, fancy	25 @27
Ducks, young	16 @20
Geese	16 @20
Roosters	14 @16

Live Poultry.

(Prices net F.O.B. Denver.)

Hens, fancy, lb.	23 @24
Roosters	10 @12
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	22 @24
Ducks, young	17 @19
Geese	15 @16

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	32
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver	26
Eggs, case count, misc. cases less commission	8.75@ 9.25

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	39
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	36 @37
Process	36
Packing stock (net)	29

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., fancy, box	1.00@ 2.00

Vegetables.

Beets, cwt.	3.50@ 4.00
Carrots, cwt.	1.50@ 2.00
Cauliflower, lb.	10@ .12
Onions, table, doz.	.25
Potatoes, cwt.	5.00@ 5.75

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Hides.

Flint butcher, per lb.	34 @36
Flint fallen	33 @35
Flint bull and stag	19
Flint culls and glue	18

Salt hides 2@3c lb. less.

Horsehides 1/2@2/3 price of green salted.

Dry Flint Pelts.

Wool pelts, per lb.	26@ 28
Short wool pelts	22@ 24
Butcher shearlings, No. 1	13
No. 2 murian shearlings	05

Bucks, saddles and pieces at value.

Green Salted Pelts.

Lamb and sheep, each	1.00@2.00
Spring lambs	50@ 75
Shearlings	10@ 50

Calf and Kip, Green Salted.

Calfskin, per lb.	28@ 30
Horse, No. 2	5.00@5.50
Kip	18@ 20
Deacons, each	1.50
Slunks	50@ 70
Branded	17
Horse, No. 1	6.00@6.50
Glue and Pony	2.00@2.50
Colt	50@ 75

Green Salted, Cured Hides, etc.

Over 40 lbs., per lb.	18 @19
Under 40 lbs.	17 @18
Bull and stag	13
Glue hides and skins	12

Part cured, 1c less.

Green, 2c lb. less than cured.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Quotations.

New York.—Lead—10c bid.

London.—Lead—£30 10s. Spelter—£54.

Copper—Unsettled—Electrolytic, spot and second quarter, $30.00@31.00, nominal; later deliveries, $26.00@30.00.

Tin—Spot, $58.25@59.00.

London.—Copper—Spot, £130; futures, £129 10s; electrolytic, £142. Tin—Spot, £229 10s; futures, £230 5s.

Bar silver—75¾c.

Copper—Casting, $25.37½c.

London.—Bar silver—35⅛d per oz.

St. Louis.—Spelter—$8.75.

Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60%, $17.00 per unit.

Crude ores, 60%, $15.00; 25%, $9.40@12.00; 10%, $8.70@10.00 per unit.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk, $15.65@15.95; light, $14.80@15.85; mixed, $15.35@15.95; heavy, $15.30@16.00; rough, $15.30@15.50; pigs, $10.00@13.90.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, $8.90@12.40; stockers and feeders, $7.15@9.90; cows and heifers, $6.25@11.15; calves, $8.50@12.00.

Sheep—Wethers, $11.15@13.65; ewes, $10.40@12.65; lambs, $13.25@17.65.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Chicago.—Butter—Creamery, 32@38c. Eggs—Higher; firsts, 31@32c; ordinary firsts, 30@31c; at mark, cases included, 30@31½c. Potatoes—Idaho, Colorado, Oregon and Washington, $2.65@2.75; Wisconsin and Michigan, $2.30@2.50. Poultry—Fowls, 22c.

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Mo.—Butter—Creamery 41c; firsts, 39c; seconds, 37c; packing, 29c. Eggs—Firsts, 32c. Poultry—Hens, 20½c; roosters, 16c; turkeys, 24c.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

Chicago.—Wheat—No. 3 red, $2.90; No. 2 hard, $2.95@2.96.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.58@1.60½; No. 3 yellow, $1.57½@1.59½; No. 4 yellow, $1.56¾@1.57½.

Oats—No. 3 white, 69½@71c; standard, 70@71½c.

Barley—$1.25@1.65.

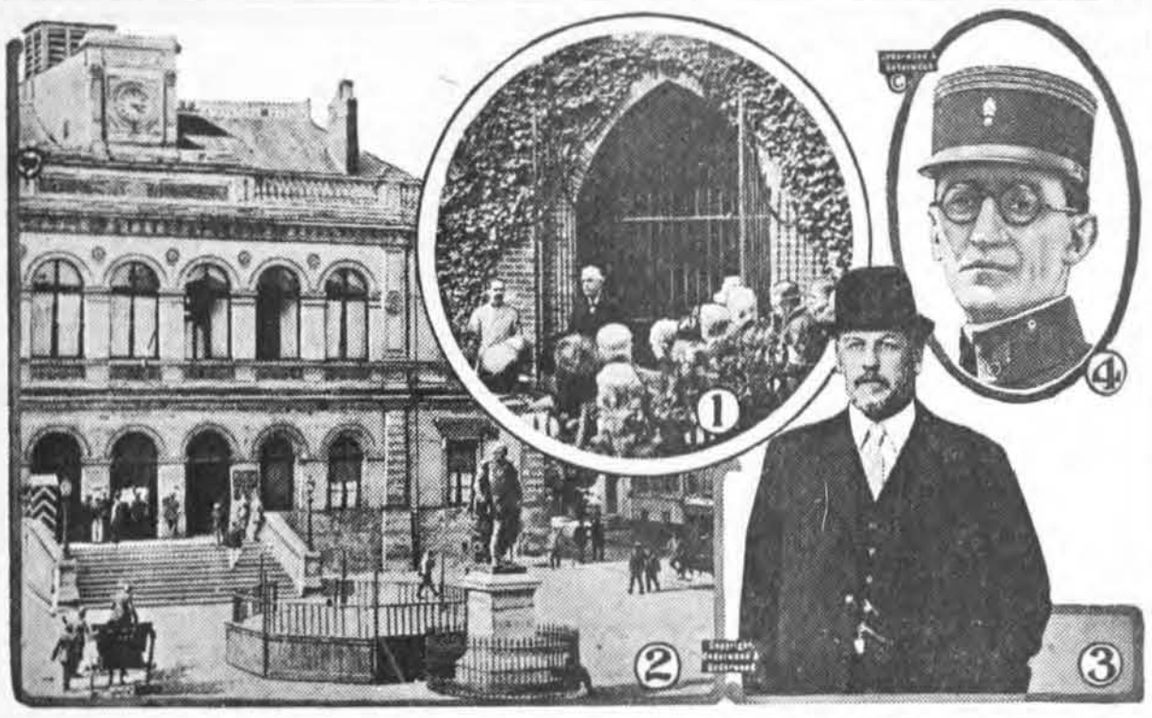
Timothy—$5.00@7.50.

Clover—$12.00@17.00.

Pork—$38.85.

Lard—$22.40@22.50.

Ribs—$20.62@21.00.



1. Mr. Balfour paying tribute to George Washington during the visit of the allied war commissions to Mount Vernon. 2. German military headquarters at Laon, one of the important towns on the Hindenburg line. 3. M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian duma and one of the strongest men in the new government. 4. Capt. Charles Sweeney of the French Foreign Legion, who has come to America to give our officers pointers on trench warfare and the use of "tanks."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America in War to the Finish, and Allies Rely on Her for the Victory.

U-BOAT MENACE IS GROWING

Conflict Will Be Long and Not Easily Won—British and French Commissions Urge Early Dispatch of United States Troops to Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

America is in the war against Germany to the finish, according to the verbal pledge given the British and French commissioners by President Wilson and according to the spirit of determination shown by the government and the people. And it is high time, for the entente allies virtually admit their hopes of victory are now founded on the assistance to be given by the United States.

This dependence upon America has been brought about mainly by two circumstances—the increasing success of Germany's U-boat campaign and the disorganized state of affairs in Russia.

Cabinet members and others in high place were at especial pains during last week to impress upon the American people the fact that the war is not to be won easily or soon. "We might as well wake up to the fact that the situation is serious," said Secretary Lansing. "If we don't fight the war on the other side," said Secretary Lane, "we shall have to fight it on this side of the Atlantic." Secretary Daniels declared the administration is concentrating its energies on the problem of defeating the German submarine campaign," the gravest menace of this conflict. "It is good to learn, also from Secretary Daniels, that Thomas A. Edison is at work with 75 assistants on electrical and mechanical devices to aid in the capture and destruction of undersea craft.

Most of the German U-boats, it appears, are built at Kiel and sent out from that port through Swedish waters. Great Britain is now trying to persuade Sweden to permit her to use these waters for the purpose of blocking the exit of the submarines.

Two, three, even five years more of warfare is freely predicted by government officials, and they are going ahead with their preparations on that basis. It may well be that the United States will have to draft, train and put in the field a greater army than any that has been raised by any other country. Every resource of the nation must be brought into action and every individual will be called on to help so far as in him lies.

At the present writing the outlook is rather gloomy, but it is inconceivable that, once aroused to the great task before it, America can fail to win the ultimate victory.

Busy in War Councils.

The British and French war commissioners have been exceedingly busy in Washington helping to plan the part America is to have in the war. It seems to be agreed that Uncle Sam shall have virtual control of the food supplies for the allied countries. In addition to this we are expected to furnish much of the necessary shipping, and a start in that line was made during the week when the senate passed a resolution empowering the president to seize at once the interned German and Austrian boats. Several of these big vessels were promptly turned over to the allies.

As had been predicted, the British and French commissioners, especially the latter, made as plain as possible, without actually advising it, their belief that an American army should be sent to Europe without delay, both for the moral effect and because more men really are needed on the fighting line. It is admitted that intensive training can be best obtained back of the lines, and it is wholly probable that the first troops will go over very soon and will be followed at frequent intervals by other detachments. The Stars and Stripes is likely to be flying before long in both France and Russia.

Toward the end of the week the French commission took time for a visit to Chicago and other cities. Marshal Joffre and his colleagues were welcomed everywhere with an acclaim that testified eloquently to the love and admiration the American people have for the French. In the course of their trip the visitors went to Springfield, Ill., and placed wreaths on the tomb of Lincoln, as they already had done on the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon.

England Is Alarmed.

Finally awakened to the deadly menace in the activities of the German submarines, the people of Great Britain are clamoring, in the press and in parliament, for a change in the admiralty personnel of methods that shall give some promise of relieving the situation. The terror of hunger and of possible defeat in the war is on them, and they are calling bitterly for more action by their great navy. "Where are our own submarines and why do they not do something?" is the demand. The policy of the admiralty in concealing the full truth about the success of the U-boat campaign is attacked on all sides. It is admitted that the Germans are sinking vessels faster than the allies can build them, and though the United States is counted on to supply a great number of bottoms, that aid, it is feared, may come too late.

To guess at what took place in Germany and Austria during May Day week would be futile, for the Swiss and Dutch frontiers were closed and the censorship of the news was absolute. It was stated officially that the May Day celebrations were peaceful in both the empires.

The German reichstag resumed its session Wednesday and Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the chamber, made a bitter attack on President Wilson, accusing him of seeking to divide the German people. Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, had intended to make a speech on international relations and was expected to announce Germany's peace terms, but postponed the address "to a more fitting occasion." Spokesmen for the entente allies already had declared no suggestions of peace terms from Germany would be considered at this time.

Austria is in sad state and the news that has filtered out from that country during the week indicates that the entire nation, from the emperor down, demands an early end of the war, on any terms obtainable. But Charles may not be able to wriggle out from the iron grasp of the kaiser.

What About Russia?

Still a big black interrogation point must be placed after Russia. The rest of the world really knows little of what is going on there, but it is evident that if the kaiser were not kept so busy on the western front, he might break through the Russian lines below Riga with comparative ease. New rules for the Russian army have been promulgated, and how under them any effectiveness and cohesion in the army can be maintained it is impossible to conceive. The officers seem to have been deprived of all powers of discipline and nearly everything is put in the control of committees of the soldiers. The "common people" are at the helm over there, and it will be only by God's mercy if they do not drive their new republic onto the rocks of disaster because of their inexperience and their exorbitant demands. The peace party in Russia still denies vehemently that it has any idea of advocating a separate peace, and there is encouragement in the fact that the soldiers who deserted and went home are fast returning to the ranks.

On May 1 the Russian provisional government sent to its representatives in the allied countries a note giving assurance that the change in government could give no pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the entente allies, and that on the contrary, the nation was even more determined to bring the war to a decisive victory.

One of the first things America will do to help Russia is to send a commission of four experts to reorganize the transportation facilities of the new republic. One member of this body will be John F. Stevens, who was chief engineer of the Panama canal commission before General Goethals.

There was no great change in the fighting line in France during the week. The French and British both made some gains and consolidated the positions they had already won, and the fierce artillery duels continued, day and night. But the Germans brought up more and more of their reserves and contested every inch of ground. It seems probable that they will continue to give way slowly in order to save their men, and St. Quentin may be evacuated before long. The bloodiest fighting of the week took place at Arleux and Oppy, east of Arras, where the British were attacking.

The British began another drive on Thursday, attacking on a 12-mile front, both north and south of the Scarpe river. Despite desperate resistance by the Germans they took a number of important strategic positions, including the town of Fresnoy. The Germans are constructing a new emergency line of trenches from Queant, north to Drocourt, and trying to hold the British back until it is completed.

In Mesopotamia the Turks were defeated by General Maude's troops on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adham and driven back into the Jebel Hamrin hills. From Constantinople came the surprising news that the city of Mush, in Turkish Armenia, had been evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the Turks. Petrograd has not confirmed this announcement.

Recruiting Speeds Up.

Recruiting for the regular army was satisfactory last week, and the navy department announced on Tuesday that the enlisted personnel was 87,082, or 82 more than the maximum strength of the navy under existing law. The passage of the army bill with the selective draft feature, the prospect that American troops would soon be sent to France and Colonel Roosevelt's rousing address in Chicago all contributed to help the recruiting campaign.

A great strike of union bakers in Chicago alarmed the big city by the lake and incidentally attracted the attention of the federal authorities because most of the strikers are of German birth or parentage, and might be taken into custody as alien enemies. There were intimations also that the government might take over the operation of some of the large bakeries because the naval training station at Great Lakes is dependent on the city for its bread supply. Fortunately for all concerned, the strike was ended Friday through the efforts of United States District Attorney Clyne.

In New York two Germans were arrested with a picric acid bomb in their possession and confessed to a plot to blow up a "big Wall street institution" and commit other outrages to affect the stock market for speculative purposes.

Capt. Franz von Rintelen was put on trial in New York as the agent through whom Germany is alleged to have expended more than $500,000 in an effort to abrogate foreign policies of this nation and to corrupt American labor.

Another German, Baron Alhard von dem Busche-Muench, said to be a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, was arrested in San Francisco as an enemy alien.

The United States government on Thursday took two important steps in the effort to reduce the high cost of foodstuffs. The first was the announcement that the United States and Canada had agreed to co-operate in regulating the price of wheat in all North America. This is to be done in such a way that increased production will be stimulated and the price to the consumer steadied by the guaranteeing of a minimum price to the producer and the prevention of speculation by middlemen.

The second step was the introduction of a bill in the house giving the president the widest possible powers in dealing with foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life.

Guatemala has joined the enemies of Germany by severing diplomatic relations and the Chilean minister to Germany has demanded his passports. Brazil's early entry into the war is forecast by the resignation of Dr. Lauro Mueller, the Brazilian foreign minister, who has been attacked as being unduly friendly to Germany.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK

DESPERATE ATTACKS TO REGAIN LOST GROUND ON 18-MILE FRONT FAIL.

TAKE 5,800 PRISONERS

RUSSIA WARNED THAT TEUTON TROOPS ARE PREPARING TO CAPTURE PETROGRAD.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, May 8.—Every gain scored by the French in Saturday's brilliant advance northeast of Soissons, was maintained against numerous heavy counter-attacks Sunday night, the war office announced. Consolidation of the ground has made them masters of most of the ridge crowned by the Chemin-des-Dames, along a front of more than eighteen miles. The prisoners taken have reached a total of 5,800 and seven cannon have been captured.

Petrograd.—Petrograd is warned of an impending German attack upon it by way of Libau, in an army order which directs the disposition of forces to resist such an attack.

Paris.—A brilliant success for the French army is recorded in the official communication. An important French advance has been made against powerful opposition along the road from Soissons to Laon, over an extent of nearly four miles. French troops have captured all the plateau in the neighborhood of Cerny and Craonne and the hills dominating the valley of the Ailette river. The number of prisoners captured was 5,300.

After repulsing German counter attacks from Fresnoy southward to the southern corner of the Hindenburg line at Laon and farther eastward toward the Champagne district, the British and French troops in France are holding the majority of the positions gained and are making some small progress against desperate resistance.

Some of the German attacks were broken up by artillery and others were driven off after hand-to-hand infantry fighting. One of the most violent German attempts was an assault on Craonne and the positions near it, taken by the French on the previous day, but the assault broke down with great losses. Progress was made by the French east of Mont Carnillet and by the British north of Havrincourt wood.

Bullecourt continues a center of most intense battle with alternate advance and retirement on both sides. South of that point the British have bombed their way into German trenches of the Hindenburg switch toward Queant. Artillery fighting is intensive along the Aisne front.

The outcome of the contradictory situation in Russia, where mobs have denounced members of the provisional government, remains puzzling. Chief developments in Petrograd Saturday were the adoption by the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates of a vote of confidence in the government and the forbidding of all meetings or armed demonstrations for two days. The troops in Petrograd were ordered to remain in their barracks. Premier Lvoff and Foreign Secretary Milukoff have declared that the government will resign rather than recall the note sent May Day to the entente governments, assuring them Russia would prosecute the war vigorously.

FIRE ON HUNGER-FRENZIED MOB.

Germans and Bavarians in Desperate Straits for Food.

Amsterdam.—Grave rioting has occurred in Mainz, Germany, according to a report received here by the Telegraaf. Sixteen hundred people took part in a demonstration because of the scarcity of food and a number of shops were looted. Troops fired on the demonstrants, the report adds, and eight persons were killed. Later the troops arrested five hundred persons. A dispatch to Basel, Switzerland, from Munich, says that the food shortage in Bavaria is becoming increasingly serious. Herr Brettrech, minister of the interior, made an address to a popular assembly in regard to the food situation, saying:

"We can hold out until Aug. 15, if the supplies we expect are received. By September the disappearance of our live stock will compel us to exist on vegetables alone."

The minister appealed to his auditors, the dispatch states further, to hold out, so that the country would not be forced to make a "hunger peace."

Mob Prays as It Hangs Murderer.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 8.—Far out across the moonlit stretches of the Arizona desert a man hunt ended early Sunday morning to the chanted words of the Lord's prayer that rose to heaven from fifty throats. And when the lynchers departed from the spot on the Apache trail where dangled the body of Starr Daley, slayer of James Ray Gibson, Chicago traveling man, after attacking his wife, some still were muttering an "amen" to the work they had done

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

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

Nervousness.

"Do you think you would be nervous in battle?"

"I'm sure I would," confessed Mr. Cluggins. "Every time I heard a cannon I'd imagine another of my tires had burst."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well, no alcohol. Sold in tablets or liquid.—Adv.

There seems to be a yellow streak in human nature that always makes it want to shift responsibility.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Panacea of the Home the World Over.

Why will you allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as pneumonia or lung trouble, when by the timely use of a few doses of Boschee's German Syrup you can get relief. This medicine has stood the test of fifty years. It induces a good night's sleep with easy expectoration in the morning. For sale by druggists in all parts of the civilized world in 25 and 75 cent bottles.—Adv.

A man who is blind to his own interest finds many persons who are anxious to lead him in the other direction.

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

Greatest of all feats of strength is holding one's tongue.

Numberless people think they are No. 1.

Limit to Space.

"Move up in front, there, please," shouted the conductor of one of the 5-to-6 a. m. Illinois street cars.

"Can't do it; door's shut," answered a stentorian voice in that direction.—Indianapolis News.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

This is a beautiful world to the girl with a new hat.

If you expect nothing all you get is so much velvet.

Men and Women

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine, is highly recommended by thousands.

Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that so many people say it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands of even the most distressing cases.

At druggists in 50c and $1.00 sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post, also a pamphlet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

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830 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

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Information Furnished Free

453 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Col.

Enduring! *Certain-teed* is a name which has come thru the storm of business competition stronger than ever. It stands for quality, dependability, satisfaction and fair dealing. On the reputation of this name there has been built the world's largest manufacturer of roofing and building papers.

Certain-teed Roofing

is the most efficient type of roof for factories, office buildings, farm buildings, garages, etc.

The cost of laying prepared roofings is the same whether you use good materials or poor. Therefore, it pays to get CERTAIN-TEED, which is the best. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply), and it will remain efficient long after the time when a poor quality roof would have had to be relaid.

For residences, CERTAIN-TEED Slate Surfaced Asphalt Shingles have all the advantages of CERTAIN-TEED Roofing plus artistic beauty.

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are good, reliable products made by experienced paint men who know how to make good paints and varnishes.

The result is that CERTAIN-TEED Paints and Varnishes are high grade products, sold at lower prices than you would expect to pay for good paints and varnishes.

We guarantee CERTAIN-TEED Paints and Varnishes to give satisfaction. Whether you do your own painting or hire a professional painter you will find it to your interest that you get CERTAIN-TEED.

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Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT

Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Canadian Government Agent

HOW THE GERMANS TREATED BELGIUM

Proclamations Posted by Army Commanders in the Invaded Country.

TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL

Von Emmich's First Demand for Free Passage Followed by Warnings, Requisitions and Information of Ruthless Penalties Exacted.

Some idea of what the Belgians have had to endure under the military rule of the Germans may be obtained from the copies, printed herewith, of many of the proclamations posted by the Teutons in the little country they invaded. The documents are authentic, having been translated from the originals that are in the possession of Ian Malcolm, member of the British parliament. They require no explanation and little comment. The American reader may imagine what his feelings would be if he should find such proclamations affixed to his residence, his church or his town hall.

TO THE BELGIAN PEOPLE.

It is to my very great regret that the German troops find themselves compelled to cross the Belgian frontier. They are acting under the constraint of an unavoidable necessity, Belgium's neutrality having been violated by French officers, who, in disguise, crossed Belgian territory by motor car in order to make their way into Germany.

Belgians!

It is my greatest wish that there may still be a way of avoiding a conflict between two nations which have hitherto been friends, and at one time even allies.

Remember the glorious days of Waterloo, where German arms played their part in founding and establishing the independence and prosperity of your country. But we must have a free passage. The destruction of bridges, of tunnels and of railways will have to be looked upon as hostile acts.

Belgians!

It is for you to choose! I hope the German Army of the Meuse will not be forced to fight you. A free passage for attack is all we desire.

I give formal pledges to the Belgian population that it will have nothing to suffer from the horrors of war, that we will pay in gold for the provisions that must be taken from the country, and that our soldiers will prove themselves the best of friends to a people for whom we feel the highest esteem and the greatest sympathy. It rests with your good sense and with an intelligent patriotism to save your country from the horrors of war.

The General Commanding the Army of the Meuse.

VON EMMICH.

[This proclamation was distributed by the German army among the Belgian civil population on August 4, 1914. This was the day they violated Belgian neutrality, and they still hoped that the Belgian army would offer no resistance. At Warsage, the village where this proclamation had been scattered by the Uhlans, 3 civilians were shot, 6 hanged, 9 others killed in various ways, and 25 houses were burnt down.]

ORDER

To the People of Liege.

The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions towards our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot.

I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude.

Liege, 22d August, 1914.

GENERAL VON BULOW.

[Two hundred and fifty civilians—men, women and children—were killed by the Germans at Andenne on August 20 and 21, 1914, and 50 at Seilles on the opposite bank of the Meuse. A hundred and fifty-three houses were burnt at Seilles, and 37 at Andenne. As a warning to Liege, the killings at Andenne were superfluous, for on the night of August 20 the Germans had burned 55 houses at Liege and killed 29 civilians.]

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

On the 25th of August, 1914, inhabitants of Luneville made an attack by ambush on German columns and ammunition trains. On the same day inhabitants also fired on ambulances bearing the Red Cross. Shots were also fired on German wounded and on a military hospital containing a German ambulance unit.

On account of these acts of hostility an indemnity of 650,000 francs is imposed on the commune of Luneville. The mayor is ordered to pay over this sum on the 6th of September, 1914, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the representative of the German military authorities. Fifty thousand francs of the payment must be made in specie. All appeals will be considered null and void. No postponement will be granted.

If the commune does not punctually execute the order to pay this sum of 650,000 francs, all goods that can be distrained upon will be seized.

In case of non-payment, house-to-house visits will be made and all the inhabitants will be searched. Any person who has deliberately concealed money or tried to withhold goods from seizure by the military authorities, or who attempts to leave the town, will be shot.

The mayor and the hostages taken by the military authorities will be made responsible for the exact execution of the above orders. The mayor is ordered to publish these directions to the commune immediately.

Henamenil, 3d September, 1914.

General commanding,

VON FASBENDER.

[The motive of the present proclamation is found in the German maxim that "Punishment is a proof of crime." The heinous charges made, in the first paragraph, against the inhabitants of Luneville are flatly denied. At Luneville there were 18 victims (including a boy of twelve shot and a woman of ninety-eight bayoneted), and 70 houses were burned.]

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of both sexes are strictly forbidden to leave their houses so far as this is not absolutely necessary for making short rounds, in order to buy provisions or water their cattle. They are absolutely forbidden to leave their houses at night under any circumstances whatever.

Whoever attempts to leave the place, by night or day, upon any pretext whatever, will be shot.

Potatoes can only be dug with the commandant's consent and under military supervision.

The German troops have orders to carry out these directions strictly, by sentinels and patrols, who are authorized to fire on anyone departing from these directions.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

[These restrictions imposed upon the people of Luneville are the German staff's ideal of the state to which conquered peoples should be reduced.]

NOT TO BE REMOVED.

German Military Authorities.

The mayor of the town of Luneville officially requests the inhabitants, under the sanction of the most severe penalties, to abstain from making any signals to airplanes or other details of the French army.

It would be very imprudent, even out of simple curiosity, to follow too attentively the maneuvers of the aircraft that fly over Luneville, or to try to communicate with the French outposts.

The immediate steps to enforce this, which would be taken by Colonel Lidl, commandant of the communications depot, would consist in the seizure of a considerable number of hostages from the working class as well as from the middle class.

In order to prevent or repress criminal behavior in war time, as well as to insure the security of the German troops and the civil population, the special police stations flying a white flag are to receive day and night all communications which may be addressed to them on this subject.

The Mayor of Luneville,

KELLER.

[In this proclamation the mayor of Luneville is made to warn his fellow-citizens against rendering any assistance to their own national forces. The threat to take hostages in case of disobedience was underlined. To be seized as a hostage in the invaded districts of Belgium and France was almost equivalent to a sentence of death.]

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION.

In order sufficiently to insure the safety of our troops and the tranquillity of the population of Reims, the persons mentioned have been seized as hostages by the commander of the German army. These hostages will be shot if there is the least disorder. On the other hand, if the town remains perfectly calm and quiet, these hostages and inhabitants will be placed under the protection of the German army.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

Reims, 12th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

The persons mentioned below were condemned by the tribunal of the council of war and shot this same day at the citadel, namely:

Eugene Jacquet, wholesale wine merchant.

Ernest Deconinck, sub-lieutenant.

Georges Maertens, tradesman.

Sylvere Verhulst, workman.

1. For having concealed the English aviator who alighted at Wattignies on the 11th of last March—for having given him shelter and facilitated his passage to France, so that he was able to return to the enemy's lines.

2. For having maintained and assisted members of the enemy army who, after discarding their uniform, remained in Lille and its suburbs, and having enabled them to escape into France.

By the proclamation of the governor, of the 7th April, 1915, these two cases, being considered as espionage, are brought to the knowledge of the public in order that they may serve as a warning.

THE GOVERNOR.

Lille, 22d September, 1915.

[Espionage is punishable with death—that is a commonly acknowledged rule of military law. But there are other services which the civil population of an occupied territory may perform for their allies and fellow-countrymen under arms, which are absolutely distinct from espionage, of infinitely less danger to the occupying power. The Germans wished to punish these acts of service with the extreme penalty. They therefore "considered them as espionage."]

PROCLAMATION.

In future the inhabitants of places situated near railways and telegraph lines which have been destroyed will be punished without mercy (whether they are guilty of this destruction or not). For this purpose, hostages have been taken in all places in the vicinity of railways in danger of similar attacks; and at the first attempt to destroy any railway, telegraph or telephone line, they will be shot immediately.

The governor,

VON DER GOLTZ.

PROCLAMATION.

The tribunal of the imperial German council of war sitting in Brussels has pronounced the following sentences:

Condemned to death for conspiring together to commit treason:

Edith Cavell, teacher, of Brussels.

Philippe Bancq, architect, of Brussels.

Jeanne de Belleville of Montignies.

Louis Thuillez, professor at Lille.

Louis Severin, chemist, of Brussels.

Albert Libiez, lawyer, of Mons.

For the same offense the following have been condemned to 15 years' hard labor:

Hermann Capiau, engineer, of Wasmes.

Ada Bodart of Brussels.

Georges Derveau, chemist, of Paturages.

Marv de Croy of Bellignies.

At the same sitting, the war council condemned 17 others charged with treason against the imperial armies to sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment varying from two to eight years.

The sentences on Bancq and Edith Cavell have already been fully executed.

The governor general of Brussels brings these facts to the knowledge of the public that they may serve as a warning.

The Governor of the City,

GENERAL VON BISSING.

Brussels, 12th October, 1915.

[Treason means the opposite of patriotism, but the German word "war-treason" means loyalty to patriotism at the risk of one's life. Acts of war-treason are acts done by the inhabitants of an occupied territory, on behalf of their native country and their fellow-countrymen, for which the German military code prescribes the penalty of death. Edith Cavell and her companions had done such acts and well knew what awaited them if they were discovered. It was in this that their heroism lay.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDANT OF LILLE.

The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected.

In consequence of this, the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labor, and not in any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence.

In case of necessity provisions can be obtained through the German depots. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilogrammes of luggage (household utensils, clothes, etc), which they will be well advised to make ready at once.

I order, therefore, that no one may, until further order, change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his legally declared residence from 9.0 p. m. to 6.0 a. m (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in due form.

Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient.

THE COMMANDANT.

Lille, April, 1916.

[This proclamation was followed up by the deportation of 25,000 French civilians from the towns of Roubaix, Turcoing and Lille. There were girls as young as sixteen among the victims, and men as old as fifty-five. Families were ruthlessly broken up.]

NOTICE.

All the inhabitants of the house, with the exception of children under fourteen, and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour-and-a-half's time.

An officer will definitely decide which persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it. In case of bad weather, they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All appeals will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who will not be transported, may leave the house before 8.0 a. m. (German time).

Each person will have a right to 30 kilogrammes of luggage; if anyone's luggage exceeds that weight, it will be rejected without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly fixed on. This address must include the surname and the Christian name, and the number of the identity card.

It is absolutely necessary that people should provide themselves in their own interest with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woollen blanket, strong shoes and linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy.

ETAPPEN-KOMMANDANTUR.

[In this proclamation the German transport officer at Lille puts the commandant's decree into effect. "It was terrible," writes a witness. "The officer went round pointing out the men and women whom he chose and giving them, to make their preparations, a period varying from an hour to ten minutes."]

NEEDS FIELD GUNS

ARMY'S WEAKNESS IN ARTILLERY IS RECOGNIZED AND WILL BE REMEDIED.

OUR FIELD PIECE THE BEST

Lessons Learned From the Experiences of the European Belligerents—Plenty of Machine Gun Detachments Will Be Provided in New Army.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Infantry regiments of the National Guard that were on duty on the frontier of Mexico found themselves turned "overnight" into field artillery regiments. Infantry outfits which showed marked soldierly qualities were made into artillery outfits. The need of artillerymen and of artillery is great.

The new army will have field guns and more field guns. The lessons of Europe since the beginning of this war have not been lost.

There is no secret about the weakness of the American army in field guns and in field-gun ammunition. The equipment of the artillery is a sharp problem, but it is said it will be solved and solved quickly.

American army officers prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe knew that artillery was to be the main reliance in their future campaigns. It is doubtful, however, if Uncle Sam's officers appreciated the extent of the development of the artillery arm which would be necessary to meet the conditions of modern warfare. The French had the best field artillery on earth and the French officers had a realizing sense of what superiority in this arm of the service would mean to them, but even the Frenchmen probably did not grasp the full significance of the situation as it was to confront the world within a few weeks after the coming of the conflict.

Our Field Gun Unsurpassed.

It is said by men who are supposed to know that our own field piece is equal in efficiency to that of the French seventy-five. If this be true, the United States has a weapon which has no superior in the world. The regiments of artillery will be increased all out of proportion to the army equation of other years. Activity in artillery making will mark the operations of the near future, and coincident with the making of the weapons will be the training of the men for this new commanding branch of the war service.

Years ago Gen. John M. Schofield urged the increase of the artillery branch of the service. In his youth Schofield served in the artillery and his urgent plea that the proportion of batteries be increased to meet what he said would be the future needs of the service was set down by the legislators and by some army officers simply to the general's love for the branch in which he had been an officer. Now the officers of the army are willing to give General Schofield credit for farsightedness. Things have turned out just about as he said they would turn out. There will be something like the proverbial feverish activity in artillery and artillerymen making in the next few months.

Thousand upon thousands of the young men who soon are to be a part of the army of the United States will be assigned to the field artillery. There is no more appealing service in peacetime or in wartime. Even in dash and in high spirit of battle maneuvers the cavalry has no finer excitement and no finer enthusiasm.

Cavalry Also Necessary.

The cavalry during the present war has not had much to do except on the east front. Therefore there has been a feeling that the proportion of cavalry to the other branches of the service might be decreased when the new army is raised. There is little or no chance that such a decrease will be countenanced by the army authorities. On the west front in Europe the cavalry has been quiescent most of the time since the war began, but when the horsemen are needed they will be needed badly. Their places cannot be taken by the men of any other branch of the service. Cavalry regiments will be recruited, sent to the front and used when the time comes.

The United States is short on machine guns. This is no military secret, for the fact has been blazoned not only at home, but abroad, for years. The enemy knows it, just as he knows everything else connected with the past of our armed forces. The machine-gun situation will be met just as the field artillery situation has been met. The guns will be provided and the detachments of men to handle them will be trained. It is the intention of the authorities to have just as many machine-gun detachments and just as many field-artillery batteries in service with the new army as are proved to be necessary by the lessons learned in the European conflict.

The infantry, as ever, will be the backbone of the new army. The infantry forces, of course, will outnumber the other men of the branches. The field artillery today is the salvation of the infantry. The foot soldiers advance behind the barrage fire. Their salvation is the field gun, and the infantry know it. The army is to be properly balanced between the branches, and each branch is to have enough material with which to meet the extravagant conditions of modern warfare.

Home Guards Should Not Complain.

There is no censorship law like that which governs the speech and the writings of army officers of the United States. Chiefs and assistant chiefs of departments have taken criticism and abuse silently, because under the regulations, they could not make reply. If the people of the country therefore think there is blame to place for such lack of preparedness as exists they should place it where it belongs—on themselves for not influencing the congress of the United States to make appropriations in the past for army supplies, and to stop pooh-poohing the need of preparation for war.

Much has been made of so-called "broomstick" episodes. The war department has been criticized severely because it declined to supply with rifles a detachment of men drilling on Governor's Island. Criticism also has come from other places because the war department will not turn over large quantities of rifles to home guard organizations and other associations of men who may or may not eventually get into the service.

An American army of 500,000 men so far as its infantry is concerned could be supplied with rifles and ammunition in plenty today. There is much misunderstanding in the country about the rifle and equipment situation.

The United States is confronted with the problem of raising an army of 500,000 men, of giving its infantry and cavalry rifles and equipment, and its artillery field pieces and equipment with ammunition for all branches.

Must Keep Weapons for Army.

In view of the way in which congress has declined to make appropriations in the past for the necessary war material, officials say it is not proper that army officers should be blamed for not having rifles to give to home guard organizations and to detachments of drillers here and there when the sharp necessity is to have enough weapons for the actual army which is to be raised.

The law and the regulations stood in the way of supplying weapons to the broomstick drillers here and there and to the home guards elsewhere. The war department, it is asserted, could not have furnished these rifles even if it had so desired. There was also a law higher than that of congress, to stand in the way. It was the law of military common sense.

What would this country do if its supply of rifles were in the hands of the home guards and men of other organizations when the time came to supply the needs of the actual fighting units of the field army? American civilians, it is said, do not think well along military lines. A rifle in the hands of a soldier who must be trained quickly for the fighting line is worth two rifles at the command of a civilian who is learning how to take the position of a soldier and how to do a few other things with the possible intention of offering himself later for the service. In the one case there is sharp necessity and in the other case there is only the possibility of necessity.

Crozier Has Done All He Could.

Chieftains of the army bureaus have not been asleep through the years. Does anyone suppose that Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance, has not done all that he could with the money at hand to supply American troops with a view to the possibility of war? Does anyone suppose that this man does not appreciate the patriotic sentiment which inspires his fellow Americans who desire to drill with the view of future service and who are demanding that rifles be given them?

The ordnance officers do not deny rifles to men because they want to deny them. They deny them because the law of the land and the law of military sense compel them to make denial. It would seem from some of the stories which go floating about that it is the desire of army officers to prevent the American people from securing the means to prepare themselves. The fact is that the officers of the war department are putting their material where it will do the most good.

Trained soldiers try to put their training to proper use. It has been necessary to conserve the supply of rifles and ammunition so that it may be available for troops who must use them in actual conflict. If the government of the United States two years ago had made provision for this time of evil, the broomstick brigades and the home guards could have their rifles and abuse would be absent. The army has to keep within its appropriations.

The war department is as well provided for hostilities as it possibly can be under the circumstances of lack of sufficient appropriations. For years the army has urged that money be given it to prepare. Congress has turned an unhearing ear. Things probably will be different in the future, but this, Washington officials say, is a late day for reformation.

A Trade.

An old offender against the laws of peace and sobriety had been arraigned in the circuit court at Tipton after having received the customary "dollar and costs" in a justice's court a number of times. The prediction was that he would not be dealt with so leniently by Judge James M. Purvis, and a large crowd had gathered to hear the verdict.

The judge pronounced sentence and then relented. He gave the man a good lecturing, but told him he would suspend the sentence during good behavior. All eyes in the courtroom turned to see the effect on the prisoner.

The latter advanced toward the judge, stretched out one hand and said in his most serious tone:

"Judge, it's a trade."—Indianapolis News.

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How $5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took $5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a midwife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Women who suffer from displacements, weakness, irregularities, nervousness, backache, or bearing-down pains, need the tonic properties of the roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Full directions in 15 languages
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$12 MONTHLY PENSIONS NOW ALLOWED

Any man who served 90 days defending white settlers against hostile Indians in campaigns between 1865 and 1901, (aged 62 or over, (or his unmarried widow) unless now drawing a pension, should promptly secure free particulars and blank forms for application. Give full name, age, date of mustering in, discharge and all military service, (names of officers if possible) and list of comrades now living.

PUBLIC INQUIRY BUREAU, Riggs Bldg., WASHINGTON, D.C.

IT'S AN EARLY MORNING JOB

Raid on Destructive Garden Pests at Right Time Much More Effective Than Poison.

The boy who gets out early in the morning in his young garden and begins to pick squash bugs, cucumber beetles, potato bugs, and such slugs and cut and wire worms as are in sight, with his thumb and forefinger and drop them in a deep can, will do more good than poison could do in three days, says a writer in the American Boy.

Pour boiling hot water into the tin holding these insects to make sure they are killed. Go the rounds every morning. Do not wait until after school, or late in the dhy, because they have feasted and crawled away to sleep and rest—most of them. Do not try to pick them at noon because they hide underground or behind leaves to get out of the hot sun. But bright and early in the morning they come out with the sparkling dew to get busy and eat the good things you have planted. Get up an hour earlier three mornings a week just to do this, and the result will repay you ten times over when your garden begins to supply you with peas and beans and cucumbers and lettuce and radishes and many other delicacies.

People who talk too much think too little.

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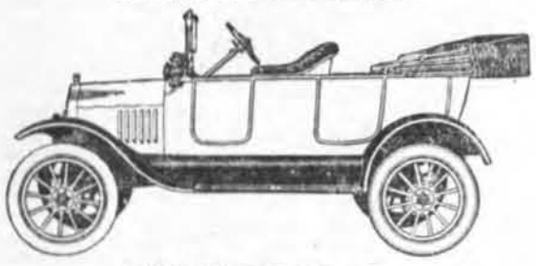

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AS YOU PLANT, SO WILL YOU PICK

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

FERRY'S SEEDS

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

A. S. Henderson
General Merchandise
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

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

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.

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.

ELGIN

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Collie are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter. Little Fern, the assistant postmaster, arrived in Nogales May 2.

The people of the Elgin community will celebrate Sunday, May 13, as "Mother's Day." An interesting program and picnic at the Elgin school house. Everybody will be given a cordial welcome.

Miss Dome of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting Mrs. J. C. McCarty.

The friends of Walker Belue enjoyed a delightful party at his home Saturday afternoon. They were celebrating his 13th birthday.

Mrs. Wm. Cane of Patagonia is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Belue.

Mrs. V. P. Hanson and granddaughter, Georgie Hanson, are visiting relatives in Tombstone, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Wagner returned Monday to their home in Cleveland, Ohio, ater a week's visit with Mrs Wagner's aunt, Mrs. Nell Bartlett. They were well pleased with Arizona

The strawberry social given Monday by the Elgin Woman's club was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all.

Died—In Rain Valley, Monday, Mrs S. M. Miller. Mrs. Miller leaves a husband and daughter, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereavement.

—o—

Fine, big moving picture show Sunday evening.

The Nogales-Tucson branch of the Southern Pacific is doing a heavy passenger business, while travel on the Nogales-Benson branch is picking up considerably.

Miss Kate Farrell returned this week from Tempe, where she has been attending the State Normal school. The normal, like the University of Arizona at Tucson, dismissed early this term on account of the war.

Vic Wager, county assessor, was in the district this week, accompanied by Tommy Thompson, viewing the new buildings and improvements made in Patagonia within the last year, in order to get them on the assessment list.

John W. Doak of Elgin was through town Monday morning, en route to Nogales, where he will make final proof on his homestead, before U. S. Commissioner O'Connor. He was accompanied by Mrs. Doak and Chas. Davis and Paul Sprecher, who will be his witnesses.

Johnny Costello was among the number from this part of the county who were summoned to appear in Tucson this week, to attend the regular May term of the Federal court. Johnny went up Saturday, and took his blankets along with him, as he didn't know when he will be back.

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

DISCRIMINATION.

should be used in the choice of the store at which to purchase your Soft Drinks. You will show the best of judgment if your choice falls on this establishment. A visit will impress you with the truth of that claim. A single purchase of our Soda will prove it. We aim to please.

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

Peach Punch—a drink that makes old people smile, and young folks dance witn joy. Pendergrass sells it.—Adv.

Dr. W. H. Davidson has returned from Mexico, where he had been for the past several months, and is now being besieged by people desiring dental work done. The doctor expects to leave within a few weeks for a visit in the Eastern States.

I have for sale several horses and a new light wagon. Call me by phone from Sonoita or address me at Elgin, R.F.D. Frank T. Berry.

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 RENT—Tent house, partly furnished. Suitable for two men, or for small family. Rent very reasonable. Inquire of Mrs Forsyth.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A good 40-hp. Case automobile; electric lights, self-starter, etc., in good condition. For sale for $1000, or will trade for real estate.

For Sale—A fine lot of new picture frames. Will sell below cost. Inquire of Dr. Davidson at the old Mowry house in Patagonia.

MINING LOCATIONS for sale at The Patagonian office.

FOR SALE—Good 2-room house, with four lots, facing school house, for $650. This is a good buy. Inquire at this office.

LOST—Somewhere on the Patagonia-Duquesne mail route, a man's high shoe, with new heel. Kindly give to Paul McIntrye, driver of the stage, or leave at this office.

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.

CATTLE Contracts for sale at this office.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

028540

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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

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

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

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 13—5-11-17

A RESOLUTION

Prohibiting the Selling, Bartering, Exchanging or Disposing of Fireams and Ammunition Under Certain Conditions Within the County of Santa Cruz; Prescribing Certain Rules and Regulations for Persons Engaged in the Sale Thereof, and Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof.

Be It Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, copartnership or corporation within Santa Cruz county, State of Arizona, to sell, barter, exchange or dispose of any firearms or ammunition to any person without first having obtained a written permission to sell, barter, exchange or dispose of said firearms or ammunition from and signed by the sheriff of Santa Cruz county, or some one specially authorized by him to give and sign such written permission, or by the mayor or town marshal of any town located within said Santa Cruz county.

Section 2. Immediately after the passage of this resolution, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, every person, firm, company, copartnership or corporation engaged in the sale of fire arms or ammunition, either as wholesalers or retailers, within Santa Cruz county, shall file with the sheriff of Santa Cruz county a sworn statement showing a full, correct and true inventory of any and all firearms or ammunition kept in stock by them and on hand at the time of making said inventory, said inventory to show the quantity of firearms kept in stock and on hand at the time of making said inventory, the factory number upon each and every firearm so carried in stock and on hand, and the number of rounds of ammunition kept in stock and on hand at the time of making said inventory: Provided, should any person, firm, company, copartnership or corporation within Santa Cruz county receive an additional supply of arms or ammunition after filing the inventory hereinabove provided, then upon the receipt of each and every additional supply of arms or ammunition said person, firm, company, copartnership or corporation shall immediately file with the sheriff of Santa Cruz county an additional inventory in the same manner as hereinabove provided in this section.

Section 3. Whenever any person, firm, company, copartnership or corporation shall file with the sheriff of Santa Cruz county on or before the 1st day of each and every month a statement showing the date of sale, party authorizing sale, name of purchaser, amount and nature of said sale so made by them, and factory number of any firearms so sold.

Section 4. Any person, firm, company, copartnership or corporation violating any of the provisions of this resolution shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $300, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Whereas, the congress of the United States has declared that a state of war exists between the government of the United States and the imperial government of Germany, and the provisions of this resolution are immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz county, and is hereby exempt from the operation of the referendum provisions as are provided for in the State constitution.

Unanimously passed by the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz county, State of Arizona, in meeting assembled at the town of Nogales, Arizona, on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1917.

[Seal] J. A. HARRISON,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

Attest: Laura Parsons,
Clerk of the Board.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Ariz., April 30, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Webster Arthur, Sr., of San Rafael, Santa Cruz county, Ariz., who on Aug. 5, 1913, and Aug. 20, 1915, made Orig. and Addl. Homestead Entries Nos. 022604 and 026118, for SE¼, E½SW¼, NW¼SW¼, SE¼NE¼, sec. 12, tp 23 S., range 17 E., G&SR 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, Ariz., on the 5th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Victor J. Wager, Raymond R. Earhart, Arcus Reddoch, of Nogales, Ariz., and Howard Keener, of San Rafael, Ariz.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication May 4—6-1-17

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Phoenix, Ariz., April 30, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that James W. McDonald, of Elgin, Arizona, who on June 19, 1918, made Homestead Entry No. 02[illegible] for NE¼, section 12, township 23 S., range 18 E., G&SR 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, Ariz., on the 11th day of June, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank Skutt, Frank E. Dalton, Thomas D. Mather, August C. Japsen, all of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication May 4—6-1-17

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 26, 1917.

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

You, and each of you, are hereby notified that there has been expended by Mark 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.

LOUIS LULLEY,
Administrator of the Estate of Mark Lulley, Deceased.

First publication March 2—June 1, 17.

016455-024870

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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

Notice is hereby given that George James White, of Sonoita, Arizona, who on Jan. 18, 1917, made Homestead Entry No. 016455 and Add'l H. E. No. 024870 April 16, 1914, for lot 4 SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, Sec. 19, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G.&S.R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 31st day of May, 1917.

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

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication April 13—5-11-17

We can supply all your Wants

Whatever you may need for your personal wear, for your family or for your home, we can fill your requirements satisfactorily to you. We can please you as to quality, variety of selection, and—most important of all—price.

There is no need of your going to half a dozen different kinds of stores to make your purchases. Our stocks are complete in every department and you can find right here just as wide a range to choose from as you could anywhere else.

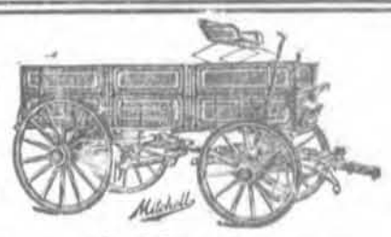
We keep posted on all new products and the latest styles—we try to give you all the advantages of city buyers.

BUY AT HOME

Our buying experience protects you against poor merchandise—we select the market's best.

The Patagonia Commercial Co.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

A Carload of MITCHELL WAGONS



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Furniture and Hardware
Tinware, wall paper, window shades, glassware, crockery, carpets, paints, oils, window glass, etc.
GEO. B. MARSH, Inc.
Nogales, Ariz.