



## Registrations for the Selective Army to Be Made Here June 5th

Sheriff Earhart, Assessor Wager and Recorder Reddick were in town Wednesday, making a tour of the county, for the purpose of appointing registrars to take the registrations on Tuesday, June 5, for the new selective army to be raised. All residents, whether citizens or not, between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, must register. The sheriff is in complete charge of the work of registration, acting on instructions from Governor Campbell, who in turn has received orders direct from the War Department at Washington. At Alto, the sheriff appointed Judge Josiah Boyd as registrar; at Harshaw, Hon. Richard Ferrell Sr., and Patagonia, E. H. Evans and Jack Price. From here the sheriff's party continued to Sonoita, Elgin, and Canille, to return to Nogales by way of Duquesne, appointing registrars at every precinct in the county, who will serve without pay.

The registration is in accordance with the recent proclamation of the president of the United States. It is the first step in drafting an army to fight the Germans. While no foreigners or aliens will be subject to military duty, it is compulsory for them to register, the same as citizens. The government desires to know how many aliens are in the country, as well as how many citizens subject to military duty. This will be hard to explain to the Mexican residents, a large number of whom are now in this vicinity working in the mines, on the roads, etc., and as many of them are not citizens, they will think it unnecessary to register. Such is not the case. All males, of the ages mentioned, 21 to 30, inclusive, must register, on penalty of a jail or penitentiary sentence for failure to do so. This registration has nothing whatever to do with the one recently completed for the state, and those who have previously registered must do so again, if they are between the ages of 21 and 30.

In most communities throughout the republic, June 5, the date for registrations, is to be made a gala event. While no special fiesta has been arranged for Patagonia, and probably will not be, all citizens are asked to help in the work as much as possible. The managers of mines are requested to let their employees off long enough to register without deducting from their pay; road bosses and employers generally are also

expected to make this small contribution.

The registrations will be made at the polling places, and in Patagonia this will be at the Opera House, where the last election in this precinct took place. The clerks will be on the job from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. The following questions must be answered on the registration cards:

Name in full. Age in years. Home address. Date of birth. Are you a natural born citizen, a naturalized citizen, an alien, or have you declared your intention, specify which? Where were you born? If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? What is your present trade, occupation or office? By whom employed? Where employed? Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12 or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support, specify which? Married or single? What military service have you had? Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?

J. C. Devine, state senator from Pinal county and well known mining man, having been identified for a number of years with the Ray Consolidated, was in the Patagonia district a couple of days last week, looking over a group of claims he has had in view for some time. He was accompanied by a gentleman who is a heavy stockholder in the Miami Consolidated. Mr. Devine has been in the Patagonia district before, and thinks it one of the best undeveloped mining districts in the state.

Gus Yarick, who has been in very poor health of late, this week went to the Sisters' hospital in Nogales, where with better attention it is hoped by his many friends that he will soon improve. He was accompanied to Nogales by Geo. Januel, the popular Nogales barber and mining man, and the Valenzuela brothers, Tony and Val.

Deputy Sheriff Al Saxon, stationed at Patagonia, "pinched" a bootlegger Tuesday, who was en route to Washington Camp to dispose of his wares, after having peddled some of it around Patagonia. Several bottles of mescal were confiscated and delivered to the sheriff's office, together with the prisoner, an old Mexican.

Ore from the Volcano group, the Farrell property, is being brought down this week for shipment to the Pueblo, Colo., smelter. The ore is copper carbonate, and it is believed will run between 10 and 15 per cent copper.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Chas. E. May went to Nogales Sunday, to purchase an automobile.

Mrs. John Cady left Monday for a visit to her son, who is very sick in Tucson.

Ed Ellis came up from Nogales on Monday morning's train, after a few days' visit and rest.

Blackberry Punch, at Pendergrass' Amusement Parlor.—Adv.

Battery D. of the Sixth Field artillery, was camped in Patagonia Monday night, while en route from Nogales to Douglas.

R. C. McIntyre and S. L. Ijams have leased a lot from C. B. Wilson, on the railroad spur, to build a warehouse for the storage of ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powers left Tuesday morning on the stage for Nogales, and from there will go to Tucson for a few days' visit.

A Japanese employed as cook at the road camp just below town, was robbed one day this week of a suit of clothes, \$15 in money and some other effects.

Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, jr., this week moved into the Quinn house, vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Hayden Pendergrass, who moved into the new Putnam house.

Rev. R. P. Pope, who last week closed a very successful revival in Nogales, has been conducting services each night this week at the big dining room in Cady's Patagonia hotel.

Rev. Hubert L. Sparks, pastor of the First Baptist church of Douglas, has been in Patagonia this week, assisting Rev. Pope at the revival meetings going on at Cady's hotel.

If you want candy see Pendergrass. We have the very choicest candy.—Adv.

H. F. Sprung was in town Monday from his farm in the northern part of the county, en route to Nogales, where he will take the preliminary steps to prove up on his homestead.

E. T. Ijams of the Gila valley, was in Patagonia this week, a guest at the home of his son, Sheldon Ijams, who is interested with Ralph McIntyre in the "Peerless Parlors," the new ice cream and soda water establishment.

Miss Thelma Johnson left yesterday morning for Douglas, where she will visit a few days with her aunt.

A dance will be given at the Fruitland hall Saturday evening, May 26th, by the committee of the Fifth Annual Settlers' picnic.

Miss Mildred McFarland was down from Elgin a couple of days last week, coming down to attend the dance here last Friday evening, and visiting with her friend, Miss Emma Kane.

W. K. Haynes, formerly employed at the Ruby Copper company as store manager, and at the Washington Trading company, returned to the district this week from Kansas City, after an absence of several months.

"Pat" Sullivan, a noted newspaper man who died in Miami last week, was a cousin of Mike Behan, timekeeper on the county road work. Mr. Behan was unable to attend the funeral on account of not receiving notice in time.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. B. Schultz left Monday evening for Colorado, where Mrs. Schultz will visit relatives, while Mr. Schultz continues on to Indiana on a business mission. They expect to return to Patagonia some time in the future.

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

A contract has been let by the Southern Pacific company for a well to be put down on its right of way in Patagonia, for water for railroad purposes. At the present time engines take water at Crittendon, the old station a short distance above Patagonia.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Riggs left this week, in their big car, for a few weeks' outing. They will go to Phoenix, and other Salt River valley points, to Globe and the Roosevelt dam, where they expect to enjoy fishing for a day or two in the big lake, and visit other points of interest in the State before returning to Patagonia.

Miss Amalia Valenzuela has returned to Patagonia from the hospital in Nogales, not completely recovered, but much improved. She was accompanied home by her sister, Miss Carolina, who had been staying with her at the hospital. Miss Amalia expects to go to

Tucson within a short time, to get the benefit of the lower altitude and warmer climate for a few weeks.

Mrs. W. H. Dresser came in from Fresno, Cal., last week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. A. T. Gattrell, who lives above Parker Canyon, at the foot of the Hunchuca mountains. She took the auto stage from here to Parker Canyon. Mrs. Dresser is from the same town in California as the publisher of The Patagonian, and is acquainted with his two sisters who are teaching in the schools of Fresno.

Owing to the disagreeable weather, the dance given last Friday night, the proceeds of which were to be donated to the Red Cross, was not as well attended as it would have been otherwise, but a good time was enjoyed, the music from the Canelo orchestra being appreciated. Another dance is proposed for June 9, and if satisfactory arrangements are made, definite announcement will be made later.

The eighth grade examinations for the schools at Mowry, Washington Camp, San Rafael, Parker Canyon and Lochiel were held at the San Rafael school house last week, attended by the respective teachers. The following pupils graduated: Erma, Mary and Mira Bronson, Sofia Solano and Albion Bodie.

Mrs. O. F. Ashburn and children have returned from Los Angeles, where the girls have been attending school during the past term.

Mrs. Pete Perry is visiting with her mother in Los Angeles.

Good picture show Sunday evening.

FOR RENT—4 room new bungalow; screened in sleeping porch, built in features. Inquire at the Patagonia Commercial Co., or write to Box 102.

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, 1913, made Homestead Entry No. 022789, for NE 1/4, section 12, township 20 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: Erank Skult, Frank E. Dalton, Thomas D. Mather, August C. Japsen, all of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. First publication May 4-6-1-17

If you want candy, see Pendergrass. We have the very choicest candy.—Adv.

## List of Pupils Who Have Been Promoted to Higher Grades

The following is a promotion list of the Patagonia pupils who have passed to higher grades, as a result of their good work in the school term just ended. Those marked with a "c." are promoted conditionally, or on trial:

Promoted to the Tenth Grade—Rue Wilson, Lela Shields.  
Promoted to Ninth Grade—Bessie Holcomb, LeVancha Cook, Lupe Valenzuela, Emma Kane, Charles Brown.

Promoted to Eighth Grade—Nelson Walker, Lucille Fitts c., Edwin Huntington, c.

Promoted to Seventh Grade—Hortense Huntington, Thelma Johnson, c.  
Promoted to Sixth Grade—Eva Amado, c., Tula Corrales, c., Edwin Guerra, Isabel Holden.

Promoted to Fifth Grade—Charles Coombs, Grace Kane, Lonnie Chapman, c., Maria Usarraga, Margaret Gardner, Dave Gardner, Poncha Perez, c., Jose Perasa, c., Esquipula Arriga.

Promoted to Fourth Grade—Louis Barker, Maria Espinosa, Malcuvia Mendibil, Roger Riggs, Ernesto Ruelas, Alberto Ruelas, Maria O'Leary, Fidel Valenzuela, Maria Ruelas.

Promoted to Third Grade—Tommy Costello, Agnes Davidovich, Jose Espinosa, Juana Hernandez, Manuel Guerra c., Marshall Ashburn c., Linda Bracamonte c., Rita Gonzales, Genevieve Hernandez, Fred Gardner, Lizzie Gardner, Albert Johnson c., Luz Peredez, Mercedes Peredez, Ermenia Perez, Ernest Reagan, Maria Rodriguez, Frank Sayre, Reinaldo Usarraga, Julian Valles, Erminia Valles, Louis Valenzuela, Cecil Wilson.

Promoted to Second Grade—Mickey Costello, Librado Carizosa, Kendrick Carman, Cornelia, Inez and Estela Espinosa, Ethelinda Flores, Maria Figueroa, Ruth Gatlin, Jesus Ruelas, Eduardo Rodriguez, Mattias Romero, Stella and Sarah Sayre.

Patagonia, Ariz., May 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The Patagonian:

Dear Sir: In a petition concerning road work and opening up Duquesne avenue, recently printed in The Patagonian, which was signed by many people, including the undersigned, we wish to state that we signed the petition without carefully reading it, and therefore did not know fully its contents.

Robt. Bergier.  
C. C. Chapman.  
Jack Luseter.

### SERVICE

### Put Your Car in Good Hands

No matter what work you may want done on your car, you can rest assured that it will be properly done if it comes to us.

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PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

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

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

### The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.  
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

### Catarrrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrrhal 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 Catarrrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Physician and Surgeon  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

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SEND YOUR ORDERS TO  
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WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

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Special attention to family trade. Private booths.

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The Incomparable Baby Food  
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Works wonders in restoring health in those suffering with indigestion or stomach trouble. Positively relieves the condition of infantile indigestion.

AT LEADING DRUGGISTS  
Put up in 11-oz. Tin  
WIDEMANN GOAT MILK CO.  
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We Give You a Tip  
That if you go looking for better soft drinks than we can supply, you have a hopeless task before you. Ours are cold and pure. Try our candies.

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

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA  
Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept, Excellent Lobby.  
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Special Outfits for Cowboys and Miners  
And there are a host of things to interest the ladies

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

# Famous Secret Service Agents in Civil War



Miss Pauline Cushman

*How Belle Boyd won a victory for Stonewall Jackson—Exploits of Tim Webster and Elizabeth Van Lew for Union cause—Many interesting personalities of those other war times brought to mind by Memorial Day.*



Miss Belle Boyd

STONEWALL JACKSON'S Valley campaign was one of the great deeds of history. Not since Napoleon's time have men been so dazzled as they were by that great exploit of his. Yet Stonewall might have gone down the Valley in defeat had it not been for a little college girl named Belle Boyd. On May 23, 1862, after Jackson had routed Banks and driven him in confusion up the line of the Shenandoah, he wrote this letter:

"Miss Belle Boyd: I thank you for myself and for the army for the immense service that you have rendered your country today."

The Union General Shields was quartered at Miss Boyd's house. He held a council of war there. Miss Boyd bored a hole in the floor of her chamber, which was over Shields' room, and lay there with her ear to it throughout the night. The next morning Stonewall Jackson was in full possession of the plans for a great battle, and was able to defeat the Union army.

She kept up her valiant work for the Confederacy until the Union officers began to suspect her, and Jackson ordered her to move from her Shenandoah home to Winchester. She had been arrested by the Federals and had flitted her way to liberty—for she was a pretty girl, despite the libelous photographs of her. In Winchester, Jackson conferred upon her a commission as captain, in the Confederate army. By this time the whole North had become aware of the services she was rendering the Confederacy, and every officer and private was on the alert to get her. Yet she escaped until 1864, when she was caught on a blockade runner. Her captor lost his heart to her, deserted the navy, and married her, and the prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, attended the wedding.

Belle Boyd is the most famous of the spies, but there are many others who deserve at least as much fame as she won. One of them was Elizabeth B. Van Lew, who had the incredible courage to act as a Union spy in Richmond throughout the war. There was not a moment during those four years when Lizzie Van Lew could hear a step behind her on the street without expecting to have somebody tap her on the shoulder and say, "You are my prisoner." She did not confine her activities to spying and reporting what she had discovered to the Union generals; she hid escaped prisoners in her house, she dealt out messages to soldiers in Libby from their homes; her resources were endless. One of her favorite devices was a metal platter with a double bottom, in which she used to pretend to convey food to the prisoners. Once a Confederate soldier, whose suspicion had been aroused, insisted on examining it; but that day Lizzie, who had been expecting some move of this kind, had filled the false bottom not with secret messages but with scalding water, and the soldier dropped it with a shriek.

Lizzie Van Lew had a secret recess in her house, a hiding place for dispatches. Sometimes she would move a hand idly toward this recess, and an hour or two later some old negro, apparently dusting the room, would slip her hand back of the mantel and find a dispatch which would go to Grant that day. It was Lizzie Van Lew who stole the body of Col. Ulysses Grant and smuggled it out of Richmond, one of the most daring exploits of the war.

Rosa B. Greenhow was a Confederate spy in Washington who dazzled the Union in the early days of the war. It was one of her assistants, a Miss Duval of Washington, who brought Beauregard the first news of McDowell's advance and enabled him and Johnson to foil the Federal plans for the campaign of Bull Run. Mrs. Greenhow sent Miss Duval to Beauregard on July 10, giving him the first news of the contemplated advance, and on July 16 she sent him word of the forces and the contemplated movement of the Union army. He promptly wired the information to Davis, and the word was sent to Johnson, which resulted in his advance and the terrible downfall of the Northern cause.

The Northern secret service was technically under the direction of Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, a man without scruple. After the war Baker insisted on taking to himself most of the credit for what had been done in detective work, but as a matter of fact the best work done in the war was done by volunteers, men and women, who were willing to risk a shameful death to serve their country. Many of them were private soldiers; some were enlisted among Allan Pinkerton's detectives. Of these the most famous was Timothy Webster, one of the greatest detectives who ever lived. Webster succeeded in getting the South to believe in him to such an extent that he came near being made the colonel of an Alabama regiment, and in Baltimore he was a member of the Knights of Liberty. He even became a trusted emissary of the Confederate war department at Richmond, and at Pittsburgh a Union mob tried to lynch him as a Confederate spy. Nothing saved him but the arrival of Allan Pinkerton, with a drawn revolver, and Webster and Pinkerton backed against the wall and stood off the mob until help arrived. Webster was finally captured in Richmond, and

was betrayed by one of his associates, who confessed to a man he supposed to be a Catholic priest. The man was not a priest, but a disguised Confederate soldier. The secrets of the confessional, of course, did not apply in such a case, and the brave spy was hanged. Hattie Lewis, Webster's sweetheart, got an audience with Mrs. Jefferson Davis and begged her, with tears in her eyes, to save the man she loved. Instead, Hattie Lewis herself was convicted of being a Union spy and served a year's imprisonment.

There was one girl who won the rank of major in the Union army. She was Pauline Cushman, an actress, who became one of the best and most famous spies in the Union army. Often and often Major Pauline acted as a sort of advance guard to the Federal army. Twice the Confederates captured her, but on both occasions she escaped. The first time she came near being released after a first search, but a second revealed the fact that in a hidden recess in her garters there were orders from Thomas. She was about to be hanged when Thomas captured Nashville and saved her. Secretary Stanton commissioned her as major in the Union army, and she was the only woman who held that rank except Maj. Belle Reynolds, the wife of a captain in the Seventieth Illinois, who went to the war with her husband and performed such prodigies of valor that Stanton honored her with a commission.

Sam Davis, the boy spy of the Confederacy, left an imperishable record of heroism. He was only fourteen when he joined the Confederate service, at first as a private soldier. His talents as a spy were great, and throughout Bragg's long warfare in Tennessee he continually made use of the brave little fellow. Davis was finally betrayed and captured in Nashville. He was taken before Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, whose story of the hearing makes a companion piece to the last days of Nathan Hale. Here is the story as General Dodge tells it:

"I took him to my private office and told him it was a very serious charge brought against him; that he was a spy, and from what I found upon his person, he had accurate information in regard to my army, and I must know where he obtained it. I told him he was a young man and did not seem to realize the danger he was in. Up to that time he had said nothing, but then he replied in a most respectful and dignified manner:

"General Dodge, I know the danger of my situation, and I am willing to take the consequences."

"I know that I'll have to die, but I will not tell where I got the information. And there is no power on earth that can make me tell. You are doing your duty as a soldier, and I am doing mine. If I have to die, I do so feeling that I am doing my duty to God and my country."

"I pleaded with him and urged him with all the power that I possessed to give me some chance to save his life, for I had discovered that he was a most admirable young fellow, with the highest character and strictest integrity. He then said: 'It is useless to talk to me. I do not intend to do it. You can court-martial me, but I will not betray the trust reposed in me.' He thanked me for the interest I had taken in him, and I sent him back to prison. I immediately called a court-martial to try him."

Even then the boy received offers of liberty if he would betray his confederate. He would not.

The only thing he wrote was a short note to his mother saying that he had been captured and was to be hanged and was not afraid to die. As he stood on the scaffold a messenger arrived from General Dodge promising him immunity if he would reveal the identity of his confederate. The rope was around his neck; the boy answered:

"If I had a thousand lives I would lose them all here before I would betray my friends or the confidence of my informant."

Then he turned to the executioner and said casually, "I am ready." The trap was sprung and one of the heroes of the Confederacy was dead. He was then sixteen years old.

There was an underground railroad of Confederate sympathizers running through Maryland and Virginia, headed by Custis Gwynes of Virginia. He came of the family which gave a wife to George Washington, and many of his emissaries were high-born women. One was a clergyman, Rev. Dr. Stuart, an irreproachable Episcopalian. When the dashing but hopeless raid on Vermont by a Confederate force in Canada was ordered in 1864 Gwynes sent a girl named Olivia Floyd, who concealed the order in her hair. It was the fashion then for women to wear a curly net over their locks, and Olivia hid the documents there and made a wild ride on a bitter cold night into the lines, where she delivered the orders that resulted in the attack of St. Albans.

Gen. Jim Lane had a woman spy named Elizabeth W. Stiles, whose husband was murdered before her eyes by Quantrell's guerrillas in 1862. Border warfare was merciless; there was something Indian about it. Mrs. Stiles devoted her life to vengeance. She was quite deliberate about it. She went East and put her children in school, and then came back to the West and put herself under Lane's orders. She faced death many a time; once she was arraigned before Sterling Price himself, but she made him believe she was a Confederate spy, and he gave her a horse and firearms and sent her on her way.

One Union spy, Mack Williams, found himself in the Confederate line face to face with his own brother, a Confederate soldier. "I'm a Yankee spy," said Williams; "you're a rebel. Betray me if you want to; it's your duty." It was a hard and delicate question, but the ties of nature won out over patriotism.

General Baker has recorded the fact that for two years a farm near Fairfax Court House was frequented by Union officers, none of whom had the least suspicion that a daughter of the house was a Confederate spy. She was, Baker says, "a young and decidedly good-looking woman, with pleasing, insinuating manners." She appeared to be a violent Union sympathizer, yet at night she used to go out and meet Colonel Mosby and give him the information she had gained from the credulous Union officers. Baker finally caught her by sending a woman spy who gained her confidence.—New York Times.

## ULYSSES S. GRANT—MAN AND SOLDIER

By a practically unanimous verdict, Ulysses S. Grant is named as one of the few great military chieftains of the world. And the closest scrutiny of his work will convince us that his fame rests upon the most substantial foundation; upon success, unqualified and unquestioned; upon carrying through to its fulfillment of the most stupendous projects, involving such perplexing and elusive problems as are only to be encountered in the art of war, Henry E. Wing writes in the New York Christian Advocate.

And he won his success without any of the purely personal advantages with which, in the popular fancy, the ideal hero is endowed. Grant was not a handsome man. I mean there was nothing specially attractive in his bearing. He has the reputation of having been a wonderful horseman; and he was, of a certain sort, riding, occasionally, the most fractious animals, and riding always like one of the furries. But, mounted or afoot, he had a careless and almost slouching manner, and he cut a pretty poor figure by the side of the stately and dignified Meade and Burnside, or the splendid and dashing Sheridan and Hancock. His habitual conduct was exceedingly quiet and reserved, giving one the impression of innate diffidence, bordering on real bashfulness. His ordinary conversation was on the most commonplace topics, and I have no recollection of his ever giving expression, by look or language, to the extraordinary genius with which he was certainly endowed.

The trait for which he was best esteemed, at the time I knew him, was his tenacity. But I am certain that it was not appreciated. How, while sturdily holding to his main purpose, he submitted the details of the campaign to almost and sometimes most radical changes. His message to General Halleck, from Sportsylvania, "I purpose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," was interpreted to mean that he would not alter his course one iota, whatever might happen. This did him great injustice, as representing him to be

a very stubborn man; while, on the contrary, among Grant's most valuable characteristics were his open-mindedness and his wonderful faculty of putting lessons once learned into practice.

Behind that impassive face this silent man was holding a substantial scheme for putting down the secession. This scheme embraced the general movements of all the great armies of the United States and involved the intelligent co-operation of half a score of loyal general commanders. Grant had evidently such implicit confidence in this general plan that no incident of battle, march or siege could disturb his equanimity.

Only once in my presence in that whole campaign did he betray the slightest perturbation or vexation. That was with his chief subordinate on the fatal morning of the Petersburg mine explosion. After the mine had been fired it was absolutely necessary that the assault should be instantly made. We waited a long time to hear the cheers of the men as they would charge through the breach. At last, facing the stalwart commander of the army, he cried: "Why don't the boys go in?" And on Meade—to whom this seemed a new idea—starting to stammer some reply, Grant gave him one look of intense disgust, and, wheeling his horse, rushed headlong to the front.

An example of this resolute faith occurred at the Wilderness. When affairs were in the most terrible confusion on our left, an officer rode up and reported, in an excited manner, that Hancock had been cut off and captured. Grant was sitting on the ground with his back to a tree. He did not even get to his feet. He quietly took his pipe from his mouth and said that he did not believe it. And he was right. It was during this battle that he gave me a characteristic message to insert in my dispatch to the Tribune, "Tell the people that everything is going swimmingly down here." This was in the midst of an engagement which was at least indecisive, and in which all his plans were being frustrated.

## TEXT OF DRAFT CALL

WHOLE NATION MUST TRAIN FOR WAR DUTY, DECLARES PRESIDENT WILSON.

Executive Proclamation Sets Tuesday, June Fifth, When Men of Nation Will Report for Duty in War Against Foreign Foe.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington. — President Wilson's proclamation putting into effect the selective draft provision of the war army bill, follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Whereas, Congress has enacted and the President has on the 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, approved a law which contains the following provisions:

Section 5. That all male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy and the national guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States to present themselves for and be subject to registration under the provisions of this act and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or submit thereto as herein approved, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered; provided, that in the call of the docket procedure shall be given in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act; provided, further, that persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided; provided, further, that in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several states and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the 5th day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the marine corps, and the national guard, and naval militia, while in the service of the United States and officers in the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service. In the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

Persons Ill Register by Agent. And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk of the county where they may be, for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the counties in which they have their permanent home may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein.

They should apply as soon as practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons, as through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of over 30,000 population, they shall apply to the city clerk wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county. The clerks of counties and of cities of over 30,000 population in which numerous applications from the sick and from nonresidents are expected are authorized to establish such subagencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

America Must Become Armed Nation.

The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased its armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is France than the men beneath the battle flags.

It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it

needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a triphammer for the forging of great guns, and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers.

Draft Bill Not Conscriptive. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance of this cannot be overrated. It is a new thing to our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of our all.

Section 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments, and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several states, territories and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons, designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President, whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or any other officer of any state or territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President.

Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any persons charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment or muster; and any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court martial and suffer such punishment as a court martial may direct.

State Officials to Aid in Registration.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon the governor of each of the several states and territories, the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all officers and agents of the several states and territories, of the District of Columbia and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history.

Should Be No Gaps in Ranks.

It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them that there be no gaps in the ranks.

It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation, when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated age is written on these lists of honor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

Rio Grande Must Pay Bond Dues.

New York.—The Denver & Rio Grande railroad guaranteed the \$50,000,000 bond issue of the Western Pacific, and must pay the \$32,272,274 still due on the bonds to the Equitable Trust Company. Judge Hand ruled in Federal Court here.

# MANY PROMINENT MEN COME OUT FOR TANLAC

MAYORS, JUDGES, HIGH OFFICIALS, BANKERS, LAWYERS, DOCTORS AND EDITORS INDORSE IT.

## FEEL IT THEIR DUTY TO TALK

They Come Forward and Unhesitatingly Tell Suffering Humanity What Celebrated Medicine Has Done for Them.

IT is seldom, indeed, that men of prominence, especially men holding high public office, willingly express their indebtedness publicly to a proprietary medicine. Many prominent men, however, including supreme court judges, mayors of our leading cities, prominent state and county officials, bankers, lawyers, doctors, editors, leading educators, government officials and even ministers of the Gospel have deemed it their duty to come forward and tell the people what Tanlac has done for them.

These well-known men of affairs have recognized in this medicine a new discovery and a scientific triumph in the medical world. It is a well-known fact that these splendid indorsements have been given Tanlac time and time again and they will continue to be given just as often as new tests of its powers are made; and it also explains why numbers of the big drug firms of the country are ordering it exclusively in carload lots.

### Doctor Prescribes It.

Dr. J. T. Edwards, of Fayetteville, Ga., one of the best-known members of the medical profession in the state of Georgia, makes a statement that will undoubtedly produce a profound impression throughout the South.

"In my thirty years of actual practice as a licensed physician in the state of Georgia," says Dr. Edwards, "I have never seen anything to equal Tanlac as a medicine to produce results. I have no hesitancy in recommending this medicine and I am prescribing it for my patients almost every day."

Professor C. T. Clotfelter, prominent educator and principal of the High School at Ben Hill, Ga., says: "I was in such bad physical condition that I feared I would have to give up my duties. I suffered from rheumatism, sluggish liver, nausea and terrible bilious headaches. I have taken 3 bottles of Tanlac and I feel better than I have felt in years."

### Noted Texan Talks.

Hon. Archie R. Anderson, ex-sheriff of Harris County, Texas, is unquestionably not only one of the best-known, but one of the most popular men that ever held office in Texas. He served the people in this important office for 15 consecutive years.

"I had the worst form of indigestion, suffered all the time from gas on my stomach and was continually belching up undigested food," said Mr. Anderson. "I suffered with neuralgic pains of the worst sort and nothing seemed to help me except in a temporary way."

"I began to feel better after taking my first bottle of Tanlac and have just now started on my third. I'm a different man already."

H. W. Hill, president of one of the leading banking institutions of South Pittsburg, Tenn., and one of the most successful bankers and business men in Tennessee, said:

"I suffered from rheumatism and other ailments for many years and

### Back to the Soil.

The young k-nut, unfit for general service, volunteered for work on the land. He went down to his father's "place" and began "farming." A friend passing that way spied him in leggings and Norfolk jacket striding across a wide stretch of moorland. He hailed him.

"Hallo, Smutty!" he cried as he came up. "What are you doing in this forsaken land?"

"Farming. I've gone back to the land."

"Any good at it?" grinned the friend. "I should think so! See this piece of moorland? Before I came it was going to waste—no use at all; but with a lot of work I've turned it into a rip-pin' golf links."—New York Globe.

### GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been the most successful family remedy for the last fifty-one years for biliousness and stomach troubles, to which the American people are addicted, causing sick headache, nervous indigestion, sour stomach, coming up of food and a general physical depression. 25 and 75c.—Adv.

### Encouraging Outlook.

"Well, old man, how are you getting along with your poultry raising? Making expenses?"

"Not yet; but the hens have taken to eating their own eggs, so I hope that they will soon become self-supporting."

You can't distinguish saints from sinners by their shiny hats.

**After the Murine is for Tired Eyes.**  
Refreshes Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Restores—Restores. Murine is a favorite treatment for eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same regularity. **CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!** Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

# NOTED EX-MAYOR RECOMMENDS IT

FORMER MAYOR FRANK V. EVANS, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MAKES STRONG STATEMENT.

ONE of the latest additions to the large and rapidly growing list of prominent men who have publicly indorsed Tanlac for the good it has done them, is the name of Hon. Frank V. Evans, former Mayor of Birmingham. Mr. Evans is one of the best known men in public life in Alabama today, being at one time editor of one of the South's greatest newspapers, the Birmingham Age-Herald. He was also examiner of public accounts of Alabama. In telling of the benefits he had derived from Tanlac, Mr. Evans said:

"For years I suffered with gastritis and indigestion in the worst form. I was habitually constipated and had pains in my shoulders and headache continually. My appetite left me almost entirely and everything I would eat hurt me. Finally I got to having awful attacks of acute indigestion, palpitation of the heart and smothering spells. For a long time I would have one or more of these spells every night and I would wake out of my restless sleep gasping for breath."

"I bought a bottle of Tanlac and to my surprise and gratification I began to feel relief after the first few doses. I kept taking the medicine and now my recovery is simply the talk of Birmingham."

Tanlac has done me more good than anything I ever tried. I now wake up in the morning feeling fine.

"I'm telling all my friends about Tanlac and am recommending it to them, regardless of their age and condition."

Dr. G. W. De LaPerriere, of Winder, Ga., is not only one of the best known physicians and druggists in the State of Georgia, but is also a man of extensive property and wide influence, ranking as one of the leading citizens of that entire section. He has been in the drug business in Winder for 25 years.

Recently Dr. De LaPerriere wrote: "Our people are much enthused over the beneficial effects of Tanlac and I desire to say that it is the most wonderful seller I ever had in this store."

Other prominent men who have indorsed Tanlac are: Professor Elmer Morris, of Dover, Tenn.; Professor W. A. Wood, of the Central Graded Schools, Winder, Ga.; C. C. Cooper, president of the Georgia Home Cotton Oil Co., Lawrenceville, Ga.; Hon. S. S. Shepard, member of the Atlanta city council; Colonel John B. Gaines, of Bowling Green, Ky., editor, political writer and well-known leader in his state; Hon. George Samuel Riley, Chief of Police in Macon, Ga.; Hon. C. G. Lavender, register of Williamson County, Tennessee; Dr. W. H. Brown, 4822 Charlotte Ave., Nashville, Tenn., founder and president of the Tennessee Protestant Home for Girls; John F. Carroll, cotton mill superintendent, of Chattahoochee and Atlanta and N. M. Yancy, manager of contract department, Atlanta Telephone and Telegraph Co.

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

### Pass Onward, Auntie.

Time—Sunday morning. Place—Bridge near the old swimming hole. Horrified Old Lady—I say, little boys, what's coming off down there? Voice From Below—Why, my shirt and Jimmie's pants. We're the last ones in.

## YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

### Explosion Averted.

"I hear you have been a very sick man," said the manager of the garage. "Yessur," replied Mr. Ernest Pinkley. "Dey mos' despaired of my recovery. But I never had no doubt about it myself. I jes' had to get well."

"Why?"

"Well, s'ub, I knowed I wasn't good enough to go to heaven. An' workin' in dis garage has got me soaked so choekful of gasoline, dar wasn't a chance of deir wantin' me aroun' de other place."

# HOOVER HEADS FOODPRICE BOARD

ELIMINATION OF WASTE IS NECESSARY IF NATION IS TO MEET CRISIS.

## U.S. MARINE TO FRANCE

NO SEPARATE PEACE FOR RUSSIA, NO ANNEXATION AND NO INDEMNITY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson in a statement outlining the administration's food control policy, announced he had asked Herbert C. Hoover to become American food administrator and that Mr. Hoover would accept the place. Explaining that it was absolutely necessary to vest unquestionable powers in the government, the President declared he is confident that exercise of the authority granted will be necessary only "in the few cases where some small and selfish minority proves unwilling to put the nation's interests above personal advantage."

He makes it clear that the food administration is only for an emergency situation and that since it will be composed for the most part of volunteers "there need be no fear of the possibility of a permanent bureaucracy arising out of it."

Petrograd.—The Russian provisional government declared that it was united in the rejection of a separate peace and that it adopts as its aim the re-establishment of a general peace, which will not tend either to domination over other nations or to the seizure of their national possessions—a peace without annexations or indemnities.

The government expresses its conviction that the Russian army will not suffer the Germans to destroy Russia's western allies. The statement embodying these declarations was issued by the newly-reorganized provisional government as a declaration.

Washington.—All three arms of America's fighting forces, the army, the navy and marine corps, will be represented in the war zones.

With American destroyers already in European waters and army regulars ordered to carry the flag to the battle lines in Belgium and France, a regiment of marines was designated to join the expeditionary force and round out the nation's representation in the field.

The marines will be attached to the army division under Gen. Pershing, which is under orders to proceed abroad as soon as practicable. Although details are not being made public, it was calculated that with the marine regiment, the total American force now designated for land service in Europe is close to 40,000. An army division at war strength comprises about 25,000 men, and upwards of 12,000 are expected in the nine volunteer regiments of engineers now being recruited. The forestry regiment and the marine regiment each will number more than 1,000.

Washington.—Germany's next peace declaration, which is expected to suggest a program of territorial renunciation on the east and west, is regarded here as largely answered beforehand by information revealing for the first time the full scope of the imperial government's aspirations for conquest in the south.

### SEVEN MILLION KILLED IN WAR.

With Internal Dissensions Settled, Russian Army Takes on New Life.

London.—The number of men killed in the war thus far was estimated at 7,000,000 by Arthur Henderson, member of the war council, in an address at Richmond.

Germans launched offensive on Russians at Mitau, but stopped by heavy gunfire. Russians also drive back Teuton attacks east of Kovelka in Rumania.

North and east of Gorizia Italians continue driving back Austrian forces.

The Germans used burning liquid in futile attack northwest of Rheims.

Crown Prince hurled forces at French line along Chemin des Dames, but is thrown back everywhere except at Cerny, where one trench was taken.

Italians captured the heights of Hill 652, the key to the Vodice position, and took nearly 400 prisoners.

Intense aerial activity and incessant artillery duels continue along the Austro-Italian front.

Artillery fighting continues in Bulsecourt region. British guns hammer Germans back.

### Senate Passes War Budget Bill.

Washington.—The administration's initial war budget, increased to a total of \$3,342,300,000 by the addition of \$750,000,000 for the merchant fleet construction program, passed the Senate without a roll call. It was sent to conference and is expected to be ready soon for President Wilson's signature, making millions immediately available for the urgent needs of the war. As it passed the House the measure carried approximately \$2,800,000,000 and did not include the ship.

# CANADA'S IMMIGRATION

Increased by About Sixty Per Cent in Past Six Months.

That Canada is at war is now more fully appreciated on this side of the boundary line, now that the United States has stepped alongside its northern neighbor and linked hands in the great struggle for a freer democracy throughout the civilized world. As a result of this a greater interest than ever is seen in the mutual effort to develop both the United States and Canada. Recently, just before the time that the United States declared its intention to enter the contest and contribute of its resources to the defeat of the autocracy, whose design was to permeate the world, Western Canada made an appeal for farm labor to till the fields and prepare the soil for the crops of grain that were necessary to feed the fighting forces and keep up the requirements necessary for the Allies. The responses were so great that before half the time limit expired, over six thousand laborers were secured. This was not sufficient, but once the United States was declared to be in a condition of war, and farm labor required here to meet any exigency as to short rations that might arise, the sister to the north, withdrew from attempts, which might mean a restriction of the farm labor supply in the United States. But even with this it is thought Canada will now be fairly well supplied.

Apart, however, from the farm labor proposition, it is gratifying from both a United States and Canadian point of view that the immigration of farmers to take up homestead lands and to purchase improved and unimproved land in Canada, has shown such a wonderful increase in the past three months. The great struggle for increasing the food supply has a broader and greater significance than ever. The food must come into existence, whether the rich soils of the United States or those of Canada be the factor.

It is altogether probable that the action of the Canadian Government in taking the duty off wheat going into Canada, thus automatically lifting the duty off that coming into the United States, may not be responsible for an increased immigration to Canada. Canada's reputation for growing larger average yields and a better quality of grain, and on lands, many of which are free, as well as those that range from \$15 to \$35 an acre, is an appeal that is being responded to by farmers who are now renting high-priced lands, is another reason for expecting an increasing number of farmers from the United States.

Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa, Canada, recently gave out figures concerning immigration from the United States, which shows that the increase in the past three or four months was 60 per cent over the same period last year, and Mr. Scott foresees that during the calendar year of 1917 there will be over one hundred per cent increase and be much heavier than for many years past. Mr. Scott declares that already this spring more settlers' effects have entered Canada than crossed during the whole of last year, and the movement has just merely started.

The new settlers are coming from numerous states through the ports of Emerson, North Portal and Couits, as well as from Oregon and Washington, through Kingsgate and Vancouver.

There arrived in Saskatchewan during the year ending December 31, 1916, a total of 8,193 persons as compared with 5,812 during the twelve months previous. At the same time nearly twice as many immigrants passed through the immigration department

at Edmonton, Alberta, in the last twelve months as for the same period of the year before.

The number of settlers from Eastern Canada migrating to the west also increased. From January 1 to March 31, 1917, the number of cars of stock that passed through the Winnipeg yards was 750, as compared with 361 last year. A fair estimate of the value of each car would be about \$2,000, which means that the west has secured additional live stock to the value of \$1,500,000 or more, during the first three months of 1917, not taking into account that brought in by immigrants from the United States.—Advertisement.

### No Chance.

"So the judge sent your husband to prison for ten years, Mandy?"

"Yes, he did. Dat's a powerful long time to have to get along widout a husband, missus."

"It does seem like a long time, but, maybe, he can shorten it by good behavior."

"Good behavior, missus! If my husband's gittin' out o' prison depends on good behavior he'll be dere ten years 't de minut."

Don't be misled. Ask for Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful white clothes. At all good grocers. Adv.

### Correct.

"Now, Thomas, tell me what animal is web-footed?"

"The spider."



Small Pill  
Small Dose  
Small Price

**CARTER'S  
LITTLE  
LIVER  
PILLS.**

FOR  
**CONSTIPATION**

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

Genuine Bears signature  
*Bears*

**PALE FACES**  
Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood  
**Carter's Iron Pills**  
Will help this condition

**DAISY FLY KILLER** placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Fast, clean, unobnoxious, odorless, cheap, lasts all season. Made of metal, not a liquid or dry powder, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by druggists, or 6 sent by express prepaid for \$1.00.

HAROLD SCHMIDT, 130 DE KALE AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# Women of Middle Age

Many distressing Ailments experienced by them are Alleviated by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Here is Proof by Women who Know.



Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."—MRS. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

### She Tells Her Friends to Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies.

North Haven, Conn.—"When I was 45 I had the Change of Life which is a trouble all women have. At first it didn't bother me but after a while I got bearing down pains. I called in doctors who told me to try different things but they did not cure my pains. One day my husband came home and said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash?' Well, I got them and took about 10 bottles of Vegetable Compound and could feel myself regaining my health. I also used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good. Any one coming to my house who suffers from female troubles or Change of Life, I tell them to take the Pinkham remedies. There are about 20 of us here who think the world of them."—MRS. FLORENCE JAELE, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

### You are Invited to Write for Free Advice.

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving woman's suffering as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Women may receive free and helpful advice by writing the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Such letters are received and answered by women only and held in strict confidence.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Ounces

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.  
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

**INFANTS & CHILDREN**

Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by **W. D. SANFORD & COMPANY**  
Pumpkin Seed  
Aloe  
Syrup  
Castor Oil  
Sassafras  
Ginger  
Licorice  
Sage  
Cinnamon  
Cloves  
Nutmeg  
Peppermint  
Wintergreen  
Flavor

A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.

See Similar Signature of *W. D. Sanford*

**THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.**

At 6 months old  
**35 Doses 35 CENTS**

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

# Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

**What is CASTORIA**

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

**GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS**  
Bears the Signature of  
*W. D. Sanford*  
**In Use For Over 30 Years**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

# 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

Squadron of American destroyers now patrol British waters.

Germans suffer heavy losses in Gavrelle and Scarpe attacks.

America's second section of fighting men went to the front from Paris.

Only seventeen French ships sunk by submarines since ruthless campaign started.

Honduras has severed diplomatic relations with Germany following the leaf of Guatemala.

Violent attacks on French lines northeast of Soissons repulsed. French make advances near Craonne.

The American steamship Hilonian has been torpedoed and sunk off Genoa, Italy, with a loss of four members of the crew.

British complete capture of Bullecourt after fierce two weeks' battle. Allies now threaten new Hindenburg line defending Cambrai.

British in the Lake Doiran region, Macedonia, capture 5,000 yards of trenches to depth of 500 yards and in Struma river sector another front of 3,000 yards.

Italians push forward toward Trieste, taking town of Duino. From Tolmino to the sea Austrians are placed on defensive, losing ground in many engagements.

According to authoritative figures now available, the French and British armies, between April 9th and May 12th, captured 49,579 Germans, including 976 officers, 444 heavy and field cannon, 943 machine guns and 336 trench cannons.

The naval attack on the German submarine base Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, was the most destructive yet made by British warships. Two submarine sheds were blown up. Sixty-three persons were killed and upwards of a hundred others were taken to hospitals.

The British admiralty issued the following statement: "The British transport Cameronia with troops was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on April 15th. One hundred and forty men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned."

The British admiralty announced that fourteen drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian light cruisers in the Adriatic sea and that the British light cruiser Dartmouth was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement with the Austrian warships, but reached port safely.

### WESTERN

All National guard organizations will be called into federal service between July 15 and Aug. 5.

White bread is the best war bread in the judgment of American Master Bakers, who held a two days' conference in Chicago.

Twelve oil cars of the Western Pacific railroad were derailed and burned near Trego, Nev., a short distance west of Gerlach.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Jamaica, N. Y., was elected moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly in the United States at Dallas, Tex.

Thomas Lyons, president of the Gila Farms Company, near Silver City, N. M., was found murdered in a cañon in Highland Park, a suburb of El Paso, Tex.

Fifty to 75 per cent of the women assistants of the fashionable modistes of Chicago have been discharged as the result of "war economy" on the part of society.

### WASHINGTON

It was declared authoritatively that the United States has not discussed with any other government the subject of possible territorial annexations arising from the European war.

A general strike of the machinists employed in the shops of the Denver & Rio Grande system throughout Colorado may be called unless the management agrees to a 10 per cent increase in wages before June 10.

All available American transatlantic tonnage for the time being will be used to transport supplies to Russia, France and Italy, under an arrangement about to be made by the American government with the allies.

Having proclaimed June 5th the day on which the 10,000,000 men of the country from 21 to 30 years old will register for the selective draft army, President Wilson Friday night issued orders for the dispatch of the first expeditionary force to France.

The rationing of Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Spain was discussed formally at a conference at the State Department between British Foreign Secretary Balfour, Secretary Lansing, Secretary Redfield and British and American trade experts.

### FOREIGN

Cabinet reconstruction has been perfected in Russia.

Americans will reorganize disrupted departments in Mexico.

Republic in Germany proposed in Reichstag by Socialist member.

The formation of a cabinet in which six Socialists are included was completed at Petrograd.

Only three French merchantmen were sunk by submarines in the week ended May 13, according to official announcement at Paris.

All of the southern part of Palestine has been laid waste by the Turks, according to a Milan dispatch published by the London Daily Telegraph.

The official statement by the German army headquarters staff says that the ruins of the former village of Bullecourt were evacuated by them.

In their first engagement with enemy submarines American destroyers beat off a German U-boat which sought to attack the White Star liner Adriatic, according to the London Chronicle.

The German Reichstag has adjourned until July 5th. The Social Democratic deputies voted against the military and other budgets, both factions of the party uniting in their opposition.

The Kaiser and Field Marshal von Hindenburg were responsible for the refusal of the German chancellor to announce peace terms in the Reichstag, according to advices received at The Hague from Berlin.

Compulsory military service on a selective basis to raise immediately at least 50,000, and probably 100,000 men to make good the wastage in the Canadian army corps in France, was proposed to Parliament by Sir Robert Borden, the premier, who returned from England.

Official confirmation has been received at Chihuahua City of the report that while in the Namiquipa district Villa kidnaped 110 girls between the ages of 10 and 20 and kept them in his camp while there. Twenty of the girls are said to have died in two days as the result of the brutalities of the men.

According to the Press Association, the proposed convention to settle the Irish difficulty does not meet with the approval of the Irish Unionists. Their leaders in the House of Commons stated that they would neither recommend the proposed convention to the Ulster council nor serve in the convention themselves.

As a result of a meeting in Petrograd of the commanders-in-chief from all the fronts except the Caucasus, Generals Brussiloff and Gurko have withdrawn their resignations and reports of further resignations are refuted by the definite announcement that all the commanders have decided to remain at their posts. Thus the crisis in the army, which formed an alarming accompaniment to the political crisis, has been averted.

### SPORTING NEWS

Standing of Western League Clubs.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omaha	15	8	.667
Des Moines	15	8	.652
Sioux City	15	8	.652
Lincoln	15	9	.625
Denver	11	12	.474
Joplin	8	16	.333
St. Joseph	8	16	.333
Wichita	7	19	.269

Joe Leopold of Denver and Roy Moore fought a hard fifteen-round draw at Tulsa, Okla. The bout was hammer and tong throughout.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national tennis champion, won the final in the singles of the women's Metropolitan Patriotic tournament in New York on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club.

The Metropolitan season of 1917 began at the Metropolitan Jockey Club's track, near Jamaica, Long Island, and some of the world's best thoroughbreds, including many French and English, were among the entries.

### GENERAL

An appeal to the churches of the country to make Sunday, June 3d, "Liberty Loan Day" was sent to clergymen everywhere by the Liberty Loan Committee.

The government is in the market for 250,000 horses and mules for army use, which probably will cost \$100,000,000. They will be used in addition to 40,000 motor trucks and automobiles.

Col. Augustus P. Gardner, adjutant general's reserve corps, who resigned his seat in Congress as representative from Massachusetts to join his colors, was assigned to active duty at Governor's Island, New York.

Passengers arriving at Juarez, Mex., from the south say they saw the bodies of the station master, telegraph operator and a Mexican army officer hanging from a telegraph pole at Ortiz station, south of Chihuahua City.

Plans were progressing at Dallas, Tex., toward union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, which was split at the beginning of the Civil War. The union is expected to be completed before the end of the present General Assembly.

Complete plans for housing 22,000 men at each of thirty-two divisional cantonment camps in which the war army is to be trained have been worked out by War Department officials, and construction work will be undertaken as soon as commanders of the military departments have designated the sites.

Announcement was made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that it had been requested to receive subscriptions for an additional issue of \$200,000,000 treasury certificates of indebtedness.

# ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### COMING EVENTS.

June 8-9.—Annual meeting Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association at Globe.

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

Roosevelt is to have a new hotel. Flagstaff will celebrate July 4th.

Clifton is to have a "war" garden. Yuma will vote on municipal ownership soon.

Arizona U. of A. at Tucson is to be a training camp.

Oatman has organized a council for safety and defense.

A farm loan association has been organized at Tucson.

A large acreage will be planted to beans in Cochise county.

Mohave county is to conduct its business on a cash basis.

Miami's new Y. M. C. A. building has been formally opened.

Arizona will have seventy-four men at the Presidio at San Francisco.

Little doubt now exists that the Verde Squaw at Jerome is a big mine.

No reason has been found why Howard Jordan killed himself at Flagstaff.

Over 350 Pima Indian children will help harvest the bean crop in the Sacaton district.

A little over a hundred men have registered in Patagonia on the military census now being taken.

Martin Mulroe, 39, a miner at Bisbee, was smothered to death by a run of loose ore in the Shattuck mine.

The Yuca forest between Yuca and McCracken is just now breaking down with its burden of "bananas."

Over seventy young men of Phoenix have signed up, thereby expressing their willingness to serve the country as officers.

"Guilty" was the plea of Jose Gonzales, a Mexican youth of Jerome, who ran away from that place with Ramona Ortiz, 13 years old.

L. Anderson, confessed murderer of Stephen Hughes, Tempe rancher, was sentenced to serve a life term in the state prison at Florence.

Report comes from Mineral park that the George Washington mine has entered one of the best bodies of ore ever encountered in the mine.

Nogales authorities are searching for Pancho Islas, a young Mexican, charged with running over and killing four-year-old Georgia Gonzales.

C. E. De Beaulieu, an aged prospector and veteran of the Civil war, was found murdered on his ranch near San Carlos, twenty-five miles from Globe.

A record breaking production of 8,006,843 pounds of copper in March by the Ray Consolidated Copper Company shows new possibilities for earning this year.

The first shipments of concentrates from the Stone mill, in the Centennial Wash section, west of McCracken, has been made, on big truck hauling in about six tons of high grade lead-silver product.

Well digging has proven more profitable for Chris Hoffman of the Chloride district than mining. While digging a well near the old Silver Hill property he cut into a silver vein two feet thick. The ore is said to show high values.

Crushed almost beyond recognition beneath 18,000 pounds of rock and iron, Jose Maria Fernandez of Tucson met death while working on the Ajo road project when he fell beneath a loaded auto-trailer used to distribute rock along the road.

The number from Arizona under the selective draft will be 34,000 men.

One of the newest corporations in the Wickenburg camp is the American Molybdenum Company, which has been organized to operate the property formerly known as the Genung Springs Molybdenum mine. The capitalization is \$300,000.

The May 1 forecast for wheat in Arizona is 910,000 bushels, compared with a production last year of 1,160,000. The condition of meadows and pasture is below the ten-year average, but spring plowing and planting is farther advanced than last year.

Plans have been announced for a novel scheme to aid in harvesting crops in the Salt River valley with the aid of boys of the high school. It is proposed to enlist 200 pupils in eight companies. Each company will have a camp outfit, including a kitchen on wheels, just as the soldiers do. Each company, enlisted for ninety days, will go into camp in some farming center from which bands of four or five boys under squad corporals will go upon order from the field marshal in Phoenix to the aid of farmers.

One million, seven hundred thousand dollars was reported to have been offered for the Arizona Bing-hampton copper mine, forty miles south of Jerome.

Roman B. Romero, aged 23, was killed at Chandler by a blow on the head from a club in the hands of A. Martinez, who has been captured. The cause was jealousy.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company shipped from Patagonia 1,500 tons of ore during the month of April, most of which was lead-zinc ore, only one car of copper going out.

# SCOTT WILL LEAD?

RUMOR IS HE WILL COMMAND FIRST AMERICAN ARMY THAT GOES TO EUROPE.

## BELL ALSO A POSSIBILITY

Big Engineering Force That is to Be Sent to France Speedily Will Find Plenty of Work and Will Release Soldiers for Fighting.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—It may be that Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, United States army, will be the commanding officer of the first great expeditionary force to be sent into France. This takes no cognizance of the engineer regiments which are to be sent into France quickly to carry on construction work.

Hugh L. Scott will retire from active service because of the age limit on September 22 next. This is one reason why rumor may be wrong in assigning him to the command of the expeditionary force, but it must be said that rumor in the present case seems to be fairly well substantiated.

Another reason which would stand in ordinary times as a deterrent to the plan to give Scott the command is that there are several major generals on the active list in the army who rank him and who are younger than he. Of course it must be understood that in cases like this rank does not necessarily count. A man is picked for a job and that ends it.

Through nearly forty years of service General Scott was a cavalry officer. He graduated from West Point in 1878 and entered the Ninth cavalry as a second lieutenant. From that day until a few years ago, when he was given general rank, he served solely with mounted troops.

If Not Scott, Perhaps Bell.

There is a story today to the effect that if General Scott is not given the command of the expeditionary force it will go to J. Franklin Bell. Bell's career has been given prior to this time. He is a medal-of-honor man and was attached to the cavalry during the most of his junior service. General Bell was sixty-one years old January 9 last.

Gen. Thomas H. Barry, now stationed in Chicago, like Bell, ranks Scott. Barry will be sixty-two years old on October 13 of this year. He is a noted officer of fine service and is one of the men under whom Roosevelt said he would like to serve as a junior officer. The other one mentioned by the colonel was Leonard Wood, now "sequestered" or "sequestered," whichever is better, at Charleston, S. C.

Already they are beginning to gossip in Washington about the possible or even probable intention of the authorities to keep General Wood where he is and to send a junior officer with the first expeditionary force to France. Wood is the youngest of the major generals. Even Pershing, who is regarded generally as one of the youngsters, is three weeks older than Wood. It looks today as if General Wood was to be kept where he is until a much bigger force shall go abroad than the one which apparently it is the intention to send quickly.

Nothing positive as yet can be said about the composition of the troops which will form the first expeditionary force. Of course it will be a balanced force with a proper representation of the cavalry, artillery, infantry and the other branches. Judging from what seems to be the logic of things the expedition will be about equally divided between regulars and National Guardsmen.

### Plenty for Engineers to Do.

America's first contribution of soldiers to the allied forces in Europe was made up of hospital units. They are as much a part of the army as is the cavalry and taking things altogether they are in their way the more useful. The engineers next will be called upon to contribute to the campaign in France. Of course there will be a sufficient force of engineers with the first division which goes over to do the division's work, but Uncle Sam will send to France as big an engineering force as possible, and send it quickly.

There is plenty of work for American engineering troops in France at the present moment, work which it is essential should be done to maintain lines of communication for the allied armies and to prepare the way for the coming of the American soldiers of the line.

The railroad system in France today is an intricate affair. Hundreds of short lines of road have been built to make communication easy with the different sections of the army. There is not enough rolling stock, however, in France, and it has been necessary to detach men from the fighting line to do the railroad work. The regiments of American engineers will fill a want in France that has been sharply felt for the better part of the year.

### Might Crush U-Boat Bases.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims of the American navy has been in Paris in consultation with naval boards representing Great Britain and France. The discussion, it is understood, had to do with the submarine menace. While the conference in Paris was going on a complete plan for a preliminary campaign with the United States and British navies as partners was being drawn by naval officers of the allied nations in council assembled in Washington.

The country is not told, of course, what the plan is, nor will it know much concerning its details and its breadth until something happens at sea to let the country know that Uncle Sam's ships with those of John Bull are at the work of war.

One of these sea matters which have been subjects of conferences may be written about fully because publicity has been given to a suggested scheme for getting after the German submarines at their bases. If the destruction of these sea assassins is not possible in their building and fitting out ports, it is within the scope of the suggested plan to attempt to prevent their setting forth on their voyages of destruction.

### Offers Possibility of Success.

Nothing has been revealed concerning plans for sending ships in to blast the submarines at their moorings, or to mine and net their approaches to the open sea, but the mere suggestion that something of this kind shall be tried by the navies of Great Britain and France is proof that some of the sea captains think the scheme offers a possibility of success. It may also prove that the urging of American naval officers has been met with success, a success made easier perhaps because the civilian population of England through the press has been asking for months why the British navy did not crush the sea hornets in their nests.

Civilian criticism, and there has been a lot of it in England, is apt to be based on an entire lack of knowledge, or at best only half knowledge, of conditions. Recently there came to the United States from England an American who had lived for years in one of the channel ports of the island. He is a friend of the writer of this article. He said that the civilian population of England seemed to feel that it would be possible for the navy, without sacrificing anything of strategic value, to wipe out the submarine base at Zeebrugge, Belgium.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

## WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Prices Quoted for Metals.

New York.—Lead, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4.

Bar silver, 74 1/2 c.

Copper—Casting, \$25.62 1/2.

St. Louis.—Spelter, \$9.07.

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 65 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @ 12.00; 10 per cent, \$5.70 @ 10.00 per unit.

### Arizona.

The United Eastern mine at Oatman in March earned \$5,200 per day.

There is increased activity at all the mines in the Salome district.

The San Juan mines in Graham county are being actively worked.

There has been a pretty good discovery of oil in the Chin Valley Company's well near Jerome.

Development work continues very steadily at the Navajo mine and the ore piles have grown substantially.

It has been announced that active development work is to be begun at the Relief properties in the Granite Wash section.

The famous old Mossback mine at Chloride is to be unwatered and sampled by representatives of a syndicate that is prepared to take it over and develop it.

Hard to see how such high prices of copper are maintained, when the production is so enormous. Calumet & Arizona's production for April was 5,900,000 pounds of blister copper.

### Colorado.

The past winter mining has been good in and around Georgetown.

The March record for coal was a good one in the state of Colorado.

The mill of the Lord Byron property, in Boulder county, has resumed operations on tungsten ore.

Pitkin, Gunnison county, reports another strike has been made in the Bowerman district.

Frank Caley, leased on the Jerry Johnson mine, Cripple Creek, was shipping again from that ironclad hill property.

The revival of old mines is prominent in Gilpin county, where the small capitalist has a chance as well as the larger one.

Sixty-ounce assays are surprising Cripple Creek, coming from ores in the Caley lease on the Jerry Johnson mine on east slope of Ironclad hill.

The boom in the oil industry continues to increase rather than diminish, with Wyoming in the spot light, and the other fields coming in strong on the chorus.

Colorado's production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc for 1915 was \$44,969,521.70, according to the biennial report of the State Bureau of Mines. This is an increase of 20 per cent over 1914. The production for 1916 was \$49,000,000, according to the report.

To determine the strike and further extensions of two great leads in the Sneffels district after they cross into Ouray territory from the Telluride side will be among the field work undertaken by the engineers and geologists of the Tom Boy-Smuggler Union companies during the coming summer.

The set of leases who have been leasing certain blocks of ground on the Mountain Top mine, near Ouray, have since the first of the year shipped altogether fifty-one tons of crude ore that averaged something over \$205 a ton. All of the low-grade ore of the mine, which averages about \$20 a ton, is being treated in the underground mill by the Mountain Top Company.

### New Mexico.

The Midway Copper Company of Tularosa, Otero county, capitalized at \$1,000,000, filed incorporation papers.

Eleven men have been put to work on the Melluchet copper properties in Macho cañon, twenty miles east of Santa Fe.

Fifty tons of iron ore are being shipped daily from the Jones iron properties near Tecolote in the Gallinas mountains.

The Carlisle Consolidated Mining Company, capitalized at \$750,000, has been chartered to operate in the Steeplecock district.

In Sierra county the high price of silver and by-products has stirred up renewed interest in the old bonanzas at Kington, Chloride and Lake Valley.

The Lawrence Mining Company reports another strike of gold, copper and silver ore on the Bonney near Lordsburg and is shipping seventy tons daily of ore running between \$25 and \$100 a ton.

The 150-ton capacity Copper Age mill is expected to be in operation not later than June 1.

### Wyoming.

A large number of oil locations were filed for record in the county clerk's office at Lander.

At a depth of 150 feet the Republic Oil Company people struck enough gas to run their boilers, and they expected to get down to real oil soon.

At the present rate of production Wyoming's oil fields are yielding crude petroleum at the rate of 31,000 barrels a day, or 11,315,000 barrels in a calendar year.

### Atavism.

"They say they are now fighting on the site of the Garden of Eden."

"A plain case of trouble is going back to its original source."

# NAN of MUSIC MOUNTAIN

By Frank T. Spearman  
Author of "Whispering Smith"

NAN AND DE SPAIN TAKE WILD CHANCES OF BEING CAUGHT IN THEIR CLANDESTINE LOVE-MAKING AND THE GIRL FINALLY GETS INTO TROUBLE THROUGH SASSOON'S SPYING

Henry de Spain, general manager of the stagecoach line running from Thief River to Sleepy Cat, railroad division town in the Rocky mountains, is fighting a band of cattle thieves and gunmen living 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. He and pretty Nan Morgan, niece of the gang leader, are secretly in love, but fear trouble if they attempt to marry.

CHAPTER XVII.

—11—

Danger.

When she tiptoed into her uncle's room at midnight, Nan's heart beat as the wings of a bird beat from the broken door of a cage into a forbidden sky of happiness. She had left the room a girl; she returned a woman.

Sleep she did not expect or even ask for; the night was all too short to think of those tense, fearful moments that had pledged her to her lover. When the anxieties of her situation overwhelmed her, as they would again and again, she felt herself in the arms of this strange, resolute man whom all her own hated and whom she knew she already loved beyond all power to put away. In her heart, she had tried this more than once—she knew she could not, would not, ever do it, or even try to do it, again.

She rejoiced in his love. She trusted. When he spoke she believed this man whom no one around her would believe; and she, who never had believed what other men avowed, and who detested their avowals, believed De Spain, and secretly, guiltily, glowed in every word of his devotion and breathed faint in its every caress.

Night could hardly come fast enough, after the next long day. A hundred times during that day she reminded herself, while the slow, majestic sun shone shimmering on the hot desert, that she had promised to steal out into the grounds the minute darkness fell—he would be waiting. A hundred times in the long afternoon Nan looked into the cloudless western sky and with puny, eager hands would have pushed the lagging orb on its course that she might sooner give herself into the arms where she felt her place so sure, her honor safe, her helplessness so protected, herself so loved.

How her cheeks burned after supper when she asked her uncle for leave to post a letter downtown! How breathless with apprehension she halted as De Spain stepped from the shadow of the trees and drew her impudently beneath them for the kiss that had burned on her troubled lips all day! How, girl-like, knowing his caresses were all her own—knowing she could at an instant call forth enough to smother her—she tyrannized his importuning, and like a lovely miser, hoarded her responsiveness under calm eye and laconic whispers until, when she did give back his eagerness, she made his senses reel.

How dreamily she listened to every word he fell in his outpouring of devotion; how gravely she put up her hand to restrain his busy intrusion, and asked if he knew that no man in the world, least of all her fierce and burly cousin, had ever touched her lips until he himself forced a kiss on them the night before. "And now!" She hid her face against his shoulder. "Oh, Henry, how I love you! I'm so ashamed I couldn't tell you if it weren't night; I'll never look you in the face again in the daytime."

And when he told her how little he himself had had to do with, and how little he knew about girls, even from boyhood, how she feigned not to believe, and believed him still! They were two children raised in the magic of an hour to the supreme height of life and dizzy together on its summit. "I don't see how you can care for me, Henry. Oh, I mean it," she protested, holding her head resolutely up. "You know who we are, away off there in the mountains. Everyone hates us; I suppose they've plenty of reason to; we hate everybody else. And why shouldn't we? We're at war with everyone. You know, better than I do, what goes on in the gap. I don't want to know; I try not to know; Uncle Duke tries to keep things from me—that day on Music—I couldn't believe you meant it at all. And yet—I'm afraid I liked to try to think you did."

When you looked at me I felt as if you could see right through me."

Confidences never came to an end. And diplomacy came into its own almost at once in De Spain's efforts to improve his relations with the implacable Duke. The day came when Nan's uncle could be taken home. De Spain sent to him a soft-spoken emissary, Bob Scott, offering to provide a light stage, with his compliments, for the trip. The intractable mountaineer, with his refusal to accept the olive branch, blew Bob out of the room. Nan was crushed by the result, but De Spain was not to be dismayed.

Lefever came to him the day after Nan had got her uncle home. "Henry," he began without any preliminaries, "there is one thing about your precipitate ride up Music mountain that I never got clear in my mind. After the fight, your cartridge belt was hanging up in the barn at Calabasas for two weeks. You walked in to us that morning with your belt buckled on. You told us you put it on before you came upstairs. What? Oh, yes, I know, Henry. But that belt wasn't hanging downstairs with your coat earlier in the evening. No, Henry, it wasn't—not when I looked. Don't tell me such things, because—I don't know. Where was the belt when you found it?"

"Some distance from the coat, John. I admit that. I'll tell you: some one had moved the belt. It was not where I left it. I was hurried the morning I rode in, and I can't tell you just where I found it."

Lefever never batted an eyelash. "I know you can't, Henry. Because you won't. That Scotch hybrid McAlpin knows a few things, too, that he won't tell. All I want to say is, you can trust that man too far. He's got all my recent salary. Every time Jeffries raises my pay that hairy-pawed horse-doctor reduces it just so much a month. And he does it with one pack of fifty-two small cards that you could stick into your vest pocket."

"McAlpin has a wife and children to support," suggested De Spain.

"Don't think for a moment he does it," returned Lefever vehemently. "I support his wife and children myself."

"You shouldn't play cards, John."

"It was by playing cards that I located Sassoon, just the same. A little game with your friend Bull Page, by the way. And say, that man blew into Calabasas one day here lately with a twenty-dollar bill; it's a fact. Now, where do you suppose he got twenty dollars in one bill? I know I had it two hours after he got there, and then in fifteen minutes that blamed bullwhacker you pay thirty-two a week to look it away from me. But I got Sassoon spotted. And where do you suppose Spilt-lips is this minute?"

"Morgan's gap."

"Quite so—and been there all the time. Now, Bob has the old warrant for him—the question is, how to get him out."

De Spain reflected a moment before replying: "John, I'd let him alone just for the present," he said at length.

Lefever's eyes bulged. "Let Sassoon alone?"

"He'll keep—for a while, anyway."

"What do you mean?"

"I don't want to stir things up too strong over that way just at the minute, John."

"Why not?"

De Spain shuffled a little. "Well, Jeffries thinks we might let things rest till Duke Morgan and the others get over some of their soreness."

Lefever, astonished at the indifference of De Spain to the opportunity of nabbing Sassoon, while he could be found, expostulated strongly. When De Spain persisted, Lefever, huffed, confided to Bob Scott that when the general manager got ready he could catch Sassoon himself.

De Spain wanted for Nan's sake, as well as his own, to see what could be

done to pacify her uncle and his relatives so that a wedge might be driven in between them and their notorious henchman, and Sassoon brought to book with their consent; on this point, however, he was not quite bold-faced enough to take his friends into his confidence.

De Spain, as fiery a lover as he was a fighter, stayed none of his courting because circumstances put Music mountain between him and his mistress. And Nan, after she had once surrendered, was nothing behind in the chances she unhesitatingly took to arrange her meetings with De Spain. He found in her, once her girlish timidity was overcome and a woman's confidence had replaced it, a disregard of consequences, so far as their own plans were concerned, that sometimes took away his breath.

The very day after she had got her uncle home, with the aid of Satterlee Morgan and an antiquated spring wagon, Nan rode, later in the afternoon, over to Calabasas. The two that would not be restrained had made their appointment at the lower lava beds halfway between the gap and Calabasas. The sun was sinking behind the mountain when De Spain galloped out of the rocks as Nan turned from the trail and rode toward the black and weather-beaten meeting place.

They could hardly slip from their saddles fast enough to reach each other's arms—Nan, trim as a model in fresh khaki, trying with a handkerchief hardly larger than a postage stamp to wipe the flecks of dust from her pink cheeks, while De Spain, between dabs, covered them with impetuous greetings. Looking engrossed into each other's eyes, and both, in their eagerness, talking at once, they led their horses into hiding and sat down to try to tell all that had happened since their parting. Wars and rumors of wars, feuds and raidings, fights and pursuits, were no more to them than to babes in the woods. All that mattered to them—sitting or pacing together and absorbed in the path of the long-cold volcanic stream buried in the shifting sands of the desert—was that they should clasp each other's clinging hands, listen each to the other's answering voice, look unrestrained into each other's eyes.

They met in both the lava beds—the upper lay between the gap and town—more than once. And one day came a scare. They were sitting on a little ledge well up in the rocks where De Spain could overlook the trail east and west, and were talking about a bungalow some day to be in Sleepy Cat, when they saw men riding from the west toward Calabasas. There were three in the party, one lagging well behind. The two men leading, Nan and De Spain made out to be Gale Morgan and Page. They saw the man coming on behind stop his horse and lean forward, his head bent over the trail. He was examining the sand and halted quite a minute to study something. Both knew what he was studying—the hoofprints of Nan's pony heading toward the lava. Nan shrank back and with De Spain moved a little to where they could watch the intruder without being seen. Nan whispered first: "It's Sassoon." De Spain nodded. "What shall we do?" breathed Nan.

"Nothing yet," returned her lover, watching the horseman, whose eyes were still fixed on the pony's trail, but who was now less than a half-mile away and riding straight toward them.

De Spain, his eyes on the danger and his hand laid behind Nan's waist, led the way guardedly down to where their horses stood. Nan, needing no instructions for the emergency, took the lines of the horses, and De Spain, standing beside his own horse, reached his right hand over in front of the pommel and, regarding Sassoon all the while, drew his rifle slowly from its scabbard. The blood fed Nan's cheeks. She said nothing. Without looking at her, De Spain drew her own rifle from her horse's side, passed it into her hand, and, moving over in front of the horses, laid his left hand reassuringly on her waist again. At that moment, little knowing what eyes were on him in the black fragments ahead, Sassoon looked up. Then he rode more slowly forward. The color returned to Nan's cheeks. "Do you want me to use this?" she murmured indicating the rifle.

"Certainly not. But if the others turn back, I may need it. Stay right here with the horses. He will lose the trail in a minute now. When he reaches the rock I'll go down and keep him from getting off his horse—he won't fight from the saddle."

But with an instinct better than knowledge, Sassoon, like a wolf scenting danger, stopped again. He scanned the broken and forbidding hump in front, now less than a quarter of a mile from him, questioning. His eyes seemed to rove inquisitively over the lava pile as if asking why a Morgan Gap pony had visited it. In another moment he wheeled his horse and spurred rapidly after his companions.

The two drew a deep breath. De Spain laughed. "What we don't know never hurts us." He drew Nan to him, holding the rifle muzzle at arm's

length as the butt rested on the ground, she looked up from the shoulder to which she was drawn. "What should you have done if he had come?"

"Taken you to the gap and then taken him to Sleepy Cat, where he belongs."

"But, Henry, suppose—"

"There wouldn't have been any 'suppose.'"

"Suppose the others had come."

"With one rifle, here, a man could stand off a regiment. Nan, do you know, you fit into my arm as if you were made for it?"

His courage was contagious. When he had tired her with fresh importunities he unpinned her felt hat and held it out of reach while he kissed and toyed with and disarranged her hair. In revenge, she snatched from his pocket his little black memorandum book and some letters and read, or pretended to read them, and seizing her opportunity she broke from him and ran with the utmost fleetness up into the rocks.

In two minutes they had forgotten the episode almost as completely as if it never had been. But when they left for home they agreed they would not meet there again. They knew that Sassoon, like a jackal, would surely come back, and more than once, until he found out just what trail or any subsequent trail leading into the beds meant. The lovers laughed the jackal's spying to scorn and rode away, bantering, racing and chasing each other in the saddle, as solely concerned in their happiness as if there were nothing else of moment in the whole wide world.

CHAPTER XVIII.

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Facing the Music.

They had not underestimated the danger from Sassoon's suspicious malevolence. He returned next morning to read what further he could among the rocks. It was little, but it spelled a meeting of two people—Nan and another—and he was stimulated to keep his eyes and ears open for further discoveries. Moreover, continuing ease in seeing each other, undetected by hostile eyes, gradually rendered the lovers less cautious in their arrangements.

De Spain, naturally reckless, had won in Nan a girl hardly more concerned. Self-reliant, both of them, and instinctively vigilant, they spent so much time together that Scott and Lefever, who, before a fortnight had passed after Duke's return home, surmised that De Spain must be engaged on some sort of a clandestine affair hinting toward the gap, only questioned how long it would be before something happened, and only hoped it would not be, in their own word, unpleasant. It was not theirs in any case to admonish De Spain, nor to dog the movements of so capable a friend, even when his safety was concerned, so long as he preferred to keep his own counsel—there are limits within which no man welcomes uninvited assistance. And De Spain, in his long and frequent rides, his protracted absences, indifference to the details of business and careless humor, had evidently passed within these limits.

What was stage traffic to him compared to the sunshine on Nan's hair; what attraction had schedules to offer against a moment of her eyes; what pleasing connection could there be between bad-order wheels and her low laugh?

The two felt they must meet to discuss their constant perplexities and the problems of their difficult situation; but when they reached their trying places, there was more of gaiety than gravity, more of nonchalance than concern, more of looking into each other's hearts than looking into the troublesome future. And there was hardly an inviting spot within miles of Music mountain that one or the other of the two had not waited near.

There were, of course, disappointments, but there were only a few failures in their arrangements. The difficulties of these fell chiefly on Nan. How she overcame them was a source of surprise to De Spain, who marveled at her innocent resource in escaping the demands at home and making her way, despite an array of obstacles, to his distant impatience.

Midway between Music mountain and Sleepy Cat a low-lying wall of lava rock, in part sand-covered and in part exposed, parallels and sometimes crosses the principal trail. This undulating ridge was a favorite with De Spain and Nan, because they could ride in and out of hiding places without more than just leaving the trail itself. To the west of this ridge, and commanding it, rose rather more than a mile away the cone called Black Cap. "Suppose," said Nan one afternoon, looking from De Spain's side toward the mountains, "someone should be spying on us from Black Cap?" She pointed to the solitary rock.

"If anyone has been, Nan, with a good glass he must have seen exchanges of confidence that would make him gnash his teeth. I know if I ever saw anything like it I'd go hang. But the country around there is too rough for a horse. Nobody even hides around Black Cap, except some tramp hold-up

man that's crowded in his get-away. Bob Scott says there are dozens of mountain lions over there."

But Sassoon had the unpleasant persistence of a mountain lion and his dogged persistence, and, hiding himself on Black Cap, he made certain one day of what he had long been convinced—that Nan was meeting De Spain.

The day after she had mentioned Black Cap to her lover, Nan rode over to Calabasas to get a bridle mended. Galloping back, she encountered Sassoon just inside the gap. Nan so detested him that she never spoke when she could avoid it. On his part, he pretended not to see her as she passed. When she reached home she found her Uncle Duke and Gale standing in front of the fireplace in the living room. The two appeared from their manner to have been in a heated discussion, one that had stopped suddenly on her appearance. Both looked at Nan. The expression on their faces forewarned her. She threw her quilt on the table, drew off her riding gloves, and began to unpin her hat; but she knew a storm was impending.

Gale had been made for a long time to know that he was an unwelcome visitor, and Nan's greeting of him was the merest contemptuous nod. "Well, uncle," she said, glancing at Duke. "I'm late again. Have you had supper?"

Duke always spoke curtly; tonight his heavy voice was as sharp as an ax. "Been late a good deal lately."

Nan laid her hat on the table, and, glancing comely from one suspicious face to the other, put her hands up to arrange her hair. "I'm going to try to do better. I'll go and get my supper if you've had yours." She started toward the dining room.

"Hold on!" Nan paused at her uncle's ferocious command. She looked at him either really or feignedly surprised, her expression changing to one of indignation, and waited for him to speak. Since he did no more than glare angrily at her, Nan lifted her brows a little. "What do you want, uncle?"

"Where did you go this afternoon?"

"Over to Calabasas," she answered innocently.

"Who'd you meet there?" Duke's tone snapped with anger. He was working himself into a fury, but Nan saw it must be faced. "The same people I usually meet—why?"

"Did you meet Henry de Spain there this afternoon?"

Nan looked squarely at her cousin and returned his triumphant expression defiantly before she turned her eyes on her uncle. "No," she said collectedly. "Why?"

"See him anywhere else?"

"No, I did not. What do you mean? What," demanded his niece with spirit, "do you want to know? What are you trying to find out?"

Duke turned in his rage on Gale! "There! You hear that—what have you got to say now?" he demanded with an abusive oath.

Gale jumped forward, his finger pointed at Nan. "Look here, do you deny you are meeting Henry de Spain all over the desert? You met him down the Sleepy Cat trail near Black Cap, didn't you?"

Nan stood with her back against the end of the table where her uncle's first words had stopped her, and she looked sidewise toward her cousin. In her answer he heard as much contempt as a girl's voice could convey to a rejected lover. "So you've turned snick!" Gale roared a string of bad words.

"You hire that coyote Sassoon to spy for you, do you?" demanded Nan coolly. "Aren't you proud of your manly relation, uncle?" Duke was choking with rage. He tried to speak to her, but he could not form his words. "What is it you want to know, uncle? Whether it is true that I meet Henry de Spain? It is. I do meet him, and we're engaged to be married when you give us permission, Uncle Duke—and not till then."

"There you have it" cried Gale. "There's the story. I told you so. I've known it for a week, I tell you. Nan's face set. "Not only," continued her cousin jeeringly, "meeting that—"

Almost before the vile epithet that followed had reached her ears, Nan caught up the whip. Before he could escape, she cut Gale sharply across the face. "You coward," she cried, trembling so she could not control her voice. "If you ever dare use that word before me again, I'll horsewhip you. Go to Henry de Spain's face, you skulker, and say that if you dare."

"Put down that quilt, Nan," yelled her uncle.

"I won't put it down," she exclaimed defiantly. "And he will get a good lashing with it if he says one more word about Henry de Spain."

"Put down that quilt, I tell you," thundered her uncle.

Old Duke Morgan decides to take matters into his own hands with De Spain. He goes to Sleepy Cat hunting the stage manager—and finds him. It's all told in the next instalment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The pure bean cheese of the Orient is made solely from prepared bean caseta curd.

## LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.

Steers (pulp fed), good to choice	11.50@12.50
Steers (pulp fed), fair to good	10.75@11.50
Heifers, prime	10.90@11.40
Cows (pulp fed), good to choice	9.50@10.25
Cows (pulp fed), fair to good	8.25@9.25
Cows, canners and cutters	8.00@7.50
Veal calves	12.50@14.75
Bulls	6.75@9.50
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	15.50@16.25
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Sheep.

Lambs	18.25@19.25
Ewes	15.00@16.50
Shorn ewes	11.00@13.00
Shorn lambs	14.50@16.00

### HAY AND GRAIN MARKETS.

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

Hay.

Buying Prices—per Ton.

Colorado upland	21.00@25.00
Nebraska upland	16.00@21.00
2d Bottom, Colo. and Nebr.	19.00@21.00
Timothy	24.00@26.00
Alfalfa	20.00@24.00
South Park choice	24.00@26.00
Gunnison Valley	21.00@22.00
Straw	6.00@7.00

Oats, Nebr., 100 lbs., buying

Colo. oats, bulk, buying	2.55
Corn chop, sack, selling	2.00
Corn, in sack, selling	2.05
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling	2.00

### Flour.

Hungarian patent	6.45
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Dressed Poultry.

(less 10% Commission.)

Turkeys, fancy dry picked	25 @20
Turkeys, old toms	22 @24
Turkeys, choice	17 @18
Hens, fancy	23 @25
Ducks, young	18 @20
Geese	14 @16
Roosters	12 @14

Live Poultry.

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

Hens, fancy	18 @20
Roosters	10 @12
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	22 @24
Ducks, young	18 @20
Geese	14 @16

### Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	34
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver	26
Eggs, case count, misc. cases less commission	\$2.25@2.75

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	39
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	37
Process	35 @36
Packing stock (net)	30

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., fancy, box	1.50@1.90
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Vegetables.

Beets, cwt.	3.50@4.00
Carrots, cwt.	1.50@2.00
Cauliflower, lb.	1.00@1.20
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 steer	19
Flint cattle and glue	18
Salt hides 2@3c lb. price	
Horsehides 1/2@2 1/2 price of green salted.	

Dry Pelt Pelts.

Wool pelts, per lb.	20 @22
Short wool pelts	25 @27
Butcher shearings, No. 1	13
No. 2 murlan shearings	05
Bucks, saddles and pieces at value.	

Green Salted Pelts.

Lamb and sheep, each	1.00@2.00
Spring lambs	1.50@2.50
Shearings	10 @15

Calf and Kip, Green Salted.

Calfskin, per lb.	20 @30
Horns, No. 2	1.00@2.00
Kip	18 @20
Deacons, each	1.50
Slunka	50 @70
Branded	17
Horns, No. 1	6.00@6.50
Glue and Pony	2.00@2.50
Coit	50 @75

Green Salted, Cured Hides, etc.

Over 40 lbs. per lb.	18 @19
Under 40 lbs.	17 @18
Bull and stag	13 @15
Glue hides and skins	12
Part cured, less.	
Green, 2c lb. less than cured.	

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Quotations.

New York—Lead—10 1/2 @11 1/2 c.

Bar silver—74 1/2 c.

Copper—Castings, 228.62 1/2 c.

St. Louis—Spelter—\$9.07.

Boulder—Tungsten concentrates, 50% \$1.90 per unit. Grade ore, 50% \$1.00; 25% \$2.40@2.90; 10% \$3.70@4.00 per unit.

Boston Prices for Wool.

Boston—Texas—Fino, 12 mos., \$1.25 @1.40; fine, 8 mos., \$1.25@1.30.

California—Northern, \$1.30 @1.35; middle county, \$1.20@1.25; southern, \$1.10@1.15.

Oregon—Eastern, No. 1 staple, \$1.40 @1.45; eastern clothing, \$1.25@1.30; valley No. 1, \$1.15@1.20.

Territory—Fino, staple, \$1.45; half-blood combing, \$1.25@1.30; 3/4-blood combing, \$1.10@1.15; fine clothing, \$1.25@1.30; fine medium clothing, \$1.10@1.15.

Pulled—Extra, \$1.75@1.80; AA, \$1.65 @1.75; A, \$1.40@1.50.

Minneapolis Flour and Grain Prices.

Minneapolis—Flour—Fancy patents at \$15.25; first clear at \$13.25.

Barley—\$1.12@1.50.

Rye—\$2.20@2.25.

Wheat—\$2.00@2.50.

Wheat—May, \$2.85; July, \$2.40; Sept., \$1.80; Cash, No. 1 hard, \$2.90@2.95; No. 1 northern, \$2.75@2.85; No. 2 northern, \$2.70@2.80.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.50@1.55.

Oats—No. 2 white, 67 1/2 @68 1/2 c.

Flax—\$3.24@3.29.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago—Hogs—Bulk, \$15.50@16.25; light, \$15.00@16.25; mixed, \$15.00@16.25; heavy, \$15.00@16.25; rough, \$12.00@13.75; pigs, \$10.50@14.50.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.00@12.70; stockers and feeders, \$7.00@10.00; cows and heifers, \$4.50@11.00; calves, \$10.00@14.75.

Sheep—Wethers, \$12.75@13.75; ewes, \$12.25@13.25; lambs, \$11.00@20.25.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Chicago—Butter—Creamery, 35 @37 1/2 c.

—Firsts, 23 @24 c; ordinary firsts 20 @22 c.

Potatoes—Ida., Colo., Ore. and Wash., \$2.10@2.20; Wisc. and Mich., \$2.35@3.00.

Poultry—Fowls, 22c.

# HOW BIG ARMIES WERE CREATED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Least Difficulty Found Was Obtaining Men in Early Days of the War.

## PROBLEMS QUICKLY SOLVED

System Is Finally Established After Early Blundering and the Present-Day Efficiency of the Troops in France Is Testimony of Their Thoroughness of Their Training.

New York.—We received from the office of the general staff an interesting article on the "Organization and Training of the New Armies of Great Britain" which tells us that the British army that went out to Mons in the early days of August, 1914, was probably the best trained army that has ever left England, the Army and Navy Journal states. Nearly all the officers were men who took a keen interest in their profession and who availed themselves of every opportunity to increase their military knowledge and experience. The training of part of the expeditionary force at Aldershot, under the commanders who themselves led it into action, was training such as never had been seen in England. Owing to the stress of circumstances the training of the new armies during the first period was less complete than that of the armies organized later in the second period, but both armies were characterized by the spirit which puts life into the instruction in military duties.

The practical training in small wars had taught the British soldier the instinctive value of never knowing when he is beaten, the Russians saying that the English never win more than one victory in a war—but that is the last. This and a strong regimental feeling which has always been characteristic of the British army have been preserved in the armies now in the field.

Men at First Responded Quickly. This regimental feeling tends to make officers and men one happy family, proud of themselves, jointly anxious to make their regiment a glory to the British army. It cultivates a spirit of self-reliance, loyalty and kindness, all based upon the strong sense of discipline and community of interest. It is a broadminded and tolerant method which insists on smartness and on duty and discipline and high courage and courtesy, but not on hate.

The men who came into the army as recruits were the kind who were ready to respond to the British methods of training a volunteer army. The least difficulty found was in obtaining the men in the early days of the war. Recruits came faster than they could be taken care of and supplied with proper equipment. Some 800,000 troops were housed in hired buildings and other temporary quarters, but within a year huts to hold three-quarters of a million men, with water and light laid on, had been built, besides various enormous depots for stores, remounts, etc. These huts seemed to spring up in every part of the country; one great bare moorland in the midlands, uninhabited since the dawn of history, had been covered with new roads, railways, pumping establishments, power stations and huts for some 40,000 individuals.

Soldiers' Quarters and Food. Within a year the problem of quartering the troops in the chief training centers had been solved. The previous uncomfortable accommodations were the cause of bad discipline and slovenly training. Fortunately a satisfactory system for feeding the troops on a war basis had been elaborated two years before the war. A description of this method is given. At the beginning certain articles of food, especially meat, were so excessive that great waste resulted, also owing much to the ignorance of the soldiers detailed for cooking duties, who served the excellent food provided in a slovenly unappetizing way, and improvement followed the establishment of schools in instruction in cookery and the admonition to commanding officers to lay stress on the variety in the cooking of the food, on cleanliness and on economy.

Clothing the recruits was another difficulty experienced at the beginning. Important parts of the equipment such as army boots were for a long time sadly deficient. The enlargement of old plants, the erection of new plants and instruction in the methods of manufacture was a slow and laborious process. When the war started, England seemed to have been as badly off in matters of supplies as we. They had less than 800,000 rifles, only half of them the latest pattern. The weekly output of rifles in the United Kingdom was under 2,000, which could be increased somewhat by night shifts, but which at the best was infinitesimal compared with the needs of the new army. Unfortunately the rifle, though needed in larger quantities than any other weapon for an army, requires longer time than any other before its manufacture with new plants can be started, owing largely to the number of gauges of extreme accuracy required in the process; consequently the recruits had to wait long.

By January, 1915, the first new army had about 400 service rifles per battalion, and the second about 300, and it was not until March, 1915, that these armies were beginning to be fully armed. To provide even a limited amount of drill and musketry practice it was necessary to hand around the few service rifles in each battalion as

## AMERICA'S SMALLEST RECRUIT



Private Murdock MacPherson taking the salute at the aviation field, Sheepshead Bay, L. I. He is certainly the embodiment of "young America" with his uniform, soldierly bearing and big, broad smile.

The three Fates handed around their solitary eye in the story of Perseus. Many rifles were too worn to shoot with sufficient accuracy for musketry practice and there was no opportunity to cultivate in the soldier a personal pride in his own rifle and the knowledge of its idiosyncrasies. This scarcity of rifles in the early days prolonged the training.

In the artillery it was quite as bad. In October, 1914, the artillery of one division of the first new army had only six 18-pounders altogether instead of its full complement of 54; another had only a few of the obsolete 15-pounders; in March, 1915, some divisions had only two guns per battery; even in May, when the full complement of guns had arrived for the first new army divisions, the equipment of dial sights, etc., for indirect laying was still deficient. The second new army was at that date in very much the same state, except that in their case the howitzer brigade had not been delivered. The third and fourth new armies were still worse off.

For months the gunners in some divisions had to learn what they could of the mechanism of a rifle without even seeing one. Some enthusiastic officers provided dummy wooden guns at their own expense and obsolete guns were utilized for the same purpose. When some such guns as these were available there was no artillery instruments such as dial sights, range finders, directors and so on, without which a modern battery is almost helpless, except those that could be improvised by an ingenious limber gunner. Similarly horses, harness and the proper wagons were hardly ever complete for any battery of the first three armies till on the very eve of their departure over sea. Noncommissioned officers fit to train recruits were sadly lacking. Those having experience could not be spared from their regiments at the front. The most that could be done was to have one experienced man in each unit and this only by employing 200 officers of the Indian army home on leave and retired officers ("dug out" as they were popularly called). Some of these did important service and others were of little value, not being up-to-date and lacking the capacity of making themselves so. The infantry drill had been altered and the double company substituted for the old single company; in artillery the changes had been even more notable by the introduction and almost exclusive use of indirect laying, which required in artillery officers and noncommissioned officers facilities of rapid observation and calculation; again the cooperation of artillery and airplanes was a closed book to all the old school gunners; the use of telephones and signals had been developed in a manner unknown to quite recent generations of officers.

To secure officers required the courses at Woolwich and Sandhurst were reduced and the age limit lowered. A certain number of commissions were granted directly to university graduates and ex-warrant and noncommissioned officers were given commissions. There were at the beginning of the war 22 senior officers' training corps. Some of the best trained men from the senior corps were given regular commissions at once and large numbers received "temporary commissions" for service with the new battalions. A great many senior boys from the cadet corps of the schools were also given temporary commissions. It is an indication of the value of these O. T. C.'s at a critical junction of the war, that

within the first year of the war the Oxford university O. T. C. provided over 2,300, three of the smaller northern universities' O. T. C.'s over 1,000 and the Inns of Court O. T. C.'s over 2,500. It was found necessary to give temporary commissions even to university graduates and the senior boys in public schools. Practically all pupils of the public schools applied for commissions as soon as they reached the age limit. Excellent material for junior officers was found among the young men who had gone to the colonies or foreign countries to take up a life of adventure. No young men made better officers than these, for all had taken some risks; they had been on their own responsibility, and generally had men under them and experienced dangers by flood and field. The supply of officers for a technical corps proved surprisingly adequate, the war office selecting according to the recommendations of the heads of the corresponding civil professions. In addition to these the war office has obtained a large staff of specialists for work with the troops, e. g., bacteriologists, ophthalmologists, aurists, radiologists, dermatologists, experts in tropical diseases, etc.

For all practical purposes, most of the infantry subalterns of the new armies had to train themselves during the first five months of the war as best they could in the intervals of training their men. If the officers were untrained, the noncommissioned officers of the new armies were in the main even less trained. This presented a marked contrast to the really good sergeant of the old school with his mingled humor and severity, putting a squad of recruits through their paces, the type of Kipling's Private Mulvaney. There was some compensation for this, however; the fact that the necessity of doing the noncommissioned officers' job as well as their own gave the officers greater proficiency and better understanding of their men.

An experienced British general writing on the training of some of these new divisions, said that a mass of civilians had been transformed in less than eight months into an army which had more practical training for war than it had ever been possible to give to troops in England before. There was, he added, a feeling of confidence in all ranks, due partly to the organizing power of a short-handed staff, but chiefly to the keenness of all ranks to make themselves fit for the front. The experiences here recorded are highly suggestive of our own experiences and they indicate the methods we shall have to follow in creating armies to meet our regular requirements.

## NO FAVORITISM IN DRAFT

Selective Service Act Is Specific and Allows No Latitude to Registration Officials.

Washington.—A statement has been issued from the office of the provost marshal general of the United States army as follows:

The attention of the war department has been called to the fact that fear exists in some parts of the country that some members of the county and city registration boards may be influenced by personal considerations to discriminate between young men who are liable for service, and to make friendship or some other consideration a moving factor in the selection of soldiers for the new army.

There is no ground for such a fear. The law is specific and allows no latitude to the officials either in the matter of registration or in the later matter of exemption from service. In fact, the law is self-executing. Every man within the age limits fixed by the selective-service act must register, and the penalty of the law for evasion of registration will fall, not only on the man who fails to appear, but on any member of a registration board who may be shown to be in collusion with the person who attempts to escape his duty.

Further than this, the registration boards never will act as exemption boards except in certain specific cases as where a young man who has registered shall claim to be employed in a federal, state or local office, and thereby does come within the exemption clause of the statute. In a case like this the facts must be entered officially and attested.

The law provides the penalty of imprisonment with no alternative of a fine for any official or any registered man who shall make a false return or connive at such a practice. The safeguards against favoritism or evasion are ample.

The response to the government's appeal for volunteer service has been so prompt and general in its distribution that it is assured that in virtually all the districts there will be officials whose sole moving purpose is the patriotic one of seeing to it that the duties of the office are performed in strict accordance with the requirements of the law.

So far as the other reasons for exemptions under the law are concerned, exemptions for men engaged in pursuits in which their work is more valuable at home than in the service, the authority will lie with a board of higher jurisdiction. Those who fear that discriminations will be made on grounds of personal friendship or on other grounds may be assured that every precaution will be taken to make it certain that the registration will be conducted with exact justice and that the democracy of the law will dwell in its spirit as in its letter.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

A handful of dust—it is death. It is birth. It is naught—it is all since the first day of earth. It is fame, it is fortune, and laughter and tears. And it looks all the mystery lost in the years. A handful of dust.

## GOOD THINGS FOR THE HOME TABLE.

Where there are proper facilities for keeping foods from one day to another, much time and labor may be saved by making a little more than is necessary for the meal for which it is intended. Rice may be served in several ways so that a larger quantity may be cooked at one time.

**Stuffed Egg Salad.**—Cook four eggs until hard and after shelling cut lengthwise into halves; remove the yolks and beat to a paste; add a tablespoonful of chili sauce, two table-spoonfuls of minced chicken and a teaspoonful of melted butter. When blended fill into the egg whites and arrange on a bed of crisp heart leaves of lettuce, pouring over a thick boiled dressing; garnish with capers and slices of pickled beets.

**Palatable Steak Ends.**—Crop the tough end of a porterhouse steak rather coarsely; cook it in a little butter with a sprinkling of pepper and salt; add two tablespoonfuls of milk, dredge with browned flour, toss it in a fourth of a cupful of cream and serve with baked potatoes.

**Peanut Butter.**—Shell and blow off the brown skins from the nuts; rubbing them between two coarse towels will help the process. Dust them with salt and grind at once; pack into glass jars or tumblers, cover and keep in a cool place. Four tablespoonfuls of butter is added to each pound of nuts by some, who consider it an improvement.

**Rice Spoon Bread.**—Take a cupful of corn, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful of boiled rice and two-thirds of a cupful of boiled water, a cupful of milk, two beaten eggs, one and a fourth teaspoonfuls of salt, and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well and bake in hot custard cups well greased.

**Hermits.**—Soak a cupful of seedless raisins overnight, then drain. Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream and add gradually one cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of milk, one tablespoonful of molasses, two eggs beaten light, the raisins and two cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of mace, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, all well sifted. Drop from a spoon and bake in a moderate oven. More flour should be added if the cakes spread in baking.

The man who drops into a ruck And makes a sorry mess of life, If he's unmarried blames his luck, And if he's married blames his wife.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR HOUSEWIFE.

Every spot of ground available should be put into things for the table this year, as we are constantly told to conserve every resource in these times of stress and high prices. The weekly news letter published by the United States department of agriculture has an article by D. F. Houston the secretary of agriculture in which he says: "Both for economic and patriotic reasons the American farmer should strive this year for the highest standard of efficiency in the production and conservation of food. But production accomplished by wasteful methods does not make for efficiency, and careful thought therefore should be given to the steps that need to be taken.

Every vegetable not used for the table should be canned for winter use, so that nothing be wasted. Even on city lots a small hotbed may raise a large quantity of table vegetables, and a bed four feet square will raise herbs enough to supply the market with sage, mint, and various savory herbs, for some time. Vacant lots all over our cities are lying unused which should be put to work raising food for future needs. Different soils grow different crops successfully. The soy bean is a crop which is easily grown on poor soil and the bean is a most nutritious one, which at much less cost takes the place of the navy bean. It seems to need a little longer soaking and parboiling to soften the coat, but otherwise it is cooked and served as the navy bean. Our food experts tell us that the nourishment is equally as good as that of the navy bean.

Skim milk has lost very little of its protein and may be used in the place of whole milk in numberless dishes at a great saving in cost. For the use in bread biscuits cakes, milk toast, cream soups, vegetable chowders and various other dishes which will occur to the thinking housewife, skim milk may take the place of whole milk.

When one is making a fruit or spice cake stewed prune juice may be used for the wetting and some of the fruit with a few nuts, making a most daintily flavored cake.

Nellie Maxwell

# W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"  
\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 5000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.  
W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

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

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by everywhere. See Trial package FREE.  
LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.  
W. L. Douglas  
President of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,  
185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Their Method.  
"I see Indian regiments are to be recruited."  
"Yes; when they get on the front and begin scalping the enemy the Germans are going to have some hair-raising experiences."

USE ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE  
The antiseptic powder to be shaken into shoes and sprinkled into the foot-bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. The greatest comfort ever discovered for all foot-aches, sold everywhere. See Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.—Adv.

Too Much Gratified.  
"They say the ex-czar of Russia is very fond of fish."  
"Then he ought to be satisfied with the pretty kettle of it he's in just now."

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 21—1917.

## PLANT BROOM CORN

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

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

There Has Been A NEW LAW PASSED

By Congress Which Gives

Soldiers Who Served in Indian Wars

and Campaigns from and during the years 1859 to 1891 a pension of \$0 dollars per month. This law benefits many members of the National Indian War Veterans' Association, who have already filed their claims thru the authorized Pension Attorneys of the Order. All information about this law can be learned by applying to C. R. Hauser, the National Secy. of the National Indian War Veterans' Association, whose address is 2791 Olcott St., Denver, Colo. It will be very advisable for all old soldiers who may be beneficiaries under this law to write to him.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Wash- ington, D. C. Books Free. High- est references. Best results.

### You Take No Chances in Buying a Saxon

You may buy a Saxon believing it to be the best car in its class and you will get what you pay for.

You may look for longer service, better performance and lower up-keep bills from your Saxon than from any other car of like price. And you will not be disappointed.

If there was any doubt that Saxon cars are the best in their respective divisions it has long since disappeared.

And the proof of this you will find, a thousand-fold over, in the records of Saxon owners—and in the opinion of motor-car buyers in general. Saxon cars have definitely established their superiority in every phase of motor car performance.

And just as surely and decisively as they have proved themselves abler acting cars, have they proved themselves cheaper cars to keep up.

To build cars of such quality and such value clearly reflects the strength and soundness and ability of the Saxon organization.

**Saxon Motor Car Corporation**  
Detroit, Michigan

There is still some good territory open for Saxon Dealers. For information you should apply to

**Carter Motor Company**  
Denver, Colo.

## Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher, but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can.—or to

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

**160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE**

**GOOD QUALITIES OF DWARF HEGARI KAFIR**



Ordinary Blackhull Kafir at Left and Dwarf Feterita at Right, Showing Superior Ability of Feterita to Make Seed Crop Under Conditions of Extreme Drought.

The agronomy department of the Oklahoma A. and M. college receives many inquiries as to Dwarf Hegari kafir. A. Daane of the department of agronomy says the following information, taken from a government report, is an excellent treatment of the subject:

Dwarf Hegari is a sorghum that was introduced into the United States from the Sudan region of Africa in 1908. It is native in the same part of Sudan as feterita and is known there by the natives as "hegari." A dwarf strain was obtained by selection at the Chilledo (Texas) field station and this selection was given the name of "Dwarf Hegari" in order to distinguish it from Dwarf Black-Hulled kafir, which it resembles very closely. The leaves are numerous and large, like those of kafir. The stem is not so thick, but is more juicy and sweeter than the stem of kafir, and it bears a

uniformly upright seed-head very like that of kafir in shape, but looser. The seed is a trifle larger than blackhull kafir seed, but intermediate between it and feterita seed in size and also in hardness.

Dwarf Hegari under ordinary conditions grows to a height of 4 to 4½ feet and matures in 90 to 100 days, a little earlier than the dwarf milo. It withstands drought as well as the latter and produces an equal yield of grain. Its short growing season allows it to be grown well north in the Great Plains, and in the southern part of this region it produces two crops of grain in one season when late rains are abundant.

It is adapted to Texas and New Mexico, western Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, and eastern Colorado. The fodder yield is not equal to that of blackhull kafir, but is better than that of dwarf milo.

**STARVATION IN GERMANY PROVEN**

English Woman, Interned Until Recently, Tells of Conditions as She Saw Them.

**HEALTH OF PEOPLE IMPAIRED**

Impossible, She Says, for Germany to Hold Out Much Longer—Food Riots Are Becoming Worse and Worse.

London.—That it is impossible for Germany to hold out much longer is the considered opinion of the wife of an Englishman who for the whole period of the war up till now, has been interned at Ruhleben, and who herself within the last two or three weeks has been permitted by the German authorities to return to the land of her birth. Her knowledge of Germany is especially thorough, as she has resided there with her husband, who was associated with a commercial house, for nearly twenty years; and her account of the conditions of the country when she left last month is so balanced and restrained as to carry full conviction of its truth.

"The people," she said, "are starving, and yet most of them think that if they hold out they will be the victors. Only defeats on the battlefield will bring it home to them that their starving is no good, and then they will turn round upon their government."

"My husband and I, after so long a stay in Germany, were on the point of returning to England in September, 1914, when the war broke out in August, and then there was no chance to get away. We had to give up our pretty home and go into the interior of the country, whence he was taken to Ruhleben, where he has been ever since. For the first two years wives situated like myself were not allowed to see their husbands and it was not until June, 1916, that I met mine for the first time after his arrest. You can perhaps imagine the shock I got when I saw him again—thin and hollow-cheeked, as he had lost 45 pounds while in the camp. After that we were allowed to visit every three months for two hours, which was better than nothing at all, especially to me, as I had a brother also there and many others I knew."

**Money Is Held Back.**

"I held out as long as I possibly could because then I could occasionally see my husband, and besides I had money, which, as soon as I came over the frontier, I had not. No one was allowed to take out of the country more than 200 marks, which should be worth \$50; but when I crossed the change came to not much more than \$25. Thanks to the help of friends, I am now being financed in a small way, but I am only too thankful for this, because things are so distressingly bad in Germany that I am much afraid we should be starving if we still were there. The food riots are becoming worse and worse, and every one knows the worst times are yet to come. These will be in May and June, until some of the new crops are available; but if they eat these as soon as they come out of the ground there will be none for the coming winter. And what then?"

"That is why there were many Germans I knew who envied me for being able to leave the country, where things are going from bad to worse as the weeks pass on. Now, it seems, the bread rations have been made smaller, instead of larger as was promised to the people some months ago, and it is less than three and a half pounds a head per fortnight, and very poor stuff at that, it being made chiefly of swedes. The largest amount of meat allowed per head weekly is one-half pound, including bone, and for the last seven months we in — did not see anything in the shape of pork, bacon, lard or any other fat. The fat problem, of course, is for the Germans the worst. All we saw in that way for the last seven or eight months was about three ounces of butter a head per week, and there were many towns that were allowed only half that weight and even less. You can get nothing unless you have plenty of money. Jam—dreadful stuff it is—costs 1.50 mark a pound and one can get only half a pound of that every fortnight—and the same with coffee."

"You can imagine that, with this slight amount of nourishment, the health of the people as a whole is giving way. Of course the rich can now and then get extras, such as a small fowl of from two and a half to three pounds for from \$2.50 to \$3, while at Christmas geese were bought at prices up to \$50 and \$75, and there were folks who were glad to have them even at that price. Foreign lard can now and again be had at \$2.50 a pound, but there are very few who can buy that."

**No More Sugar.**

"All sweet shops were closing down when I left, as there was no more sugar to make sweetmeats, and chocolate and cocoa were not to be had the last three or four months. Milk was hardly to be had any more, and, in fact, there are many towns which have not seen a drop of milk for weeks and weeks, and when I came away last month it was publicly known that in April and May there could be hardly any meat or milk to be had and the shortage would be acute. Soap is scarcely to be got, and 4½ pieces of toilet soap, costing about

**"DYNAMITE JOHNNY" O'BRIEN**



It falls to the lot of few men to celebrate their eightieth birthday, much less when a man has led a life of adventure, has been mixed up in practically every revolution within the last sixty years in Central and South America, and has braved death hundreds of times.

But such is the lot of Capt. John (Dynamite Johnny) O'Brien, who recently celebrated the passing of his eightieth year at the Hotel McAlpin in New York. In honor of his birthday, President Menocal of Cuba ordered Victor Hugo Barranco, Cuban representative in New York to entertain the captain at an elaborate dinner.

"Dynamite Johnny" was the real thing in adventure, the dynamite and munition artist in more than one Honduras, Panamanian, Haytian and Cuban revolution. It was he who, in 1896, took a shipload of dynamite and munitions to General Garcia, the Cuban insurrecto. He accompanied the late General Funston on a Cuban expedition before Funston was identified with the United States army. Richard Harding Davis and O. Henry wrote scores of stories with "Dynamite Johnny" as the hero.

half a dollar, was allowed a month. Coals were very short when I left, and one could get only a hundred-weight at a time and then fetch it oneself and wait two or three hours for it.

"Clothing was also giving out, and every article, from a handkerchief to a coat, was very scarce, while one could not get a new dress without giving up an old one in exchange. I have met many there who said, 'We cannot exist in this way and we must give in. Whoever says we can live on these rations has secret stocks to fall back upon.' That may be so, but I am sure the German people as a whole do not yet believe they will be starved into submission."

**MAY SOON LEAD IN SHIPBUILDING**

United States to Surpass All Previous Records Made by Any Nation.

**PROGRAM TO BE EXPANDED**

One Thousand Wooden Ships of About 3,000 Tons Each Contracted For—May Use Lake Vessels for Deep Sea.

New York.—The first of the wooden fleet "to bridge the Atlantic" will probably be launched on the Passaic river at Newark, N. J., about August 1.

It will be followed by others at dozens of yards in different sections of the country, until the government program of 1,000 wooden vessels of about 3,000 tons each is completed. It is likely this program will be steadily expanded also if the war continues to rage.

In addition to the 3,000,000 tons of the government carrying fleet, more than 2,000,000 tons of steel or wooden merchant vessels are being built or have been contracted for to be built in American shipyards.

Should the present movement continue, the United States will soon be the leading shipbuilding nation of the world; indeed, it will surpass all previous records by any nation.

Including vessels built for American owners, foreign owners, undisclosed owners and builders' accounts, adapted for deep sea service, it is estimated that there are 644 in course of construction or contracted for, with an estimated tonnage of 7,391,131. These

**PLOWS UP BEAUTIFUL CITY LAWNS FOR CROPS**

Venice, Cal.—Venice has sacrificed her municipal pride to combat high food prices. The city commissioners have ordered the beautiful lawn and gardens around the new city hall plowed up and planted to potatoes. In addition, all vacant property owned by the city is to be put under cultivation and Mayor Lewis has started a movement to have private individuals give their vacant land for garden purposes. The city of Venice will furnish the seed, high-school students will cultivate the gardens and the fire department will irrigate them free of charge.

figures are exclusive of ships under construction for the navy department, oil and molasses tankers, vessels constructed for use on the Great Lakes, and those under 500 tons.

**May Use Lake Vessels.**

Of this amount of tonnage more than 300,000 tons already have been launched, about 70,000 tons are scheduled to be launched this spring, about 177,000 tons to be launched during the summer, about 210,000 tons launched next fall, more than 600,000 tons launched next winter and more than 900,000 tons launched and completed in 1918.

Of the vessels built for service on the Great Lakes, approximately 70,000 tons, a number of these could in an emergency be used for deep sea commerce.

One of the largest of the new plants will be built for the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company. The plans call for the construction of one of the largest shipbuilding and repair plants on the Atlantic coast. The company has an option on a site at Baltimore. The new plant will cost more than \$2,000,000, and will furnish employment to 2,000 additional men.

On April 1 of this year there were in the United States 152 shipyards, marine engine, and boiler shops, and 238 repair plants, including dry docks and marine railways.

Some idea of what the shipbuilding capacity of Great Britain is may be gleaned from the fact that at the beginning of the war, exclusive of the plants in her colonies, she had 453 shipyards, marine engine and boiler shops, while her repair plants included 572 dry docks and marine railways.

Since the first of the year orders for new ships have swamped the builders. The Bethlehem Steel company in its various subsidiary yards is building more than 175 vessels.

In the case of the Hanlon Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company of Oakland, Cal., on January 1 its employees numbered 350. It has so many contracts for vessels now that it is enlarging its plant to such an extent that by June 1 it will have 2,500 men at work.

**To Build 1,000 Ships.**

On April 13, 35 shipbuilders called at the offices of the federal shipping board at Washington and signed contracts for a large number of the 1,000 wooden vessels of 3,000 tons each which the United States government, under the direction of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals will have constructed.

There has been leased to the government and to the Foundation company a tract of 55 acres of land in the Newark Meadows, with a frontage of 1,650 feet on the Passaic river, for the location of an immense shipyard.

The Foundation company has received a large contract for the construction of the fleet of ships for the American merchant marine.

Under the company's contract the first vessels must be completed by August 1 of this year. After this date the company expects to turn out one ship every ten days. The second vessels should be finished by August 11, the third August 21 and so on, as the contract states, "as long as the war shall last."

Incidental to the building of the Goethals fleet of wooden ships, it was learned that the government is considering the product of big lumber mills all over the country. It is understood that the federal authorities have requisitioned 3,000,000,000 feet from the Southern mills alone, principally Georgia, Florida and Louisiana yellow pine.

All vessels building in American yards, regardless of whether for foreign owners, undisclosed owners or builders' accounts, can be taken over by this government in time of war.

**BELL FROM SPAIN UNEARTHED**

It Was Brought to This Country From Europe About Two Hundred Years Ago.

Yuma, Ariz.—While digging a well on an irrigated farm near here an ancient copper bell, which is believed to have been brought over from Spain more than 200 years ago, was unearthed. The bell weighs about 200 pounds, and was found several feet beneath the surface. According to the tradition of aged Mexicans here the bell probably came from the old mission church Conception Immaculada, and around it at one time was quite a large settlement. The town and church were destroyed in the year 1781 by the Yuma Indians.

**Quite Different.**

"How do you dare to say I gave you short weight on that salmon?"

"I didn't. All I said was there was something fishy about your scales."

**Druggist's Customers Praise Kidney Medicine**

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the best seller on the market today in this locality. I believe it is all that is claimed, and during my experience of eight years in handling it as a kidney, liver and bladder remedy I have never heard a single complaint and know that it has produced very beneficial results in many cases, according to the reports of my customers who praise it highly.

Very truly yours,  
HERBERT S. MAXWELL,  
Druggist,  
Plymouth, Mass.

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

**She's Found a Place to Start.**

"Now that we are at war we shall have to practice rigid economy."

"All right, my dear, I looked at your last year's hat this morning, and I am sure it will do again for this summer."

**SOFT, CLEAR SKINS**

Made So by Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

The last thing at night and the first in the morning, bathe the face freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water. If here are pimples or dandruff smear them with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Nothing better than Cuticura or daily toilet preparations.

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

**Her Choice.**

"What a fine carriage that man has!"

"Yes, but I'd rather know the man with the millionaire slouch who owns a limousine."

Makes the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Bag Blue. Makes beautiful, clear white-clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

**WOMEN NEVER CAN SEE JOKE**

This Was Brown's Conclusion After He Had Recounted One That Had Been Told to Him.

Brown met Johnson the other morning hurrying along the street. The latter had a parcel under his arm, and Brown, always inquisitive, wanted to know what it contained.

"Well," said Johnson, "if you must know, I've just bought a pair of galiters—very nice ones, too."

"Where at?" asked Brown.

"Oh, I don't know the name, but it's a little shop just down that alley across there," said Johnson.

"Ha-ha!" laughed Brown, who always liked his little joke, then they must be alley-gaiters."

This so tickled Johnson that he made up his mind that he must tell that to his wife, so, on reaching home, he burst into the room, and laughed until his wife thought he would never stop.

She could not make out what on earth was the joke, so Johnson started to tell her.

"Ha-ha, he-he! Oh, lor, such a joke! I just met Brown, and he asked me what I'd got in my parcel."

"I told him I'd bought a new pair of leggings, but didn't know the name of the shop, but it was just down the court."

"He immediately made a good joke out of it. He said, 'Good! Then you've got two crocodiles! What! You can't see it? Well, I'm blest!' said he, as his wife maintained a serious expression. 'That's just the worst of women. They can't see a joke when it is staring them in the face, I saw it in a moment.'"

Then he went out into the fresh air slapping the door as he did so.—London Tit-Bits.

Hunger is the best sauce.

**ECONOMY WITH GOOD LIVING**

is excellently attained by adding to the daily menu a ration of

**Grape-Nuts**

Goodness—Energy—Ease of Digestion—Excellent Flavor—are all found in this truly remarkable wheat and barley food.

Quite Different.

"How do you dare to say I gave you short weight on that salmon?"

"I didn't. All I said was there was something fishy about your scales."

**REDUCE ANTHRAX LOSS**

Responsible for Death of Large Numbers of Live Stock.

Disease Affects Chiefly Cattle and Sheep, But None of Domestic Animals Are Exempt—Vaccination Is Favored.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Losses from anthrax, or charbon, which at the present time is responsible for the death of large numbers of live stock in low, moist lands of a more or less mucky character, may be minimized by the proper use of protective vaccine and the proper disposal of the carcasses of infected animals. This disease affects chiefly cattle and sheep, but none of the domestic animals is exempt, and even man is sometimes a victim. Some centuries ago it is known to have caused the death of more than 60,000 persons in southern Europe. Since that time the disease has apparently become less virulent, but it is still the cause of considerable loss to stock owners.

In Farmers' Bulletin No. 784, detailed directions for the administration of the vaccine are given. Stock owners are warned to obtain the serum and vaccine from reliable manufacturers only, and not to administer the treatment unless the disease has already appeared in the vicinity, or the pastures on which the animals are to be turned out are known to be infected. Careless handling of the vaccine may result in spreading instead of controlling the disease.

The cause of anthrax is a minute germ which multiplies rapidly in the body, especially in the blood, and produces poisonous substances which ordinarily cause death. The symptoms of the disease resemble, in certain respects, those of tick fever and black-leg. The differences which will enable stock owners to distinguish it from them are described in detail in the bulletin already mentioned. In acute cases, however, medicinal treatment is seldom effective. For this reason the best methods of combating the disease are to vaccinate all animals likely to be exposed to the infection by deep burying or cremating of infected carcasses, to make certain that the infection is not allowed to establish itself in pastures.

Under certain conditions and in certain forms the germs of the disease are remarkably resistant to heat, cold and drought. They will remain for a long time in a pasture and be capable of infecting any animals turned out on it. Ordinarily the disease is taken into the body through the mouth with food. It may, however, be absorbed through a wound or even an insignificant scratch. It is in this way that human beings usually become infected, and the name "wool-sorter's disease" is derived from the fact that men engaged in sorting wool are particularly liable to contract the disease through infection of scratches or other small wounds or abrasions on their hands.

In burying carcasses a useful precaution is to cover them with quicklime. Where the bodies are burned instead of buried, great care should be taken to see that the operation is thoroughly done. Even the earth upon which the carcass has lain should be thoroughly and deeply burned over so that the heat will penetrate to a depth sufficient to kill the germs that may have passed into the soil with fluids from the body.

**VELVET BEANS FOR FEEDING**

One of Best Feed and Fertilizer Crops Southern Farmer Can Grow, Says an Expert.

Director E. R. Lloyd of the Mississippi experiment station and extension department of the Mississippi A. & M. college says:

"One of the best feed and fertilizer crops our farmers can grow is velvet beans. Crushed velvet beans in the hull and corn in equal proportions make a balanced ration for hogs, cattle or horses, and the vines are worth as much as \$17 an acre for fertilizer. The meal from the beans in the hulls is worth about one-half as much as high-grade cotton seed meal, testing about 4½ per cent of fat and 17 to 18 per cent protein.

The yields of this crop are enormous. Even after severe storms 2,800 pounds of beans in the hull were harvested per acre at the McNeil branch station, and it has been no trouble to make as much as 3,000 pounds to the acre. The harvesting is not expensive as a good hand can pick from 600 to 600 pounds a day and the usual rate of pay is about 15 cents a hundred.

**PLANT A PERMANENT PASTURE**

Important Part of Rotation System—Rough Hillides May Be Used—Plant Bermuda Grass.

The permanent pasture will be a very important part of the rotation plan this year. A pasture will be needed when the grazing crops are not ready and when the animals need green food and exercise. If you haven't a permanent pasture it will be advisable to start one at the earliest possible time. Even a rough hillside may be used for this purpose. For such locations Bermuda is a most excellent grass. Start a Bermuda pasture this spring so you will have grazing for stock.

**HEALTHY DEMAND FOR MULES**

No Let-Up in Market for Sturdy Animals—Farmer Finds Himself in Envious Position.

(By J. C. MOHLER.)

A prominent farmer of eastern Kansas stated recently that he had for several years been raising mules, but that this year his mares were bred to draft stallions, owing to the calls for heavy horses. Still, there is no let-up in the market for mules. This leaves the farmer in an envious situation for whatever creditable colts his mares may bring forth there is competition for at big prices.

**WEIGHT OF ONE QUART**

Dairymen especially will be interested in knowing the weight of the several feeds by quarts, inasmuch as in compounding dairy rations the terms are expressed in pounds.

Cottonseed meal, 1.5 pounds;  
linseed meal, old process, 1.1 pounds;  
gluten meal, 1.7 pounds;  
gluten feed, 1.2 pounds;  
wheat bran, coarse, 0.5 pounds;  
wheat middlings, coarse, 0.8 pounds;  
wheat middlings, fine, 1.1 pounds;  
mixed wheat feed, 0.9 pounds;  
cornmeal, 1.5 pounds;  
oats, 1.2 pounds;  
rye bran, 0.6 pounds.

**Santa Cruz Patagonian**

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**The Liberty Arch**

(By JOSIAH BOND.)

If one looks out to the western heavens just after nightfall, one may see the "Liberty Arch" in the sky, outlined by the stars themselves. Beginning with Sirius, the most prominent star of all, the symbol of heat; through Procyon, a first magnitude star which leads the way for the Great Dog, up in a wide-spread arch to Saturn, the brightest in the whole canopy, on the Ecliptic, then to Pollux and Castor, also of the first magnitude in the constellation; Gemini, of the zodiac, and still curving to the northwest, to the second magnitude, Menkalinan in the shoulder of the charioteer, and finally, to the beautiful Capella, the tender kid in the arms of Auriga.

The fixed stars have always been in this relation, but the keystone of the arch, old Saturn, occupies this place only once in 35 years, and at previous times has shone to the accompaniment of happenings on this continent which have been out of the ordinary, and all tending to mark the healthy development of liberty in our land.

In 1497 the arch shone on the discovery of the United States by John Cabot. In 1632 it saw the weary sailors of Magellan close that eventful voyage that demonstrated for good the globe-like shape of the earth. In 1687 it shone upon the early struggles of the Huguenots, who came here for conscience sake. In 1602 it must have cheered the venturesome Gosnold in his cod fishing off our coasts, which led to the real settlement of the land. In 1637 it lighted the hearts of those brave thinkers who established the first democracy, separating church and state, without which there can be no real republicanism. In 1672 it lighted the wastes of the Mississippi, now for the first time being explored by civilized man, and finally to be the bread basket of our time. In 1707 it curved as today over the Acadian battles. In 1742 it stood as a prediction of the last great struggle between the French and English for the future of this country, not to be stopped until the question was finally settled. In 1777 it shone bright and clear over the half-civil troops, who fought in hunger and privation for the liberties we are now protecting from like matters, claiming by divine right the power to wield our destinies, and for the first time in the world inaugurating a government of the people. In 1812 this magnificent display of nature watched while we took up the gauntlet against a foe trying to crowd us off the high seas, forerunner of the impositions that led to the war of these times. In 1847 it led our people to again take up the work of Mars, to avenge the outrages heaped upon the early settlers trying to redeem the wilderness, leading to the absorption by the United States of the land in which we live. In 1882 there was no work of armies to be done, but a great house-cleaning, during which many useful reforms were introduced, and our government made more nearly an implement of civilization. And now again in 1917 we have the beautiful and awe-inspiring arch, guarding our entry into the great war, on behalf of liberty and right, and heartening us to do our best for the future freedom of mankind.

Let us pray that in the ever recurring returns of this brilliant heavenly spectacle it may always mark an inward, if not an outward, progress toward the glorious heights of true freedom, and be for us, as now, an encouraging Arch of Liberty.

Alto, Arizona, May 20, 1917.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Santa Cruz County Fair association at Sonoita last Saturday evening, preliminaries were arranged for the work necessary to plan and conduct a good exhibition next fall. In this connection it was arranged for a committee to confer with the Board of Supervisors at the June meeting and ask inclusion in the budget of a provision to contribute to the fair the sum the law authorizes, which would be \$20 for each one million of taxable property upon the taxroll. That would be \$1400. Where a county makes such provision the state will appropriate a like sum up to \$1000 (the law making such provision.) If done by both, the fair association will have \$2400 for use the present year. The Board of Supervisors is reported to favor such an appropriation. Money cannot be expended to better advantage.—The Oasis.

The United States army will need a large number of horses and mules, and the quartermaster department has asked the Nogales Chamber of Commerce to furnish information as to the possibility of securing in Santa Cruz county and vicinity some of these animals. A large number of four year old colts are wanted immediately. In the near future a very large number of horses between the ages of 6 and 10 years and of mules between the ages of 5 and 10 years will be purchased. Breeders of horses and mules in this vicinity are

requested to send in their names and addresses to the secretary of the Nogales Chamber of Commerce as soon as possible. Not only will you have a chance to sell your stock, but you will be rendering a valuable service to your country at this time.

The State Anti-Saloon League sent Norman J. Johnson to Santa Cruz county to assist in the prosecution of a few bootleggers, and then Norman J. Johnson presented a bill to the county for \$488 for services rendered. His services were not needed, as our county attorney had the cases well in hand, and with the aid of the sheriff had all his testimony ready. The county attorney is perfectly capable of handling the business as it should be, as has been abundantly proven.—Nogales Times.

**Notice of School Bond Election**

State of Arizona, ss  
County of Santa Cruz

SONOITA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25.  
Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the state of Arizona, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Trustees of Sonoita School District No. 25, of Santa Cruz county, state of Arizona.

Notice is hereby given by the said Board of Trustees of said Sonoita school district No. 25, of the county of Santa Cruz, state of Arizona, that a Bond Election is hereby called, and the same will be held at Sonoita school house, located in said Sonoita school district No. 25, of the county of Santa Cruz, state of Arizona, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1917, for the purpose of taking the vote of the taxpayers of said Sonoita school district No. 25 qualified to vote thereon, upon the question whether or not the bonds of said Sonoita school district No. 25 in the sum of Four Thousand (\$4000) Dollars, consisting of Eighty (80) Bonds each, maturing twenty years from their date and bearing interest at the rate of one per centum, shall be issued for the purpose of purchasing or leasing lots or lands for school purposes, building a school house or school houses, in said Sonoita school district No. 25, and supplying the same with furniture and the necessary apparatus, and improving grounds, and that said question be, and the same is hereby, submitted to the said taxpayers of the said Sonoita school district No. 25, qualified to vote thereon, for their determination at said election.

Said election shall be known as "School Bond Election," and shall be conducted by the following judges: R. T. Fossett, Chas. Davis, Ira D. Brooks.

The polls for the purpose of taking said vote shall be opened for the purpose of said voting at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until and be closed at six (6) o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and said election shall be held, except as otherwise provided by the laws of the state of Arizona, in conformity with the General Election Laws of the state of Arizona, except that the words appearing on the ballots shall be: "Bonds, Yes," and "Bonds, No." Instructions to the voters shall be posted in the school house in the county and state aforesaid.

Dated at Sonoita School District No. 25 of Santa Cruz county, State of Arizona, this 12th day of May, A. D. 1917.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
CHAS. BROSBART,  
President of the Board.  
G. P. WOODWARD,  
Clerk of the Board.  
GEO. J. WHITE,  
Third Member of the Board.  
Board of Trustees, Sonoita School District No. 25, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona.

**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 Add. Homestead Entries Nos. 022604 and 026118, for SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, sec. 12, T. 24 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, Ariz., on the 6th 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 4-6-17

**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 60 (sixty) days after the date of this notice you, or either of you, fail or refuse to reimburse your proportion of said expenditure as such co-owner, your interest in the said mining claims will become the property of your co-owner thereof, who has made such expenditures, performed said labor, and made said improvements, as provided by law.

W. A. O'CONNOR,  
Administrator of the Estate of Mark Lulley, Deceased.  
First publication March 2 - June 1, 17

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