

## BUREAU OF MINES TO GIVE LECTURE AND FIRST AID COURSES.

Chas. F. Willis, of the Arizona State Bureau of Mines, has been in Patagonia a few days this week, en making a trip covering practically the entire State, arranging for a series of lectures to be given in the extension work of the mine bureau in the fall and winter months. The lectures will be given in Patagonia at the Opera House, the date to be announced later, but will probably be two or three months from this date. The lectures will include first aid work, occupying two days. G. R. Fansett, rock analyst of the Bureau of Mines, will give courses of instruction in mineral and rock identification. This work is invaluable to the prospector, and is such that it is believed that the courses will be very largely attended. The field work of M. A. Allen, mineral technologist of the bureau, will be principally to stimulate the production of the rare metals needed for war purposes, as well as instructional work in the technology of the metals and minerals and the encouragement of their proper and conservative utilization.

It is planned the work will be either demonstrations or illustrated lectures, and will be accompanied by moving pictures on affiliated and related subjects. It is also expected that all of the lecturers, while in the various towns of the State, will talk before High schools, boy scouts, women's clubs, and any other organization. In Patagonia the Woman's Club will be addressed.

There is to be absolutely no cost attendant upon this work, and the lectures will be absolutely free. It is one of the methods used in bringing the work of the Bureau of Mines directly to the people of the State. The State of Arizona pays all the costs. The lectures are intended to stimulate and increase metal and mineral production and safety.

Manuel Moreno, aged about 60 years, died in Patagonia early this week, and was buried in the local cemetery Wednesday.

## NEW SCHOOL TERM TO COMMENCE ON SEPT. 3

The Patagonia school will open for the regular term on Monday, September 3, and the teachers are beginning to make preparations for the work. The principal, Mrs. Persis Coombs, who has been spending the summer at Washington Camp, will return to Patagonia next week, and for the winter will occupy the house recently vacated by the family of C. C. Chapman on Duquesne avenue, owned by H. H. McCutchan. This year a special effort will be made to enforce the compulsory attendance law, and all of the children of this district will therefore be expected to attend school regularly, or their parents will have to answer misdemeanor complaints in the Justice court.

## PURELY PERSONAL

J. B. Holcomb was in Elgin Monday.

Deputy Sheriff Clyde Shields has been in town a few days this week.

Mrs. Orton Phelps went to Nogales Monday.

Arturo Valenzuela and George T. Coughlin were Nogales visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Woody Gatlin has been very sick for the past several days, but is now convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Farrell, of the San Rafael valley, were Nogales visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Newton Taylor, (nee Miss Ruby Shields), came up and spent the weekend with homefolks in Patagonia.

Miss Ollie Stone came up from Nogales yesterday to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stone.

E. E. Bethell, manager of the Washington Trading Co., Inc., was a business visitor to the county seat yesterday.

Miss Mildred McFarland of the Vaughn country, is spending a few days in Patagonia, the guest of Miss Emma Kane.

Geo. Hand and Fred Valenzuela went to Bisbee Wednesday, to take Mr. Hand's little son, Bennie, who was quite sick.

J. Lander Young was in town this week from the east slope of the Santa Ritas near Greaterville. He brought down the hides of three mountain lions, which he killed recently, and presented a demand on the county for the bounty. The bounty on lions is only \$10 each, but should be higher.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

E. B. Sorrells and family returned Monday from a few weeks' vacation on the coast.

Glen Perry has returned to Patagonia, after a tour of the Southern States with a wild west show.

Mrs. Fryer and son, Harry, were in from their home in the San Rafael country last Saturday.

Chris Schultz was in from the Salero Monday. The last big rain almost demolished the road in the canyon between the Salero and Patagonia.

Mrs. James Kane Sr. is enjoying a visit this week from her two sisters, Mrs. Wm. Dumont of Sahuarita and Mrs. J. L. Young of Greaterville.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pepper were in town Monday, going on to Nogales on the afternoon train, where Mrs. Pepper had dental work attended to.

Mrs. Tom Steele died and was buried in the local cemetery in Patagonia last Saturday. Deceased leaves a husband and two small children.

Mrs. R. P. Pope, wife of the Baptist missionary here, has been very sick for the past week, but the fever is now less. Miss Maggie Holden nursed the sick lady.

E. H. Evans of the Washington Trading Co., Inc., is away on his vacation. He expects to be gone about a month, visiting the principal resorts on the Pacific coast.

Judge and Mrs. Frank Duffy and daughter, Miss Mary, came out from Nogales last Saturday and spent the week visiting at the home of Mrs. Duffy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Parker Sr., in Parker Canyon.

Rev. R. P. Pope will preach next Sunday morning and evening at Sonolita, at the Fair pavilion. He intends to start a protracted meeting at Sonolita on this date, provided the condition of Mrs. Pope, who has been quite sick, will permit.

Rafael Yanes, a cattleman of the Greaterville country, was in Patagonia early this week. While here he sold to M. N. Davidovich a bunch of about 200 head of cattle, the price said to be \$30 around.

Messrs. C. B. Wilson and O. F. Ashburn have improved the street in front of their property near the post-office, by hauling a lot of sand and

filling up the bad mud hole, an improvement greatly needed.

The county tax rate has been fixed by the Board of Supervisors at \$1.20 for the ensuing year, which with the State rate of .53 1-2 cents, makes a total of \$1.73 1-2 for each \$100 of valuation in Santa Cruz county.

Harry Barnett Jr., son of W. H. Barnett, arrived in Patagonia this week for a visit, after an absence of a few years in El Paso. Young Harry has grown to such an extent that many of his boyhood friends failed to recognize him.

The very cool nights and warm days at present is cause for the prediction that the fine summer rains are over, from some weather prophets. But the growing crops can easily stand a few more rains—so it's a safe bet they'll come in good time.

Tommy Thompson was up from Nogales Tuesday, buying hogs in this vicinity. He bought a bunch from A. S. Henderson and from others. Hogs bring from 17 to 18 cents a pound on foot. Later, since the foregoing was put in type, market reports from the East says hogs are selling for \$20 a hundredweight, or 20 cents a pound on foot. Don't say a word about it, or the local merchants may find it out. It takes a dollar's worth of lard now to fry two eggs.

Plans for the opening of a burro market in Tucson were announced recently by D. B. Eastman of San Francisco, Elmo Wilson and C. J. Trask. The latter two are cowboys. Eastman is said to represent a fertilizer house. The prices that will be offered will range from \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. The animals will be shipped on the hoof to the coast, after they are caught, sold and loaded, a process that will require some time, hence the buyers do not intend to hunt the animals themselves.—Arizona Star.

A large crowd enjoyed the moving picture show last Sunday evening, and saw as good a show as one seldom sees in a town away from a regular circuit. For next Sunday evening another excellent program has been secured, consisting of the following: "The Bandit's Wager," being a story of frontier life; "The Human Gamble," in two reels, a melodramatic picture; "The Lady from the Sea," and a splendid comedy, "A Pair of Shadows." A fine entertainment is promised.

## HOOVER ON FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

Herbert Hoover's message to the American people on the subject of food production and conservation is especially interesting and timely, as it concerns practically every person in the United States, and in fact, throughout the world. Do not fail to read it in this issue of The Patagonian.

Big picture show Sunday night.

Call and inspect our new line of summer candies, Peerless Parlors.—Advt.

FOR SALE—About 2000 ft. 8, 12 and 16-lb. mine rails in good condition. Address The Patagonian.

FOR SALE—1917 Ford automobile, used less than 1000 miles, better than new. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Several small ranches, suitable for both farming and cattle raising. Also a few extra good homesteads and relinquishments. Inquire at The Patagonian.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, Etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Magazines

Again we have increased our order on magazines.

All the leading periodicals of the day on display at the Peerless Parlors.

Notwithstanding cloudy weather, our ice cream business keeps up. There's a reason. Only the purest and best ingredients enter its composition, and our prices are lower than elsewhere.

Peerless Parlors  
McIntyre & Ijams, Props.



Enough to Make a Preacher Swear

is the inferior quality of some of the soft drinks that are put upon the market. The reason our ginger ales, sodas, sarsaparillas, grape juice, etc., are so popular with a high class patronage is because of their high quality and exquisite flavor that appeals to the refined taste.

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

T. B. FITTS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

## DUQUESNE ORE AGAIN TO SHIP FROM HERE.

The Duquesne ore haul has again started coming over the road to Patagonia, after being sent to the little Mexican station on the other side of the line, below the Duquesne camp, for a few weeks. The roads from this place to Duquesne are now just barely passable, owing to the recent heavy rains, which for a few days completely tied up traffic on this important thoroughfare. The company will ship probably between 3000 and 4000 tons per month from Patagonia, and will have the effect of stimulating several different kinds of business here. A shortage of cars on the Mexican railroad is given as the cause for the change.

## PATAGONIA MINES

E. C. Richards has returned to Los Angeles, after a short inspection of mining properties near Patagonia.

Johnny Costello has about recovered from a recent fall of about 35 feet to the bottom of the shaft at the Deep Down.

Herb McCutchan is out at the Connecticut mine in the Santa Ritas, in charge of a crew of men doing the assessment.

John Hoy, manager of the Trench Consolidated, has returned to the district from a vacation in California, and coincident with his arrival in Patagonia, a carload of machinery for the Trench came in.

W. S. Mitchell, who has been at the Mowry for the past several weeks, was called back to New York early this week, and it is reported the object of his visit to the East at this time has to do with the starting up of the old Mowry mine.

Edw. Massey, deputy State mine inspector, is in the district and will remain a week or more, making an inspection of the mines in this district. Mr. Massey is perfecting an invention for a mine door, which he hopes will be of great service in preventing loss of life in case of mine fires.

## J. KENT FRYER'S BALL ON SEPT. 1, WILL BE FINE SOCIAL EVENT.

A masquerade ball to be given by J. Kent Fryer in Patagonia at Cady's hotel on Saturday evening, September 1, promises to be a very pleasant social function, and is looked forward to with considerable anticipation by those invited. It is not absolutely necessary to appear en masque, but the dancers are requested to do so, and many elaborate costumes are being planned. Admission will be by card only, thus excluding all undesirable characters. Light refreshments will be served. Dancing will be from 8 to 2 p. m. An orchestra of five pieces from Nogales has been secured to furnish the music.

The following have been selected as patrons and patronesses of the affair: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Don Crow, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Lou Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Ijams, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Brickwood, Mr. and Mrs. Woody Gatlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Price, the Misses Valenzuela, Mary Cady, Lottie Wilson, Lela Shields, Nita Holcomb, Emma Kane, Francisca Guerra, Concha Rodriguez, Salomé Candelario, the Misses Stone; Messrs. Glen and Guy Perry, Howard Chapman, Rue Wilson, Cecil Shields, Chas. Hand, Paul Holmes, the four Valenzuela boys, Martin, Joe and Robt. Kane.

Churn drilling at the Ruby Copper Company's ground, near the endline of the Pinal, has been temporarily interrupted, owing to inability to secure competent drillers. Engineer C. A. Pierce reports that he now has experienced drillers on the way from California, and upon their arrival work will again be resumed.

Silver sold yesterday for 83 cents. It will soon go to a dollar an ounce, it is believed.

Wm. Fessler, barber and mining man, is in very poor health just now and is planning on avacation of a few months.

## Builders' Hardware

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

Mail Orders a Specialty

ROY & TITCOMB, INC.  
Nogales, Arizona.

A. F. KERR, President. E. W. BUTLER, Cashier. W. H. LAND, Vice-President.

## THE NOGALES NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Transacting a General Banking Business in Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

DIRECTORS: W. J. Neuman, S. Leeker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wise, J. A. Harrison, W. H. Land.

## Fruit will be scarce this year—and SUGAR HIGH

Why try to can fruit when you can get the best on the market at prices lower than cost to produce at Washington Trading Co.? Try our Del Monte brand.

## Children's Koveralls

Sizes ranging from 2 yrs. to 8 yrs. Middy Blouses, White Canvas Mary Jane Slippers. Hats—many colors and a large variety.

## Men's Wear

Men's Genuine Panama Hats. All wool cream color Trousers. All wool Beach Cloth Trousers. B.V.D. Underwear, all sizes. Union suits in lisle, and also two-piece underwear.

## Washington Trading Co.

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

## SURE ???

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

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

## The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

J. E. Hopkins. F. D. Valles.  
THE AMERICAN GARAGE

We aim to keep in stock a complete assortment of supplies for practically all makes of cars. Thus we usually save you the delay that results from ordering elsewhere. And oftentimes we can save you considerable money on your purchases.

Our prices on tires, tubes, lamps, spark plugs and sundries of all kinds entitle us to your patronage. All we ask is an opportunity to prove our claim that we can satisfy you.

# HOOVER TELLS OF FOOD SITUATION

Administrator Issues Message on Conservation.

## IS GREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth—What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Herbert C. Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food situation as it now exists and the necessity of conserving the food resources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of a problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every householder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the neutrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conspicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and children in the home, is an absolute necessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for liberty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the United States plays a predominant part.

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of increasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary occupations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked increase of consumption, this deficiency between the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes greater than ever, with the consequence of a large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

### World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a condition which only needs to be elaborated in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made. Our harvest and the harvests of Europe can now be forecast. We can also survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the allies can draw for the next twelve months can now be estimated. This estimate shows at once that it contains too little for our own and our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest care and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fail, the people of the allies cannot be maintained at war. Their soldiers cannot fight without food. A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from us. Let us then examine carefully the world's larder as it appears today, or so much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their products, third, as regards sugar, fourth, as regards vegetables, fifth, as regards fish and sea foods, and, finally, as regards our duty in the matter.

**Cereals.**  
The 1917 harvest is now so far advanced that we may compare it with previous production, and with the demands which are going to be made on it.

Table No. 1 is given to show the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period. It will be seen from this table that the normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries based upon crop reports from these countries, is as follows:

Commodity	1917 production	Normal production	Deficiency
Wheat	399,770,000	590,675,000	190,905,000
Corn	94,464,000	121,109,000	26,645,000
Oats	37,225,000	570,830,000	233,605,000
Barley	83,285,000	125,291,000	42,006,000
Rye	41,732,000	78,573,000	36,841,000
Total	607,786,000	1,488,448,000	880,662,000

In order to provide normal consumption it would therefore be necessary to import in the next 12 months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The prospective position of our own and the Canadian harvest is given in table No. 2.

Our crops, especially our corn crop, cannot yet be considered as certain, but if all mature safely, North America will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 208,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 350,000,000 bushels.

**Demand on Our Crops.**  
The allies are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the

Commodity	Production	Imports			Consumption
		from U. S.	from Canada	from Other Sources	
Wheat	590,675,000	79,425,000	112,900,000	158,478,000	974,486,000
Corn	121,109,000	10,811,000	1,187,712,000	125,575,000	296,596,000
Oats	570,830,000	4,783,000	16,280,000	88,512,000	652,865,000
Barley	125,291,000	4,346,000	6,990,000	65,020,000	199,732,000
Rye	78,573,000	557,000	90,000	11,287,000	90,537,000
Total	1,488,448,000	102,522,000	126,200,000	487,134,000	2,214,278,000

Commodity	Probable U. S. 1917	Average Normal U. S. Consumption		Probable U. S. Surplus	Add possible Canadian Surplus
		U. S.	Canada		
Wheat	678,000,000	590,204,000	83,990,000	128,000,000	132,000,000
Corn	3,124,000,000	2,553,298,000	470,990,000	63,600,000	63,600,000
Oats	1,425,000,000	1,148,712,000	204,990,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Barley	214,000,000	178,829,000	35,990,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rye	56,100,000	35,806,000	20,290,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Totals	5,225,100,000	4,507,410,000	917,200,000	239,000,000	239,000,000

United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dangerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been a large failure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and have been for some time rigorously administering and economizing their food. In Belgium, the relief commission has been compelled to reduce the consumption of cereals by nearly 50 per cent; this brings the food supply so low that the population are incapable of labor.

From the above tables it will be seen that on normal bases of consumption the total allied wheat import requirements are 577,000,000 bushels against a North American surplus of 208,000,000 bushels—and from our United States supplies we must reserve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies and also an amount to protect our stocks better next year than this last. There is therefore on normal consumption a deficit of over 400,000,000 bushels. In the other cereals used in Europe mostly for animal feed, the import necessities of the allies on normal consumption basis are about 674,000,000 against a North American surplus of 350,000,000. But again a reserve for neutrals and increased "carry over" will absorb all the margin. In any event it means we must multiply our exports of these cereals 20 times. However, upon the basis of our present crop prospects we should be able to supply their requirements in cereals other than wheat.

### Wheat Situation Difficult.

The situation in wheat is one of great difficulty and concern, and must be met by an elimination of waste and reduction of consumption on the part of the allied peoples and ourselves, in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply.

The allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries. Except in Italy, where people normally consume much corn, our allies have few corn mills and cornmeal is not a durable commodity and therefore cannot be shipped in great quantities.

Moreover, for generations they have bought bread from the bakeries; they have no equipment nor do they know how to bake in the household. Every American knows that it is infeasible to distribute corn bread from bakeries, and it is therefore necessary for us to furnish our allies with sufficient wheat to enable them to have a wheat basis for the loaf. However, they can use and must use other cereals for mixture in their war bread, and by this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accomplished. On the other hand, a deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000 or nearly triple. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person. It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies.

### Food Animals.

Owing to the ascending standard of living, the world was already strained to supply enough animal products to meet the demand before the war began. The war has injected into an already difficult situation a number of vicious conditions which are jeopardizing the ultimate animal products supply of the world. The production of fodder in Europe has been diminished by the diversion of productive labor to war, and its import has been curtailed by shortage in shipping and by the isolation of markets by belligerent lines. From these causes not only are the actual numbers of animals decreasing in Europe, but the average weight and the annual output of dairy products per animal, are decreasing.

A careful estimate of the world's food animal position shows the following position:

Commodity	Increase or Decrease		Total net
	In United States	In other countries	
Cattle	1,900,000	8,420,000	25,750,000
Sheep	3,000,000	17,500,000	34,000,000
Hogs	4,275,000	7,100,000	31,600,000
Total	33,000,000	92,250,000	115,000,000

The problem facing the American people is not only one of supplying the immediate demand of the allies, but one which is more far-reaching in its future significance. As the war goes on there will be a constant lessening of the capital stock of food animals of the world. Among our western allies the demand outruns further every

day the decreasing production, as shipping becomes further shortened by continued submarine destruction, less tonnage can be devoted to fodder, and further reduction of the herds must ensue. These destructive forces have given rise to reactions in many directions. The world's supply of meat and dairy products, of animal fats and industrial fats, wool and hides, are all involved not only now, but far into the future.

### Meats.

The immediate problem is to furnish increased meat supplies to the allies to maintain them during the war. An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturbance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the continental countries into the allied countries have been interfered with. Their contributions must be replaced by increased shipments from North America.

The growth of American meat exports since the war began, most of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following figures:

Three-year pre-war average	493,848,000 pounds
Year ending June 30, 1916	1,339,103,000 pounds

The impact of European demand upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices, for meat and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand not only during the war, so as to enable our allies to continue to fight, but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger herds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. The increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more fodder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened herds will, pending their recuperation, require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can after the war safely reduce our bread grain production to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the meantime to increase our herds.

There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of meat for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with the cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our meat exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

### Dairy Products.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past 15 years. Yet today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our allies are still short of large quantities and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America. The growing exports of dairy products from the United States to the allies are shown in the following table:

Commodity	Year ending	
	average	June 30, 1913
Butter	4,457,000 lbs.	13,487,000 lbs.
Cheese	3,750,000 lbs.	44,294,000 lbs.
Cond. milk	17,792,000 lbs.	159,577,000 lbs.

The high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months induced by the pressing European demand has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities having made it more profitable to sell the cattle for meat than to keep them and produce dairy products. Therefore, the dairy cattle are decreasing

in some sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in appropriate proportion to the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore looked at in a broad way, decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the increased sales of margarine, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter, however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for children. Milk has no substitute and is not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest together with a proper restriction upon exports of feeding stuffs will result in lower prices of feed and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation, upon the encouragement and rebuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter during the war if we are to provide milk supplies to all. We waste large quantities of our milk value from our lack of national demand for products of skimmed and sour milk.

### Pork Products.

The hog is the most efficient of machines for the production of animal fat. The hog not only makes more fat from a given amount of feed, but also the products made are specially capable of preservation and most economical for commercial handling.

The swine of Europe are rapidly decreasing and the consumption demand induced by the war is much increased, this particularly because bacon, ham and lard are so adaptable for military supplies. Moreover, our allies are isolated from many markets and a large amount from northern neutrals is being diverted to Germany.

While our hogs have increased in number by 3,000,000 animals, the average weight at slaughter is falling and our production is probably only about maintained. The increasing demand upon us since the war began is shown by the following figures of comparative exports:

Three-year, pre-war period	1,055,614,000 pounds
Year ending June 30, 1916	1,512,376,000 pounds

### Wool and Leather.

Our national supply of both wool and leather are less than our needs, and we are importing them more and more largely, as shown by the following figures:

Imports of wool (value) for the three-year pre-war period, 862,457,965; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, \$158,078,271.

Imports (value) of hides, leather, and manufactures of leather average of the three-year pre-war period, \$133,171,398; for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$177,880,902.

At the present time the world's demand for these products has increased far above the peace level owing to the extra consumption in supplying the armies. This demand is now again increased by the mobilization of a large American army. In the face of this, not only is the European herd decreasing, but also American sheep have decreased about 3,000,000 since the war began. After the war is over, the various countries of the world from which we formerly drew our wool are likely to retain it for their own use until their flocks again become normal.

### Sugar.

The sugar supply on which our allies in Europe normally draw has been tremendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed and, as a result, they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises. Furthermore, their own production has been greatly diminished. Before the war, Europe supplied in a large measure its own needs, through the production of beet sugar, as will appear from the following table showing the average yearly production and consumption for the five years before the war (1909-1913), in some of the chief countries of Europe:

Country	Prod'n. (short tons)		Consump. (short tons)		Surp. or Deficit (short tons)
	1909-1913	1913-1916	1909-1913	1913-1916	
Germany	2,525,399	1,290,535	1,236,535	1,236,535	1,288,864
Austria	1,851,839	673,294	673,294	673,294	1,178,545
Russia	1,589,947	1,232,235	1,232,235	1,232,235	357,712
United Kingdom	2,064,000	2,066,000	2,066,000	2,066,000	0
France	752,542	394,830	394,830	394,830	357,712
Italy	211,020	190,000	190,000	190,000	21,020
Belgium	279,918	120,358	120,358	120,358	159,560
Holland	246,146	131,538	131,538	131,538	114,608

As appears from the table, France, Italy, Russia and Belgium were self-supporting, while the United Kingdom drew its entire sugar supply from exterior sources. The supply of the United Kingdom came to the amount of about 70 per cent from countries from which it is now cut off by the war. Ten per cent came from the East Indies and 20 per cent from the United States and the West Indies.

The prospective 1918 crop in France has diminished to 207,000 tons and that of Italy to 75,000 tons, and they are therefore short 590,000 tons. The displacement of United Kingdom supplies amounts to 1,435,000 tons; and therefore, in total, these three allied countries must import about 2,700,000 tons in order to maintain their normal consumption. Of this, 2,000,000 tons must come from new sources.

The disturbance of shipping reduces the tonnage available and drives the demand to a large degree upon the

nearest markets, the United States and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and, second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some extent.

In any event, if all the enemies of Germany are to be supplied, there must be economy in consumption everywhere. The normal American consumption is about 90 pounds per person per annum and is just double the French consumption.

### Vegetables.

We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a result of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 285,000,000 bushels last year to over 400,000,000 bushels this year. The other vegetables are likewise enormously increased through the planting and extension of millions of gardens. The sweet potato crop promises to be from 10 to 20 per cent above what it was last year, and the commercial crop of sweet corn for canning purposes is estimated to be from 20 to 30 per cent above that of last year. The commercial crop of tomatoes for canning purposes will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent above what it was last year. There is an increase in the acreage of late onions of about 54 per cent over the area harvested in 1916.

### Fish and Sea Foods.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food, but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate methods of commercial handling have limited our use of these largely to only certain days in the week. With better marketing facilities, with better understanding of how to use the most varieties, with proper preservation by salting and canning, and by establishing plants for frozen fish, we can increase greatly our supply and thus relieve largely the pressure due to the inadequate supply of meat. We only have to harvest our own fish supply. It feeds itself. Every fish eaten is that much gained in solving the present problem of living. The products of the land are conserved by eating those of the sea.

### Our Duty.

I have endeavored to show in previous articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the sinews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets. They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suffer, falls first upon women and children. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation is one of many complexities. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policies of rationing, but we must voluntarily and intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest. We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will ameliorate, so far as may be, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "normal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

### Action Must Be Voluntary.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is thus in its essence the daily individual service of all the people. Every group can substitute and even

the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxurious elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will, when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty, but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that labor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war becomes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we not entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to maintain our high standard of nutrition.

By the elimination of waste in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

### For Better Distribution.

Beyond this the duty has been laid upon the food administration to cooperate with the patriotic men in trades and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restoration, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability that patriotism can assemble to ameliorate this situation to such a degree as may be possible.

The food administration is assembling the best expert advice in the country on home economics, on food utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by such individuals in the country, we believe

## WORTH \$1,000 TO HIM, EDWARDS SAYS

Exposure From Trip in Bad Weather Brought Serious Results He Says.

### GAINED 21 POUNDS

"If You Had Seen Me the Day I Began Taking Tanlac You Wouldn't Recognize Me as Same Man," He Says.

"I have gained twenty-one pounds and if you had seen me the day I began taking Tanlac you wouldn't recognize me as the same man now," said Ed Edwards, 320 23rd street, Denver, Colo., a few days ago.

"Last fall," he continued, "I took a trip up in the country on a big truck, then I had to walk nearly thirty miles in the rain and mud. From this I contracted grippe and was confined to my bed for forty days. I had to cut out eating entirely and for a month I lived on nothing but milk. I hardly knew what sleep was and more than half the time I had to prop myself up in bed so I could get my breath. I had awful headaches and such a terrible cough that I began to think my lungs were affected. No kind of medicine did me any good.

"I have taken four bottles of Tanlac and have never felt better in my life than I do right now and I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for the good these four bottles have done me. My appetite is fine and I can eat and digest just anything I want. I sleep like a rock every night and my strength has increased until I can do any kind of work that comes to hand. I know several people taking it now on account of what it has done for me."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.

#### Something Lacking.

For the first time Louis was hearing the cherry-tree-and-hatchet story. It was very dramatically related by a patriotic aunt, but Louis was not so deeply impressed as he might have been. When the climax was reached and George Washington said, "I cannot tell a lie," Louis displayed his first glimmer of enthusiasm.

"Couldn't he?" he asked. "What was the matter with him?"—Philadelphia Star.

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

### GIVES SECRET OF SUCCESS

George W. Perkins' Method is to Live Every Day as if It Were to Be the Only One.

"My own method has been to live every day as though it was the only day I had to live, and to crowd everything possible into that day. Pay no attention to the clock or what you are paid, but work and live for all that is in it—just as you play football—and everything else will take care of itself," said George W. Perkins.

"The head of the table is the place where there is most room. It is the tree that grows and grows until it overtops the others that gets the most air and sunshine. The thing for the young man to do is to strive with all the energy he possesses to excel in actual ability.

"Full is not necessary. Nor should a young man bother too much about his wages. I never asked an increase in my life. You can command sooner or later what you are entitled to—if you pre-eminently deserve it.

"But you have got to be ultra-productive in some particular thing. You must stand out and do it better than the fellows around you whether you are an office boy, a stenographer or an executive. You must use your head as well as your hands. Don't be afraid to do extra work lest it interfere with your theater going. I don't go to the theater half a dozen times during the winter, not that I don't like it, but there are other things more worth doing."—Leslie's Weekly.

#### Thick.

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on London. She was surprised to read the following in one attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity."

The young author was asked how he got that idea?

"Please, miss," was the reply. "It says in the text-books the population of London is very dense."—New York Globe.

### POST TOASTIES

are bully good for any meal and for all the family

Bobby

## AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### FROM ALL SOURCES

SAYINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND.

#### ABOUT THE WAR

China declares war as pope urges peace.

British lost 21,722 men in two weeks in August.

British merchant losses fall off during past week.

Canadian troops capture hill 70, key to city of Lens.

Austro-German forces occupy height on Rumanian front.

Lone English aviator wins fight with three enemy planes.

Address of Lloyd-George indicates nature of entente reply to pope's peace proposals.

The American bark Christiane was sunk off the Azores by a German submarine. The crew was landed.

Nine hundred and thirty-three Scandinavian ships have been destroyed by torpedoes or mines since the beginning of the war.

Two army divisions instead of one, comprising a total of at least 38,000 men, probably will make up the first contingent of the National Guard to go to France.

In a clearing station during the battle on the Belgian front four American surgeons in the operating rooms were found hard at work. They were assisted by business-like American nurses.

Five Americans and fourteen others were killed when the British steamer City of Athens struck a mine near Cape Town, South Africa. Four of the Americans lost were missionaries.

Arthur Duckworth, his wife and six children of Denver were among the victims.

Counter attacks failing with severe losses, the Germans in the Ypres area, western front, Friday did not resume attempts to recapture the ground lost to the Anglo-French troops Thursday.

The French, after repulsing heavy counter attacks, made further gains near the Steenbeke river.

In addition to their capture of more than 1,800 prisoners near Lens, the allied forces took twenty-four guns from the Teutons. While admitting an allied gain along the Yser canal and near Bixchoote, Berlin claims officially most British attacks repulsed and Langemarck still in German hands.

This is officially denied in London, which says that the British hold not only Langemarck, but also ground beyond the village.

**WESTERN**

Washington governor appeals for eight-hour day.

I. T. U. pledges union's support to President Wilson.

Striking miners in Illinois are ordered back to work.

Resignations from exemption boards will not be accepted.

A total net profit of \$14,371,863 is shown for the second quarter by the Chino and Utah Copper companies.

Whisky may be expected to advance sharply in price Sept. 8, when distillers must cease making spirits for beverage purposes.

At St. Louis hog prices continued soaring Aug. 16, advancing to \$18.45, another new high record, and sold at \$18.75 at Chicago on the 17th.

Among those appointed food commissioners were T. A. Riordan, Arizona; Prof. A. Atkinson, Montana; Ralph C. Ely, New Mexico, and Theo. C. Diers, Wyoming.

Maj. Gen. F. S. Strong will command the Fortieth army division, of which the Colorado National Guard will form a part. The division will also include the guardsmen from California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

**WASHINGTON**

New major generals assigned to their commands.

McAdoo asks Congress to provide \$9,000,000,000 war fund.

United States government may suppress all I.W.W. activities.

Resolution in Senate asks for more definite war and peace terms.

Fifty banners were destroyed in raid on suffrage pickets at White House.

Formal notice of China's entrance into the war has been given the United States by Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister.

Creation of a food administration grain corporation with \$50,000,000 capital to conduct government wheat purchases and sales was officially announced.

Loans of \$40,000,000 to Italy and \$5,900,000 to Belgium were made by the government, bringing the total thus far advanced the allies up to \$1,916,400,000.

Disposition by the Senate of many uncontested provisions of the \$2,000,000,000 war tax bill almost cleared the way for the fight over income and war profits taxes.

### FOREIGN

King and Queen of England review American troops.

Nicholas Romanoff, former Czar of Russia, sent to Siberia.

Platinum discovered in Alaska may help entente win the war.

German U-boats have been unable to starve Great Britain out, says Lloyd-George.

José Gutierrez Guerrero, former minister of war, was inaugurated president of Bolivia.

Trading in wheat for future delivery will cease on all grain exchanges in Canada on Aug. 31.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer, Lieut. Bourakoff, has been sunk by a German mine in the Baltic sea near the Aland archipelago.

According to the London Daily News some wounded American soldiers from the western front have just arrived at the hospital at Bath.

The appointment of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, as German ambassador at Constantinople, is forecast.

Reuter's, Limited, says it learns on good authority that German concessions in Poland are expected shortly, but that they will be conditional on Austria's approval.

Count Tarnowsky von Tarnow, the former Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, a report received from Stockholm says, will soon become minister to Sweden from Austro-Hungary.

Speaking in the House of Commons Premier David Lloyd-George said that this time last year the wheat in his country amounted to 6,480,000 quarters and that now it is 8,500,000 quarters.

The stock of oats and barley, he declared, also was higher.

**SPORTING NEWS**

Standing of Western League Clubs.

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Lincoln	15	10	.600
Hutchinson	15	10	.600
Wichita	14	11	.560
Omaha	14	11	.560
St. Joseph	13	12	.520
Denver	10	15	.400
Joplin	10	15	.400
Des Moines	9	16	.360

I. J. Reynolds, one of Denver's leading bowlers, was ordered to report for service at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.

Chief Meyers, formerly of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was signed up by Manager Stallings of the Braves for the rest of the season.

Two aeroplanes flying at high speed crashed together 800 feet in the air at the Armour Heights aviation camp near Toronto, Canada, one of the machines bursting into flames and plunging to earth, killing the aviator, Cadet S. H. J. Dorr.

**GENERAL**

Speculation in sugar is banned on New York Exchange.

Federation of the English-speaking races for mutual protection is regarded as probably by Lord Northcliffe.

The Japanese freight steamer Koto Hira Maru went ashore off the Alaska coast July 27th and vessel and cargo valued at \$1,000,000 will be a total loss.

"Beefless days" in Chicago will become a reality in September. Thousands of Chicago restaurants and hotels have agreed to institute beefless Tuesday, beginning the first week of that month.

More than 100 citizens of New York, it was announced, had joined the newly-formed vigilance committee to wage a vigorous campaign against soapbox orators whose utterances are considered improper.

Dr. Armgard Karl Graves, international spy and author of "Revelations of the Kaiser's Personal Spy," was under arrest at Kansas City charged with being within the forbidden zone without a permit.

Unless five specific demands are granted by Aug. 20 the Industrial Workers of the World will call a general strike in Washington and Oregon, Idaho and Montana, according to a statement at Spokane, Wash., by James Rowan, district secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The world's chief producers of silver are the United States, Mexico, Canada, Peru, Japan, Spain, Australia and Chile, in the order named, the United States having produced in 1915, for which figures of all countries are available, 74,961,000 ounces; Mexico, 39,420,000; Canada, 28,401,000; Peru, 9,565,000; Japan, 5,080,000; Spain, 4,565,000; Australia, 3,327,000. World total, 179,574,000.

Villa has issued a statement from "somewhere in Chihuahua, Mexico," offering his services with a large army to drive the Germans and certain traitorous Mexicans who are preparing to move against the United States into the sea. He says Germans are coming to Mexico in large numbers and that the smuggling of immense quantities of ammunition has been going on for months, and that Carranza is afraid to take action because many officers of his army are involved as hired agents of the kaiser.

Because a woman named "Dora" from El Paso, Texas, had sent a telegram to her husband notifying him she was coming to Chillicothe, Ohio, to claim him as her real spouse, Mrs. James Nelson shot and killed her husband, shot her 8-year-old boy and then killed herself.

On advice from the sheriff of Santa Cruz county, Tucson, Ariz., officers are watching all roads entering the city for a young Mexican who robbed a Mexican bank at Nogales, Sonora, of \$60,000 in gold and currency and fled across the border.

### UNCLE JOE'S TRUE VERSION

Veteran Congressman Retells Green Corn Story Which He Declares Is Thirty Years Old.

"Uncle Joe," said a new member of the house to Representative Cannon of Illinois, "I heard a good story about you and green corn."

"Great guns, man, that story is thirty years old," said Mr. Cannon.

"Well, I am a new congressman and I fell for it."

"If you are going to tell it again," went on Mr. Cannon, "let me tell it to you right. I have seen more versions of it than there are silk threads in a corn tassel. It's true, all right."

"It happened at the old Willard hotel when it used to be run on the American plan, with three meals a day, I am a light eater, but I am powerfully fond of green corn. One day I had a neighbor on from Danville, who took dinner with me. I had three orders of green corn."

"Joe," says he to me, 'how much board do you pay at this tavern?' I told him. He looked at the stack of corncocks, ruminated a moment, and then remarked: 'Don't you think it would be cheaper for you to board at a livery stable?'"

**SKIN TORTURES**

That Itch, Burn and Scale Quickly Relieved by Cuticura—Trial Free.

It takes about ten minutes to prove that a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment will afford relief and point to speedy healing of eczemas, itchings and irritations. They are ideal for all toilet purposes.

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

**All Busy.**

"One notices in the hospital the nurses between times and all the visitors sit making sweaters and socks for the soldiers."

"Yes, even in the surgical ward you can observe the broken bones knitting."

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

It pays better to be a dentist than an oculist. A man has 32 teeth and only two eyes.

Brevity in eating may yet become the soul of patriotism.

# WRIGLEY'S



The goodly that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for children.

Wrigley's is **Helpful**

to all ages. It massages and strengthens the gums, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

The Flavor Lasts



## Children Cry For



### 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

*Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

### Colorado Oil Map Free

Biggest money made in new fields. How \$10 made \$14,000. All free for the asking. Write today. Nell & Hungerford, Denver, Colo.

### PATENTS

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

### Quick Retort.

A lady while going downstairs to dinner had the misfortune to step slightly on the dress of a lady in front of her. The man on whose arm the former was leaning rudely said aloud so that the couple in front might hear: "Always getting in the way like Balaban's ass!" Upon which the lady whose gown had been trodden on, turning round, replied with a sweet smile: "Pardon me, it was the angel who stood in the way and the ass which spoke."

### When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

### A Reasonable Supposition.

The farmer alleged a freight train of the defendant company had hit one of his mules.

"Now, Mr. Jones," said the attorney for the corporation to the aggrieved party, who occupied the witness stand, "will you kindly tell the court whether or not your mule was on the track, the property of the defendant, when hit by the train?"

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Jones, "I didn't witness the occurrence, but I suppose things must have been about as you say. This was a pretty bright mule and I reckon if that train had took out after him in the woods which fringe the track there where he was killed he would have got behind a tree."—Macon Telegraph.

"Hard work is beneficial," says a physician. Of course it is—provided the other fellow doesn't charge too much for doing it.

Never before has the American race known so much about its chest measurements.

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.

### EAT SKINNER'S

THE BEST MACARONI



UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Offers Complete Course in Agriculture

Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

### PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Keeps the scalp cool and moist. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 34-1917.

POPE DEMANDS WORLD DISARM

Return All Captured Territory, Let World Court Rule Nations, Basis of Pontiff's Peace Plea.

ARBITRATE ALL DIFFERENCES

Benedict Seesoes Warring Nations, In Name of Prince of Peace, to Cease Conflict and Save Earth From Madness.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

To the Leaders of the Belligerent Peoples:

Since the beginning of our pontificate, the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe, we have in view above everything three things to preserve:

Perfect impartiality towards all belligerents as is suitable for Him who is the common Father and loves His children with equal affection.

Continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the supreme spiritual charge has confided to us with Christ.

Finally, as our pacific mission also requires, to omit nothing as long as it was in our power which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity, by trying to lead the peoples and their leaders to more moderate resolution to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

Whoever has followed our work during these three painful years which have just passed has been able easily to recognize that if we had always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence, we have not ceased to exhort the peoples and the belligerent brothers to again become brethren, although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

Is World to Be Death Field?

Toward the end of the first year of the war, we addressed to the nations in conflict most lively exhortations, and more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heard and the war continued desperately for another two years, with all its horrors.

It became even more cruel, and extended over the earth, over the sea and in the air, and one saw desolation and death descend upon cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and on their innocent populations, and now no one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months, or, worse still, other years are about to be added to this sanguinary triennium.

Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? And Europe, so glorious and so flourishing, is it going, as if stricken by a universal madness, to run to the abyss and to lend its hand to its own suicide?

No Aim Except Love for World.

In such a terrible situation as in the presence of menace so serious, we who have no particular political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties but are solely compelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying work.

Through the voice even of humanity and of reason we once more emit the cry of peace and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations. But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had counseled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the governments of the belligerent peoples to come to an agreement upon the following points which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them:

Moral Forces Against Armies.

First of all, the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right, from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments according to the rules and guarantees to be established in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each state.

Then, in the substitution for armies, the institution of arbitration, with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the pen-

Kellogg Speaks on Labor Shortage.

Colorado Springs.—Harry N. Kellogg, chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was the principal speaker at Wednesday's session of the International Typographical Union convention. His address dealt with the shortage of labor, increased price of commodities, especially of paper, and other economic conditions attending the war. He urged adjustment of all labor disputes and complimented the Typographical

alties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas which would contribute to end the numerous causes of conflict and also would open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

As to the damages to be repaired, and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal donation which would be justified moreover by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

If, for certain cases, there exist particular reasons, they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

All Territory to Be Restored.

Consequently on the part of Germany, the complete evacuation of Belgium, with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence towards it.

The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties, similar restitution of the German colonies.

As regards the territorial questions, as for example those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests and the general welfare of the great human society.

Demands Justice for Poland.

The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan states, and territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of the nations.

Such are the principal bases whereon we believe the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts, and to prepare a solution of the economic question so important for the future and for the material well-being of all belligerent states.

Pleads in Name of Prince of Peace.

Therefore, in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre.

The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears therefore to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace; reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

On your decision depends the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people—in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence, with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace, we implore for you the light and counsel of the divine spirit. (Signed) BENEDICT.

At the Vatican, August 1.

Bar Silver Goes to 86 1/2 Cents.

New York.—The insistent demand for silver—from abroad, from the United States government for coinage and for domestic purposes—was reflected Aug. 15 in a record jump in the price. Bar silver advanced 3 cents an ounce over the previous day's quotation to 86 1/2 cents, which is the highest price since the decade after the Civil War.

Rancher Killed in Range Dispute.

Carrizozo.—Eli McCarty, rancher, is dead, and Estarvo Carabajal, sheepman, is seriously wounded as the result of a battle which took place near here between five sheepmen and an equal number of ranchers. The battle arose from a dispute over range.

Union on the stand its members have taken in the struggle.

\$60,000 for First Bomb in Berlin.

Chicago.—Friends here of Leslie McMurty, aviator and son of L. B. McMurty, California oil operator, received information that if he is the first American aviator to drop a bomb in Berlin he will receive \$60,000. It is said that McMurty's father promised to pay his son \$25,000 if he achieved this feat, and another member of the family added \$35,000 to the pledge.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Metal Market Prices. New York.—Lead—Spot, 10 1/2 @ 11c. Bar silver, 86 1/2 c. Copper—Casting, 25.87 1/2. St. Louis.—Spelter, \$8.45. Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @ 12.00; 10 per cent, \$8.70 @ 10.00 per unit.

Arizona.

The old Mohave claims at Jerome are to be developed.

Work at the Telluride is the center of interest at Oatman.

A petroleum seep has been found on the Upper Verde, near Jerome.

The Swanson mine at Parker has a force of 150 men and is shipping thirty cars of ore weekly.

The Wandering Jew mine, in the Tyndall district near Alto, is coming to the front as a consistent lead producer under the new management.

A Wickenburg report says six feet of solid ore in winze in upper cut which has been encountered on the Abe Lincoln mine which goes 35 per cent. One car of this ore is already at the local sampler, and another car is ready to be hauled in.

Colorado.

The Oronogo shaft house and machinery plant is being moved to the Southend, east of Gold Hill.

Gold bricks to the value of \$30,000 have been sent out from the placer boats at Breckenridge this month.

On Mount Lincoln the Russia Leasing Company is working on ore which has a record of \$1,000,000 production.

Another assay and during the week on Buckeye ore, Lake City district, showed good value of over \$49,000 a ton.

Jamestown, one of Boulder's very early camps, is enjoying a boom such as has not been experienced since the early days of the camp.

Lake City expects a steady revival of the lead-silver mines in that district, many of which were rated as lonzanas in the 1873-1893 period.

C. J. Walter of Ward has started work on the Texas, having left the Queen to take charge of this new work. The mine has been a good producer.

Mrs. A. G. Miner, owner of the Little Giant group of mines at Lawson, north of Georgetown, is finishing a large mill which will be equipped with flotation units.

The boom in silver is a veritable boom to the White Raven mine in Boulder county, which for two years has been opening ore bodies in anticipation of such an advance in the price. The property is shipping from two to three carloads of ore weekly. It is a heavier silver-lead and 80-cent silver and \$11 lead.

Montana.

Just how serious was the recent strike of miners is vividly reflected in the production figures of the Anaconda Copper Company for the month of July. Output for this month amounted to 12,400,000 pounds, a decrease of 8,000,000 pounds from that of June.

Butte-Detroit mill is now running on manganese ore. Production has been started with fifty tons of manganese concentrates per day and as expeditiously as possible this will be increased up to 250 tons per day. The coarse and fine crushing departments of the mill can handle up to 600 crude ore in twenty-four hours.

New Mexico.

Work has been started on the Wiley group in the White Water section.

There is at present considerable oil excitement in the Lake Arthur district, south of Dexter.

The Empire Oil and Gas Company has leased about 200,000 acres in the Glenrio district in Quay county.

A strike of high-grade ore has been made on the 1,100-foot level east of Mogollon by the Socorro Mining & Milling Company.

Tonnage for the Mogollon district during July amounted to approximately 12,000 tons, which yielded nearly 6,000 pounds, or three tons of silver and gold.

Three to four cars of manganese ore is being shipped daily from the Boston Hill properties west of Santa Fe. The ore averages better than 20 per cent manganese. At Pinos Altos, rich gold-bearing quartz is being mined in the Pacific No. 2 workings of the Skilacorn vein of the El Paso Mining Company. The company mill, which has been idle for the past two months, is about to resume operations.

Wyoming.

Three wells are being drilled at this time in Little Buffalo Basin, one each by the Ohio, Midwest and the Producers.

The Standard Exploration Company spudded in a well in the Lusk field for the Swigle Oil Company of Casper.

There are seventy-five wells in the Torchlight field, virtually all of which are producing, according to a Cheyenne oil man who recently visited that section.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle. Grass steers, good to choice 9.00 @ 10.50. Grass steers, fair to good... 8.00 @ 9.00. Heifers, prime... 9.25 @ 10.25. Cows, grassers, good to choice... 7.00 @ 8.00. Cows, canners and cutters... 4.00 @ 6.00. Veal calves... 10.00 @ 12.00. Bulls... 5.00 @ 6.50. Feeders and stockers, good to choice... 7.75 @ 8.50. Feeders and stockers, fair to good... 6.75 @ 7.50. Feeders and stockers, common to fair... 6.00 @ 6.75. Hogs. Good hogs... 17.00 @ 18.00. Sheep. Spring lambs... 16.00 @ 18.25. Feeder lambs... 16.25 @ 16.50. Ewes... 9.00 @ 9.55. Wethers... 10.00 @ 11.00. Yearling wethers... 11.50 @ 12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

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

Buying Prices—per Ton. Colorado upland, per ton... 20.00 @ 24.00. Nebraska upland... 19.00 @ 22.00. Prairie hay (old crop)... 19.00 @ 21.00. And Neb., per ton... 19.00 @ 21.00. Prairie hay (new crop) Colo. and Neb., per ton... 18.00 @ 17.00. Timothy, per ton... 22.00 @ 24.00. Alfalfa (new crop) per ton... 13.00 @ 16.00. South Park, per ton... 23.00 @ 25.00. Gunnison valley, per ton... 21.00 @ 24.00. Straw, per ton... 6.00 @ 7.00. Grain. Wheat, new, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buy 4.02. Oats, Neb., 100 lbs., buying... 2.50. Colo. oats, bulk, buying... 2.50. Corn chop, sack, selling... 3.93. Corn in sack, selling... 4.00 @ 4.25. Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling... 2.34. Flour. Hungarian patent... 6.15. Dressed Com. (less 1% Commission). Turkeys, fancy fry pickled... 24. Turkeys, old toms... 22. Turkeys, choice... 17. Hens, fancy... 20. Ducks, young... 14. Geese... 14. Live Poultry. (Prices net F. O. B. Denver.) Hens, fancy, lb... 11. Broilers, lb... 12. Roosters, lb... 7. Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over... 18. Ducks, young... 14. Geese... 14. Eggs. Eggs, graded No. 1 set, F. O. Denver... 32. Eggs, graded No. 2 set, F. O. Denver... 24. Eggs, case count, misc. cases less commission... 4.00 @ 5.50. Butter. Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb... 41. Creameries, 2nd grade, lb... 38. Process... 33. Packing stock (net)... 32. Fruit. Apples, Colo., new, fancy, box 1.00 @ 2.25. Cherries, Colo., pie, etc... 2.00. Gooseberries, Colo., qt. etc... 3.00 @ 3.75. Raspberries, Colo., pt. etc... 2.50 @ 3.00. Strawberries, home gr., pt... 3.50 @ 4.00. Vegetables. Asparagus, lb... .07 @ .10. Beets, cwt... 1.00 @ 2.00. Beans, Colo., bcha... 2.00 @ 2.50. Carrots, cwt... 1.50 @ 2.00. Cauliflower, lb... .08 @ .15. Onions, table, doz... 2.00 @ 2.50. Potatoes, cwt... 3.50 @ 4.00. Turnips, Colo., doz. bunches... 2.00 @ 2.50.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Hides. Flint butcher, per lb... 37. Flint fallen... 35. Flint bull and stag... 19. Flint culls and glue... 18. Salt hides 2 1/2 @ 3 lb. leas. Horsehides 1 1/2 @ 2 1/3 price of green salted. Dry Flint Pelts. Wool pelts, per lb... 34. Short wool pelts... 30. Butcher shearings, No. 1... 15. No. 2 murlan shearings... 05. Bucks, saddles and pieces at value. Green Salted Pelts. Lamb and sheep, each... 1.00 @ 2.00. Spring lambs... 5.00 @ 7.50. Shearings... 1.00 @ 5.00. Calf and Kid, Green Salted. Calfskin, per lb... 35. Horse, No. 1... 5.00 @ 6.50. Horse, No. 2... 5.00 @ 5.50. Kip... 18.00 @ 20.00. Bunks... 50.00 @ 70.00. Branded... 17.00. Glue and Pony... 2.00 @ 2.50. Colt... 50.00 @ 75.00. Green Salted, Cured Hides, etc. Over 40 lbs., per lb... 17. 40 lbs. and under... 18. Bull and stag... 16. Glue hides and skins... 14. Part cured, 1c less. Green, 2c lb. less than cured.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metals. New York.—Lead—Spot, 10 1/2 @ 11c. Copper—Electrolytic, spot and near-by, nominal; September and fourth quarter, \$25.50 @ 27.00. Tin—Spot, \$43.00. Bar Silver—86 1/2 c. Copper—Casting, \$25.87 1/2. St. Louis.—Spelter, \$8.45. London.—Bar Silver—44d per oz. Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60% \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60% \$15.00; 25% \$9.40 @ 12.00; 10% \$8.70 @ 10.00 per unit. Chicago Live Stock Quotations. Chicago.—Hogs.—Top, \$18.25; Bulk, \$17.30 @ 18.10; light, \$16.60 @ 18.25; mixed, 16.75 @ 18.25; heavy, \$16.60 @ 18.25; rough, \$16.60 @ 16.40; pigs, \$12.00 @ 15.25. Cattle.—Native beef cattle, \$8.25 @ 15.00; Western steers, \$7.00 @ 12.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.10 @ 9.40; cows and heifers, \$4.50 @ 12.75; calves, \$10.00 @ 14.75. Sheep.—Wethers, \$7.80 @ 11.50; ewes, \$7.25 @ 10.00; lambs, \$10.50 @ 16.75. Chicago.—Butter.—Creamery, 34% @ 40c. Eggs.—First, 33 1/2 @ 34 1/2; ordinary firsts, 29 @ 31 1/2; at mark, cases included, 28 @ 34c. Chicago Grain and Provision Prices. Chicago.—Wheat.—No. 2 red, \$2.16 @ 2.20; No. 2 hard, \$2.25 @ 2.26; No. 3 hard, \$2.16 @ 2.23. Corn.—No. 2 yellow, \$1.94 @ 1.97; No. 3 yellow, \$1.95; No. 4 yellow, nominal. Oats.—No. 3 white, 62 1/2 @ 64c; standard, 62 1/2 @ 64c. Rye.—No. 2, \$1.87. Barley.—\$1.20 @ 1.40. Timothy—\$4.00 @ 7.50. Clover—\$12.00 @ 17.00. Pork—\$42.00. Lard—\$22.75 @ 22.85. Ribs—\$23.00 @ 24.10. Price of Cotton. New York.—Cotton.—October, \$4.89; December, \$4.73; January, \$4.72; March, \$4.86; May, \$5.05. Middling, \$5.35.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.

Oct. 18-20.—Fifth Northern Arizona Fair at Prescott.

The honor system at the Arizona state prison has been abolished.

It is expected at Phoenix that the Hunt-Campbell case will be settled in October.

Governor Campbell made a personal investigation of conditions at the mines at Bisbee.

E. A. Williams of Douglas was commissioned second lieutenant at the Fort Riley training camp.

Charles R. Williams and Ella L. Henry were taken to Globe from Phoenix on an adultery charge.

In April, the stamp sales of the Jerome postoffices were \$1,090; in May, \$1,111; in June, \$1,313; in July, \$1,474.

A member of the Tax Commission estimates that taxes will be raised from 40 to about 55 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Dr. G. F. Freeman of the agricultural department of the University of Tucson declares that Arizona will grow a large wheat crop next year.

W. D. Coakley, Tucson post clerk, who took \$10,000 in \$10 bills, on July 30 to Los Angeles, was captured at Lebanon, Ind., by Postoffice Inspector Ashton.

Booze worth approximately \$7,488 was destroyed at Tucson under the supervision of County Attorney Moore, by being poured out on the ground.

Attorney General Wiley Jones in an opinion delivered to Adj. Gen. Harris, denied the power of the governor to remove him from office or to abolish the office.

A Phoenix report says blackleg has caused more losses among cattle in Arizona than any other one disease. It is extremely prevalent throughout all parts of the state.

A campaign has been started by the women's committee of the Council of National Defense to secure a registration of the women for voluntary service in behalf of war preparedness.

Announcement that New Cornells will erect a 5,000-ton flotation plant and a 2,000-ton smelter at Ajo as the result of the purchase of the Ajo Consolidated property was made in Tucson.

Sheriff Tom Armer was named as the defendant in a \$10,000 damage suit filed against him at Globe by Thomas Leavy, an Industrial Worker of the World, whom the sheriff arrested Aug. 8.

The dewatering of the old Stump mine at Silverbell, famous in romance and story, will be begun within a few days by Hughes and Dier, backers of the Magnate properties in the Twin Butte district.

At the recent closing of the books for the first month of operation by the government new flour mill at Sacaton, headquarters of the Pima Indian reservation, it was learned that practically every Indian family had presented wheat at the mill either for grinding or for sale.

All of the miners and smelters in Arizona had been producing at capacity with very little interruption other than the labor strike in the Jerome camp, up to the end of June, 1917. If later trouble does not prevent, the copper output in 1917, according to V. C. Hikes of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, will be greater than that of 1916, when the output was approximately 700,000,000 pounds.

At Tucson, 645 youths have been called to colors for war in France.

Names of the men who have won army commissions from the reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio were announced at San Francisco. Approximately 1,400 of the flower of the country's young manhood changed the red, white and blue hatcord of the candidate for the gold and black cord of the commissioned officer and hastened to place orders for uniforms. Arizona gets one major, ten captains, eleven first lieutenants and forty-three second lieutenants in the list given out.

A stupendous project, embodying the construction of an electric railroad through three states, the opening of one of the largest bituminous coal fields in the United States and, also, the opening of the largest uncut pine forests on the continent, was submitted to the Arizona Corporation Commission for its approval and authority to organize and conduct business. The petitioner is Rev. William V. Shenk of Globe, and it is said that eastern capital is interested in the undertaking.

An additional charge of stealing cattle has been brought against James Hathaway of Santa Cruz county, who was recently arrested on a charge of altering brands of cattle.

A strike of ore similar to the strike on the San Xavier Extension has been made by the Hecla-Arizona Copper Company, a newcomer in the Twin Butte district.

Thirty-five Russian religionists of a colony near Glendale were sentenced at Phoenix by Judge Sawtelle of the United States Court to one year in the county jail at Prescott.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Thou shalt not fall to live within thy income, nor shalt thou contract any debt when thou cannot see thy way clear to pay it.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Corn will soon be ready to can, although the dried corn is so easy to prepare many of our housewives forget that dried corn makes a product, to many tastes, much superior to the canned kind.

Pull the corn and boil it five minutes, cut from the cob and pack in jars, add a half teaspoonful of salt to every pint can and fill the can with boiling water. Put on the new rubbers and tops and screw them down tight, then turn back a quarter of an inch, place in a boiler on a rack, cover with water to the depth of an inch and boil for three hours, being sure to count the time from the first appearance of boiling. Remove the jars, tighten carefully and to further insure them dip the tops below the rubbers in hot paraffin before storing them in a dark, cool place. If the cans are perfectly sealed the product will keep with no trouble. Corn should be canned within an hour from the time it is picked to insure a good flavor. This is true of other vegetables as well.

Swiss Method of Drying Beans.—Pick string beans in their prime, string and wash, then string them through the middle of the bean on a strong doubled cotton thread a yard and a half long, using a needle. String them close, then drop them into boiling water for 15 minutes, then dip in cold water and hang in the sun to dry. Protect from the flies with netting and bring them in before the dew falls. Two or three sunny days will dry them. They are to be soaked before using, but the dried flavor is very attractive.

Corn Chowder.—Take a quart each of corn, either fresh, dried or canned, a quart of potatoes, a three-inch cube of salt pork, a sliced onion. Dice the pork and fry until brown, add the onion and a few tablespoonsful of the corn, cook until a light brown. By removing the crisp bits of pork they will not overcook and may be put back later. Add the potatoes and rest of the corn in a quart of water and cook until the potatoes are tender, then add a pint of milk, a little butter and six milk crackers that have been soaked in hot milk. Season well with salt and pepper and serve hot.

Corn oil, called mazola, is a most appetizing fat and not too expensive to take the place of olive oil in many dishes. It is especially nice for fried potatoes, either potato chips or the German fried.

Thou shalt not wait for something to top up but thou shalt pull off thy coat and go to work, that thou mayest prosper in thy affairs.

SOME SUMMER SALADS.

While the delicious summer and autumn vegetables are with us there are new ways of combining them which will occur to the housewife who is tired of the same dishes.

Bean and Tomato Salad.—Take freshly cooked but cold baked beans, arrange them in the center of a chop plate, and about the edge place overlapping slices of ripe tomato, garnished with sprigs of water cress or heart leaves of lettuce. Serve very tart mayonnaise dressing, passing it in a separate dish.

Tomato and Cream Cheese Salad.—Peel chilled tomatoes and slice very thick, cover each slice with well-seasoned cream cheese that has been mixed with chopped green pepper. Serve with French dressing. Each salad is placed on a bed of lettuce or water cress.

White grapes peeled and seeded, placed in nests of lettuce and covered with ricad cream cheese, served with French or mayonnaise dressing, make a most dainty salad and one not common.

Date and Cheese Salad.—Wash fine large dates, wipe dry and cut open carefully to remove the stone. Stuff with cream cheese, lay on lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise dressing. Place a small spoonful of cream on each bit of mayonnaise when serving.

Chicken and Brazil Nut Salad.—Remove the meats from the nuts in as large pieces as possible, rub off the brown skin and mix with chicken or turkey breast cut in good-sized pieces, with two or three hard-cooked eggs. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.

Tomato Salad.—Peel small, even-sized, ripe red tomatoes, and cut them in quarters like a flower, not separating the sections; fill the center with chopped onion and dot with ricad yolk of egg. Serve with French dressing.

Cream Cheese and Jelly Salad.—Make small balls of well-seasoned cream cheese, and place in nests of lettuce; make a small depression in each ball and put in a small spoonful of currant jelly, or bar le due if you have it. Serve well-chilled with nicely seasoned French dressing.

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Thou shalt not wait for something

# WEB OF STEEL

By **CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY** and **CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, Jr.**  
 Author and Clergyman Civil Engineer

This Is a Thrilling Story  
 of American Life as Strong,  
 Courageous Men Live It

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## BERTRAM MEADE CUTS OFF HIS OLD LIFE ENTIRELY AND GOES FORTH INTO STRANGE COUNTRY TO MAKE A NEW CAREER

Bertram Meade, Sr., plans a great international bridge for the Martlet Construction company. His son, Bertram Meade, Jr., resident engineer at the bridge site, and Helen Illingworth, daughter of Colonel Illingworth, president of the Martlet concern, are engaged to marry as soon as the work is finished. The young engineer had questioned his father's judgment on certain calculations and was laughed at for his fears. The bridge collapses and 150 workmen are killed. Meade, senior, drops dead after giving orders that his failure should be made public. The orders are not carried out. Young Meade takes the blame and releases Helen from her engagement.

### CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"Shurtliff," said the young engineer, after the mound had been heaped up and covered with sods and strewn with flowers and the workmen had gone, "I have left everything I possess in your charge. You have a power of attorney to receive and pay out all moneys; to deposit, invest, and carry on my father's estate. The office is to be closed and the house is to be sold. My will, in which I leave everything to Miss Illingworth, is in your hands. You are empowered to draw from the revenue



"I Want to Stay Here a Little While by Myself."

of the estate your present salary so long as you live. If anything happens to me you will have the will probated and be governed accordingly."

"Mr. Meade," said the old man, and he somehow found himself transferring the affection which he had thought had been buried beneath the sod on that long mound before him, to the younger man. He had loved and served a Meade all his life and he began to see that he could not stop now, nor could he lavish what he had to give merely on a remembrance, "Mr. Meade," he said, "where are you going and what do you intend to do?"

"I don't know where I shall go, or what I shall undertake eventually," said the man. "I'm going to leave everything behind now and try to get a little rest at first."

"And you will keep me advised of your whereabouts?"

"Perhaps—I don't know. One last injunction; you are not to tell anyone the truth."

"God forbid," said Shurtliff, "we have lied to preserve the honor and fame of him we loved who lies here."

"Don't render our perjuries of non-effect."

"I will not stir. I haven't found that paper. I guess it was destroyed."

"I presume so. And now, good-by."

"Aren't you coming with me?"

"I want to stay here a little while by myself."

Shurtliff turned and walked away. When he reached the road, down which he must go, he stopped and faced about again. Meade was standing where he had been. The old man took off his hat in reverent farewell.

Meade was not left alone. Beyond the hillside where his father had been buried rose a clump of trees. Bushes grew at their feet. A woman—should man be buried without woman's tears?—had stood concealed there waiting. Helen Illingworth had wept over the dreariness, the mournfulness of it all. She had hoped that Meade might stay after the other went and now that he was alone she came to him. She laid her hand upon his arm. He turned and looked at her.

"I knew that you would be here," he said.

"Did you see me?"

"I felt your presence."

"Listen," said the woman. "You are wrecking your life for your father's fame. A man has a right perhaps to do with his own life what he will, but when he loves a woman and when he has told her so and she has given him her heart, did it ever occur to you that when he wrecks his life he wrecks hers, and has a right to wreck her life for anyone else?"

"Oh, my God," said Meade, "this is more than I can bear."

"I don't want to force you to do anything you don't want to do and you are not in any mood to discuss these things," she said in quick compassion. "Some day you will come back to me."

He stretched out his hands toward her over the grave.

"I don't know," he cried. "I dare not hope."

"With love like ours," she answered, "all things are possible."

"I can't bind you. You must be free," he said slowly, turning his head.

"You are breaking my heart, but I shall live and fight on for love and you."

"God bless you."

"You are going awfully?" she asked at last.

"I must break with everything. I must give you your chance of freedom."

"Very well," said the woman. "Now hear me. You can't go so far on this earth or hide yourself away so cunningly but that I can find you and maybe follow you. And I will. Now, I must go. I left my car down the road yonder. Will you go with me?"

The man shook his head and knelt down before her suddenly and caught her skirt in his grasp. His arms swept around her knees. She yielded one hand to the pressure of his lips and laid the other upon his head.

"Go now," he whispered, "for God's sake. If I look at you I must follow."

### CHAPTER X.

#### The New Rodman.

There are no more beautiful valleys anywhere than those cut by the waters of primeval floods through the foothills of the great snow-covered Rocky mountains. The erosions and washings of untold centuries have flung out in front of the granite ramparts of succession of lower elevations like the bastions of a fortress. At first scarcely to be distinguished from the main range in height and ruggedness these ravines and escarpments gradually decrease in altitude and size until they turn into a series of more or less disconnected, softly rounded hills, like outlying earthworks, finally merging themselves by gradual slopes into the distant plains overlooked by the great peaks of the mountains.

The monotony of these pine-clad, wind-swept slopes is broken even in the low hills by out-thrustings of stone, sometimes the hard igneous rock, the granite of the mountains, more frequently the softer red sandstone of a period later, yet ineffably old. These cliffs, buttes, hills and mesas have been weathered into strange and fantastic shapes which diversify the landscape and add charm to the country.

The narrow canons in which the snow-belt streams take their rise gradually widen as the water follows its tortuous course down the mountains through the subsiding ranges and out among the foothills to the sandy, arid, windy plains beyond. At the entrance of one of the loveliest of these broad and verdant valleys, a short distance above its confluence with a narrower, more rugged ravine through the hills, lay the thriving little town of Coronado.

Some twenty miles back from the town at a place where the valley was narrowed to a quarter of a mile, and separating it from the paralleling ravine, rose a huge sandstone rock called Spanish Mesa. Its top, some hundreds of feet higher than the tree-clad base of the hills, was mainly level. From its high elevation the country could be seen for many miles, mountains on one hand, plains on the other. It stood like an island in a sea of verdure. Little spurs and ridges ran from it. Toward the range it descended and contracted into a narrow saddle, vulgarly known as a "hog-back," where the granite of the mountains was hidden under a deep covering of grass-grown earth, which formed the only division between the valley and the gorge or ravine, before the land, widening, rose into the next hill.

The people came from miles away to see that interesting and curious mesa, much more striking in its appearance than Baldwin's knob, the last foothill below it. Transcontinental travelers even broke journey to visit it. The town prospered accordingly especially as it was admirably situated as a place of departure for hunters, ex-

plorers, prospectors and adventurers, who sought what they craved in the wild hills. There were one or two good hotels for tourists, unusually extensive general stores of the better class, where hunting and prospecting parties could be outfitted, and the high-living, extravagant cattle ranchers could get what they demanded. Besides all these there were the modest homes of the lovers of the rough but exhilarating and health-giving life of the Rocky mountains. Of course there were numerous saloons and gambling halls, and the town was the haunt of cow-boys, hunters, miners, Indians—the old frontier with a few touches of civilization added!

What was left of the river, which had made the valley—and during the infrequent periods of rain too brief to be known as the rainy season, it really lived up to the name of river—flowed merrily through the town, when it flowed at all, under the name of Picket Wire. When the railroad came the Picket Wire had been first studied in the hope of finding a practicable way over the mountains, but the ravine on the other side of the mesa had been found to offer a shorter and more practicable route. And, by the way, this ravine, taking its name from the little brook far down in its narrows, was known as the "Kicking Horse."

So the railroad ran up the ravine and the Picket Wire was left still virgin to the assaults of man. But the day came when it was despoiled of its hitherto long standing, untrampled innocence. Shouts of men, cracking of whips, trampling of horses, groaning of wheels, wordless but vocal protests of beasts of burden mingled with the ringing of axes, the detonations of dynamite. The whistle of engines and the roar of steam filled the valley. Under the direction of engineers, a huge mound of earth arose across its narrowest part, nearest a shoulder, or spur, of the mesa reaching westward. No more should the silver Picket Wire flow untraced on its way to the sea. It was to be dammed.

All that the huge, hot inferno of baked plain, where sage brush and buffalo grass alone grow, needed to make it burgeon with wheat and corn was water. The little Picket Wire, which had meandered and sparkled and chattered on at its own sweet will was now to be held until it filled a great lakelike reservoir in the hills back of the new earth dam. Then through skillfully located irrigation ditches the water was to be given to the millions of hungry little wheatfields and cornfields, which would clamor for a drink. The fierce sun was no longer to work its untraced will in burning up the prairie.

With the promise of water on the plain beyond, Coronado sprang into newer and more vigorous life. In the language of the West it "boomed." The railroad had been a forlorn branch running up into the mountains and ending nowhere. Its first builders had been daunted by difficulties and lack of money, but as soon as the great dam was projected, which would open several hundred thousand acres for cultivation and serve as an inspiration in its practical results to other similar attempts, people came swarming into the country buying up the land, the price for acreage steadily mounting.

The railroad accordingly found it worth while to take up the long-abandoned construction work of mounting the range and crossing it. Men suddenly observed that it was the shortest



A Young Man Roughly Dressed.

distance between two cardinal points, and one of the great transcontinental railways bought it and began improving it to replace its original rather unsatisfactory line.

The long wooden trestle which crossed the broad, sandy depression in front of the town, the bed of the ancient river, through which the Picket Wire and further down its affluent, the Kicking Horse, flowed humbly and modestly, was being replaced by a great viaduct of steel. Far up the

gorge past the other side of the Spanish Mesa another higher trestle had already been replaced by a splendid steel arch. A siding had been built near the ravine, a path made to the foot of the mesa, and arrangements were being made to run a local train up from the town when all was completed to give the people an opportunity to ride up the gorge and see the great pile of rock, on which enterprise was already planning the desecration of a summer hotel, the blasphemy of an amusement park!

Up the valley of the Picket Wire one morning in early fall came a young man roughly dressed like the average cow-puncher from the ranches further north. He rode well, yet with a certain attention to detail and a niceness that betrayed him to the real rough-rider of the range, just as the clothes he wore, although they were the ordinary cattleman's outfit, were worn in a little different way that again betrayed him. One look into the face of the man, albeit his mustache and beard hid the revealing outlines of mouth and chin, sufficed to show that here was no ordinary cow-puncher. He rode boldly enough among the rocks of the trail and along the rough road, which had been made by the wheels of the wagons and hoofs of the horses. There was about him some of the quiet confidence begot of achievement, some of the power which knowledge brings and which success emphasizes, yet there were uncertainty and hesitation, too, as if all had not been plain sailing on his course.

To be the resident engineer charged with the construction of a great earth dam like that across the Picket Wire, requires knowledge of a great many things beside the technicalities of the profession, chief among them being a knowledge of men. As the newcomer threw his leg over the saddle-horn, stepped lightly to the ground, dropping the reins of his pony to the soil at the same time, Vandevanter, the engineer in question, looked at him with approval. Some subtle recognition of the man's quality came into his mind. Here was one who seemed distinctly worth while, one who stood out above the ordinary applicant for jobs who came in contact with Vandevanter, as the big mesa rose above the foothill. However, the chief kept these things to himself as he stood looking and waiting for the other man to begin:

"Are you the resident engineer?" asked the newcomer quietly, yet there was a certain nervous note in his voice, which the alert and observant engineer found himself wondering at, such a strain as might come when a man is about to enter upon a course of action, to take a strange or perilous step, such a little shiver in his speech as a naked man might feel in his body before he plunged into the icy waters of the wintry sea.

"I am."

"I'd like a job."

"We have no use for cow-punchers on this dam."

"I'm not exactly a cow-puncher, sir."

"What are you?"

"Look here," said the man, smiling a little, "I've been out in this country long enough to learn that all that it is necessary to know about a man is 'Will he make good?' Let us say that I am nothing and let it go at that."

"Out of nothing, nothing comes," laughed the engineer, genuinely amused.

Some men would have been angry, but Vandevanter rather enjoyed this.

"I didn't say I was good for nothing," answered the other man, smiling in turn, though he was evidently serious enough in his application.

"Well, what can you do? Are you an engineer?"

"We'll pass over the last question, too, if you please. I think I could carry a rod if I had a chance and there was a vacancy."

"Umph," said Vandevanter, "you think you could?"

"Yes, sir. Give me a trial."

"All right, take that rod over there and go out on the edge of the dam where that stake shows, and I'll take a sight on it."

Now there are two ways—a hundred perhaps—of holding a rod; one right way and all the others wrong. A newcomer invariably grasps it tightly in his fist and jams it down, conceiving that the only way to get it plumb and hold it steady. The experienced man strives to balance it erect on its own base and holds it with the tips of his fingers on either side in an upright position, swaying it very slightly backward and forward. He does it unconsciously, too.

Vandevanter had been standing by a level already set up when the newcomer arrived and the rod was lying on the ground beside it. The latter picked it up without a word, walked rapidly to the stake, loosened the target, and balanced the rod upon the stake. As soon as Vandevanter observed that his new seeker after work held the rod in the right way, he did not trouble to take the sight. He threw his head backward and raised his hand, beckoningly.

"It so happens," he began, "that I can give you a job. The rodman next

in line of promotion has been given the level. One of the men went East last night. You can have the job, which is—"

"I don't care anything about the details," said the man quickly and gladly. "It's the work I want."

"Well, you'll get what the rest do," said Vandevanter. "Now, as you justly remarked, I have found that it is not polite out here to inquire too closely into a man's antecedents and I have learned to respect local customs, but we must have some name by which to identify you, make out your pay check, and—"

"Do you pay in checks?"

"No, but you have to sign a check."

"Well, call me Smith."

Vandevanter threw back his head and laughed. The other man turned a little red. The chief engineer observed the glint in his new friend's eye.

"I'm not exactly laughing at you," he explained, "but at the singular lack of inventiveness of the American. We have at least thirty Smiths out of two hundred men on our pay roll, and it is a bit confusing. Would you mind selecting some other name?"

"If it's all the same to you," announced the newcomer amusedly—the chief's laughter was infectious—"I'm agreeable to Jones, or Brown, or—"

"We have numbers of all of those, too."

"Really," said the man hesitatingly, "I haven't given the subject any thought."

"What about some of your family names?"

"That gives me an idea," said the newcomer, who decided to use his mother's name, "you can call me Roberts."

"And I suppose John for the prefix?"

"John will do as well as any, I am sure."

"We have about fifty Johns. Every Smith appears to have been born John."

"How did you arrange it?" asked the other with daring freedom, for a rodman does not enter conversation on terms of equality with the chief engineer.

"I got a little pocket dictionary down at the town with a list of names and I went through that list with the Smiths, dealing them out in order. Well, that will do for your name," he said, making a memorandum in the little book he pulled out of his flannel shirt pocket. He turned to a man who had come up to the level. "Smith," he said—"by the way this is Mr. Claude Smith, Mr. Roberts—here's your new rodman. You know your job, Roberts. Get to work."

And that is how Bertram Meade, a few months after the failure of the great bridge, once again entered the ranks of engineers, beginning, as was necessary and inevitable, very low down in the scale.

### CHAPTER XI.

#### The Valley of Decision.

Much water had run under the bridges of the world and incidentally over the wreck of the International, since that bitter farewell between Bertram Meade and Helen Illingworth over the grave of the old engineer. Life had seemed to hold absolutely nothing for Meade as he knelt by that low mound and watched the woman walk slowly away with many a backward glance, with many a pause, obviously reluctant. He realized that the lifting of a hand would have called her back. How hard it was for him to remain quiet; and, finally, before she disappeared and before she took her last look at him, to turn his back resolutely as if to mark the termination of the situation.

Father, fame, reputation, love, taken away at one and the same moment! A weaker man might have sent life to follow. In the troubled days after the fall of the bridge, his father's death, the inquests, his testimony and evidence freely given, and that parting, something like despair had filled the young engineer's heart. Life held nothing. He debated with himself whether it would not be better to end it than to live it. He envied his father his broken heart. Singularly enough, the thing that made life at least value was the thing that kept him from throwing it away—the woman.

Striving to analyze the complex emotions that centered about his losses he was forced to admit, although it seemed a sign of weakness, that love of woman was greater than love of fame, that in the balance one girl outweighed bridge and father. That the romance was ended was what made life insupportable. Yet the faint, vague possibility that it might be resumed if he could find some way to show his worthiness was what made him cling to it.

Of course he could have showed without much difficulty and beyond peradventure at the inquest over Abbott and the investigation into the cause of the failure of the bridge—unfortunate but too obvious—that the frightful and fatal error in the design was not his and that he had protested against the accepted plan, if only he had found the letter addressed to his father. But that he would never do

and the letter had not been discovered anyway. He did not even regret the bold falsehood he had uttered or the practical subornation of perjury of which he had been guilty in drawing out and accepting and emphasizing Shurtliff's testimony.

There had been no inquest over his father's death. The autopsy had showed clearly heart failure. He had not been compelled to go on the witness stand and under oath as to that. Although, if that had been demanded, he must needs have gone through with it. Indeed so prompt and public had been his avowals of responsibility that he had not been seriously questioned thereon. He had left nothing uncertain. There was nothing concealed.

He had inherited a competence from his father. It was indeed much more than he or anyone had expected. He had realized enough ready money from the sale of certain securities for his present needs. The remainder he placed in Shurtliff's care and a few days after the funeral, having settled everything possible, he took a train for the West.

The whole world was before him, and he was measurably familiar with many portions of it. He could have buried himself in out-of-the-way cor-



He Debated With Himself Whether It Would Not Be Better to End It Than to Live.

ners of far countries, in strange continents. These possibilities did not attract him. He wanted to get away from, out of touch with, the life he had led. He wished to go to some place where he could be practically alone, where he could have time to recover his poise, to think things out, to plan his future, to try to devise a means for rehabilitation, if it were possible. He could do that just as well, perhaps better, in America than in any place else. And there was another reason that held him to his native land. He would still tread the same soil, breathe the same air, with the woman. He did not desire to put seas between them.

He swore to himself that the freedom he had offered her, that he had indeed forced upon her unwilling and rejecting it, should be no empty thing so far as he was concerned. He would leave her absolutely untrammelled. He would not write to her or communicate with her in any way. He would not even seek her to hear about her and of course as she would not know whether he had gone or where he was she could not communicate with him. The silence that had fallen between them should not be broken even forever unless and until— Ah, yes, he could not see any way to complete that "unless and until" at first, but perhaps after a while he might.

He knew exactly where he would go. Dick Winters, another classmate and devoted friend at Cambridge, had gone out West shortly after graduation. He had a big cattle ranch miles from a railroad in a young southwestern state. Winters, like the other member of the youthful triumvirate, Rodney, was a bachelor. He could be absolutely depended upon. He had often begged Meade to visit him. The engineer would do it now. He knew Winters would respect his moods, that he would let him severely alone, that he could get on a horse and ride into the hills and do what he pleased, think out his thoughts undisturbed.

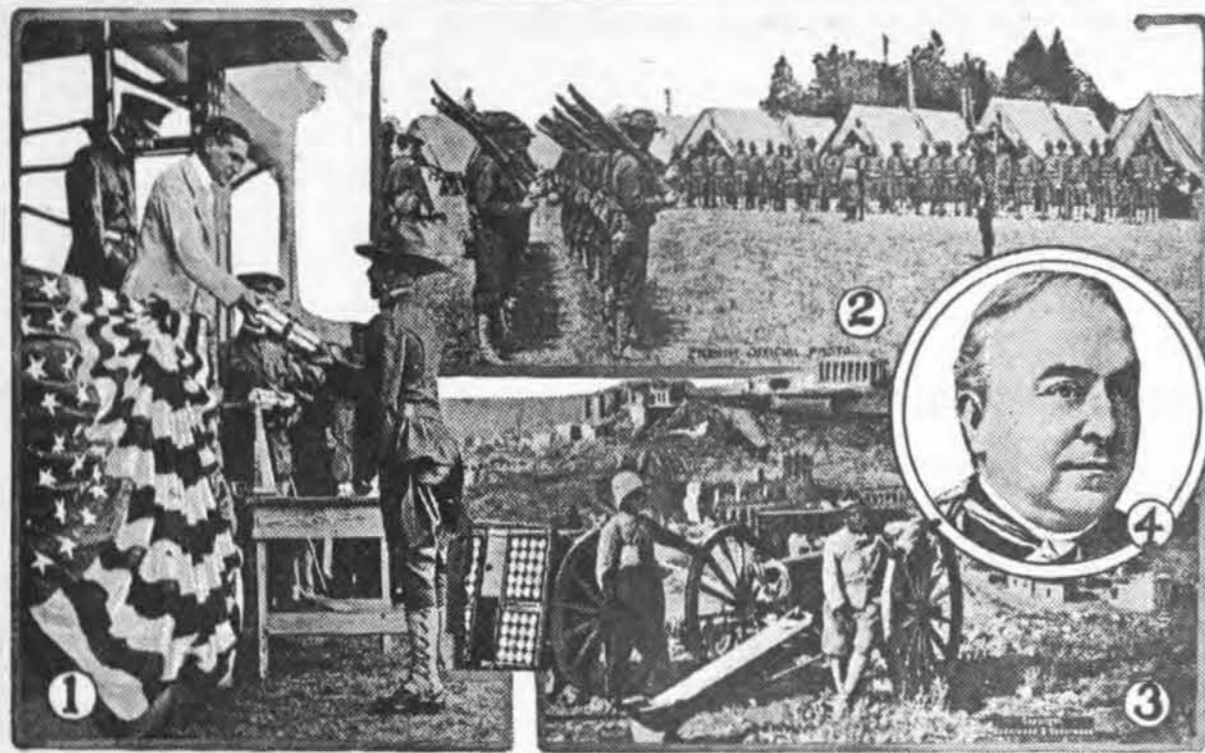
To Winters, therefore, he had gone. He had an idea that his future would be outside of engineering. Indeed he had put all thought of his chosen profession out of his mind and heart, at least so he fancied. Yet, spending an idle forenoon in Chicago waiting for the departure of the western train, he found himself irresistibly drawn to the great steel-framed structures, the skyscrapers rising gaunt and rigid above the other buildings of the city.

A man of Meade's ability will soon find a place for himself in any environment, and so it is with the young engineer. His new start in life is described in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### Sweet, Young Thing.

In a local theater, one evening recently, a powerful spotlight revealed a house fly crawling over the powdery surface of a pretty girl's back. "Oh, lookie," whispered a little girl, in tones that could be heard all about her "lookie at the fly!" "Hush, dear," the child's mother cautioned. There was a moment's silence, then the little girl again whispered hoarsely: "I snee the fly thinks he is on a marshmallow."—Mechanix



1—Secretary of War Baker giving commissions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Myer. 2—American troops undergoing morning inspection in their camp in France. 3—Greek battery guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary, who helped Pope Benedict formulate his peace proposals.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

**British and French Give Enemy Another Smashing Blow in West Flanders.**

**CANADIANS STORM HILL 70**

**Peace Proposals From the Pope Are Coldly Received by the Allies—Hoover Takes Control of American Wheat—Training Camp Men Get Commissions.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig first sent his hard-fighting Canadian troops after the defenses of Lens and in an irresistible charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Loos salient and which the allied forces had been aiming at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counter-attacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians, with severe losses to Prince Rupprecht's forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the efficient co-operation of the French on their left. The latter occupied Dreigraachten and shoved their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenbeke and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemarck and occupied much territory there and about St. Julien.

Increasing resistance by the Russians and hard fighting by the Roumanians slowed up somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued, nevertheless. Von Mackensen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Pinciu, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the further east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Fearing that enemies of the new republic would attempt to liberate the ex-czar, the government had Nicholas and his family removed secretly and swiftly from Tsurkoo-Selo and sent them to Tobolsk, a Siberian town that isn't even on a railroad.

**Peace Proposals From the Pope.** Pope Benedict last week submitted to the warring nations a definite proposal for peace. In all the capitals it was received with the serious consideration due it because of its impressiveness and its distinguished source, but the general trend of opinion among diplomats was that it would result in nothing. Despite the evident sincerity of the popes' plan, the peace he proposes is too much of a "German peace" to suit Great Britain, France and Italy, and it is not conceivable that President Wilson and the United States would accept it as stated. Germany and her allies doubtless would be only too pleased to end the war on the terms suggested; indeed, the pope's appeal at this time is considered by many to have been inspired by Austria.

Briefly, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including Germany's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta left to the future; he thinks there must be no reparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he indorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

**Do Not Seem Reasonable.** Unless the utterances of their lead-

ers do not represent fairly the sentiment of the Americans, the British, the French and the Italians, those peoples firmly believe the defeat of the central powers is certain and will not be satisfied with the restoration of the "status quo ante," leaving Germany unpunished for the tremendous losses and suffering she has inflicted. One other thing, which may sound more important than it really is—the British have sworn that justice shall be administered to those individuals who were responsible for the murder of the Lusitania victims, Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the women and children slaughtered in the air raids on England, and the others in the long list of those noncombatants slain in cold blood by the Teutons. The English are not a revengeful people, but their cry is "lest we forget," and they are not going to forget.

The pope's peace proposals have many good points, but they seem impossible. Not so impossible, however, as the plan presented by Senator La Follette in a resolution submitted to congress that the American government should declare that all the nations at war should "chip in" and pay for all the damage done by the conflict. This, of course, implies that all the belligerents are equally guilty, which is going rather far even for the pro-German La Follette.

**Hoover Gets Busy.** Herbert C. Hoover is wasting no time in taking up his duties as food administrator. Most of his plans were made in advance and are now being put into action as rapidly as possible. Some of them are proving very painful to the speculators in foodstuffs, but they are reuniting for the consumer. Among the first things Mr. Hoover did was to form a corporation to take over the control of the country's grain supply. The same day a committee was appointed to negotiate the voluntary regulation of the milling industry. On September 1 the food administration will undertake the purchase of wheat for the government at interior terminals, and at the request of Mr. Hoover the grain exchanges ordered the discontinuance of all future trading in wheat after August 25, in order not to interfere with the government's efforts to stabilize prices.

On Thursday Mr. Hoover announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must cease at 11 o'clock p. m., September 8.

**Guardmen Going to France.** The next American expeditionary force to be sent to France will be the "Rainbow division"—officially the Forty-second—and will include National Guard troops from 25 states and the District of Columbia. The war department plans to assemble these men very soon and ship them across for intensive training.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page. Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their close-up training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

**China at War With Teutons.** China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tuesday, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for her action, it is understood, the entente powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent. Japan's mission to the United States, headed by Viscount K. Ishii, landed safely in America, and its members

lost no time in assuring Americans that their country is firm in its determination to stand by its allies until Germany is brought to its knees. The conference of these commissioners with the officials of the United States in Washington is recognized as being of the utmost importance, both in regard to the war and in regard to the relations between America and Japan.

**That Stockholm Conference.** The Socialist conference at Stockholm is causing trouble out of proportion to the probable importance of its deliberations and conclusions. In the different countries the Socialists themselves are split over the advisability of attending it, and the governments of the entente allies and of the United States, recognizing that it is pro-German in its inception, have refused passports to would-be delegates. The English Labor party decided to send representatives, whereupon Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the war cabinet, was accused by Premier Lloyd-George of double dealing and resigned. His place was promptly filled by George Nicoll Barnes, minister of pensions, and the crisis was passed, at least for the time, although a general election may be called if the Laborites insist on sending delegates to Stockholm.

Marked reduction in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines is shown in the British admiralty's weekly statement, while the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked increased. A story from Copenhagen says the big commercial submarine Deutschland has been converted into a war U-boat and may soon be operating in the Pacific against ships from San Francisco. The same dispatch says the Germans have lost about 26 submarines and now have nearly 300, these, however, including many small ones built for passage through the Belgian canal. The newest and largest carry six-inch guns.

Premier Lloyd George made two speeches last week that heartened up the British people immensely. Declaring that the high point of Germany's strength had passed, he said the difficulties of the allies from now on would grow less and their power increase steadily, and that with patience, courage and endurance the foes of the great military despotism could not fail to win. He called attention to the waning efficiency of the submarine campaign, that though the U-boat losses in April were 560,000 tons, in July and August the average was only 175,000 tons a month. So far from being reduced to starvation, he said, Great Britain is now in a better position so far as food is concerned than for years past. The premier admitted that the Russian collapse upset some of the plans of the allies for this year, but called attention to the fact that Germany, even with one of her most powerful opponents paralyzed by internal troubles, is failing to hold her own on the west front.

**Tired of Spies and Traitors.** Throughout the country the demand is becoming insistent that the authorities put an end to the almost unhampered activities of the pro-German propagandists, the traitorous I. W. W. leaders and pacifists and the cowardly draft-dodgers who are making the conduct of the war as hard as possible. The demand was voiced by Ellhu Root in an address at the Union League club in New York. The spies and traitors, he said, should be shot down without mercy, and he included among them, as worthy of death, the editors of certain papers. In some states the councils of defense are organizing campaigns of education so that the people may learn what the war means to us and why we are in it and must win it; but this is not enough—the snakes must be crushed.

The Industrial Workers of the World, it seems, are about to be made to realize that Uncle Sam is awake. They made several broad demands in the West and Northwest and declared that they would bring on a general strike if these were not granted. Such a strike would seriously retard the harvesting of crops and the production of the spruce lumber necessary in the building of airplanes, and while the I. W. W. leaders cannot be prosecuted merely for strike activities, they can be dealt with swiftly and severely for interfering with the government's prosecution of the war. That, according to advices from Washington, is just what is going to happen to those disreputable and disloyal agitators.

## MEANS MONEY SAVING

**SPECIAL STEPS TAKEN TO PROVIDE AMPLE FACILITIES FOR STORING OF POTATOES.**

**Government Officials Have Worked Out a Plan Which It Will Be for the Best Interests of Growers to Follow.**

Washington.—Active efforts are to be made by the federal authorities to secure concerted action in the effort to conserve the country's supply of potatoes. In this connection the following statement has been issued:

Unusual facilities for financing storage are offered American potato growers as a result of war conditions. The federal reserve system is at their disposal, and farmers who store their 1917 potato crop in approved local warehouses, may obtain, upon their storage receipts, 90-day loans from member banks of the reserve system at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. Mr. Lou D. Sweet, potato expert with the food administration, was instrumental in bringing this matter to the reserve board's attention.

New England growers have started a movement to take advantage of this ruling to help them solve their marketing problem. The prospect which the growers of this group of states face is that of handling 45,000,000 bushels of potatoes—one-tenth of the entire United States crop—without causing an overstocked market and the resulting loss of all profit on the crop.

The growers communicated with local authorities in their respective states, who in turn laid the situation before the food administration. A conference between the growers, local authorities and experts from the food administration was held recently at Boston, Mass. A plan of action was mapped out at this meeting which includes the following:

1. Marketing of only one-third of the crop at harvest time; another third in 90 days, or placing in storage and later distributed as demand affords opportunity; the remaining third to be stored by the grower and marketed throughout the year.
2. All potatoes to be graded with care, taking out cuts, cracks and any that are bruised. It was recommended that a wire screen grader be used—one and seven-eighths-inch mesh for oblong tubers and two-inch mesh for round ones. Graded stock then to be placed in good two-bushel sacks—one hundred and fifteen pounds to the sack—and the sacks sewed tightly so as to prevent shaking and bruising.
3. Increasing the load in each railroad car from the normal 30,000 pounds. That these cars can be unloaded within 24 to 36 hours of their arrival at destination.
4. That municipalities and other bodies provide storage for as large quantities as possible at the peak of the harvest.

"A storage house," said Lou D. Sweet, who attended this meeting, "such as will conform to the requirements laid down by the Federal Reserve board, does not call for a specially constructed house. There are innumerable buildings, which, if properly cleaned, ventilation provided, and managed so as to maintain a temperature of about 35 degrees, will answer admirably for this purpose."

"This year the United States planted its potato crop from the poorest quality of seed that ever went into the ground, and naturally the harvest will be potatoes of poor quality. Strict grading, careful packing, common-sense storage, and careful shipping are necessary to insure just returns to the growers who have responded to the president's call for increased production of potatoes."

## SHE HAD WAYWARD DAUGHTER

**Neighbor Was Surprised When She Found Cause of Severe Rebuke Administered by Mother.**

A lady living in a large apartment house relates the following: "I had occasion one day to visit the apartment of a neighbor. Such grave and earnest tones of remonstrance reached my ears, as I approached my friend's room, that I hesitated about intruding. I found her wimsome young daughter with her, and the mother had evidently been rebuking her, for the girl's face was flushed, and there were tears in her eyes.

"Come in," said my friend. "I have finished what I was saying to Jenny, and I hope she will remember my wishes."

"Ah, these children—these children!" thought I to myself. "I have just been telling her," continued my friend, "that she must not wear her evening gloves when she goes shopping in the morning. In the first place, it is not genteel; and in the second place, it is extravagant."

Her evening gloves! And yet, I assure you, her tone and expression, and the impression made on the child, would have befitted a serious wrongdoing—one that had issues in time and eternity.

## Military Field Day.

American Training Camp in France. —Plans for a military field day in which representatives from each regiment of the American expeditionary force will compete are approaching completion. The men will contest in the various phases of warfare for which they now are training. Major General Pershing and American Ambassador Sharp already have offered loving cups for prizes. The program of events will consist of rifle firing, bayonet fighting, bomb throwing and automatic rifle firing.

## CONTROLLER TO CUT COAL PRICE

**WILSON CONFERS WITH HOOVER AND FEDERAL TRADE BOARD ON SITUATION.**

## LOVETT CHOSEN TO LEAD

**THREATENED ACTION BY GOVERNORS CAUSES MOVE BY GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE COST.**

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chicago.—George H. Cushing, editor of the Black Diamond, announced the receipt of a Washington dispatch stating that Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific railroad, had been selected by President Wilson as coal dictator of the United States. Mr. Lovett is said to be acceptable to the operators because of his long career in business.

Washington.—Indications that the government is preparing to take control of the coal industry were strengthened when President Wilson paid a visit to the Federal Trade Commission and went over with its members estimates of coal production costs and recommendations for dealing with the situation completed by the commission after months of investigation. Definite action to reduce prices to the consumer and to bring about a better distribution, it was learned, will be taken.

Before going to the Trade Commission the President called on Herbert Hoover, named to administer the food act, in which are provisions for control of coal; Attorney General Gregory and Judge Robert S. Lovett, of the War Industries Board, who, it is understood will be given powers vested in the executive in a recent law governing priority of railroad shipments.

The President is deeply concerned over the coal situation. Even representatives of the operators admit that parts of the country face a shortage this winter, and from the public complaints are pouring in that prices are out of all reason. The fact that several governors are threatening to take over the industry in their states is prompting early federal action.

Three courses are open to the President. Under the food bill he may fix prices at the mines and to consumers, or he may direct some government agency to requisition the output of all mines, selling it to the public. The third course would contemplate a voluntary agreement by operators to sell at a fair price, with the government directing distribution.

## TROOPS JAIL 27 I.W.W.

**Leaders Arrested on Eve of Strike, at Their Headquarters, Held as Military Prisoners.**

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 20.—The government took action in the Industrial Workers of the World situation, when a company of Idaho National Guardsmen, now in federal service, arrested twenty-seven members of the organization, including James Roman, district secretary, in their headquarters here on the eve of a threatened strike in four states.

The strike call, signed by Rowan, included all members of the organization in construction and agricultural work in Montana, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Rowan, after his arrest, said that the arrest would intensify the strike and cause it to spread. Lumber workers in the four states already are on strike.

## BRITISH GAIN MILE NEAR YPRES.

**Crown Prince Fails to Break Lines in Verdun Sector.**

London, Aug. 20.—Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria continued to hurl counter attacks against the new positions captured by the Canadians in their recent offensive in the region of Lens and the Germans forced their way into the Canadian trenches northwest of the French mining center but after furious hand-to-hand fighting they were ejected, leaving a considerable dead on the battlefield.

British and French in Flanders consolidate positions near Lens won from Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. British troops advance over a front of a mile to a depth of 500 yards near Ypres. Renew attacks in Somme region with advantages.

Two strong German redoubts captured by the entente forces. Fierce aerial battles in the west result in loss of twenty-four German planes and eight British flyers. French repulse attempts of German crown prince to break through lines in Verdun sector.

## Million U. S. Soldiers Under Arms.

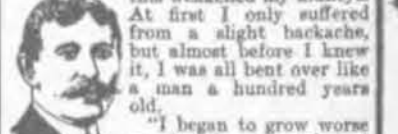
Washington.—The United States has approximately 1,000,000 volunteers under arms in the war against Germany. Of this, 100,000 men, in addition to the thousands in the navy fighting on the other side, will be in France before the snow flies.

## Believe 25 Dead in Explosion.

Montreal.—A report from Rigaud, Quebec, estimated the dead in the Curtis & Harvey powder explosion at from seventeen to twenty-five persons.

## IN BED FOR WEEKS

**Mr. Smith Was in a Bad Way, But Doan's Restored Him to the Best of Health.**



In April, 1916, Louis Smith, 90 New St., Hackensack, N. J., said: "Words fail to describe the misery I endured from kidney complaint. In my work I have to do a lot of heavy lifting and this weakened my kidneys. At first I only suffered from a slight backache, but almost before I knew it, I was all bent over like a man a hundred years old. "I began to grow worse as the days passed and finally I had to take to my bed where I remained for weeks. My head pained terribly and my back just throbbled. I was always dizzy and it seemed as if everything was whirling. Little black specks came before my eyes and I also suffered from painful and scanty passages of the kidney secretions. Everything seemed dark and dreary. "Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me and I am enjoying the best of health now."

"Sicora to before me." E. M. Johnson, Justice Peace. On March 19, 1917, Mr. Smith added: "I will never forget what Doan's have done for me. Whenever I catch cold on my kidneys, I can depend on Doan's to fix me up all right."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

**DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR**  
AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES  
positively give INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been afflicted with Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case.

**TYPHOID**  
It is no more necessary than Smallpox, any experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy and harmlessness of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than home insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "How you had Typhoid" mailing of Typhoid Vaccines, sent from us, and danger from Typhoid Cautions. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PREPARED BY VACCINE & SÉRUM WORKS, N. Y.

## A Good Comeback.

Tom Moore, the poet, was the son of a Dublin grocer. Without any pushing on his part his genius and his unaffected manner made him a welcome guest everywhere. All London went mad over him. On one occasion at a banquet he had made some brilliant witticisms. A snob, thinking to humiliate him, leaned over the table to the poet and quite audibly said, in a drawling tone: "Pwyy, str, wasn't yuor father a groughsh?"

Moore smilingly replied that he was. "Then, pwyy," continued the snob, "why didn't he make a groughsh of you?" Moore quite affably retorted, "Wasn't your father a gentleman?" "Of course he was," was the rejoinder.

"Then why," queried Moore, "didn't he make a gentleman of you?" Moore quite affably retorted, "Wasn't your father a gentleman?" "Of course he was," was the rejoinder.

**Sufficient.** Mrs. Megson (Not pleased with supplies)—Have you any of the sugar you sold me on Monday left? The Grocer—Oh, yes, mum; plenty. How much would you like? Mrs. Megson—None!

**No Style.** First Girl—So you met Mr. Blank, the famous writer, at the reception. What do you think of him? Second Girl—Not much. His clothes are quite old-fashioned and I understand that he was celebrated for his style.



**A Call to Your Grocer will bring a package of Grape-Nuts**

**A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.**

**"There's a Reason"**

# STORE FRUIT JUICES

How to Prepare for the Future Comfort of the Family.

## ALL FRUITS CAN BE UTILIZED

**Grape Juice—Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider—Here is a Fine Flavoring Sirup.**

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Various fruit juices may be prepared in the home and bottled for future use. Practically any fruit may be used in the first recipe following.

**Sterilized Fruit Juices.**—The fruit juice may be pressed out of fruit by means of a cider press, special fruit press, or other improvised presses; then heated in an acid-proof kettle up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The fruit juice may then be poured into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles, or tin cans, and handled by the same directions as those for canning of fruit itself. If poured into miscellaneous bottles, it is suggested that the fruit juice be sterilized as follows:

Make a cotton stopper and press into the neck of the bottle and leave during the sterilization period. Set bottles in boiling hot water up to the neck of the bottle, sterilizing the fruit juice for 30 minutes at a simmering temperature (165 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove the product, press cork in top over cotton stopper immediately. If the cork fits well, no paraffin need be used. If a poor cork, it may be necessary to dip the cork in melted solution of wax or paraffin. Fruit juices and apple cider when handled in this way will not "flatten in taste" and will keep fresh for future use.

**Grape Juice by Two-Day Method.**—For home use there are a large number of varieties of grapes which will make a pleasant and healthful drink. No matter what the kind of grape,

however, only clean, sound fruit should be used and it should be well ripened, but not overripe. The grapes should first be crushed and pressed in an ordinary cider mill or by hand if no mill is available.

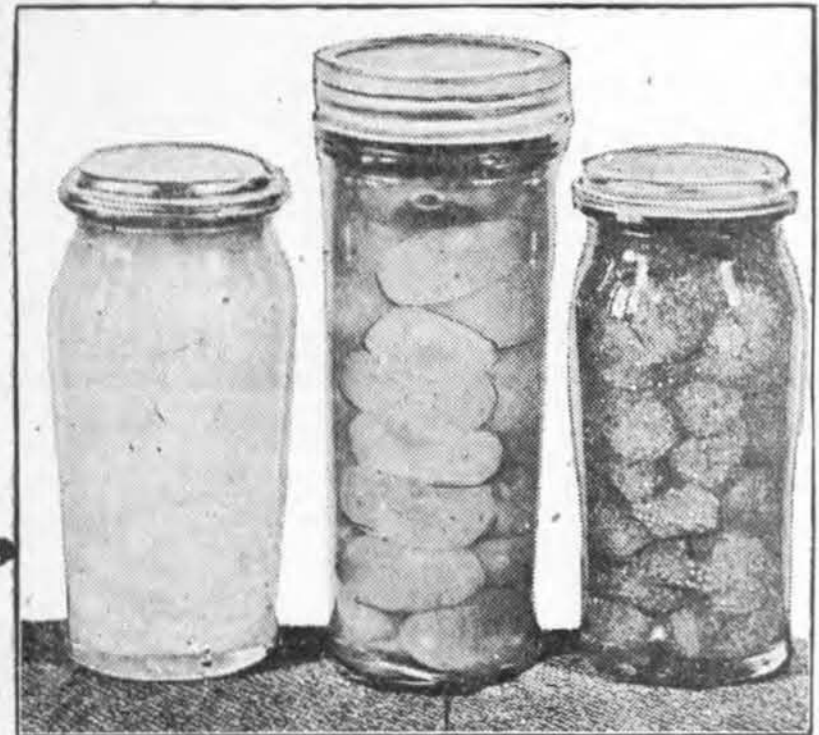
**Red Juice.**—For red juice, the crushed grapes are heated to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit before the juice is separated from the pulp and then strained through a clean cloth or drip bag without pressure. Thereafter, the process is the same as for light-colored juice.

Grape juice should be stored away in bottles or jars that are not too large, for after these have been opened the juice is likely to spoil. If properly made, however, the juice should keep indefinitely as long as it is kept in sealed bottles.

**Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider.**—Add five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate (obtained at any drug store) to seven gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime) or, to give it its common name, precipitated chalk, is low-priced and harmless. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers; allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into a preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. The process is completed by boiling down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring the temperature up to 250 degrees Fahrenheit. If a thermometer is not available, boil until bulk is reduced to one-seventh of the original volume. To determine whether the sirup is cooked enough test as for candy—by pouring a little into cold water. If boiled enough it should have the consistency of maple sirup. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested.

When the test shows that the sirup has been cooked enough, pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, as otherwise the suspended matter will not settle properly and the sirup will be cloudy.

# JAMS, FRUIT BUTTERS, MARMALADES, ETC.



A Luscious Trio—Yellow Tomato, Kumquat and Strawberry Preserves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Jams are made of small fruits which are not whole or firm enough to use for preserves. No attempt is made to retain the original shape of the fruit, the finished product having a uniform consistency. Marmalades have a more jellylike texture and thin slices of the fruit appear suspended throughout the mixture. In fruit butters and pastes frequently less sugar is used than in jams and the product is more concentrated. Conserves may be made of large or small fruits, cooked in the same manner as jams. Sometimes outs are added.

In stirring jams use a wooden spoon or paddle, moving it across the center of the vessel first one way and then the opposite, and next around the pan, gently moving the mixture from the bottom of the pan, being careful not to stir rapidly or beat. Cook the jam to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit, if a thermometer is used.

If a cooking or chemical thermometer is available more accurate results can be obtained by its use. The proper condition of the cooked fruit can be determined approximately, however, without the use of such instruments. For determining when they are finished most jams may be given the same test as finished jelly; that is, when a little is held a moment and cooled in a spoon, it will not pour from the side of the spoon, but will fall in a sheet or flake. This is not true of jams made of peaches, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits not containing pectin, the jellying principle. When using such fruits, cook until the jam is of the desired consistency.

Well-glazed hermetically sealed stoneware jars with capacity of eight ounces and up, are suitable and attractive containers for packing jams, marmalades, etc. Large-necked bottles, glasses, etc., also may be used and sealed with cork, paraffin, etc.

Jams and marmalades may be packed hot in sterilized jars, glasses or large-necked bottles, and sealed immediately. When packing for market,

however, it is far safer to process them both to insure sterilization and a tight seal. Process pints for 30 minutes at simmering (87 degrees Centigrade or 188 degrees Fahrenheit).

**Berry Jam.**—In selecting berries for jam the ripe, broken ones will give fine color and flavor, but about one-half the quantity should be slightly underripe. This is necessary to give a jellylike consistency to the product. Cooking in small quantities also helps to retain color and flavor. Weigh the berries and allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Rapid cooking with constant care is essential.

**Peach Jam.**—Two and one-quarter pounds peaches cut into small pieces, one pound sugar, six whole allspice, one cracked peach seed, one inch ginger root, one-half cupful peach juice, one-half teaspoonful whole cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon bark, one sprig mace. (The spices in cheesecloth bag.) Cook all together until thick as marmalade and clear or until of the consistency desired (to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit). Pack hot in hot jars and seal at once or process.

**Quince Paste.**—Three-fourths pound powdered sugar for each pound of fruit pulp. Wipe the fruit, cut into quarters, remove flower and core, and cook in water until very tender. After rubbing the pulp through a sieve, weigh it and add the required amount of sugar. It is then cooked until very thick. Scalded and chopped nut kernels may be added. The pulp remaining after the juice has been extracted for quince jelly may be used also.

**Pear and Quince Preserves.**—For pear and quince preserves, use the same proportion of sugar and fruit. Cut the fruit into half-circle slices. Cook the fruit until almost tender in boiling water, drain, add the sirup, and proceed as for peach preserves.

**Apple Butter.**—Measure the apples, wash to remove dirt, slice into small pieces, and for each bushel of apples add four gallons of water; boil until the fruit is soft, then rub through a screen or sieve.

# GOODBY

By S. S. LEWIS.

Say, hear you the call of the bugle  
And hear you the roll of the drum,  
And see our boys arm for struggle,  
And notice they willingly come?  
How noble, how thoughtful their bearing,  
How calm is the glance of the eye,  
As they to the field are repairing,  
Come all, now, and bid them goodby.

From farm and from shop let us gather,  
From commerce and gain let us rest,  
All envy and rivalry smother,  
And bring forth the truest and best:  
Let us fling out the Star Spangled Banner  
And in the free breeze let it fly,  
Entrusting its fame and its honor  
To our boys and bid them goodby.

We know you are gallant defenders  
Of every bright star in the folds  
Of that banner that never surrenders  
To wrongs that a tyrant upholds;  
And the cohorts of tyrants defying  
On the field you will conquer or die  
'Neath the banner that o'er you is flying,  
We trust you, we bid you goodby.

Though friends and your kindred  
You're leaving,  
And all the endearments of peace,  
Fond hearts to you closely are cleaving,  
How noble, how thoughtful their bearing,  
With a love that never will cease,  
And while with the tyrant contending  
On their faith and devotion rely,  
For with you their love they are sending,  
And weep as they bid you goodby.

And though you may cross the wide ocean,  
On autocracy's trenches advance,  
How grandly will swell your emotion  
To see the fair lilies of France  
Entwined with the folds of Old Glory  
In union that never can die  
While told is sweet Liberty's story,  
'Tis for her we bid you goodby.

Where autocracy's bayonets bristle,  
Shells rain from humanity's foes,  
By your side is old Scotia's thistle,  
By your side is Albion's rose;  
The shamrock of Erin there heading  
The down trodden Belgian's cry,  
You go to aid freedom now bleeding  
And our prayers go with you. Goodby.

# SPENDS ALL TO EASE THE SUFFERING

Red Cross Uses No Part of War Fund for Administration Expenses.

## COST IS MET BY MEMBERS

Tenfold Increase in Staff Since Year Ago—Total War Fund Subscription Paid In Is More Than \$30,000,000.

Washington.—Although the American Red Cross has more than 700 salaried employees in its headquarters in Washington, and the cost of conducting its affairs reaches a very high figure each month, absolutely no money contributed to the war fund is used for administrative expenses, according to a statement issued by Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the war council.

Mr. Davidson announced that \$6,175,752 have been appropriated for actual war work by the war council up to July 31, 1917. The total war fund subscription paid in on August 1 amounted to \$30,037,116.13. Actual disbursements up to that date were \$2,872,598.64.

The cost of maintaining the office in Washington, it is explained, is met by members of the Red Cross. On July 27 there were 2,517,412 members, each of whom has contributed to the organization, thus making it possible for officials to carry on their work in an up-to-date business way. The statement issued says:

### Marvelous Growth in Year.

"To handle the business of the Red Cross a year ago there were 75 employees at the Washington headquarters; today there are 700 paid employees and 61 full-time volunteers. Over 3,000 pieces of mail come into Red Cross headquarters every day, and each must receive attention.

"The full-time volunteer workers who are aiding in administering the affairs of the Red Cross during the war include the head of the largest copper company in the world, a bank president, a railroad vice president and numerous men of influence and prominence from all parts of the United States. The ability and enthusiasm which has been placed freely at the disposal of the Red Cross in this situation is one of the most

remarkable features of this enterprise.

"Members of the war council and their staff assistants, together with many heads of departments created specially for war service, are serving without salary.

"In addition to the 61 volunteer officers or employees at headquarters giving their full time to the Red Cross without salary, the organization on July 15 had on its pay roll 48 officers or employees receiving salaries of \$2,000 or more a year. Of the 43, 14 have been added since the appointment of the war council on May 10, one with a salary of \$6,000, one at \$4,500, one at \$4,000, two at \$3,000, one at \$2,700, one at \$2,500, three between \$2,000 and \$2,400, and four at \$2,000.

### Many Give Their Services.

"Aside from the officers and employees receiving salaries of \$2,000 or above, all other paid employees at headquarters are clerks or messengers. Of the clerks 24 receive salaries in excess of \$100 a month, 33 are paid \$100 a month, and 607 are paid less than \$100 a month. Many employees receive only nominal salaries, whereas they are accustomed to earn much more. This service is their contribution to the Red Cross. All administration and overhead expenses at headquarters are much more than met by dues from members of the Red Cross. Thus the war fund is and will continue to be available for actual relief work in Europe as well as in this country."

The statement says it is the earnest desire of the Red Cross that the American people, "to whom the Red Cross belongs, should know all about its acts and its affairs." Praise is given for the manner in which offerings have been made and it is noted that the task undertaken by the Red Cross to relieve suffering and distress is the most stupendous effort of the kind in the history of mankind.

"The accounts of the Red Cross," it is stated, "are regularly audited by the war department and an annual report is made to congress. But it is the purpose of the war council to take the people, day by day, as fully as possible into its confidence. Information as to Red Cross matters will accordingly be made public in great detail."

It is stated that the campaign for \$100,000,000 resulted in subscriptions of about that sum. Final returns are not yet available, it is said.

## HE MAKES WAR POSTERS



Within a few days we may expect to see on all the fences and bill posting spaces in the cities of the country, one of the most powerful appeals for recruits in the navy that has so far been put forth. It is a poster called "Over There," made by the famous artist Albert Sterner for the navy department.

# LONE AVIATOR SCATTERS HOST

Thrilling Air Battles in Recent Big Offensive in Flanders.

## FIGHTS CLOSE TO THE EARTH

British Airman Swoops Down Low, Bombs Airdrome, Puta Machine Gun Out of Action and Disperses 200 Men.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium.—The work done by the British air service in the recent offensive in Flanders has not been surpassed in efficiency and spectacular features since the war began.

Many fights occurred between the rival pilots, but the Teutons were completely outclassed, both in numbers and skill, and were forced to retire at most points after losing six machines.

The majority of these air battles were at a height of 200 feet or less, and in at least one instance the two opposing pilots battled to within fifty feet of the ground, at which height the German sidestepped and crashed to the earth.

The British planes were under constant and heavy fire, particularly from rifles and machine guns, owing to the low altitude at which they were flying, but through all this hurricane of lead and steel all but three came safely. These are reported missing, and there is no indication of what befell them.

Wonderful heroism was displayed by the British airman, who performed remarkable deeds. One typical instance will indicate the nature of the important work they carried out. A British aviator crossed the Ypres salient just as the infantry attack began at dawn.

### One Man Attacks a Force.

For a time he patrolled the roads and canals, now and then running the gauntlet of enemy fire at a height of thirty feet in order to obtain information for the guidance of the infantry in their advance. During this patrol work he came to a German airdrome. Owing to the early hour only one enemy was stirring outside the shed, and he passed in his abutments only long enough to satisfy himself that the plane above him evidently was one of his own.

The British airman circled low and dropped a bomb squarely on one of the sheds. This brought numbers of Germans tumbling in a panic from the buildings. He turned his machine gun on them, and, circling about the field, bombed two other sheds with disastrous effect. All the time he kept up a steady stream of machine-gun fire at the Germans, a number of whom were killed or wounded.

### Alone, Disperses 200 Men.

The Germans finally got a machine gun into action against him, but he dived and at twenty feet silenced it with his own gun. Having put their gun out of action, he circled the field, firing with his machine gun through the doors of buildings at the huddled enemy within. At one time his machine actually touched the ground.

Leaving the airdrome, the British aviator attacked two German mounted officers and put them to flight. A little later he encountered a column of 200 troops and swept along the line, with his gun working steadily. The entire column was dispersed and fled by devious ways to cover, leaving numbers of their comrades lying in the road.

Two German battle planes appeared on the scene and the Briton engaged them both, sending one to earth and putting the other to flight. He pursued the fleeing plane, but it was soon lost in the clouds.

### Pumps Lead Into Troop Train.

In the meantime a large body of German soldiers had gathered around the machine which had been brought down. The British flying man came sweeping back from the mists in which he had hidden and accounted for several of their number with his machine gun.

His next objective was a troop train. He traveled along its entire length, pumping bullets into the crowded cars. Later he did valuable scouting work over the enemy lines.

Numerous instances are related of pilots charging the anti-aircraft gunners and machine-gun operators at a height of thirty or forty feet and silencing the guns. Pistol duels between the British aviators and the German infantry were not uncommon occurrences. In one instance a young aviator, in a burst of chivalry, deliberately stopped his machine gun when a German officer drew his pistol and began shooting at him and engaged the enemy with his own pistol, apparently feeling that he had no right to take an unfair advantage of his opponent. The aviator's pistol was sufficient, however.

### Prefers Tent to Hotel.

Cleveland, O.—Fred Edman of Memphis jingled \$2,000 in his pants pocket here the other day, but it didn't seem to alter his method of living much. Edman piloted Colonel Armstrong to victory in the Edwards racing stake at the opening day of the grand circuit meet. But, though Edman is making a pile of money, he lives the simple life in a tent with Mrs. Edman. He carries that tent everywhere. The only things he hates are hotels.

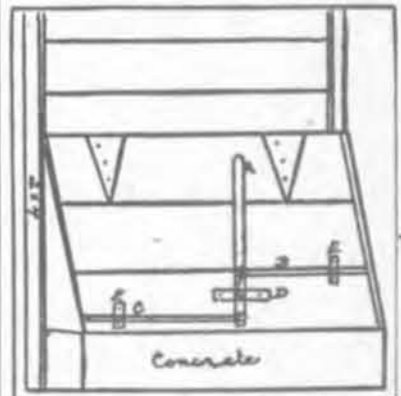
# HORSES PIGS and CATTLE

## FEED TROUGHS OF CONCRETE

Doors, Sides and Tops of Device Illustrated Were Constructed of Red Elm Lumber.

My earliest recollections of hog feeding remind me of the unsatisfactory locks provided on the doors of hog troughs. When we built a new hog house with 22 farrowing pens we made the one shown in the cut after considerable thought, writes F. C. Schroeder in Wisconsin Agriculturist. The troughs were built of concrete. The doors, sides and tops were made of home-sawed, well-seasoned one-inch red elm lumber. The 2 by 4s were hemlock. Elm lumber will withstand very much abuse and is excellent for such purposes.

Lever A is 3-16-inch by 1 1/4-inch iron, the length being governed by the width of the door. An offset in the lever makes it easier to operate. The distance between bolts M and N is 4 inches, the bolts heads being countersunk to prevent friction on the door. C and B are 3/4-inch round rods flattened where bolted on the lever at M and N and are held in place by clamps



Highly Satisfactory Feeder.

E and E. Clamp D keeps A firmly in position when operated. In four years' time we have experienced no trouble, and to all appearances will last a lifetime.

We constructed the troughs the same on the pen side as shown in the illustration, so that when feeding we could lock them back. The weight of the hogs on the doors did not injure the latches nor were they able to open them. The work was done by a blacksmith, but could be done at home if supplied with a forge and tools.

## SUPERIOR RATION FOR SWINE

Pigs Fattening More Rapidly on Pea Ration Than on Any Other at Washington Station.

(By FRED SCHROEDER.) Experiments being conducted on the Washington state college farm with a pea ration for pigs shows that the hogs are fattening more quickly than on other standard rations. Fifty hogs are being used in the experiment being conducted by Benton M. Bangs, whose work in supervising the experiment will entitle him to master's degree in agriculture.

The animals are divided into four lots, and are being fed as follows: Lot 1, barley 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent and oil meal 10 per cent; lot 2, peas 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, tankage 10 per cent; lot 3, peas 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, oil meal 10 per cent; lot 4, barley 60 per cent, shorts 30 per cent, tankage 10 per cent.

Lot 2, handled, is showing the best results, with lot 3 second, both being a major ration of cleanings or cracked peas. The hogs are being weighed every week, the experiment being conducted over a period of eight weeks, being now in the last week.

## DEMAND FOR PORK IS SHARP

Farmer Who Does Not Raise Hogs is Losing Chance to Expand Profitable Phase of Farming.

Disease, such as cholera, has been taking a smaller toll the past season than in recent years; more purebred and high-grade hogs are available than ever before; prices of hogs are now past the 16-cent level; demand for pork for home consumption and for export is keen. All of which means that the farmer who does not raise hogs is losing a chance to increase the supply of pork and thus serve the country and at the same time expand a profitable phase of farming.—United States Department of Agriculture.

## WOVEN WIRE SHEEP FENCE

Two or Three Additional Strands at Bottom of Barb-Wire Fence is All That is Needed.

Woven wire makes an ideal sheep fence, but if you have a good, three-strand barb-wire fence, such as every one should have who keeps cattle and desires to be on good terms with his neighbor, all that is needed is two or three additional wires at the bottom, and you have a good sheep fence.

**Santa Cruz Patagonian**

J. B. PRICE - - EDITOR AND OWNER

Subscription \$2.00 a year

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**A PEOPLE'S WAR.**

"The great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a peoples' war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrites and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither or perish."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

**SONOITA.**

George White has laid aside the plow temporarily and is now freighting mine supplies to Greaterville.

The dance at Fruitland hall last Saturday evening was well attended and everyone reports having had a most enjoyable time.

J. A. Maynard and family are visiting at the Larimore ranch, and it is very probable that our new friends will become permanent residents of this section.

The petition of the Board of Supervisors asking for a vote on the bond issue for completion of county highways is receiving almost unanimous support throughout the Sonoita section.

Reports have it that a still is in operation somewhere in or about Sonoita, and that this peaceful hamlet has been the center of a bootlegging industry. How the report got started seems a mystery, but deputies have been investigating the story.

The Sunday school picnic of the Empire gulch section was a big success. Rev. Orton preached the service and thereafter a sumptuous repast was served under nearby shade trees. Many of the settlers from Sonoita attended.

The Arizona Consolidated Mining company, which has all of the Anderson properties at Greaterville under bond, is doing extensive development work, the result of which promises to rejuvenate this entire mining district. A new hoist has just been installed and almost daily shipments of mine materials and supplies are arriving.

Peter Kerns, while cultivating the other day, uncovered a gold peseta, bearing the date of 1772. Being attracted by the bright glitter the coin was noticed quite accidentally. Except for slight wear, caused no doubt by the root friction of Mr. Kerns' beans, the gold piece is in a splendid state of preservation.

The road between Sonoita and Greaterville is in most deplorable shape and in several places the roadbed has been washed away entirely. This applies both to the Pima and Santa Cruz county ends. Considering the amount of travel over this thoroughfare, it certainly ought to be given some attention. Some ambitious young man who is disbarred from military enlistment might make a profitable living by camping in the neighborhood of the old Kane ranch, with a good team of mules, and be prepared to pull unfortunate autoists out of the sand washes.

**NEARLY ALL PETITIONS FOR STOCKRAISING LANDS FAULTY**

Under the regulations recently issued from the Department of the Interior, the district land office will not accept or reject petitions for designation, but in cases where they consider the petition defective or insufficient, they will mail to the entryman by ordinary mail a copy of Circular 523 and 524, which explains the requirements. If an applicant under the stock-raising homestead law receives these circulars from the land office it is a notice to him that his petition for designation is defective and that it will not be sent to Washington for 25 days, during which time he may file a new petition if he desires. If he does not do this the old petition will be sent to Washington and await its turn for action by the department. When it is reached it may be rejected or held up for further evidence, causing much delay and possibly the loss of the entry. Practically all of the petitions filed before the regulations were issued are defective, so every entryman under this law should watch for this notice and make a new petition if needed.

**LEGAL ADVERTISING**

No. 58

**Public Auction Sale**

State School Land

State Land Department

Phoenix, Arizona, July 13, 1917.

In conformity with the provisions of the Public Land Code of the State of Arizona, approved June 26, 1915, and amendments thereto, notice is hereby given that the State of Arizona will on Monday, September 24, 1917, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, Nogales, Arizona, sell at public auction the following school land, situated in Santa Cruz county, Arizona. No improvements attach to this land:

In T. 21 S., R. 16 E.:  
SW 1-4 NW 1-4, SW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 32, containing 80 acres more or less, appraised at \$400.00.

No bid for less than the appraised valuations will be considered. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Information regarding the land and terms of sale may be obtained from the State Land Department, Phoenix, Arizona.

STATE LAND DEPARTMENT.  
By W. A. Meur, Commissioner.  
First publication July 20, 1917.  
Last publication Sept. 21, 1917.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, July 21, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Nathaniel L. Houston of Elgin, Arizona, who on June 29, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 011646 for se 1-4 se 1-4 nw 1-4 sw 1-4, e 1-2 ne 1-4 sw 1-4 sw 1-4, e 1-2 se 1-4 sw 1-4 sw 1-4, a 1-2 sw 1-4, ne 1-4 sw 1-4, se 1-4 ne 1-4 sw 1-4, se 1-4 sw 1-4, Lots 9, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Sec. 18, T. 21 S., R. 19 E.; n 1-2 ne 1-4 nw 1-4 ne 1-4, n 1-2 nw 1-4 nw 1-4, ne 1-4 nw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4, w 1-2 nw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4, w 1-2 sw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4, ne 1-4 ne 1-4 sw 1-4 nw 1-4, s 1-2 ne 1-4 nw 1-4 nw 1-4, se 1-4 nw 1-4 nw 1-4, ne 1-4 sw 1-4 nw 1-4. Sec. 19, T. 21 S., R. 19 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner at Sonoita, Ariz., on the 29th day of August, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles F. Davis of Canille, Ariz., Ida E. Carty of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Henry Pyeat of Canille, Ariz., Francisco N. Federico of Canille, Ariz.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.  
First publication July 27-8-24-17

**"C" List 3-4112.**

**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF**  
Lands in National Forest Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 10 acres within the Coronado National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Phoenix, Arizona, on September 29, 1917. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the person mentioned below, who has a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to September 29, 1917, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The SW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 14, T. 22 S., R. 18 E., G. and S. R. M., 10 acres; application of Arthur B. Anderson, Canille, Arizona; List 3-4112, July 13, 1917. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
First pub. Aug. 3-8, 24, '17.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, July 28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Jolly, of Elgin, Arizona, who on October 2, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028511, for NE 1/4, Sec. 14; Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 11; Lots 3 and 4, Section 12, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 6th day of September, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: James Cunningham, James LeRoy Jones, Thomas Yearly, all (3) of Elgin, Arizona, Jerry Heiler of Sonoita, Arizona.  
J. L. IRVIN, Register.  
First publication Aug. 3-8-21-17

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, July 21, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Meardiell L. Giles of Elgin, Arizona, who on December 2, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 02478, for W 1/2, Section 25, Township 19 S.; Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 29th day of August, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Willie Mouser of Turner, Ariz., John Patrick, Thomas D. Mathes, Henry Broom Pike, all (3) of Elgin, Arizona.  
J. L. IRVIN, Register.  
First publication July 27-8-24-17

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Aug. 4, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that James Francis Cunningham, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on October 6, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028510, for NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 24, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & 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 12th day of September, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Allen T. Bird, Arroyo Redicho, both of Nogales, Ariz., Melvin W. Jones, James G. Fraizer, both of Elgin, Arizona.  
J. L. IRVIN, Register.  
First pub. Aug. 10-9-7-17.

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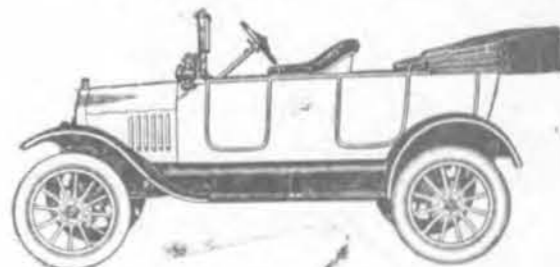
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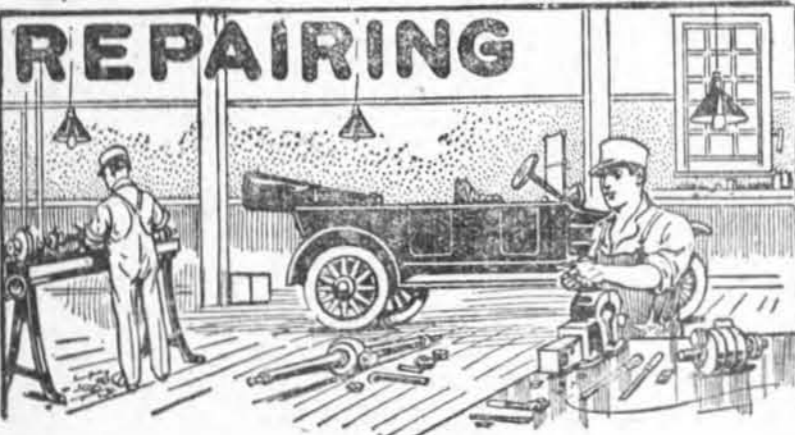
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