

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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No. 42.

Land Department to Take Up Loans in This County at Once

W. A. Moer, State land commissioner, was unable to get away from his office at Phoenix last Saturday, owing to press of land business, to attend the sale of State lands in Nogales, as he had planned, and instead sent one of the men from his office to conduct the sale. At the last minute, important matters came up at his office which prevented him from making the trip. At the Nogales sale the land was bought by Jas. Harrison, Ramon Elias and others.

It was Mr. Moer's intention to go to Nogales in person and conduct the sale, and afterwards take up the applications for loans from citizens of this county, from farmers in the San Rafael, Canille, Sonoita and Elgin. The Patagonian learns from P. J. Munch, chief deputy in the land commissioner's office, a prominent former citizen of this county, that Mr. Moer will visit Santa Cruz county early in October to examine and appraise the lands that are being offered as security for loans of State funds.

There has been to date \$381,000 of State funds loaned to farmers on their lands in Arizona, at the nominal rate of 6 per cent interest. Each county of the State is allotted a certain proportion of the total amount loaned. So far there has been but one loan made in this county, for \$1600, and for that reason Mr. Moer is quite anxious to take up the applications from here at the very earliest possible date. It is said there are 16 applications from Santa Cruz county farmers for loans of State funds on file in Commissioner Moer's office at the present time, for a total of about \$30,000.

FOR SALE—18 mining claims; good lead-silver and copper ores. Tunnel in nearly 500 feet, and other development. Plenty of water and timber. Chance for some one to get in very reasonably on splendid property, as owner is old and poor and cannot hold out longer. This property will stand the most rigid examination. Inquire for particulars at the Patagonian office.

Frash Hysters—Peerless Parlors, adv.

LITTLE LEPPYS

The roundup in the Parker Canyon country will start on the first.

No fault is found with range conditions in this county at the present time. Cattlemen say it is about as fine as it could possibly be.

Pete Bergier returned Tuesday from the Gila Bend country, where he and Jas. Gatin recently shipped eight cars of cattle to their new range.

"Bill" Bowers, the Canille cattleman, has disposed of most of his marketable steers to Sherman Rinehart, who will butcher them at Duquesne.

Manager Northcraft of the Sonoita grant is justly proud of the fine stock being raised on the grant. Within a few years the Sonoita grant may be one of the show stock farms of the State, as only the very best thoroughbred Hereford bulls to G. F. Ashburn, who will put them out at the Pennsylvania ranch with the "rail X" outfit.

Wm. Hunter, cattleman and bull dealer, has been in the Patagonia country for the past several days. While here he disposed of a bunch of thoroughbred Hereford bulls to G. F. Ashburn, who will put them out at the Pennsylvania ranch with the "rail X" outfit.

Steep hayens have been scarce in the Patagonia country so far this season, probably on account of unfavorable pasture conditions in other parts of the country, especially in parts of Texas, where most of the buyers come from. A small bunch of steers near Patagonia is awaiting a buyer, at \$35 for big yearlings and \$40 for two-year-olds. A few cows are also in the bunch.

Richard and Vicente Kunde have sold their entire herd, consisting of several hundred head, to W. T. Russell, formerly of the Parker Canyon country, who will put them on his new range in the Whatstones. The prices paid were \$20 for calves, \$35 for yearlings and \$40 for cows. This is the legacy left the two boys by their father, the late Julius Kunde, and was sold because one of the boys, Richard, expects to be called to the army with the next contingent sent out from this county.

Increased Mineral Production From This District, With Higher Prices for Metals, Start Plans of New Smelter at Patagonia

As a result of the visit to Patagonia this week of F. R. Shaw, E. G. Casad and C. W. Daugh, representing San Francisco and New York capital, a custom smelter to be built at Patagonia is one of the possibilities of the very near future. These men were sent here to obtain options upon some of the nearby properties if possible, and also to investigate the feasibility of establishing a smelter. They are now compiling statistics of the various mines in the Patagonia district, with special reference to the past and present record of producers, and also estimating the probable production of many good prospects in the district, provided a smelter was located here to treat the ores. When this mass of information has been secured and compiled, Messrs. Shaw, Casad and Daugh will present it to their Eastern clients, and it is believed favorable action will be taken upon the proposition.

Many things combine to make Patagonia the ideal place for the location of a custom smelter, some of which are the very favorable sites, the abundance of water, lime and iron, all needed for a smelter, and more important than all, there is at the present time enough ore being shipped from this district, with that which could easily be developed, to keep a small smelter busy in this community.

Besides treating ores from this immediate vicinity, a smelter in Patagonia could doubtless secure the ores from the Rosemont district, now being shipped to El Paso and other smelters, and in times of peace in Mexico should be able to get much ore from Sonora. Already the production of the district, from the big Duquesne and the Three R, with a dozen smaller shippers, is almost enough to keep a 500-ton smelter going, and the output would probably be doubled if a smelter was built here, thus saving the freight charges to distant smelters.

There is a large body of fine lime on the Southern Pacific tracks a few miles east of town, also lime in the area of some of the mines, especially the body of lime at the Flux mine, which would be less than two miles from the smelter, if built below town at one of the most favorable sites, where the fumes would not interfere with farming, and where a spur track of only a few hundred yards could be built to connect with the railroad.

Perhaps the high price of silver has something to do with the proposal to start a smelter at Patagonia, and to be a success the smelter would necessarily require two stacks, one for copper, the other for lead-silver ores. Chief of the silver producers in the district is the famous World's Fair, but there are many more a few miles from town, in the Harshaw district which in early days vied with old Tombstone in the amount of lead-silver produced.

The Harshell and Flux mines, within ten miles of Patagonia, have large bodies of low-grade lead-silver ore. It would require a concentrator at the mines, and then a production of 50 tons daily of concentrates could be made. The Trench mine, adjoining the Harshell, is now down 500 feet with a fine ledge of lead-silver ore and should soon be turning out 100 tons daily. The Morning Glory, near the Harshell and Trench, has a fine body of copper and silver ore, with a zinc ledge in the same mine. The old Mowry will soon be opened by the owners. It has large bodies of lead-silver ore with a great record of production in the early days. It is 13 miles from Patagonia, with a good wagon road from the mine, all

down grade. The old Hermosa, Bug Nose and American, all near the Harshell, would all go to producing with a smelter at or near Patagonia. All three have good records as producers, mostly of silver, with some lead.

The Alta, adjoining the Harshell, an old mine with a good record, has produced rich silver ore, some lead and some copper, with a little zinc, would also start producing with a smelter nearby. The Weiland and Cochran properties, situated eight miles south of Patagonia, with lead, silver and copper ores, would commence working at once with a smelter in the neighborhood.

The Three R mine, 8 miles southwest of town, a straight copper proposition, has 75 men working. It has a fine concentrator, and expects soon to be treating 200 tons daily, putting about 8 in to 1. The Arizona-European, adjoining the Three R on the south, has 15 men working on a fine showing of high-grade silver and copper.

The Wandering Jew mine, 14 miles northwest of Patagonia, has just completed a special concentrator and is putting through about 25 tons of ore daily, turning out about four tons of concentrates, lead, silver and copper. The McDonald mine (Final), 11 miles north of here, has about 25 men working, with a fine showing of high-grade copper and silver. The deepest working is only about 250 feet, on a fine body of ore, from which a car is shipped about once a week.

Many other mines would start up and produce from one to ten tons daily with a smelter at or near Patagonia. Ores from mines south of Tucson could be shipped to a smelter here by a 40 to 60 mile haul; thousands of tons are shipped from that country to El Paso, Douglas, Hayden and Sasco, that would have one-third the haul to a smelter at Patagonia.

Rev. R. P. Popp, Baptist missionary who has been stationed in Patagonia for several months while doing religious work throughout the county generally, with Mrs. Popp, left this week for Phoenix. They do not know where they will be stationed in future, but do not expect to be returned to this county. They are fine Christian people, and made many friends in this community who wish them well in whatever field they may be sent, and who will hope some day they may be returned here.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A dance will be given in the school house at Alto Saturday night, Sept. 29.

Mrs. Loy Stevens, who has been ill in a hospital in Tucson for the past few weeks, has returned home somewhat improved.

Mrs. Anna Fortune is teaching school at Duquesne this year, and returns to her home near Patagonia every Friday afternoon.

The next meeting of the directors of the Santa Cruz County Fair Association will be held at Sonoita on Sunday afternoon, October 7, at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. A. J. Taylor and daughter, Miss Alva Taylor, of Douglas, sister and niece of H. J. Howard, Patagonia merchant, visited in town a few days this week.

Mrs. Carman, Patagonia teacher, this week moved into the old Quinn place, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Parker Jr., who have removed to Nogales, where Mr. Parker is night jailer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seibold and children have moved into their house at the edge of town, near the H. B. Riggs place, from their ranch, in order to permit little Dorothy to attend school.

Watch for our big assortment Loose-Wiles Chocolates, in bulk and packages, coming soon. Peerless Parlors.—Adv.

Val Valenzuela went down to Nogales Tuesday evening to meet his friend, Howard Baack, who is returning to the district after a trip to the old home in Wisconsin. Mr. Baack owns valuable mining claims in the Tyndall district.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barnett have moved into town from their ranch, and are living in the Jewel Trank house. Mrs. W. H. Barnett of El Paso is a guest at their home, enjoying a visit with relatives and oldtime Patagonia friends.

A fine big 9-lb. son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson of the San Rafael last Sunday evening. When the attending physician, Dr. Pitts, announced the arrival of the new son and heir, it is reported the proud young father stood on his head and cut didos with his feet in the air, in a joyous outburst of ecstasy.

Santa Cruz County Fair Will Be Bigger and Better This Year

At a meeting of the directors of the Santa Cruz County Fair Association, held last Sunday afternoon at Sonoita, many matters of interest to the third annual fair, to be held on October 25, 26 and 27, were gone over. Judging from the preliminary arrangements being made, the fair this year will be bigger and better than ever. At Sunday's meeting, it was announced by Treasurer W. F. Neil that there was a possibility of securing the Thirty-fifth Infantry band, now stationed at Nogales, for two days of the fair. The matter of building corals for stock exhibits, fencing the grounds, and putting up the main exhibit pavilion, blown down by high winds since last fair, were also discussed and referred to various committees, with instructions to proceed immediately with the work. A fairly good attendance of directors was present at the meeting and much interest was manifested. Programs, including the premium list for the next fair, are just out and are being mailed this week. The program for Santa Cruz county's fair this year includes many interesting features, and the premium list should prove inviting to exhibitors.

W. S. Mitchell, mining engineer who has been at the old Mowry for the past several months, and who a few weeks ago went East to take up with the owners the matter of reopening the famous old property, returned this week. He says he had no trouble in getting the men to agree to put up the necessary funds with which to again work the Mowry, but as one or two of the original owners have died and their estates are still unsettled, it will be impossible to start work on the mine until final action by the courts, to determine the status of the heirs, which is expected within a short time.

C. H. Plumb, R. W. Fullerton and E. S. Richards of Los Angeles are recent arrivals in the Patagonia country, and are out at the Rupert mine, a few miles from town. They expect to remain in the district some time and may make substantial investments here.

Drilling has been resumed on the Ruby Copper company's ground with very favorable indications, it is reported.

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.

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.

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

Miners Complete line of
Ranchers Brunswick-Pathe
Phones and Records

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
International Drug Co.

H. L. SCHERE, Prop.
NOGALES, ARIZ.

WE PAY POSTAGE ON
OVER \$2

A. F. KERR, President. R. M. 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.

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A Complete Line—Lowest Prices

Don't send away for a single article you need for your automobile until you find out what we can do for you.

THE PATAGONIA GARAGE
PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

Fruit will be scarce this year—and SUGAR HIGH

Why try to eat 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 Coveralls

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

NEW WAR PLANES TO CARRY 19 MEN

Britain Sends Us Plans for Giants of Air to Be Built Here.

WILL PARALYZE THE ENEMY

Great Number of These Craft to Make Impossible Re-enforcement of German Lines—Engines Very Powerful.

London.—American airplane manufacturers are in possession of working models and blueprints of aero motors developed by England and France during three years of warfare. The United States airplane factories have received gratis the secrets of new alloys and improvements in construction which previous to America's entry into the war could not be bought at any price—secrets that were guarded with men's lives and were never mentioned beyond the doors of certain offices. Personal messengers have left England by every departing steamship; mail bags have been filled with priceless blueprints and cable lines have been jammed with messages, all bearing on the development of the American air squadron.

The governments of France and Great Britain know that upon the efforts made on the other side of the Atlantic within the next six months depends the fate of the armies afield. Important above everything else in the struggle for victory is the airplane, which must be produced in myriads, and the task now falls squarely to Uncle Sam.

Doubters Are in Minority.

There are doubting Thomases on this side of the water who sneer at the grandiose statements coming from New York and Washington and who assert that even if the United States organizes for the aerial construction program the product will be so inferior that it will be useless for actual fighting. Fortunately these doubters are in the minority. Officials and men in a position to know what already has been done are highly optimistic. They believe that American methods applied to the manufacture of air craft will result in just as good a product as is now coming from factories organized here shortly after the war started.

Despite all the lurid prophecies regarding the great fleet of airplanes that eventually will lay waste the principal German cities, the experienced aviators on this side only hope for thousands of machines with which to fight the German armies in the field.

The success which America's efforts are to insure will come only when the allied armies in France have sufficient airplanes to retain mastery of the air and to patrol every mile of the territory immediately behind the German lines. When the day finally arrives, Germany will not be able to move a train back of the lines and to move reserves will be impossible. She will be unable to feed the men who are in the first lines. Her heavy artillery will be silenced and in the end her entire fighting forces made useless. The way will then become one of movement, with the chances for victory altogether on the side of the allies.

There are various types of airplanes which will be manufactured in America that are already being used in France. Engines of unbelievable power are being put into the newest type of plane. The average American is more or less familiar with automobile engines and has some idea of what weight of engine will develop 100 horsepower. If this average American were to look at some of the newest air motors he probably would judge them to be ten or 15-horsepower. In fact, he could lift some of the engines unaided and would probably be astounded to learn that such a machine was capable of developing not 100, but 150-horsepower.

Every newspaper reader in the United States has been well informed of the plans for building airplanes, but it is doubtful if one in a thousand can picture the size of some of the planes that eventually will be loaded on transports at the Atlantic piers. The correspondent has had an opportunity in the last few weeks of inspecting the newest type of aircraft; the type that will be turned out in vast numbers by America, and it is bigger in every way and more powerful than laymen imagine.

To begin with, the body of the new machine resembles in many ways a big motor launch. Its under part is rounded and beautifully constructed of finely grained wood. It is so big that to enter it one must clamber up a ladder and go down through a hatchway as big as the cabin door of a motor yacht. It is of the biplane type and from tip to tip of each wing there is room enough for a dozen men to lie out full length. Its two motors will develop 600 horsepower and their combined weight is so little compared to the power that the actual figures would look untruthful in print. Where the old types could carry hundredweights, this machine carries tons.

Can Carry Nineteen Men.

This new plane is manned by a pilot, two or three observers, a forward gunner, a bomb-dropper, a mechanic and, if necessary, a dozen passengers. It has an electrical-lighted passageway leading from one compartment to another. The flooring of one compartment is a strongly constructed grating through which the occupants can view the earth below. The sides of two of the compartments are built to open and afford a view of the surrounding

clouds, or, in case of combat, of the enemy planes. When the levitation motors are started their roar is awe-inspiring, and the wind from the propellers sends backward a blast in front of which a strong man would find difficulty in remaining erect.

This is a picture which must be impressed upon the public mind if the great mass of the people is to realize what the United States is going to do. The task set for the American workers is not that of turning out light, hurriedly built scouting machines to the number of tens of thousands, but to construct carefully with the last degree of ingenuity the highly developed war craft needed in modern battles. That is what England expects of her newest ally and what she has striven valiantly to teach authorities across the Atlantic. The vast technical detail developed by continuous fighting in the air has been turned over entire so that the United States begins the work with the most favorable chances of success.

The invention of some new fighting machine after the manner of the tank is what all Europe expects of America, and they expect to see the new machines, airplanes or walking seaplanes or flying torpedo boats come to France fully manned, nicknamed and prepared to throw new terrors into the heart of an enemy who invented terrorism.—New York Sun.

UNCLE SAM AT PEACE TABLE

This Government Will Be in Position to Dictate Terms—When Time for Negotiation Comes.

Washington.—President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal has temporarily halted the widespread demand for a definite statement of the war aims of the United States.

"The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come," the president said in his reply to the pope. "They do not need to be stated again."

In his Flag day address the president said the reasons for America's entrance into the war must be apparent to every thinking man. Still, there is confusion in the minds of many Americans. The attempt of the committee on public information to clear up this confusion with its pamphlet, "How the War Came to America," was only partly successful.

"I shall not discuss here how America came into this war," Secretary of War Baker told the Fort Myer reserve officers on the day of their graduation. "That issue is settled for the American people. Our task now is to plan for victory."

In these words Secretary Baker summed up the attitude of all Washington officials. There are others, however, who believe the reasons for America's entrance into the war have a very important bearing on peace and on the future history of the world.

Just as there were underlying causes of the European conflict that never have been mentioned in the official documents, so there were causes for America's entrance into the war that were slighted in the president's address.

One of these causes is generally believed to have been that France was "bled white" and that the allies were in danger of defeat. Many Americans find the best justification for America's entering into the conflict in the statement that "we went in to save France."

This notion was given a severe jolt when Andre Tardieu, the French purchasing commissioner in the United States, made public his letter to Secretary Baker giving statistics on the present military strength of the French republic. With facts and figures supplied by the French war office, Tardieu disproved the theory that France was "bled white."

One of the highest officials of the United States government said it was not true that the allies were in danger of defeat just before America entered the war. France and England both could have held out for years and it was very doubtful, he said, that the German war machine could ever have achieved a military decision over the allies.

The United States, the president believed, would be in no position to assert its views at the peace conference if it remained a neutral. It was the avowed intention of leaving matters such as disarmament and an international organization to prevent future wars to a congress that would follow the peace conference.

The president believed that guarantees for the future would be the only results that would make the three years of fighting worth while, and that they should be made an integral part of the peace treaties. By the entrance of the United States, President Wilson became the world leader. It was made certain that by the aid rendered the allies the United States would be in a position to dominate the peace conference and to force that convention to accept its views.

Thus it would seem to be established that the real underlying cause for America's entrance into the war was not to succor an alliance in danger of defeat, but to insure and to dictate if necessary a just and lasting peace. There is reason to believe that the allies will be forced to accept terms of peace that they never would have considered but for the influence of the United States. And by the same token there is ground for hoping that through the United States the world will, in fact, be "made safe for democracy."

HOW UNCLE SAM TRAINS FLYERS

Student Aviators at Mineola Field Learn to Worry the Germans.

SOME TESTS OF SKILL SHOWN

Men Go Up About Half Mile, Then "Slide" Down at Sharp Angle—And, Say, This Is No Job for Nervous Man.

Mineola, L. I.—While hundreds of thousands of men in America are learning how to jab bayonets through German soldiers in a leisurely manner, some of the most promising embryo officers of the American forces are here learning how to destroy Boche birdmen. To judge by their training, they will do the job both efficiently and quickly.

Under the direct supervision of Bert Acosta, one of America's most successful civilian aviators, scores of candidates for commissions in the aviation section of the Army Signal corps are being taught to extricate themselves from the most dangerous positions imaginable while several thousand feet from the ground.

For military reasons it is forbidden for details of the fighting instruction for aviators to be made public. Here however, is an illustration of the dangerous situations the aviators are being put through:

While about two thousand feet above ground, with the machine going nearly straight up, let her quietly slip backward and downward, tail first, for 75 or 100 feet, then get the machine under control again, go up still higher, and try it once more.

It's quite easy—that is, it is easy to watch Bert Acosta or Edward Holtermann, his first assistant, pull it off. All you have to do is to let the machine drop backward and downward until you feel that you have gone far enough, then pick up speed and make her go upward again. Simple!

Another simple little test of your skill as an aviator is to ride up 2,000 or 3,000 feet, then come down in a spiral, with the wings of the machine almost vertical. Acosta recommends this for nervous persons.

Notwithstanding the apparent recklessness of the flyers, each "stunt" is carried out in an absolutely scientific manner. Instead of courting danger for "the fun of it" the aerial movements are carefully planned with the factor of safety always being among the first things considered. Nothing is undertaken for exhibition purposes except to demonstrate how to escape death over the battlefield.

"To fly around putting the machine at all kinds of angles and going through all the manipulations may appear silly and dangerous," Acosta said. "As a matter of fact, it is the only safe thing to do when you are above an enemy's battlefield."

"Infantry officers in our training camps are telling their men that 'ignorance courts death, in a battle with bayonets. In the aviation service ignorance is certain death.'"

High in the ranks of the men seeking commissions in the aviation corps stands Capt. Cushman A. Rice, veteran of half a dozen wars on the American continent and a former member of the general staffs of three brigadier generals of the American army.

Captain Rice, "The Cuban Millionaire," made a fortune in Cuba following his resignation as a captain in infantry in the regular army in 1902. He is temporarily a sergeant in the corps of men slated to receive commissions. Recently he told how it feels when you make your first flight in an airplane.

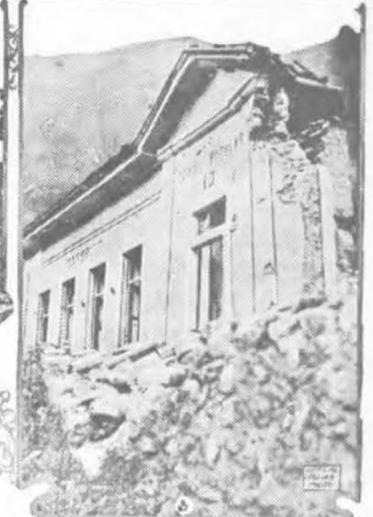
"When Mr. Holtermann, who was driving the machine, and myself were gliding along about 1,200 feet up, for some unaccountable reason I felt a strong desire to leave my seat and walk out on one of the wings to learn how it felt out there. I don't know why it was, but I felt that desire so strongly for about ten minutes that I almost had to go."

"Really you feel quite safe and secure, no matter how high you go, when you have confidence in the man driving the airplane—or when you are driving it yourself, if you really understand running it. Everything is so new and different way up there that you do not have time to think of being afraid."

Captain Rice will be among those whose time to go to France is rapidly approaching.

Captain Rice stands out as a man who took the hard road to a commission, although he could have had one without working for it. Notwithstanding the fact that he could have become a lieutenant colonel of infantry, because of his military record, he chose to enlist in the aviation corps and work for his commission, which he will receive at the end of the regular five months' training period. His military record includes participation in three Latin-American revolutions, the Spanish-American war as a captain in the regular army, the Philippine campaign in command of a detachment of mounted scouts and service in China.

A number of candidates here are awaiting commissions, which have been authorized, and will shortly leave for France to go into the last stages of their training over there. Additional candidates from the various ground schools will replace them.



1—A partly inflated French observation balloon and its guard, "somewhere on the Somme." 2—Long line of Calcutta ambulance cars presented to Great Britain on the western front by India. 3—An Italian school at St. Margherite demolished by Austrian artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Field Marshal Haig Opens New Offensive in Belgium East of Ypres.

MAY CUT OFF U-BOAT BASES

Germans Start Another Lot of Peace Rumors—Kerensky Proclaims Russian Republic But Must Curb Extreme Radicals—Labor Troubles in the United States.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Following the usual devastating artillery fire, a great attack on German positions in Belgium was begun by the British forces early Thursday morning. The offensive, the fiercest of recent months, embraced a wide front east of Ypres. The first day's fighting, which will be known as the battle of Menin road, resulted in big gains for Field Marshal Haig's troops, especially in the important sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke. The Germans resisted desperately and the British were compelled to advance over ground covered with water-filled shell holes, barbed-wire entanglements and fallen trees and in the face of a murderous machine-gun fire from the many small concrete redoubts that have to a considerable extent, replaced the German front line trenches. But the British heavy artillery had done its work well, and the Tommies pushed ahead, slaughtering the enemy or driving them far back.

The Germans naturally knew the attack was coming, but could not foresee just where it would be made. Haig's selection of the field for this offensive indicates that he intends to try to force Ruprecht of Bavaria away from the Belgian coast and to cut off the German U-boat and airplane bases along the shore between Zebruggen and Nieuport. Such a move by the British has been looked forward to for a long time.

Italians Getting Ready.

The Italians seem to be gathering themselves for another leap at the throat of Austria, and their generals declare they must and will administer to the foe a decisive defeat in the field, and then they will be in a position to continue their advance on Trieste, and perhaps on Ljubljana. Meanwhile activity in the Trentino has increased and the Latins hit the Austrians there several times last week. That the latter have called on re-enforcements whenever they could get them is evidenced by the presence of Turks among the prisoners taken by the Italians in recent days.

Along the French front the few changes of the week were at the expense of the crown prince's forces. That fatuous young man is still trying to recover the plateaus of the Aisne and the lost positions near Verdun and sacrifices his soldiers with prodigality.

German Peace Rumors.

That Germany intends to make new peace proposals before many months becomes increasingly evident. Last week saw the sending up of several "trial balloons" from Berlin, including an industriously spread report that Great Britain had suggested terms, and a story that the kaiser would surrender Belgium and restore it. These rumors met with no sympathetic response by the allies. Great Britain flatly denied the alleged peace offer; Premier Painleve reaffirmed France's determination to continue the war until Germany gave up Absce-Lorraine and pledged reparation for the damages she has caused; and America went steadily ahead with its tremendous preparations.

The German papers are permitted by the censor to discuss the peace rumors freely, probably to prepare the people for some move by the government, but neither the German nor the Austrian government seems to be yet in the proper mood to command any consideration from the allies, which are all on their guard.

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NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Field Marshal Haig Opens New Offensive in Belgium East of Ypres.

MAY CUT OFF U-BOAT BASES

Germans Start Another Lot of Peace Rumors—Kerensky Proclaims Russian Republic But Must Curb Extreme Radicals—Labor Troubles in the United States.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Following the usual devastating artillery fire, a great attack on German positions in Belgium was begun by the British forces early Thursday morning. The offensive, the fiercest of recent months, embraced a wide front east of Ypres. The first day's fighting, which will be known as the battle of Menin road, resulted in big gains for Field Marshal Haig's troops, especially in the important sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke. The Germans resisted desperately and the British were compelled to advance over ground covered with water-filled shell holes, barbed-wire entanglements and fallen trees and in the face of a murderous machine-gun fire from the many small concrete redoubts that have to a considerable extent, replaced the German front line trenches. But the British heavy artillery had done its work well, and the Tommies pushed ahead, slaughtering the enemy or driving them far back.

The Germans naturally knew the attack was coming, but could not foresee just where it would be made. Haig's selection of the field for this offensive indicates that he intends to try to force Ruprecht of Bavaria away from the Belgian coast and to cut off the German U-boat and airplane bases along the shore between Zebruggen and Nieuport. Such a move by the British has been looked forward to for a long time.

Italians Getting Ready.

The Italians seem to be gathering themselves for another leap at the throat of Austria, and their generals declare they must and will administer to the foe a decisive defeat in the field, and then they will be in a position to continue their advance on Trieste, and perhaps on Ljubljana. Meanwhile activity in the Trentino has increased and the Latins hit the Austrians there several times last week. That the latter have called on re-enforcements whenever they could get them is evidenced by the presence of Turks among the prisoners taken by the Italians in recent days.

Along the French front the few changes of the week were at the expense of the crown prince's forces. That fatuous young man is still trying to recover the plateaus of the Aisne and the lost positions near Verdun and sacrifices his soldiers with prodigality.

German Peace Rumors.

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There is room for all of them within the loyalty fold.

The truth is that persons of intelligence, with the exception of fanatics and intentional traitors, are fast realizing that this war on Germany is being made by the people of the United States and that they intend to see it through to a victorious conclusion. Their determination is increasing as the training camps, and when the casualty lists begin to come from the other side, it will be irresistible.

Many Labor Troubles.

Despite the undoubted patriotism and energetic efforts of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, the government is having a lot of trouble with strikes of organized labor and only strenuous work and cleverness on the part of its mediators prevent the disastrous tying up of industries whose continued operation is necessary to successful carrying on of the war. The most important instance of this began last Monday when some 25,000 iron workers at San Francisco struck for higher wages and stopped work on \$150,000,000 worth of government contracts for ship building. The federal shipping board offered to pay one-half of any wage increases for companies making not more than 10 per cent profit on commandeered ships, the ship builders agreed to consider the men's demands, and prospects for ending the strike were good.

In New Orleans and New York several thousand longshoremen went on strike for various reasons, and there was similar trouble in other localities. Being seriously disturbed over the labor situation, especially in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain regions, President Wilson on Thursday appointed a special commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, to visit the states where these difficulties exist and endeavor to bring about working arrangements for the period of the war at least. The other members of the commission are Col. J. L. Spangler of Pennsylvania, V. Z. Reed of Colorado, John H. Walker of Illinois and E. P. Marsh of Washington.

The war convention of American business men in session at Atlantic City was lectured rather sharply by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and thereupon adopted resolutions as follows:

"That no attempts be made by business to change labor conditions and that labor make no efforts to force union recognition or changes in standards.

"That there be no profiteering in business to give rise to labor unrest.

"That business recommend to the government creation of a government board representing labor, capital and the public to settle all major disputes and that the board's decisions be binding on both sides.

Board to Rule Sugar Supply.

Protection and regulation of the sugar supply was taken up Thursday and an international committee of five was named for the distribution of sugar among the allied and neutral nations. The same day the beet sugar producers signed an agreement with the food administration to sell to wholesalers at seaboard refining points for 7 1/2 cents a pound, maximum. Retail prices usually being from one-half to three-fourths of a cent higher, the price to the consumer is expected to be about 8 cents a pound. The cane sugar men are expected to take similar action. In these matters and in arrangements concerning potatoes, wheat and other foodstuffs, Administrator Hoover is acting with energy and precision. He says the victor in the war will be the side that can hold out longest against starvation, and is going ahead on that line.

The copper interests have voluntarily fixed upon 23 1/2 cents a pound, f. o. b. New York, as the price of copper for the next four months, and this has been approved by the war industries board and the president.

The congressional conference committee on the trading with the enemy bill has added to it a provision for the censoring of cables and foreign mails. This is the result of a government investigation showing that information has been reaching Germany through uncensored cables and letters that apparently were of a harmless business nature.

ADVICE OF NURSE SAVED OPERATION

About to Be Sent to Hospital When She Decided to Take Tanlac.

GAINED NINE POUNDS

"I Just Think Tanlac is a Grand Medicine and I Recommend it to Everyone," Says Denver Woman.

"I was so absolutely run-down and ill that they had decided to send me to the hospital and operate on me," declared Mrs. R. C. Miller, at her home, 2362 Tenth St., Denver, Colo., a few days ago. "For years," she explained, "I had suffered with a bad stomach and a terrible nervous condition. My food didn't digest at all but lay in my stomach like a hard lump and fermented and the gas that formed from this sour matter would keep me bloated up so that I was in constant misery. "Just about the time they decided to operate on me a nurse in our neighborhood came to see me and advised me not to have the operation performed. I took her advice and am certainly glad I did for my husband and myself had been reading in the papers about Tanlac and we decided to give it a trial. I just can't tell you I have the good Tanlac has done me. I have taken several bottles now and my improvement has been simply remarkable. I can eat anything I want and am not troubled one bit with indigestion. I sleep fine and am doing all my own housework again. I have gone up in weight from one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred twenty-nine. I just think Tanlac is a grand medicine and recommend it to everyone." There is a Tanlac dealer in your town. Adv.

She Would Get Even.

Marcellis was very fond of playing with the calves. One day one chased her. Very much frightened, she crawled under the fence and said, "You can stand there looking at me now, calf, but I'll have some of you in my stomach before long."

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

And Rashes That Itch and Burn—Trial Free to Anyone Anywhere.

In the treatment of skin and scalp troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and apply Cuticura Ointment. If there is a natural tendency to rashes, pimples, etc., prevent their recurrence by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Terrible Mistake.

"Oh, Cecil, the cook has given notice; she says you swore at her on the phone." "Good heavens! I thought it was you, pet."

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

Willing to Listen.

He—You would never know how much I love you. She—What is your objection to telling me?

THIS DRUGGIST KNOWS BEST KIDNEY MEDICINE

Sixteen years ago I began to sell Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and today I believe it is one of the best medicines on the market; and my patrons are very much pleased with the results obtained from its use and speak very favorably regarding it. Swamp-Root has been very successful in the treatment of kidney, liver and bladder troubles according to the reports received and I have no hesitancy in recommending it for I have great faith in its merits.

Very truly yours,
OWL DRUG STORE,
By R. F. Boies,
Sedalia, Missouri.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

But Lottie Hadn't One.

Flossie (alluding to her new ring)—It isn't always what a present costs that makes it appreciated. Lottie (who doesn't think much of it)—No, dear. Very often it is what other people think it costs.

How Did She Know?

"Do you shave up or down?" "Down." "It feels like down."—Lampoon.

The average man thinks he is broad minded because he is willing to forget the wrong endured by others.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, Six Per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes Six. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

MORE GERMAN PLOTS EXPOSED

PAPERS SEIZED IN U. S. EXPOSE ORDERS FROM KAISER TO PLOTTERS.

PLAN IRISH REBELLION

DUPLICITY, SPYING, DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY, AIMS OF BERNSTORFF BUREAUS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Further disclosures of far-reaching German propaganda, intrigues and plots in this country prior to the diplomatic break with Germany were made Saturday by the committee on public information.

In a bulletin styled "official exposé" the committee quotes numerous letters and extracts from letters seized by the Department of Justice in April, 1916, in a raid upon the New York office of Wolf von Igel, Von Igel in carrying on his manifold pro-German and anti-American activities, the documents show, was in constant touch with the German embassy, and with Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States.

"In the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checks, receipts, registers, cash books, cipher codes, lists of spies and other memoranda and records," the committee says, "were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German imperial government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with:

"Violation of the laws of the United States.

"Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas.

"Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.

"Fomenting ill-feeling against the United States in Mexico.

"Subornation of American writers and lecturers.

"Financing of propaganda.

"Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

"Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munition plants.

"The bomb industry and other related activities."

The committee, of which Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels are members, and George Creel, chairman, has this to say concerning Holland:

"It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way-station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the Von Igel records, which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the 'Holland Commission' and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get munitions to their own country. A message in code with interlineary translation is entered as 'a2493' and headed 'German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916.'

It runs as follows: "Telegram from Berlin by secret roundabout way for Carl Heyzen: Consent sale Holland three hundred thousand chests (cartridges) and two hundred tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland Commission. Sender, War Minister, Foreign Office, in representation. Signed: Hatzfeldt."

Prince Hatzfeldt was an official of the German embassy. The Hamburg American line's bureau of investigation, the committee states, an "innocent-looking agency," was at the outset the secret service of the Hamburg American Steamship Company under Paul Koenig, the manager, it became an adjunct of the German diplomatic secret service. A letter dated July 20, 1915, from "O. R." (one of its operatives) to "7000" (characterized by the committee as "Captain von Pape," former German military attaché), tells of the payment of \$150 to an unnamed person, under peculiar precautions, after the recipient had made this statement:

"I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the allies leaving ports of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the allies."

Money apparently went from German sources in the United States through embassy channels to Sir Roger Casement, the Irishman executed in London.

Lines of Communication.

"Several lines of communication between the German diplomatic service and the Irish revolutionary movement are indicated in the captured documents," the statement continues, "John Devoy of New York, now editor of the Gaelic American, a violently anti-British paper, was one of the active agents of this connection. Significant entries appear here and there; references to messages from the German embassy at Washington and the German consulate at New York; mention of a secret code to be employed

in communicating with him and of a 'cipher decoy'; also a notation, the details of which remain undiscovered, concerning 'communication re-manufacture hand grenades.'"

The following reference to Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of New York is contained, the committee states, in a letter found in the Von Igel papers in cipher with interlineary translation, dated New York, April 17, 1916, numbered 335-16 and inscribed at the top "very secret."

"Judge Cohalan requests the transmission of the following remarks:

"The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany; otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggle. Therefore help is necessary. This should consist primarily of aerial attack in England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war."

"He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin."

This letter was signed "5132 8167 0230" and was addressed to Count von Bernstorff, "imperial ambassador, Washington, D. C."

Code Message.

A code message sent to Berlin was given as follows: "National Germania insurance contract certainly promised. Executor is evidently satisfied with proposition. Necessary steps have been taken."

"HENRY NEWMAN."

Of this message the committee has this to say: "Not so innocent and harmless as it looks, for what the message really means is this: 'Irish agree to proposition. The necessary steps have been taken.'"

"Information carefully and extensively set forth in the secret document of the German officialdom, was sometimes wide of the facts. For example, a lengthy memorandum of March 21, 1916, transmitted by the secret agent, Captain Boehm, dealing with the Mexican crisis, appears to have been largely the work of some fervid and projective imagination.

"It predicts that the President will attribute Mexico's anti-American activities to German money and incitement; that he will call upon Congress to support him in radical measures (the prophet even attempts to paraphrase the language to be employed in the message); that Congress will endorse the President's stand, following which upward of 150 German spies and agents were to be arrested and the ambassadors of the central powers to receive their passports."

After citing an extract from Captain Boehm's letter, the committee states that he was "too loose of tongue" for the good of service and, citing a report of the German military information bureau of March 21, 1916, quotes the report as follows: "Too great confidence in the silence of his fellow men, especially the members of the American Truth Society . . . was probably the cause of his becoming quickly known here."

The committee's statement continues: "So the notorious American Truth Society, which so strenuously denied its pro-German associations, figures as indirectly linked up with Germany's secret representatives. This society is still extant and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, its moving spirit, is now the editor of 'Bull,' recently shut out of the mails for publishing seditious matter."

Many investors, the committee states the seized papers show, are represented as having plans involving use of devices of destruction. One entry is cited as follows: "June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Vierrek, Contents, inquiry as to bombs; supply offer. Told to send further details."

"Possibly the further details," the statement continues, "are indicated in another entry of four months later: "Sender, Vierrek. Contents, offer of picric acid."

"Picric acid is a constituent of many high explosives." An entry entitled "pure war expenses" from the Von Igel paper is made public by the committee as follows: "Edward Emerson, \$1,000. "Fair Play (Mr. Braun), \$2,000. "Fair Play (Mr. Braun), \$1,500. "Marcus Braun, \$1,000. "J. Archibald, \$5,000."

The statement continues: "Concerning the identity of the last entry, there might be room for doubt, but for a signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald, acknowledging the sum of \$5,000 from the German embassy for propaganda work."

The committee concludes its exposé as follows: "While chiefly concerned with military affairs in Europe the representatives of a supposedly friendly nation were keeping an interested watch on our own activities in that line. A secret code message of April 11, 1916, signed '12322 46729 46919,' addressed Von Igel to this effect: 'Herewith respectfully send an extract regarding the troops stationed in California and the armament of the coast fortifications.'"

Need \$18,000,000 for War.

White Sulphur Springs, Va.—The American people must raise \$18,000,000,000 to support the war this year Secretary McAdoo told West Virginia bankers here

BERNSTORFF'S PERFDY BARED

AMBASSADOR TRIED TO BUY CONGRESS IN ATTEMPT TO KEEP UNITED STATES OUT OF WAR.

HE CALLED FOR \$50,000

PRINCIPAL IN PLOTS EXTENDING TO FARTHEST CORNERS OF THE WORLD.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

KAISER'S DIPLOMATS STAB NATION.

Germany, through the then foreign secretary, Zimmermann, plotted to align Mexico and Japan in war against the United States.

She sought to influence the Congress of the United States against war by expending a sum up to \$50,000.

She used the Swedish minister at Buenos Aires as a means of communicating Count Luxburg's insolent advice that all vessels be "spurious veranakt."

She used the Swedish diplomat Cronholm, at Mexico City, as her active messenger and, according to a letter in American possession, also as a direct spy.

She plotted through her ally Austria for destruction of munition plants in the United States.

She tried to stir up a revolution in the Philippines—by promising the Filipino white women in return for an uprising.

Washington.—Secretary Lansing made public as an astounding addition to the series of disclosures of German intrigues in America and elsewhere a message sent by Count von Bernstorff in January of this year to the Berlin foreign office requesting authority to pay out \$50,000 to influence Congress through an unnamed organization apparently known to the Berlin authorities.

Whether the State Department is in possession of other evidence indicating the ambassador's activities has not been revealed, but the extraordinary disclosures already made have fixed the belief that agents of the United States government have collected and compiled the entire story of German duplicity and intrigue and that additional chapters will be added.

The reference to avoiding war is taken as an indication that Ambassador Bernstorff had prior knowledge of his government's intention to proclaim a merciless, widespread submarine warfare, and that he was equally confident that the United States government could not be easily placated by mere promises.

The German announcement of its intention to expand its submarine activities was not made public until Jan. 31, when the world was startled not only by the determination to remove all restrictions, but also by the statement that it would become effective on the following day.

Three days later the United States government had expressed its disapproval by severing relations with Germany.

LANSING'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

"The secretary of state issues the following message from Ambassador von Bernstorff to the Berlin foreign office, dated Jan. 22, 1917: "I request authority to pay out up to \$50,000 in order, as on former occasions, to influence Congress, through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war. "I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly."

"In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable in order to gain the support of Irish influence here."

McAdoo Announces Loan Tour.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo's second Liberty Loan campaign itinerary contains the following speaking dates: Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 1; Indianapolis, Oct. 2; Madison, Wis., Oct. 3; Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 4; Aberdeen, S. D., Oct. 5; Butte, Mont., Oct. 7; Spokane, Oct. 8; Seattle and Tacoma, Oct. 9, and Portland, Ore., Oct. 10. Further than Portland the itinerary was not announced. Secretary McAdoo, however, will speak in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

"Jones Family" Tore Flag to Bits.

Enid, Okla.—The story of the organization of the "Jones family," its affiliation with the Working Class union and I. W. W., and connections through a Chicago office with German agents was told here at the trial of eleven members of the "Jones family" from Pottawatomie and Cleveland counties by a witness named Holmes, who claimed to have been present as a government agent at the organization's first meeting. At this meeting Holmes said the American flag was torn to shreds and called a "filthy rag."

Diplomatic Mail From Sweden Held.

Washington.—Four diplomatic mail pouches sent by the Swedish foreign office to the legation in Washington were detained at Halifax by the British authorities. They were taken from the steamer on which were Dr. Hjalmar Lundvohm, who is coming to the United States as a special envoy, and First Secretary Reuterswerg of the Swedish foreign office. No reason for the detention of the mail could be obtained here, the British embassy being without information on the subject.

Almost Human.

A few days after the arrival of a family of kittens at a neighbor's, little four-year-old Isabel was invited to pay them a visit. Delighted with what she had seen, she returned in ecstasies to her mother.

"Oh, mamma," she rapturously exclaimed, "they have the dearest little pussy cats next door! But do you know that their papa has gone away on a long holiday and left their mamma alone to take care of them? Isn't it a shame?"—Sioux City Tribune.

A quiet wedding is often the prelude to a noisy divorce.

Fine Pumpshoes.

Charles had lived his four years on a farm. He was on a visit to his city aunt and upon arrival asked for a drink. His mother took him into the bathroom and drew some water from a faucet. "My," exclaimed Charles, looking around the white enameled room, "Aunt Dell has a lovely pumpshoe."

In a kite frame patented by a Wisconsin man ribs radiate from a central disk of metal.

Men enjoy farming—if they have enough money to hire the work done.

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.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Usually Need Iron in the Blood. Try CARTER'S IRON PILLS

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

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

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

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

Some Information.

"Sedentary work," said the lecturer on physical torture, "tends to lessen the endurance."

"In other words," butted in the smart Aleck, "the more one sits the less one can stand."

"Exactly," retorted the lecturer, "and if one lies a great deal one's standing is lost completely."—Judge.

His Turn.

Mrs. Wattles was clearly out of sorts at breakfast yesterday. Urged to give a reason, she said, "Well, I dreamed you tried to marry another woman last night."

"Well, it was my turn," replied Okey. "You ran away and joined a dramatic troupe the night before."—Kansas City Star.

Good Christians pray for the iceman.

It takes a lot of courage to enable a woman to admit that she is homely.

PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.—adv.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, exert and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Wyoming Case

Ed Miller, painter and carpenter, Cody, Wyo., says: "I suffered severely from back-ache and I think it was caused by a cold settling on my kidneys also from straining and bending at my work. My back got so bad that I couldn't bend without sharp pains catching me. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of this trouble and whenever I have taken them since, they have brought me the results."

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

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail, The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 39-1917.

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

British open new offensive and make great gains.

The Italians have won new gains in the Dolomite Alps.

Sweden protests to Germany regarding Argentine affair.

Over 2,000 prisoners taken by British in day's fighting.

American regiment takes place of French on battlefield.

The unarmed American schooner Ann J. Trainer was sunk.

Russia reorganizing army to make firm stand against Germans.

Two German submarines have been sunk by British naval forces.

Argentine Senate votes to break off diplomatic relations with Germany.

Italiana break through Austrian line east of Trent and capture 200 prisoners.

A Tokio dispatch says Japan will soon take her first step in her plan to furnish shipping aid to the allies in the war.

On the southern end of the western front the German crown prince has suffered severe losses in an unsuccessful attack on Mont Haut, in Champagne.

The German minister to Sweden formally expressed to the Swedish government Germany's regrets in consequence of the Swedish-Argentinian telegram affair.

Convinced that a declaration of war against Germany will be made by the government, Argentine army officials are going ahead with tentative plans for the immediate dispatch of an army to Europe.

In the recent raid by entente allied airmen on the Belgian town of Roulers, says the Courier de la Meuse, a newspaper of Maastricht, Holland, a bomb fell on a building near the market and killed or wounded 900 Germans.

Opposing armies were bitterly engaged Saturday from the North Sea to Switzerland in the west; from the Baltic to the Black sea in the east; in Macedonia, and from the Austro-Italian mountains to the Adriatic. The British are holding the new positions taken from the Germans Thursday, and besides consolidating these gains have captured 1,000 more prisoners, making 3,000 men taken since the big drive began.

WESTERN

Crowd of soldiers wreck I. W. W. headquarters in Los Angeles.

Approximately 10,000 men had been received in Camp Funston at noon Friday, the majority from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

Federal authorities are carefully scrutinizing the speeches delivered by Senator La Follette and President A. C. Townley of the Nonpartisan League at a mass meeting in St. Paul, Minn.

Rioting broke out in half a dozen sections of the Mission district Friday in connection with the strike of the United Railroads platform men at San Francisco. A crowd of 300 persons attacked a street car with rocks and other missiles.

WASHINGTON

Wilson orders investigation made of coast labor troubles.

Japan again assures United States she is on side of allies to win war.

President Wilson calls on school children to join Junior Red Cross.

Washington officials are disposed to accept Sweden's messages of regret.

The warring world and a large portion of the neutral nations are on ration today.

The \$1,000,000,000 war credits bill conference report was adopted by the House and the measure sent to the White House for the President's signature.

Loans of \$50,000,000 to Great Britain and \$20,000,000 to France were made by the government, bringing the total thus far advanced to the allies up to \$2,391,400,000.

Twenty leading flagmakers in different parts of the country were formally charged by the Federal Trade Commission with making exorbitant profits out of American patriotism by concerted illegal action to raise flag prices.

Reduction of sugar prices was assured when beet sugar producers agreed with the food administration to sell to wholesalers at seaboard refining points for 7 1/2 cents a pound, maximum, instead of the prevailing price of 8 1/2 cents.

Renewed assurances of the strength of the Russian government and of the new democracy's determination to fight unwaveringly with the allies until the war is victoriously concluded have been given Secretary Lansing by Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian ambassador.

FOREIGN

New food economy scheme for England announced.

Germany at the request of King Alfonso of Spain, is about to restore to liberty Adolphe Max, the burgomaster of Brussels.

Francisco Villa believes the United States and Mexico will have a war soon, and he has warned Gen. Francisco Murguia against pursuing him.

Montreal is organizing a battalion of women to form the nucleus of a Canadian army of women who will fight in the trenches of France if they are needed.

Explosion of a bomb in sack of nitrate being loaded on the Japanese passenger and freight steamer Selyo Maru, at Iquique, Chile, killed two persons and injured ten.

In the event of Premier Borden's return to power, it is his intention to confer the franchise upon women generally and to make important amendments to the naturalization act.

In reply to the peace proposals of Pope Benedict, the German and Austro-Hungarian governments express the hope that the pontiff's efforts may bring about a cessation of hostilities.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Swedish embassy, which has taken over the affairs of the American embassy at Constantinople, has been ordered to cease the transmission of cipher messages to America.

Announcement was made in government circles at Peking that the Chinese cabinet, provided the entente powers approved, was willing to send 300,000 soldiers to France, in compliance with the French request.

Emperor William passed through Budapest, Hungary, on his way to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. It is believed to be the emperor's intention to try to smooth over difficulties which have arisen between Bulgaria and Germany.

With a view to promoting temperance permanently the Russian provisional government has ordered that all supplies of alcohol at distilleries and on licensed premises shall be used for the manufacture of vinegar and mineral waters.

The American steamer Platania was torpedoed by a German submarine Sept. 15. Forty-five survivors have been landed by the Italian steamer Andrea. The master of the Platania and eight of the crew were drowned.

New York dispatches state that H. Darrow, boatswain, of Denver was a member of the Platania's crew.

Albert Champion, a French soldier, who on his third attempt escaped from Germany, brings the information, according to the Paris edition of the New York Herald, that 3,700 French and British soldiers and 1,500 Russian have died of typhus at the German concentration camp at Cassel, ninety miles northwest of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

SPORTING NEWS

Hutchinson won the Western League pennant for the last half of the season by defeating Joplin in the third straight game of the play-off series in a shut-out, 2 to 0.

Lieut. Edwin V. Evans of Sheridan, Wyo., is one of the five University of Colorado students who have just arrived for service in France, according to word received at Boulder, Colo.

The Chicago Americans put an end to Boston's last forlorn hope as a pennant contender by winning Friday's game, 2 to 1. The victory clinches the American League championship for Chicago.

GENERAL

The second Liberty Loan campaign will last four weeks, opening Oct. 1 and closing Oct. 27.

Wheat is being fed to livestock as a substitute for corn in many counties of northeastern Oklahoma.

The price of silver made another 2c advance Sept. 21, going to \$1.08 1/2 an ounce, a gain of 9c in a week, making the high mark since 1890.

News that the Argentine Senate had voted overwhelmingly to sever diplomatic relations with Germany was received in Washington with gratification and no little surprise.

Six children, seventy-five grandchildren, forty-one great-grandchildren and twenty great-great-grandchildren helped Mrs. Fredericka Minnie Hock celebrate her hundredth birthday at Chicago.

Roast beef, steaks, filet mignon—in fact, all cuts or dishes made from beef—will be missing from the Tuesday menus of dining cars on railway trains beginning Oct. 2, it was announced in New York.

Members of the Farmers' Union of Texas will inaugurate a state-wide campaign to induce farmers to hold their cotton for a better price, it was announced at Dallas at a meeting of the field department of the union.

During the next four months the price of copper will be 23.5 cents per pound f. o. b. New York. This price was agreed upon by the copper interests in conference with the war industries board and approved by President Wilson.

Miss Gabrielle Sandino of New York values her kisses at thousands of dollars. She alleged her former employer, Giovanni Emanuel Ella, stole some of the sweets. She asks \$50,000 for "illegal kissing." She has his secretary.

Mrs. Florence Mary Roe, 38 years old, was found guilty at Shawnee, Okla., of the murder of her husband, Jesse Roe, 54 years old, two days after their marriage at Drumright, Okla., and was given a sentence of ninety-nine years at hard labor. Insanity was the plea of the defense.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.
Oct. 18-20.—Fifth Northern Arizona Fair at Prescott.
Nov. 12-17.—Arizona State Fair at Phoenix.

Tucson-made flour has been reduced \$1 per barrel.

Mohave county raised \$6,545.37 for the Red Cross.

The Globe-Miami district mines are now all at work.

The Phoenix fire department will have a new automobile.

That strike reported from the Jerome-Portland is authentic.

A cloudburst at Jerome damaged a hardware store about \$3,000.

There was a jail break in Mesa and two Mexicans made their escape.

The W. M. Randolph residence in Tombstone was destroyed by fire.

The government report shows that all Arizona crops are heavier this year than last.

Conconino county will have a good potato crop this year from upward of 2,000 acres planted.

Over 500 persons witnessed the Hopi snake dance at the Indian reservation north of Flagstaff.

The catalog and premium list for the state fair, Nov. 12-17, is ready for delivery to all interested.

H. A. Morgan of Willcox has been appointed a member of the Navy League of the United States.

Eleanor, infant daughter of Ike Johnson of Globe, was scalded to death in a tub of boiling water.

Con P. Cronin has been designated by the War Department as director of the American Library Association.

Dan Jones was elected president of Jerome local No. 79, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers at a special election.

Constable Bob Roe was shot and seriously wounded at Chloride by Ramon Baca, alleged bootlegger, whom he was attempting to arrest.

Mrs. Dolores Ocha was arrested at Phoenix on a charge of shooting Mrs. F. Alvarez, while the latter was sleeping at her quarters at Scottsdale.

Lawrence Leyden and Harry B. Forry, both of Bisbee, were brought from Kansas City and delivered at the county jail on a charge of evading the draft.

According to a statement given out by Secretary of State Sidney Osborn, there were 18,191 automobile licenses issued in the state up to the first of September.

The farmers under the Benson canal are preparing to cultivate several hundred acres more of wheat in order to do their share to increase the wheat production in Arizona.

Thomas Bradley, the Douglas soldier, who was tried in the Superior Court for the killing of Sergeant Brown was found guilty of manslaughter by the jury.

Another step towards the goal has been taken in the filing of the survey for the right of way for the Tucson, Phoenix & Tidewater railroad in the Tucson State land office.

Tucson Elks and Cactus Lodge No. 94, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, gave farewells to mark the departure of the second contingent of draft men for training camps.

The case of the state vs. Charles Thorburg, charged with introducing intoxicating liquor, and who was captured with two women near Apache, was dismissed in the Superior Court at Bisbee because of insufficient evidence.

That there will be a building boom in Kingman within the next few months is the belief of contractors and dealers in construction materials.

The State Corporation Commission has consented to the issue of \$1,000,000 in bonds for the financing of the Apache Railroad Company, which is preparing to build seventy-one miles southward from Holbrook into the Black Mesa forest and to a large deposit of bituminous coal.

Two hundred thousand dollars for the building of roads in the state, will be the net result of the sale of 635,000,000 feet of western yellow pine located on the Sitgreaves National Forest in eastern Arizona. Application for the purchase of 235,000,000 feet has been approved by the forest service.

Trusting that the flag he was presenting to the men of the First Arizona Infantry at Naco would forever remain undefiled by alien hands and would go ever forward and never backward, Governor Campbell entrusted to hands of men of the "Fighting First" the first state emblem ever possessed by the regiment.

The I. W. W. agitation in Bisbee and the Warren district is a closed book. After more than two months of anxiety because of the I. W. W. activities, officials and citizens at Bisbee expressed their belief that all danger of trouble in the district as a result of the return of the exiles sent to Columbus, N. M., July 12th had passed. One hundred and forty from Columbus have been arrested.

The crowning tribute which Miami designed in honor of the young men who were drafted for service in the new National army was the parade.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Metal Market Prices.
New York.—Lead—\$7.87 1/2. Bar Silver, \$1.06 1/2. Copper, casting, \$25.87 1/2. London.—Bar Silver, 54d per ounce. St. Louis.—Spelter, \$7.77 1/2.

Arizona

The Jerome-Portland mine in Blaine district, is declared one of the best in that section.

The discovery of oil and natural gas near Holbrook is attracting considerable interest.

Work will begin soon to extend the development work on the Oatman Combination mine.

Diamond drilling will probably be commenced very shortly upon three properties, the Mohawk Central, the Telluride and the Sunnyside at Oatman.

Since Aug. 1 more than 1,800 new men have gone to Bisbee. The arrivals have been from all parts of the West and South. A portion have come from other mining districts of Arizona.

Montana

Both copper and spelter have advanced while tungsten and molybdenum are firm at recent advances.

The sensational advance in silver of practically 24 cents an ounce in less than six months, though of very real effect upon earnings of the big silver producers like Anaconda and United States Smelting, has been almost completely overlooked on the stock market.

Properties of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, closed since Aug. 24, because of a walkout at the Washoe works in Anaconda, resumed operations. At Anaconda and Great Falls, where the smelting plants of the company are located, more men applied for work than were needed.

Colorado

Telluride reports that an electric line has been built from near Ophir Loop to the Carbonero mine above Ophir.

The price of bar silver, which passed the dollar mark Sept. 14, on Sept. 20 reached the unprecedented mark of \$1.06 1/2.

A lot of machinery is being made at the Telluride iron foundry which will be used in the Sunnyside tram now under construction.

At the old Embargo mining camp in Del Norte district A. H. Leonard is opening rich ore in the Last Relief claim, including native silver and bismuth.

With thirty-six flotation plants in commission, sixteen of which are located in Silverton and vicinity, the San Juan region is well up in modern metallurgy.

The contractors on the Fairview tunnel at Irwin, near Gunnison, are making excellent headway and expect to have 400 feet completed before the first of January.

Idaho Springs reports that Leopold Sternberger has a shaft sunk on the old Pendleton lode. At a depth of 180 feet a 36-inch vein has opened up between the walls which shows a streak of ore 10 inches in width of good value.

The Engineers corporation of Boulder, a company of mining engineers, has taken a lease on what is known as the Spar vein in the Barstow mine, Red Mountain district, with the purpose of developing this vein to see if it will produce the quantity of fluor-spar which its appearance promises, and of pushing the production of spar as fast as possible.

New Mexico

The Pacific mine production at Mogollon for the past month was considerably increased.

The Bethlehem Copper Company at Steins is working a force of twenty men on development work.

The Oaks Company are putting up new ore bins at the Maud S mine to accommodate their increased production.

Incorporation papers were filed by the Old Soldier Mining, Milling and Development Company, capitalized at \$1,500,000 of which \$891,000 is paid up.

A new strike was made on the 360-foot level east of the Johnson mine at Mogollon. This property has always milled a good grade of ore but the recent find has opened out three feet of ore at Mogollon considerably above the average.

The recent discovery of high grade ore in the lower level of the Socorro property continues to show good width and value. This is on the 1,100-foot level and as it is the deepest ore so far opened in camp it is causing considerable local satisfaction.

Wyoming

The Wind River Petroleum Company has bought a site for a refinery three miles down the river from Lander.

The Powder River dome is receiving much attention from operators who strive for discoveries in virgin territory.

Two companies, the Midwest and Ohio employ about 1,500 men in the Big Muddy field. Other companies operating there make a total of 2,500 men.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.

Grass steers, good to ch. 10.50@12.00
Cows, fair to good 9.00@10.40
Heifers, prime 8.00@8.75
Cows, grassers, good to ch. 7.40@8.40
Cows, grassers, fair to good 6.25@7.25
Cows, canners and cutters 5.00@6.25
Veal calves 9.00@11.50
Bulls 5.75@6.75
Feeders, good to choice 5.50@10.75
Feeders, fair to good 5.50@9.50
Feeders, common to fair 4.25@5.00
Stockers, good to choice 7.00@7.75
Stockers, fair to good 6.25@7.00

Hogs.

Good hogs 15.00@15.90

Sheep.

Lamb 17.50@18.25
Feeder lamb 17.25@17.75
Ewes 15.50@16.40
Wethers 15.50@16.25

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

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

Buying Prices—per Ton.
Colorado upland, per ton 20.00@24.00
Nebraska upland 18.00@22.00
Prairie hay (new crop) Colo. and Neb., per ton 18.00@20.00
Timothy, per ton 22.00@24.00
Alfalfa (new crop), per ton 15.00@16.00
South Park, per ton 23.00@25.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton 21.00@22.00
Straw, per ton 6.00@7.00

Grain.

Wheat, new, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buy 1.37
Oats, Neb., 100 lbs., buying 1.37
Colorado oats, bulk, buying 1.37
Corn chop, sack, selling 1.40
Corn in sack, selling 1.40
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling 1.50

Flour.

Hungarian patent 5.15

Dressed Poultry.

(less 1% Commission.)
Turkeys, fancy dry picked 22 @ 24
Turkeys, old lama 20 @ 22
Turkeys, choice 17 @ 18
Hens, fancy 22 @ 24
Hens, young 14 @ 16
Geese 14 @ 16
Roosters 12 @ 14

Live Poultry.

(Prices net F.O.B. Denver.)
Hens, fancy, lb. 19 @ 22
Roosters, lb. 8 @ 9
Broilers, lb. 14 @ 17
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over 18 @ 20
Ducks, young 16 @ 18
Geese 10 @ 11

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 set, F. O. 41
Eggs, graded No. 2 set, F. O. 33
Eggs, case count, misc. cases 25 @ 30
less commission 2.50 @ 11.50

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb. 45
Creameries, 2nd grade, lb. 42
Packers, 1st grade, lb. 42
Packers, 2nd grade, lb. 40

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., new, fancy, box 50 @ 2.00
Blackberries, pt. crate 3.25 @ 3.75
Cantaloupes, crate 1.50 @ 2.00
Cantaloupes, pony crates 1.00 @ 1.25
Cantaloupes, flat crates 50 @ 75
Cherries, Colo. (pie) crate 2.25
Cherries, Colo., crate 2.00 @ 2.25
Peaches, Colo., crate 1.00 @ 1.25
Pears, Colo., crate 60 @ 1.00
Pears, Colo., crate 2.25 @ 2.50
Strawberries, home gr., pt. 3.50 @ 4.00

Vegetables.

Asparagus, lb. 67 @ 10
Beets, cwt. 1.50 @ 2.00
Beets, Colo., bulk 3.25 @ 3.75
Carrots, cwt. 1.50 @ 2.00
Cauliflower, lb. 35 @ 40
Cauliflower, lb. 35 @ 40
Onions, table, doz. 20 @ 25
Potatoes, cwt. 2.25 @ 2.50
Tomatoes 35 @ 40
Turnips, Colo., doz. bunches 20 @ 25

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Hides.

Flint butcher, per lb. 33
Flint bull, per lb. 33
Flint bull and stag 15
Hides, and glue 35 @ 40
Salt hides 20 @ 25 lb. less
Horshoes 1/2 @ 2/3 price of green salted.

Dry Flint Pelts.

Wool pelts, per lb. 35
Sheep shearings No. 1 24
No. 2 murrain shearings 19
Bucks, saddles 300 pieces at value.

Green Salted Pelts.

Lamb and sheep, each 1.00 @ 2.00
Spring lambs 50 @ 75
Shearings 10 @ 15

Calf and Kid, Green Salted.

Deacons, each 1.00 @ 1.25
Skins 50 @ 75
Branded 16
Calfskin, per lb. 24 @ 26
Horse, No. 1 5.00 @ 5.50
Horse, No. 2 4.00 @ 4.50
Kip 18 @ 20
Glove and Pony 1.00 @ 1.25
Colt 50 @ 75

Green Salted, Cured Hides, etc.

Over 40 lbs., per lb. 16
Under 40 lbs. 15
Hull and stag 12
Glue hides and skins 11
Part cured, 1c less.
Green, 2c lb. less than cured.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Quotations.

New York.—Lead—\$7.87.
Bar Silver—\$1.06 1/2.
Copper—Casting—\$25.87 1/2.
St. Louis.—Spelter—\$7.77 1/2.
London.—Bar Silver—54d per oz.
Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 80 per cent, \$26.00 @ 25.00 per unit. Crude ore, 60 per cent, \$20.00 @ 25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00 @ 15.00; 10 per cent, \$2.40 @ 12.20.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

Chicago.—Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.10; No. 3 yellow, \$2.09; No. 4 yellow, \$2.05. Oats—No. 3 white, 61 @ 6 1/2; standard, 61 1/2 @ 6 1/2.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.90 @ 1.90 1/2.

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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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"He wouldn't be a common workman, would he?" asked the girl, more disappointed than she could express. "Certainly not. He'd be keeping track of material, or running a transit, or acting as a gang foreman. Most of the workmen are foreigners, although the bridge erectors are Americans."

"You're sure that he's not here?"

"Absolutely."

"There's the dam," said Winters. "We'll try that in the morning."

"What good is it going to do us, Dick?" asked Rodney a little irritably. "Even if we do find him, we can't take him speak."

"I don't know," answered the woman slowly. "But if I could just see him once again, Mr. Rodney"—she spoke



"He Wouldn't Be a Common Workman, Would He?" Asked the Girl.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Brute Force or Finesse.

"What do you want me to say, Mr. Rodney?" asked Shurtliff, coming through the door, having caught Rodney's use of his name.

"Oh, Shurtliff—" began Rodney, somewhat embarrassed at having been overheard.

"What do you want me to speak about?" continued the old man suspiciously, not giving the younger man time to finish. "And what friend can you then approach, sir?"

"I'll tell you what I want," said Rodney.

He quickly came to a decision. Standing up and facing the old man, he staked everything on one bold throw. Grasping the situation, Helen Illingworth held her breath. Winters moved to take his own part in the game at the proper time.

"What is it, sir?" asked the secretary.

"Shut the door and come in," was the answer.

Rodney spoke sharply, and it was a sort of indication, characteristic of the difference in station between an independent young man and a subservient old man.

"Here I am, sir," answered Shurtliff, closing the door and standing before it.

He shot a quick glance at the young woman, he observed her tense position. He saw the emotions that filled her soul in her face and bearing. All his old suspicions rose like a flood. For a moment he no longer cared for her. He almost hated her. He looked from her to the dark-faced, determined Rodney, to big, powerful, quiet Winters. Was this a trap? Were they going to try to force him to speak? He was a brave man, old Shurtliff, but his heart beat a little faster as he faced them. He was quite master of himself, though, cool, watchful, determined; in their eyes rather admirable than otherwise.

"The time has come for you to tell us the truth," began Rodney emphatically. "You know that the whole blame and responsibility for the failure of the International bridge is loaded on the wrong man. You know that you permitted, and even made possible, the sacrifice of the reputation of the son for the sake of the fame of the father. You know that this girl here is breaking her heart, that Meade's life is ruined, and you're to blame. Now the time has come for you to speak. We know as well as you that young Meade is innocent. Here's our evidence."

He drew a handful of papers from his inside breast pocket and shook them in the face of the old man, who had slunk back against the side of the door and stood staring, white-faced,

thin-lipped, close-mouthed, inexorably resolved still.

"Read them," continued Rodney. "I'll admit to you that the whole thing would not be worth the paper it's written on in a court of law, or even in a newspaper report, but it's convincing to us, and you can make it convincing to everybody. You've got to speak."

"Do you think, sir, that there's any power in your stretched-out arm, or in your rude voice or in your threatening gesture to make me speak?"

"By the Lord," exclaimed Winters, suddenly whipping out a Colt's .45 from the holster at his belt—he was dressed just as he had been when he rode away from the ranch—"out West we've got ways for persuading men to speak, and this is one of them."

Winters was a bigger man than Rodney. His life had been wild and rough, and his manner when he wanted was according. He would fain add physical compulsion under threat of death to Rodney's mental insistence.

"And do you think, sir, that I'm afraid of any lethal weapon you can produce or even use, any more than I am of Mr. Rodney's words?" The old man's eyes flashed, and his knees shook, but he had all the spirit of a soldier as he looked into Winters' stern face, full of threat and menace. His thin voice took on a certain quality of courage. It even rang a little. His courage was mainly moral, but there was some accompanying physical hardihood, that was undoubted. "You can beat me, you can even kill me, if you wish, but you can't make me say a word I don't want to say of my own free will," he cried out at last, his voice strangely rising.

"Gentlemen; gentlemen," said Helen Illingworth, rising and swiftly interposing between the secretary and the two angry men. She realized that the affair had gone far enough and that she must intervene. They had certainly failed lamentably, almost ludicrously. "You are wrong to threaten Mr. Shurtliff. He is old enough to be the father of either of you. Drop your arm, Mr. Rodney. Put up that pistol, Mr. Winters. Mr. Shurtliff," said the girl quickly, "as I am in a certain sense your hostess, and as you are in a certain sense my guest here, I apologize to you for the improper and impulsive conduct of these young men. They love Bertram Meade dearly, as I do. Let that be their excuse. Meanwhile, they will apologize to you here and now, I am sure."

There was a moment of silence. Rodney and Winters stared at each other, and both looked at the girl, confronting them so confidently in her superb and beautiful way. Winters smiled a little shamefacedly as he shoved his gun back into its holster. His had indeed been the greater offense.

"Mr. Winters, Mr. Rodney," said the girl insistently.

"Oh, I apologize. I suppose it was wrong to threaten him," said Rodney disgustedly.

"Hang it," said Winters, now utterly forgetful of conventions, "it wasn't the thing to do to draw a gun on a little old man, and I'm sorry I did it."

"And now that we've apologized you'll tell us the truth, won't you?" asked Rodney swiftly, with no appreciable change of manner.

"Yes, we beg it now, humbly," chimed in Winters, with anything but an humble air or voice.

"I won't have Mr. Shurtliff even appealed to now," said Miss Illingworth. "You have threatened him and you have apologized. Whether he forgives you or not is for him to decide, but he shall not be worried, or questioned, or insulted any more."

"Thank you, Miss Illingworth. I came for that book on the desk; your father wants it," said Shurtliff grimly, bowing slightly to her.

She stepped a little tremblingly—the scene had been unnerving—past the young men, picked up the book, bowed again formally and unmistakably to Miss Illingworth alone, and went out of the car. The honors of the encounter were certainly his.

"Well, Miss Illingworth," said Winters, "I don't know whether you made a mistake or not. I think I could have scared it out of him with this little persuader of mine—" He tapped the butt of the pistol.

"You couldn't have done it if you had killed him," said the woman, who had read the old secretary correctly.

"He isn't what I call a daring man, but he has courage that would take him to the stake rather than make him give way, the courage of endurance rather than of action. When he speaks, if he ever does, it will be of his own free will."

"Or because you may persuade him," said Rodney. "By jove, when I think it over, it was the finest thing you ever did."

"Bert Meade's a lucky fellow," said Winters. "You're the kind of a girl that ought to marry out West, where we try to breed men that will match up."

Helen Illingworth laughed a little, although she felt no inclination to merriment.

"That's a fine compliment," she said. "Well, this has rather shaken me, and

I'm going to ask you gentlemen to excuse me."

"We'll see if he is working on the dam tomorrow."

"You will stay all night, Mr. Winters?"

"Your father invited me to take a bunk in his car, and, to be perfectly frank with you, I'd sleep out in the open rain rather than miss a chance of being in on the end of a game like this."

The girl bowed and left them.

"Dick," said Rodney slowly at last, as the two sat smoking together in the silence of complete understanding and good comradeship, which requires no expression in talk, "you're not the only man who thinks that girl would be a good wife to a man."

"Ah," said Winters, "sits the wind in that quarter, Rod?"

"Yes," answered the other, "but I'm fighting this thing through for Meade."

"Well, by George," said the big ranchman, "you're as good a man as Meade any day, fine fellow as he is. I wish I had some chance to get in this game and make myself worthy of the two of you, let alone the lady."

It was a rare confidence that Rodney had vouchsafed to his friend, and like every other Anglo-Saxon, having said his say, he did not wish to discuss it further.

"Do you know," he began, changing the subject abruptly, "I think things have turned out pretty well in spite of our foolishness a while ago. I believe if there's a spark of human gratitude in Shurtliff's heart, the girl's interposition when you and I were threatening him, and her refusal to allow him to be questioned later, will fan it into flame. And I have an idea that when he thinks it over he'll be about ready to tell."

"Are you sure he has anything to tell?"

"Certain."

"Well, I guess you're right. It sort of consoles me for having drawn my gun, without using it, too. And if he tells in the morning and we find Meade, everything will be lovely."

"For everybody but me," said Rodney.

"I'll tell you what, old man, when this thing's over, you're coming out to spend the rest of the winter with me on the ranch. It's the greatest place on earth for a man to bunk up. There's no woman within fifty miles."

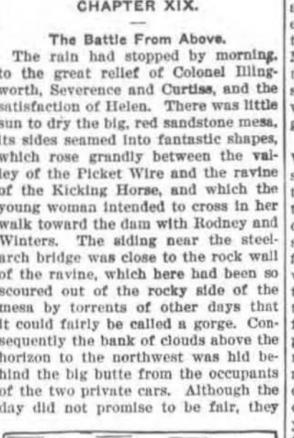
Rodney laughed a little grimly.

"I'll go you," he said.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Battle From Above.

The rain had stopped by morning, to the great relief of Colonel Illingworth, Severance and Curtiss, and the satisfaction of Helen. There was little sun to dry the big, red sandstone mesa, its sides seamed into fantastic shapes, which rose grandly between the valley of the Picket Wire and the ravine of the Kicking Horse, and which the young woman intended to cross in her walk toward the dam with Rodney and Winters. The siding near the steel-arch bridge was close to the rock wall of the ravine, which here had been so scoured out of the rocky side of the mesa by torrents of other days that it could fairly be called a gorge. Consequently the bank of clouds above the horizon to the northwest was hid behind the big butte from the occupants of the two private cars. Although the day did not promise to be fair, they



"Out West We've Got Ways for Persuading Men to Speak."

had no idea of the further threat of storm presaged by the black masses to the northwest.

In sandy, porous soils, such as here prevailed, the rain is absorbed quickly. They could traverse the trails carpeted with the needles of centuries that ran through the dripping pines, without getting muddy, and with nothing more to fear than a wetting. Colonel Illingworth, Severance and Curtiss announced their intention of going back to the town to continue their consultations and observations concerning the

progress of work on the bridge. Shurtliff, who went about his business gravely reserved, frigidly cold and self-contained, had work to do at his desk. The woman and the two young men were for the dam.

After an early breakfast, therefore, the second car was uncoupled, and the engine backed it down around the mesa toward the viaduct twenty miles below. Rodney and Winters prepared to go with Miss Illingworth across the wooded island, with its cresting of stone, to speak, that lay between the ravine and the valley. The conductor of the train, a local employee of the railroad, told them that the shortest way was directly over the mesa. The sandstone of which this huge mound was mainly composed had been broken and disintegrated on all sides by centuries of erosion and weathering, and there were practicable ascents and descents at both ends. The nearest ascent was at the side of the big tableland directly opposite which the car was placed.

The trails through the pines which covered the hill up to the very foot of the big butte were unfrequented and in bad repair, but practicable if the traveler was prepared for a wetting. The shortest and on the whole the easiest way to the dam would be to make their way to the foot of the mesa, climb it through the big ravine and cross it to the lower end, less than two miles away, where there was an easy descent to the dam.

"And if you get caught in the rain," said the conductor, "which ain't likely, for it's already rained more in the last twenty-four hours than in the last twenty-four years, it seems to me, there's a but, half stone and half timber, up on the mesa that campers sometimes make use of when they want to see the sun rise, which is a mighty fine sight from there. It was in pretty fair shape when I visited it last year, and you can find shelter there. It's at the highest point on the mesa. You can see a long way up the gulch there, and a longer way down and up the Picket Wire valley. Above the dam it used to show a level, fertile stretch between the hills, but it's all a lake now."

Shurtliff, of course, declined Miss Illingworth's invitation to accompany the party on plea of urgent duties and important papers to prepare. He had spoken no words to Rodney or Winters, and those gentlemen made no effort to engage him in conversation. They were, in truth, a little ashamed of their actions of the night before. They were exceedingly anxious as to whether their theories as to the possible effect of Miss Illingworth's action would be justified, so they carefully avoided the secretary, letting the heaven work if it would. To their disappointment, it gave no sign of life or action.

Of the four most interested in Meade, Winters was the only one who had slept soundly that night. Rodney was too much in love with the woman ever to sleep soundly again, he thought—certainly not until her future had been settled and her relations to Meade finally determined. Shurtliff's feelings were painful in the extreme. Torn between the old habit of affection for the dead, his new habit of affection for the woman, his oft-recurring compunction of conscience, his immediate resentment of the treatment of the two men, his acknowledgment of the splendid action of the woman, his suspicions, his uncertainty, as to how the younger Meade would take it if he told the truth, he slept not at all.

Into Helen Illingworth's mind also had come, although, to her credit be it said, not until she had retired and had thought over her action in the light of the hints given, that perhaps her generous interposition in behalf of Shurtliff might move his gratitude and that he might at last vouchsafe her the help which she felt more certain than ever he alone could give. She was glad when the thought came to her that she could look herself squarely in the face and declare to her conscience that it had not been back of her action, which had been purely spontaneous.

The possibility, although a faint one, that Meade might be working on the dam and that she might see him on the morrow would have sufficed to give her a wakeful night. Rodney was a more careful observer than Winters, but even the cattlemans noticed that she looked worn and strained as he helped her out of the car for their tramp across the mesa to the dam.

"You know," he said, with rough-and-ready sympathy, "we haven't the least assurance that Meade is there. It's only a chance, and probably a long one."

"I shall never rest until it is decided absolutely one way or the other," said the woman.

"Well, I'm not much of a walker," said the cattlemans. "I generally prefer to get over the ground astride of a broncho, but I guess I can keep up with the party for two miles, if that's the distance."

It was dark and damp and wet under the pines. Although the two men cleared the way for her, holding branches back and shaking the water off the drooping boughs, it was well

Helen was protected from the wet. She had tramped hills and mountains many a time, camp and forest were familiar to her. She wore a short-skirted dress, stout boots and leggings, and a yellow western slicker.

The exertion of the upward climb, stumbling over broken branches and uprooted logs and floundering through boggy places on the trail, brought a touch of color to her face, and though damp, the air sweet and fragrant, clean and pure, refreshed and pleased her greatly; the men, too. It was a hard pull, and she was out of breath when she reached the broken coulee, or ravine, which led to the top of the big red sandstone plateau.

"I'm terribly out of practice," she said to the two men, "but I don't believe I'm in any worse state than you are, Mr. Winters."

"I told you I wasn't any good on foot," said Winters, who was blowing like a grampus.

Rodney laughed at the two of them. "Look at me," he said. "I'm as fresh as when I began."

"Well, you're used to walking," returned Winters. "It's this plugging along this broken trail that has knocked us out. The rich, they ride on—bronzos, you know."

"When we get on top of the mesa we will find it easier going," said Rodney encouragingly.

"Let us start," said the girl, suddenly serious, as she thought what might be at the end of the journey.

"Before we go any farther," said Winters, staring up the ravine at the sky which showed about it, "just take a look at that."

He pointed to the black clouds rapidly rising, apparently against the wind, which swayed rather violently the tops of the tallest pines, although they were protected and in comparative quiet where they stood in the ravine.

"It looks as if there were more rain there," said Rodney.

"It's incredible," answered Winters, "after what we've had."

"But it certainly is coming down again, and if I'm any judge, it will be another cloudburst."

"Perhaps we'd better go back," suggested Winters to Miss Illingworth.

"Go back!" exclaimed the girl. "When I'm as near as this?"

"But it's only a possibility, you know."

"Possibility or not, it would take a deluge in my path to stop me. Come."

It was an entirely practicable climb, but rather a hard one on the wet, crumbling rocks. It did not take the three young people long to surmount the difficulties, however, and after a few minutes they stood on top of the mesa.

Near at hand was the hut of which the conductor had spoken. It stood upon a little rise above the general level, and from it one could see far in every direction. Between the hills and over the lower crest of Baldwin's knob they could even see dimly the far-off plains, a little sticky yellow light still lingering there before the advance of the storm.

The hut was made of stone and logs. They had not any more than reached it before the storm began. Claps of thunder, flashes of lightning under which the army on the dam were fighting, were heard and seen with tenfold clearness by the little group on the huge upland.

It was a sight to awe the very soul of humanity. Miles and miles down the mountain side and among the hills the whirling battalions of clouds rolled and tumbled and tossed and clashed like aerial armies. The lightning, while it was not in sheets, was practically continuous, flash succeeding flash in uncountable and blinding succession. Again they noticed the strange curving, bursting effect as bolt after bolt apparently struck some granite ledge and was then thrown back in splinters of fire. The heavy, awful roll of the thunder was continuous and terrific.

They stood staring through door and windows in silence, Meade and their quest forgot in the appalling tempest by all except the woman. It was she who recalled them.

"Let us hasten on," she said, and she had almost to scream to make herself heard in the wild tumult. "It's magnificent, wonderful, but—"

As a matter of fact, all the manifestations of nature at its grandest would not have sufficed to turn her head away from her lover's face if she could have seen him.

"You can't go now," said Winters decisively, "the rain's bad enough as it is, and that cloud will burst in a minute. Old Noah's flood won't be a circumstance to it."

"I'm protected from the rain," she answered.

Winters shook his head.

The weight of it would almost bent you down, Miss Illingworth."

"I haven't had any experience with it, but I think Winters is right," said Rodney.

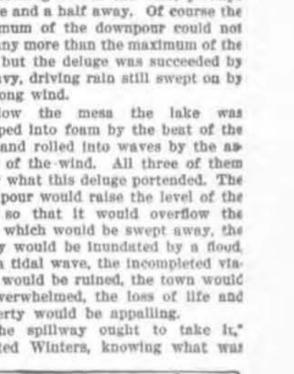
"I'll go on alone, then," said the girl passionately, stepping out of the house, "if you gentlemen don't care to come."

The next moment, with a culminating scream like the shriek of all the lost souls of creation heard above the furious detonating roar of the thunder, the wind added its quota to the demonstration of natural force, and now the rain fairly dropped upon them in apparently solid sheets. Of course clouds do not burst. Such a thing is scientifically and meteorologically impossible, but anyone who has ever experienced the suddenness and fury and weight of a western deluge in a normally dry land will understand the term. The wind swept over the plateau, where it had free course like a hurricane; the rain came down in masses apparently. Until their eyes became accustomed to it, the falling water blotted out the landscape.

The woman was hurried against the side of the house by the sudden and violent assault of the hurricane. The two men half dragged, half carried her around to the lee side of the cabin. The roof of the hut had given way here and there, and within it was soon flooded. Where they stood, however, by chance happened to be the solidest part of the overhang of the roof, and they were in some degree protected, that is, from the direct violence of the downpour. They were, of course, drenched in a few minutes in spite of their raincoats. With one man on either side of her to give her as much protection as possible, the woman leaned against the stone wall and stared through the rain down the valley, seeking to see the dam, perhaps a mile and a half away. Of course the maximum of the downpour could not last any more than the maximum of the gale, but the deluge was succeeded by a heavy, driving rain still swept on by a strong wind.

Below the mesa the lake was whipped into foam by the beat of the rain and rolled into waves by the assault of the wind. All three of them knew what this deluge portended. The downpour would raise the level of the lake so that it would overflow the dam, which would be swept away, the valley would be inundated by a flood, like a tidal wave, the incomplete viaduct would be ruined, the town would be overwhelmed, the loss of life and property would be appalling.

"The spillway ought to take it," shouted Winters, knowing what was



Staring Down at the Dam Helen Illingworth Took the Glass From Rodney.

in the minds of the other two by what was in his own.

"It's not finished," roared Rodney. Winters threw up his hands.

"Will the dam hold it?" cried the woman, understanding.

"Until the water rises above it. Just as soon as it begins to wash over, it will go, and the quicker for these waves," answered Rodney at the top of his voice.

"And the bridge and the town," screamed the woman.

"They, too."

"And father?"

"He'll be all right; they've had warning. The engineers on the dam must know the danger now. They're working like mad."

He had brought a small six-power fieldglass with him and he was straining his eyes through it. The violence of rain and wind had sensibly abated, although it was still coming down in torrents. With his knowledge of what would probably be attempted, Rodney was able to see through his glass something of what was being done, even at that distance.

"They're building palisades on top of the dam, and backing it with an earth mound. See, they are dropping sandbags over," he stated, handing the glass to the other man.

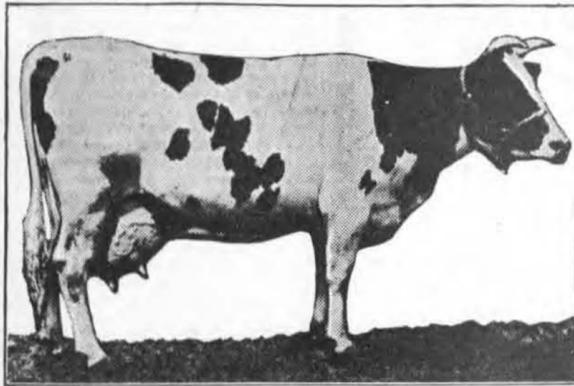
"By heaven," shouted Winters, "they're making a magnificent fight."

In his excitement he left the shelter of the hut and stalked through the rain toward the edge of the mesa, where he could have a better and nearer view. In spite of Rodney's remonstrances, even though backed by his outstretched arm, the woman followed. Presently all three, indifferent to the beat of the rain and the assault of the wind, stood watching the battle on the dam. It was she who still more fortunately, or else they could scarcely have sustained the attack of that wind and rain, nor could they have seen at all, even with that glass.

Staring down at the dam after a moment, Helen Illingworth took the glass from Rodney. She focused it rapidly and looked steadily through it. She knew what she was seeking as she stood steady herself with splendid nerve and resolution and swept the length of the dam back and forth.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUCCESSFUL FEEDING MUST BE EFFICIENT



MOST DESIRABLE TYPE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)
Successful feeding must be efficient and economical. All feed should be palatable, succulent and substantial. No single feed excels pasture, no combination of feeds can excel legume hay, concentrates and corn silage. So far as practicable, the feeds should be grown on the farm. Cows must be good producers to feed. With good dairy cows liberal feeding always pays.
Succulent Feeds.
To keep cows in full production succulent feed is essential. There are two sources of succulent feeds; silage and roots. Corn silage is usually the cheapest feed. The quality to feed usually varies from 25 to 50 pounds, according to production. For small herds, however, it may not be practicable to build silos, and in such cases mangelwurzels or some other root crop may take the place of silage. Linseed meal is laxative and is especially valuable as a part of the grain mixture when no succulent feed is available. The farmers should make special pro-

vision to have the above feeds on hand for the coming winter when succulent feeds are not easily available.

Dry Roughage.

Legumes make the best hay for dairy cows. Alfalfa, clover, soy beans, velvet beans and cowpea hay are the cheapest sources of protein, and when possible, should form part of every ration. Other roughages, such as timothy, millet and corn stover, require more protein in the grain mixture.

Grain.

"Farmers' Bulletin Number 743" gives a very good rule to determine how much grain should be fed: "A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of one pound to each three pints or pounds of milk produced daily by the cow, except in the case of a cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration can be one pound to each three and a half or four pounds of milk. An even better rule is one pound of grain each day for every pound of butterfat produced during the week by the cow."

Dakotas, but it is less valuable than corn for feeding hogs and beef cattle, and as a flesh producer does not equal barley. The meat produced by millet was found to contain a greater percentage of lean than that produced by other feeds and the fat was softer. When fed as grain, millet seed should always be ground. Millet, however, is used in large quantities as chicken feed and bird feed, and in this case the seed can be used without grinding.

PLOWING TO KILL BILLBUGS

In Lowlands of Southern Sections Corn is Liable to Injury by These Insects.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Corn planted in river and creek bottoms or other low places, especially in southern parts of the country, is liable to injury by billbugs, snout beetles, or "elephant bugs," as they are variously termed. These hard-shell beetles live normally in sedges, rushes or the large wild grasses that grow in moist, low ground, from which they may invade cornfields. Damage is done to corn by the grubs or young of the beetles which live inside the stems or roots of the plants and eat out the central portion of the stalk, causing stunting and serious injury. The adult beetles also injure the crop by puncturing the growing point or "bud" of a plant.

Land infested with billbugs should always be plowed in late summer or early fall. This measure, entomologists in the United States department of agriculture say, destroys the winter quarters of the bugs. Corn should not be followed by corn in the Atlantic coastal plain region of the South, but should be alternated with cotton, on which the billbugs cannot live. It is necessary to destroy all sedges, rushes, chufa, or large swamp grasses growing on land intended to be planted to corn, because these plants are the natural food of billbugs and when present prevent their extermination.

FEED FOR FATTENING STOCK

Soy Beans Are Coming Into Favor as Economical Ration—Cattle Make Rapid Gains.

Ground soy beans are coming into favor as an economical feed for fattening cattle. At the Indiana experiment station, where extensive experiments in winter steer feeding have been conducted, the profit per steer was larger where ground soy beans were fed than when cottonseed meal was fed.

Cattle fed ground soy beans as supplement made more rapid gains and greater gains on a given amount of feed than cattle fed cottonseed meal. The southern states can produce both cotton seed and soy beans in abundance, and will be heard from in beef cattle production before many years.

PREPARATION OF SOIL URGED

Farmer Can Prevent Growth of Weeds More Economically Before Planting Than After.

The strangest thing about the bad habit, which the South has of putting in crops without proper preparation, is that it seems almost impossible for the average man to realize that he can fine his soil and prevent the growth of grass and weeds better and more economically before the land is planted than after the crop is up.—The Progressive Farmer.

CLEAR WAY FOR PEACE

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA READY FOR SETTLEMENT OF WAR.

Replies to Vatican Express Hope That All Belligerents Will Come to View Pontiff's Proposal as Basis for Negotiations.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Amsterdam.—The German government, in its reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict, a copy of which has been received here, "cherishes a lively desire" that the appeal may meet with success. Emperor William, the German note says, has been following the efforts of the pope toward peace for a considerable time with high respect.

The reply adds that the effort of the pope to pave the way to an understanding might most surely be reckoned to have a sympathetic reception from the whole-hearted support of the German Emperor, since he has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

The text of the reply reads: "Herr Cardinal: Your eminence has on good enough, together with your letter of Aug. 2, to transmit to the Kaiser and King, my most gracious master, the note of his holiness, the pope, in which his holiness, filled with grief at the devastations of the world war, makes an emphatic appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The Kaiser-King has deigned to acquaint me with your eminence's letter and to intrust the reply to me.

"His majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude his holiness' efforts in a spirit of true impartiality to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities.

"The Kaiser sees in the latest step of his holiness fresh proof of his noble and humane feelings and cherishes a lively desire that for the benefit of the entire world the papal appeal may meet with success.

"The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding amongst all peoples and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and the whole-hearted support from his majesty, seeing that the Kaiser, since taking over the government, has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world.

"In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag on June 2, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced on us by an attack on the empire or its allies.

"The German army should safeguard peace for us and should peace, nevertheless, be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.

"In the crisis, which led to the present world conflagration, his majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed towards settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the war had broken out, against his wish and desire, the Kaiser, in conjunction with his high allies, was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people supported his majesty in his keen desire for peace.

"Germany sought within her national frontier the free development of her spiritual and material possessions, and outside the imperial territory unhindered competition, with nations enjoying equal rights and equal esteem.

"The free play of forces in the world in peaceable wrestling with one another would lead to the highest perfecting of the noble human possessions. Disastrous concatenations of events in the year 1914 absolutely broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena."

Amsterdam.—Peace would come from the recent proposals of Pope Benedict if the belligerent nations would enter into negotiations in the sense of the pontiff's suggestions, Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary says in his reply to the Vatican note. The Emperor sees in the pope's peace plan a suitable basis for starting negotiations toward a just and lasting peace, and expresses the hope that the nations opposing his own may be animated by the same idea.

The Austrian emperor admits that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination of armed force and on the rule of international justice and legality.

Austria-Hungary's ruler received the pontiff's note with a thankful heart and with an expression of hope that the pontiff's efforts may lead to the realization of the emperor's desire for a lasting and honorable peace for all parties.

Freedom of the seas is one of the peace hopes of Emperor Charles in order that heavy material burdens could be taken from the nations of the earth and new sources of prosperity opened to them.

Another Draft Call Predicted. Washington.—It was intimated, in official quarters, that there will be an intermediate draft of from 200,000 to 250,000 men made through the provost marshal general's office before the second 500,000 call is issued.

Gen. Alexieff Quits Russian Staff. Petrograd.—The resignation of Gen. Alexieff as chief of the general staff has been followed by the appointment in his place of M. Tchermisoff, whose predilections are highly democratic.

SCRAPS of HUMOR



NO MERE FRACTION.



First Actor—Have you a good part in the new piece?
Second Actor—Part? I'm the whole show.

Wise Words.
Though Fate is harsh, be brave and stout,
And don't forget to grin.
For if your courage won't give out,
Then you will not give in.

No Harm Done.
"Mrs. Dubwaite recently discovered a package of love letters Mr. Dubwaite wrote some years ago to a blonde."
"As Mrs. Dubwaite is a pronounced brunette, I presume there was the likeness of a row."

"No. The letters were all addressed to Mrs. Dubwaite."
"But—"
"At that time she was a pronounced blonde."

The Optician's Little Joke.
"What caused the sudden coolness between you and Mr. Gusherly?" asked the optician's wife.
"Why, he was telling me that in his dear wife he saw the most accomplished, the most beautiful woman in the world, and I merely asked him to come over and I'd fit him up with a pair of glasses."

Disastrous.
Bill (home from college)—An Ike hadn't been with us ten minutes 'till he spilled the beans.
Aunt Jinsey—Goodness me! At the price they are?

Good Grounds.
Bait—On what grounds did Blinky get his divorce.
Nibble—Claimed his wife made such poor coffee he couldn't drink it.
Bait—Coffee grounds, eh?

Not Much of a Show.
"Did you enjoy the play?"
"Not much. The leading lady only changed her gown three times."

There Are Others.
"That fellow is like a tack."
"Sharp, eh?"
"No; got a blunt head."

A BIRD-LIKE FEELING.



"I feel like a bird."
"How's that?"
"De lady's bulldog made me quail."

Der Spieler.
He played big games with reckless zeal,
New rules to conquer fate he planned.
He got a "mailed fist" in the deal,
And then he overplayed his hand.

Mean of Him.
"You were foolish to quarrel with Fred. He's a mean man. What has he done now?"
"I telephoned him today to send back my lock of hair, and he asked me if it was red, yellow or black."

Secrecy Assured.
"I found that our stenographer can't read his notes after they are a day old!"
"What did you do? Discharge him?"
"No. Raised his salary and put him under contract."

LANSING PROVES MICROBE PLOTS

TELLS OF DEADLY CULTURES FOUND IN GERMAN LEGATION TURNED OVER TO U. S.

GOOD FAITH BETRAYED

TEUTONS PLANNED TO SPREAD DISEASE BEFORE DECLARATION OF WAR WAS MADE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Sept. 24.—How Germany "shamefully abused and exploited" the protection of the United States by secreting in the German legation at Bucharest, after the American government had taken charge of Germany's affairs at the Rumanian capital, quantities of powerful explosives for bomb plots and deadly microbes, with instructions for their use in destroying horses and cattle, was revealed by Secretary Lansing.

It was another of the series of Mr. Lansing's disclosures of German intrigue, made public without comment in the same manner, as the Von Luxemburg telegrams, which have brought Argentina to the verge of war with Germany; the Von Eckhardt letter from Mexico City and the Von Bernstorff telegram asking the German foreign office for authorization to spend \$50,000 to influence Congress.

The latest story is told in a report to the State Department from William Whiting Andrews, secretary of the legation at Bucharest, and a letter from Foreign Minister Porumbaru of Rumania.

Parcels and boxes taken into the German consulate at Bucharest with display of great precaution aroused the suspicions of the Rumanian government. On Aug. 27, 1916, the evening prior to the date of Rumania's declaration of war, some of the cases were taken to the German legation, located in a different building from the consulate.

Convinced that the boxes were not taken away from the legation by the German diplomatic mission on its departure from Bucharest, the Rumanian authorities later ordered the police to find and examine their contents. The police communicated with American Minister Vopicka, then in charge of German interests, who reluctantly assigned Secretary Andrews to observe the search.

Fifty-one boxes were taken from the ground in the garden. Fifty of them contained each a cartridge filled with trinitrotoluene saturated with mononitrotoluene, among the most powerful explosives known, one-fifth of each one being sufficient to tear up a railroad track.

In the other box were bottles of liquid found to be cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders.

It bore a seal showing it came from the German consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside was found a typewritten note in German saying:

"In closed (4) phials for horses and 4 for cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, into their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the presence of Mr. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable."

Foreign Minister Porumbaru accompanied his letter with documents to prove the origin of the boxes and their contents.

NEW INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE.

Flaming Bullets Set Fire to British Troops in Battle.

London, Sept. 24.—A new instrument of torture has been discovered in the ranks of the Germans in the form of a "flaming bullet" which sets fire to the clothing of the wounded soldier. In many cases wounded British troops had to be rolled in the mud before the flames were extinguished.

There apparently is a lull in the fighting on all the big battlefronts. In Flanders the British are resting on the ground they have gained and consolidated and Crown Prince Rupprecht has also stopped his counterattacks.

In the Alsace and around Verdun the British and German artillery continue their deadly duels, but no actions of importance are reported in the recent dispatches.

The Russians are fortifying themselves along the Dvina and have checked the advance of the Germans near Jacobstadt.

Michaelis to Give New Peace Plan. Copenhagen, Sept. 24.—Dr. Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, will discuss the Belgian question and German peace conditions in a speech next Thursday, according to the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. The chancellor will declare, the newspaper says, that Germany is ready to re-establish Belgian independence if the entente powers agree to restore the German colonies and to give up "their policy of territorial and economic conquest."

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'BRYAN, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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

PATENTS

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Western Typewriter Sales Co.
1837 Chicago St., Denver, Colo.

Perseverance.
Sheriff Wheeler of Bisbee, the Arizona patriot who deported 1,200 and agitators, said at a banquet in Phoenix:

"I got the best of these rascals by the employment of perseverance. In the police world you've got to have all the perseverance of a Boozer."

"Boozer, you know, was crossing the continent on the limited, and one night, after too many high balls, he tackled me in the smoker, and told me a long, long story about his domestic troubles."

"The next morning, headachy and sober, he came to me again and said how much he regretted his confession of the evening before, and he hoped the facts he'd revealed would go no farther."

"Oh, that's all right," said I. "I never listened to you, old man, and I haven't the least idea of what you said."

"Well, that night the chump turned up in the smoker again, drunker than before, and he sat down beside me, and laid a heavy hand on my knee and said:

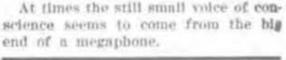
"Now, then, damn you, you said you didn't listen to me last night, so I'm going to tell you the whole story of my miserable—hic—marriage over again."

Some Speed.
Marx—Are you a athlete?
Lois—Oh, yes, I'm the fastest crocheter on our college team.
Marx—Zasso? How fast can you go?
Lois—Oh, about thirty knots an hour.

She Followed Rule 34.
Jack—I kissed her when she wasn't looking.
Tom—What did she do?
Jack—Kept her eyes averted the rest of the evening.—Pearson's Weekly.

Lacked Temptation.
"Have you ever been arrested?"
"No, sir. I've never owned an automobile."

At times the still small voice of conscience seems to come from the big end of a megaphone.



If you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life

TROOPS IN FRANCE ARE LEARNING DISCIPLINE OF FOREIGN ARMIES

Officers Are Inclined to Follow Stiffneck British System, But French Democracy Is Invading Ranks—Our New Crop of Reserve Officers Are Greater Sticklers for Form Than Most West Pointers.

By HEYWOOD BROWN.
(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France by the New York Tribune and Syndicate.)

American Expeditionary Army.—The most important factor in the American army will be discipline," said an officer shortly after the troops came out to the training camps. "If it has good discipline it will be a good army; if it has bad discipline, it will be a bad army. I can watch a regiment stand at attention and tell you whether or not it can fight effectively."

The question remains as to what sort of discipline the American army will have. Some observers say that there are two kinds of good discipline—French discipline and English discipline. Under the French system there are let-down periods. Off duty an officer may fraternize with enlisted men to an extent which would scandalize the English army. This is due, in part, to the fact that the armies are composed differently. The English army is much more stratified than the French. It has, as the American army had before the war, a distinct officers' class. An Englishman of certain education receives a commission as a matter of course. Under the volunteer system, which prevailed at the beginning of the war, the English volunteer of the upper or upper middle class did not offer his services until he was prepared to fulfill the duties of an officer. The French draft, on the other hand, thrust many a distinguished citizen into the ranks. A sergeant in the instruction division here was one of the most popular playrights in France before the war, and the other day a grimy little man climbed from a coal cart to tell me in perfect English that he had been an assistant professor of Romance languages in one of the great American universities—Cornell, I think—before the call came.

Of course, when the word English discipline is used it falls short of the British army. Australian discipline and English discipline are vastly different. There is a popular story about an Anzac colonel in Egypt who drew up his men and told them:

"An English general is coming here today to inspect the regiment, and remember, d— you, don't call me 'Bill' until he goes."

Canadians Well Disciplined.
An instructor at a British training camp told me that the Canadians were now among the best disciplined troops in the army, but that the Australians still gave occasional trouble. "Every now and then," he said, "a couple of them will sneak down to the woods and camp out alone for a couple of days."

British officers will tell you that, although the Australians fight well, their losses are much higher than they would be with better discipline. If there is such a possibility as an absolutely democratic army, it has been much impaired by the poor work of the Russian republican army. The scheme of submitting each plan of attack to the soldiers before it is ordered cannot be said to have proved effective.

The question of discipline in the American army is complicated by many factors. Before the war there was a gulf between officers and men fully as wide as that in the English army. It was not due to lack of democracy. It was a gulf founded on fundamental differences of character and education. On one hand, there was the officer class, carefully selected and carefully trained, and on the other hand, the enlisted men, haphazardly accepted from the floating population. Professional armies the world over are recruited largely from the industrially inefficient during times of peace.

An American regular of no great promise was bewailing the fact that an officer had hopped him because he executed a command imperfectly.

"Well," his companion answered, "wouldn't the farmer hawl you out if he told you to feed the horses and you didn't give them as much as he told you?" It was the typical point of view of the old type of professional soldier. He was drawn from the "bawled out" class and he could be governed only by "bawl out" methods.

Things are largely changed now. More than half the American army in France is made up of men who joined after the declaration of war. They were not jobless or inefficient. Multitudes of reasons sent them into the ranks. A few wanted to make the world safe for democracy. Many more desired adventure, an ocean voyage and a trip to Paris and perhaps Berlin.

"I was marching my men along the other day," said a young captain, "when I heard a private give the cheer of the University of Nebraska. I ran up to him and said: 'You didn't do that very well. I'm a Nebraska man myself. Let's do it together.'"

All Sorts of Officers.
There are then men drawn from many classes in the army and there will be more. Already there are all sorts of officers. There is the regular from West Point, the occasional regular from civil life, the officer who came

through the Fort Leavenworth training school, the reserve officers and a number of former "non-coms" recently elevated to commissions. The greatest sticklers for discipline are the reserve officers.

"I was talking to a soldier in the street," said an old West Pointer, "and he was telling me he had too much money to spend. 'I can't use half of it,' he said, 'and I waste it on things I don't want. Look at the bunch of cigars I bought. Take a handful.' I took three, but I was mighty sorry afterwards, because I had with me a young fellow, just commissioned second lieutenant, and he was almost shocked to death that I should take cigars from a soldier."

The officers who rose from non-coms are also somewhat stiff and formal in the exercise of their new-found honors. All have been transferred from their regular regiments, so that they shall not be associated with the enlisted men they knew before they held commissions. Some officers believe in leading their men, while others in driving them, while still a third class combine the two methods. One of the best young officers I have seen in the army is absolutely informal with his men at times. He comes to their concerts and hands cigars to the quartette and consults with them as to what song they shall sing.

"Captain, do you like 'Cathleen?'" the big soldier who sang tenor would ask, and the captain would answer: "Does it go like 'this?'" humming a bar, and then add: "Yes, that's a good one; let's have it." He could be stern enough upon occasion, and he had the best bombers in the army, but liked his men to know the reasons for things. He was fond of letting them get his point of view about things. Thus, when he found some soldiers drinking too much, soon after their landing, he called a conference and told them that it had to stop.

If the Whole Army Drank.
"Some of you men are spending all your money on booze," he said, "and getting stinko, pinko, sloppy drunk. It won't do. A few old privates get drunk, but don't copy them. It's just because of that they're old privates. I'm going to choose my non-coms from you, but not the men who drink. You've drank yourselves out of a commission, sergeant. I was going to recommend you, but how can I do it now? Just look at the way I see it. If I took my pay in a lump I could buy every saloon in the town and stay drunk for two years. ('I had to exaggerate a little,' he confessed when he told the story to me afterward). What do you suppose would happen then? Suppose the majors and the colonels and the generals and the whole bunch got drunk, what would happen to the army? Don't forget that this is your army as much as it is mine. That's all today."

The chief and most able member of the English school of discipline is General Pershing. He puts the drive in the army. His inspections are masterpieces of thoroughness and he is exceedingly stern with all inefficient, whether they are officers or soldiers. Slouchy bearing annoys him fearfully and he takes an active and penetrating interest in shoes, buttons and bright metal. He is exceedingly chary of praise. Probably nobody in the army will ever call him Papa Pershing, but for all that he is a Roman father to his men.

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ALLIGATOR FOUND IN SEWER

Employee of Pittsburgh Bureau of Highways and Sewers, Pulls Out 3-Foot Saurian.

Pittsburgh.—The North side has been famed for many things. Now it is the habitat of the alligator. If you don't believe it, ask George

SELLING OLD GLORY IN PARIS



Selling American flags in Paris has become a very common occurrence. The vendors are reaping a small harvest, so popular is the American emblem.

NOTED BEAUTY HELPS



Latest photograph of the beautiful Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, first wife of the late John Jacob Astor, who has been living in London for several years.

She is now devoting her life to war relief work. She is one of the most industrious workers among the society women and nobility in London. She seems to be indefatigable, for every moment of her time is spent advantageously.

Mrs. Astor has won a place high in London's social sphere, and is much sought by nobility. Her daughter, Muriel, aids in the relief work.

It is reported that Mrs. Vincent Astor paid her mother-in-law a visit while on a short stay in London. Mrs. Vincent Astor is now in France aiding in the organization of a hospital behind the lines.

Every now and then a count breaks into the news with information that he is trying to win the hand of the charming Mrs. Astor. Many members of nobility have been disappointed suitors.

Moul, a perfectly reliable employee of the Bureau of Highways and Sewers. He has the proof on exhibition at his home in Lockhart street. He got it yesterday when he was sent to fix a sewer in Royal street.

He had lifted the manhole and was prodding to remove the obstruction, when a strange face, with rather evil-looking eyes, bobbed in his range of vision.

After the first shock Moul grabbed the head and drew forth a 3-foot alligator. He got a rope and led it to his home and is trying to dope out how the Florida native got this far North.

German Coal Shortage.
Amsterdam.—The coal famine is increasing from week to week throughout Germany. Although a large number of miners have been brought back from the front and thousands of war prisoners are employed in the pits, even the ammunition factories cannot get sufficient fuel. The use of electric power and gas has been reduced 20 per cent everywhere, but this measure fails to bring relief. Many cities have been compelled to prohibit cooking and heating with gas, and large numbers of towns had to shut down their lighting plants. The manufacturers of war materials have warned the government that they will not be able to fill their contracts if the present conditions continue.

Meatless Days on Dinners.
Portland, Ore.—Meatless meals on Mondays and Fridays are now served on the dining cars of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle railroad, a part of the Hill system. In addition, chefs have been cautioned to waste as little food as possible. Passengers are handed small suggestion cards indicating ways by which waste may be cut down. All this comes as the result of an appeal from the food administration at Washington, the railroad officials announce.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Nation's Celebrities Gathered at Washington

WASHINGTON.—Washington is stealing Broadway's thunder. Time was when your country cousin went to New York and strolled up and down Broadway when he wanted to see the nation's celebrities. Now he has come to Washington. Strolling through the corridors of Washington's hotels in the course of a day, one wonders if there are any celebrities left in New York. The hero worshipers must have to confine their worshiping to the movie stars and chorus girls, because all of the literary and art high-lights seem to be in Washington.



Newspaper men of note have taken up their permanent headquarters in the national capital. The fourth estate is represented here by the cream of the nation's journalists, and lunch time at the Press club appears like a congress of famous journalists gathered to debate ways and means.

Famous artists, ranging from "Tad," who draws comical for the delight of newspaper readers throughout the country, to Henry Reuter, whose marine paintings are welcomed in any salon, roam the streets of Washington.

The paragraphs have had their fling at fun in the senate and departments. Don Marquis has brought his "archie" here, while "F. P. A." has worried the mailman with his great number of contributions which go to make up "The Conning Tower."

The sporting men are not altogether missing. John K. Tener, president of the National league, has come here, and scores of other men in the spotlight of sport come and go, most of them coming here to join the aviation corps, which is regarded as the sporting war game.

All of these are the "foreign celebrities." There are, of course, Washington's own celebrities. It is a busy day for the "hero worshiper" who comes to town these days, and there are lots of sprained and strained necks when the passengers board the trains at the Union station.

Find Relief From Strenuous Work in Sports

AMERICA'S administrative officials have to play. They could not stand the strain of the onerous task of war-making if they did not. All of them have their hobby. President Wilson is a golfer of no mean ability. He has never played to any great extent in public, but those who know his game claim it is "corking good."

Secretary Lane golfs a little, but he gets most of his exercise out of the morning setting-up exercises which Walter Camp conducts three or four days a week for high officials.

Postmaster General Burleson likes to do some fishing. Week-ends, when it is possible, he slips away to a stream in the Blue Ridge mountains or to Chesapeake bay and gathers in the "fancy tribe." Newton Baker may be secretary of war, but he is strong for the water. Coming from the inland he is perhaps the greatest mariner in the cabinet. Secretary Baker finds great delight in going down the Potomac river in the Mayflower or the Sylph, and he takes a river trip whenever he finds himself going just a little bit stale.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo gets away from Washington when he begins to tire. In the Pennsylvania mountains, with his family, he takes long walks into the country.

Of the senators and congressmen there are a score or more of real golf enthusiasts and they can be found almost any afternoon at one of the Washington country clubs. Many of the Western legislators go in for driving and riding.

Every official has some form of diversion which he finds time to practice. There need be no fear that the members of this administration will go stale, for they have recognized the value of recreation in times when the burden of war is heavy upon them.

Chemists and Scientists Do Work in Secret

HIDDEN behind a clump of trees in the outskirts of the city, Washington has a house of mystery. It is officially recognized and officially protected. Within the walls of this mysterious house no stranger ever peeps. It is the United States bureau of standards.

On the edge of the wood there has been erected the greatest war laboratory in the world—the bureau of standards. Within this building there are scores of chemists and scientists working day and night upon inventions to aid America and the allies in the conduct of the war. The most eminent of America's scientists have been gathered for work there.

No one is allowed to enter the buildings until he has secured credentials from the highest official in charge. No outsider knows what goes on within. There are a score of great American engineers at work there now, just completing an airplane engine which will make the American airplane the strongest and swiftest that ever entered into battle. Rumor has it that these engineers locked themselves up for a week to design the engine. Officially no one even knew the engineers were at work there.

Naval and marine constructors and inventors are quartered there. What they are doing no one knows, even though everyone believes they are struggling with a device which may stop the ravages of the German U-boats.

Munition experts work there. Perhaps some great and powerful explosive will be the result of their labors.

The bureau of standards is situated far enough away from the town, so that most people forget its existence. It is the most mysterious place in Washington. What will come out of this "House of Mystery" no one knows. Perhaps one day the instrument which will end the war may be built behind those walls.

Mementos of Admiral Farragut Placed in Museum

IN THESE stirring times when every American citizen is a potential national hero, special interest attaches to any mementos of the heroes and patriots of our past wars. Some striking objects commemorative of the life and services of one of the most romantic and inspiring figures among the list of great American naval heroes, Admiral David G. Farragut, have recently been received at the National museum here as the gift of the estate of Loyall Farragut, son of Admiral Farragut, and placed on public exhibition.

First in interest among these objects is a jeweled sword inscribed, "Presented to Rear Admiral David Farragut by members of the Union League club, as a token of their appreciation of his gallant services rendered in defense of his country. New York, April 23, 1864." This sword was sent to him on board his ship Hartford about a year after he had succeeded in opening the Mississippi river to navigation through its entire length for the federal navy and supply ships.

Other objects among the mementos of Admiral Farragut received by the museum are three pairs of epaulets, a chapeau, a cap, a belt, a shoulder strap, and eight naval insignia. The collection also includes a fine portrait of the admiral by William Swain, a number of photographic portraits of him, and several paintings representing notable scenes in his career.

Admiral Farragut was undoubtedly among the greatest naval commanders in the world's history, and his life and patriotism are inspirations to all Americans.



Tell them to go ahead
You might as well have the use of that building you are planning—there is nothing to be gained by waiting. There is no prospect of prices going down for some time after the war is over. Go ahead and let your contracts.

When it comes to the roof you can make a real saving, and get a better roof by specifying

Certain-teed Roofing

CERTAIN-TEED Roll Roofing is not cheaper because the quality is lower, but because it is a less expensive roofing to manufacture. It is better, not only because it is cheaper, but also because it is light weight, weather-tight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardant and costs practically nothing to maintain.

CERTAIN-TEED Roll Roofing is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply).

Certain-teed Slate-Surfaced Asphalt Shingles are supplanting wood and slate shingles for residences. They cost less, are just as good looking, wear better, won't fall off, buckle or split. They are fire-retardant and do not have to be painted or stained.

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes
The name CERTAIN-TEED on a can of paint or varnish is the same guarantee of quality and satisfaction as is on a roll of roofing or a bundle of shingles. Made for all uses and in all colors.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

Advertising the Enemy.
"The editor of the Plaindealer has a good deal more enthusiasm than judgment," commented Farmer Hornbeak, in the midst of his perusal of the village newspaper. "Here he's got a long editorial fiercely attacking the kaiser, when if he'd just let the scamp severely alone people would soon forget all about him."—Kansas City Star.

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

Her Choice.
Hazel was at a loss to make a choice between two young sprouts in her garden of love. She desired a hardy plant, one that would thrive in any soil and under any conditions. No shadow must prevent the sprout selected from growing.
Every day could not have its full allotment of sunshine. Which would she choose? Either was pleasing to the eye. Then came a day when the wind blew hard—a draft from one end of the country to the other.
One of the sprouts withered from the biting blast. The other thrived and grew as though it had been blessed with continual sunshine. Now Hazel is happy. Her choice has been made.—Indianapolis News.

All Figurative.
"My dear," said a young married man, "I have changed my mind about going out riding tonight."
"May I be permitted to inquire the reason why?" responded his sarcastic wife.
"You may."
"Well, what is the reason?"
"My darling, in the first place, it's rather expensive, and, in the second place, I don't want to go."
"I don't care a fig."
"In that case, I presume you have a date?"

Her Idea.
He—How would you like to live in a cottage by the sea?
She—By the sea, yes. But why a cottage?
This world is willing to tolerate a lazy man who has money.

I'm helping to save white bread by eating more Post Toasties
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
Bobby

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northcraft are in California.

The Pattisons, just returned to town, rented the Herb McCubbin house, formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chapman.

County School Superintendent Mrs. Josephine Saxon made an official visit to the Patagonia school early this week, and found everything quite satisfactory.

E. K. Cumming, Nogales insurance broker, accompanied by Mrs. Cumming, returned up from Nogales Tuesday and spent the day here, on business and pleasure.

Rev. Fr. Van Goethem was up from Nogales Tuesday to say goodbye to his many friends here, before leaving for the European battlefields. He expects to leave for France next week.

Sid Simpson, a deputy sheriff of Pima county, well known here, was shot and seriously injured Sunday night in Tucson, while attempting to arrest a Mexican bootlegger. He shot and killed the bootlegger. Simpson will recover.

Mrs. Jas. E. Gatlin and children left yesterday morning to join her husband, who is running his cattle on range in the Gila Bend country. Mrs. Gatlin will live in the town of Gila Bend, about 30 miles from the ranch, in order to send the little sons to school.

E. H. Evans has returned from a vacation on the coast, feeling fine and fit, having gained over 12 pounds in weight while away. Improvements at the Washington Trading Co., with which he has been connected for a long time, are under way, and a change in that establishment is expected to be announced within a few days.

R. T. Fossett, a Sonoita farmer, was through town Monday with an automobile load of Mexican bean pickers, secured in Nogales, which he will put to work gathering beans on his place. He has only a fair crop of frijoles this year, but says if the frost does not come too early he will have an immense crop of tepary beans.

New line "King's Chocolates for American Queens," at Peerless Parlors.

Mrs. Falls and Mrs. Bennett, who are running the "Smokhouse" Restaurant, are planning on a vacation beginning next week, and will close their place of business for the first two weeks in October, or from next Sunday night to about October 15th.

Capt. John H. Cady has gone to Camp Travis, the military cantonment near San Antonio, Texas, to teach the young "rookies" how to cook. Incidentally he may peddle a few copies of his book, "Arizona's Yesterday," being the reminiscences of an oldtimer, and perhaps he may find time to teach some of the officers something about a more or less interesting and famous American game.

Mrs. Persis D. Coombs, school principal, is out and about after a siege of several weeks' sickness. She will probably be able to resume her duties in the school room next week. The average attendance of the Patagonia school for the first month of the term is about 125, which when compared with the average of 90 for the first month of last term, shows quite an improvement.

One of the best looking copper prospects in the entire Patagonia country can be secured dirt cheap just now for a little cash. Considerable work done; shipping ore in sight. Investigate this, it is a rare bargain. Inquire or write The Patagonian.

WIDEMANN'S
Pure
UNSWEETENED
EVAPORATED
Goat Milk
The Incomparable Baby Food
The Perfect Food for Invalids
Works wonders in restoring health to those suffering with tuberculosis of stomach trouble. Positively solves the problem of infantile malnutrition.
AT LEADING DRUGGISTS
Put up in 11-oz. Tins
WIDEMANN GOAT MILK CO.
Physicians' Disp. San Francisco, Cal.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

J. B. PRICE - - EDITOR AND OWNER

Subscription.....\$2.00 a year.

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

HERE AND THERE

To co-operate with the new highway commissioner from the northern end of the county in the work of repairing, improving and building new roads, provided the proposed new bond issue is voted, the following committee from that section has been appointed: G. S. Bryant, Sonoita; Clarence Beaty, Elgin; Jas. Finley, Yaggh; W. F. Neil, Canille; Dr. Hgs. Rain Valley, and Chas. Davis, Fruitland. These men will go over the different roads in the northern end of the county, and will be prepared to give the commissioner assistance in many ways. It is said W. T. Roath, the popular cattleman, will be offered the appointment as highway commissioner from this end of the county by the Board of Supervisors, W. F. Neil, who was first named, being unable to accept the appointment on account of other business affairs.

Over in Cochise county, cattlemen have asked the Supervisors for a donation of \$10,000 to exterminate prairie dogs, a pest with which cattlemen in this county do not have to contend. But here in Santa Cruz county we have the ants, perhaps as destructive to grass as the prairie dogs, rabbits and other pests. Ever notice how many ant holes and hillocks there are in this part of the State? You will find ants' nests from 100 to 150 feet apart all over this section, and around them generally will be a spot of bare ground, several feet square, from which every particle of grass has been eaten off. Then think of the feeding they do farther out in the grass, and the grass seed they carry to their nests, all of which will total up a very considerable amount. The ant may have many admirable qualities; indeed it will be recalled the sluggish has been advised to go to the ant, consider her ways and be wise. This advice is especially applicable to those afflicted with lack of "pep." It is admitted the ant is an industrious and orderly insect. But when their energies are devoted to destroying precious grass, sometimes badly needed to raise \$35 calves, something should be done to eradicate them. A reward of \$100 awaits the bright man or woman who can successfully exterminate the ants from a tract of ground near Patagonia.

At the end of seven weeks' strike at the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district, vote was taken at Morenci and the result was 1363 in favor of continuing the strike, while 230 were in favor of declaring the strike at an end. The companies offered no concessions and this decisive vote showed what the sentiment of other camps must be, so Mr. Meyers, Federal mediator, left at once for other fields. So far the men have made no appeal for aid. Did anyone ever know of such a situation during the days of the open saloon? With its abolition the mine operators lost their best coercive friend. When the strike began the three unions had \$29,000 in the war chest and at the end of four weeks this was practically untouched. Some of this money has since been used

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

T. N. STEVENS
Civil Engineer and F. S. Mineral Surveyor.
TUCSON - - ARIZONA.



JUST A LITTLE BIT HIGHER
In quality, a little bit lower in price are what we rely on to swing trade in this direction. That we have struck the right spot is evidenced by the always growing number of steady buyers of Sodas and other Soft Drinks here. One visit is all we ask you to make. After that you'll come of your own accord.
PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

but the men are far from being starved out. They ask for a raise of \$1.16 a day, to be equal to the Miami scale, the wage basis of the State. During the days of saloons the men had little or no money when a strike would come, and the saloon soon put the strikers in want. If prohibition has done nothing else, it has given the man who labors an independence. Slavery of drink kept the average working man in such condition that industrial slavery was easily enforced.—Nogales Oasis.

Jas. M. Remp of Nogales and Miss Margaret ("Tootsie") Stone of Patagonia were quietly married Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stone, in Patagonia. Only the immediate family and Chas. V. Fowler were present, a sister, Miss Ollie, and Mr. Fowler standing up with the couple. They will make their home in Nogales, where the groom is engaged in the automobile business. The best wishes of the bride's many friends in this community, where she has lived since childhood, will follow them through their married life.

ELGIN
Mrs. Bartell has just received a fine new piano.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Buck of San Simon visited recently with the McGreys, near Elgin.

Mr. Benjamin went to Nogales last week for medical treatment, but is much improved now.

The Southern Pacific carpenters are in Elgin doing some repair work. The painters will come next week.

Messrs. Dan Mathes, H. B. Pike and A. C. Jepson, chaperoned by Mrs. M. B. Mowrey, were Nogales visitors Tuesday.

The Settlers' Fifth Annual Picnic at Fruitland last Saturday was a great success, being largely attended, and the barbecue being especially good.

Mrs. D. B. Goff has moved back to Elgin, in order to send her children to school. She lives in Mrs. Barnett's house. Mrs. Barnett now lives in an outfit car.

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

WANTED—Cook to run mess for about twelve people at Three R Mine, Patagonia, Ariz.

FOR RENT—Furnished room in private family, with use of bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at The Patagonian.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lyman Stoddard of Elgin, Arizona, who on Oct. 19, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028511 for W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23; E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 23, Township 21S., Range 17 E., G&SR&M 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 25th day of October, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Willard T. Roath, Thomas Yeary, Thaddeus B. Fitts, all (3) of Elgin, Ariz.; S. M. Wills of Canille, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Sept. 21—10-19-17

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 22, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Herman P. Sprague of Elgin, Arizona, who on April 1, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 017102 for W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and on Nov. 4, 1914, made Add. Entry No. 025809 for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 5, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G&SR&M 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, Ariz., on the 1st day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward W. Hummel, Cornelius Ferris, Frank Berry, Edward Black, all (4) of Sonoita, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication 9-28—10-26-17

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Ariz., September 22, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Albert Miller of Mowry, Ariz., who on May 20, 1913, made Homestead Entry No. 022489, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, T. 23 S., R. 17 E., and also a tract of land in Sec. 24, T. 23 S., R. 16 E., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the northwest corner of Sec. 19, T. 23 S., R. 17 E., bears N. 10 chains, thence W. 20 chains, thence S. 10 chains, thence E. 10 chains, thence N. 10 chains, thence E. 10 chains, thence N. 30 chains to place of beginning, except a strip 30 ft. wide off the south side of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, G&SR&M Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 30th day of October, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Perry Wilson, George Parker, Duke Parker, Arthur Wilson, all (4) of San Rafael, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication 9-28—10-26-17.

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CAMOUFLAGE COW DOES HER BIT IN THE WAR



This "cow," though it is only a fabricated creature of wood and painted cloth, is doing its bit to help win the war. A camouflage artist has done his work well and what appears to be an innocent scene of a cow peacefully grazing is really a painted lure to conceal a roofed-over battery. The cow is standing on the roof.

HARVARD MEN IN HAIL OF BOMBS

Show Rare Pluck When Hospital Is Attacked by German Airmen.

4 KILLED AND 32 WOUNDED

Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner, Gives Full Details of Disaster to H. P. Davison—Shows Speed in Emergency.

Washington.—The manner in which the Harvard unit's base hospital in France was attacked by a German airplane, with the result that several Americans were killed and wounded, was described in detail in a long cable message received here by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, from Maj. Grayson M. Murphy, Red Cross commissioner in Europe. The message follows:

"An American Red Cross inspector who has just returned to headquarters in Paris has brought from the United States army base hospital unit of Harvard university, one of the many similar institutions on the surgical supply list of the American Red Cross, a detailed narrative of the bombing of that hospital on the night of September 4 last, and of the characteristic pluck and promptness with which the emergency was met. Five bombs were thrown, the explosions instantly killing Lieut. William F. Fitzsimons of the Medical Officers' Reserve corps, United States army, and three army privates, and wounded Lieut. Clarence A. McGuire, Thaddeus D. Smith and Rea W. Whiddon, O. R. C., U. S. A.; six privates, a woman nurse and 22 patients from the British lines who were under treatment there for wounds.

Attack Occurred at Night.

"The airplane attack occurred at 11 o'clock at night. Just at that time fortunately no convoy of wounded was being received or the list of casualties would have been far greater, as one of the bombs fell into the center of the large reception tent to which the wounded are first borne for examination. Ten seconds suffered from the dropping of the bomb from the first flying plane, and within less than a minute afterward the surgeons of the hospital were at the task of collecting and attending those who had been struck down. And for 24 hours they were at work in the operating room, one surgeon relieving another when the latter, from simple exhaustion, could work no longer. The very next day, just as if nothing had happened, these same surgeons were called upon to receive and care for 200 wounded sent in from the trenches of the British expeditionary force.

"The hospital, which is on the French coast, has 1,800 beds, and is under canvas in a quadrangle 800 feet square. It is in a district in which there are many similar institutions, and is unmistakable as a hospital. At the time the German aviator flew over it most of the surgical staff was engaged in making rounds of the wards. Lieutenant Fitzsimons, however, was standing at the door of his tent. There had been a brief warning of the presence of a bombing airplane in the neighborhood, because a quarter of a minute before the sound of exploding bombs was heard from a point perhaps 200 yards from the hospital. This warning sufficed to cause all lights in the tents to be extinguished immediately, and those who had been under fire before threw themselves face down upon the ground.

"Then came five explosions in rapid succession in the hospital itself. The first two were directly in front of Lieutenant Fitzsimons' tent. He probably

never knew what happened to him, as his body was torn to shreds. The next two fell a hundred feet beyond, in a ward in which there were many patients, and the last struck the reception tent. Overhead there was no sound. The German aviator flew too high to be heard, but he left his identity behind him, not only in the bombs he dropped, but in the derisive handful of pennings he scattered upon the hospital as he whirled away. A number of these were found when light came.

Hit by Bomb Fragments.
"Lieutenant McGuire, who was in a tent adjoining that of Lieutenant Fitzsimons, was struck by three bomb fragments, but was not seriously wounded. His escape was narrow, as there were more than a hundred holes cut in his tent. Lieutenant Smith was struck in the knee and Lieutenant Whiddon in the chest while in their tents in the office section of the quadrangle. The private soldiers injured were on duty as orderlies in the reception tent, and the bomb fell almost upon them. So severely was Private Aubrey S. McLeod injured that it was necessary to amputate both his legs.

"Although the explosion of the

WAR BRINGS BIG TRADE CHANGES

Resources of United States Searched as Never Before to Meet New Demands.

RIVER TRAFFIC IS INCREASED

Upper Reaches of the Mississippi Help Relieve the Congestion on the Railroads—Strontium Ore in Demand.

New York.—One of the most interesting and important developments in the United States at the present time is the manner in which commerce and industry are gradually adjusting and tensing themselves under the full load of the war strain; curtailing activities here, speeding up there, and reaching out at some points, under the pressure of new needs, to create entire new industries. In industry the resources of the United States are being searched as never before to meet the new demands, and mineral wealth which has always been there against the time of need, but never before called upon, is being developed, while in commerce new processes, new economies and new efficiency, involving no new discoveries, but latent possibilities in time of peace, are being permanently added to the wealth of the nation under the pressure of unprecedented demand.

The whole process is too vast and varied to be seen clearly at one time, but there are several means by which occasional glimpses can be gained. One of these is by the reports of the department of the interior on the mineral resources of the United States, which continually describe the development of new mining activities in metals and chemicals, whose deposits have been known for years, but whose possibilities had not been fully recognized. Another is in the pages of the various technical journals, in which, every week, there is at least one story of a new commercial or industrial idea which has been added to the national machinery.

On the Mississippi.

In new traffic channels it is Iron Age which reports that for the first time—only a short while ago, moreover—the upper Mississippi has been opened to ore and coal traffic on a big scale. The Mississippi has been big enough, for years, to carry far more heavy, slow traffic than its upper reaches, as far as St. Paul, the head of navigation, than ever, apparently, anyone

bombs caused horror in the hospital, there was not the smallest sign of panic, and the work of discovering the wounded and collecting them was immediately begun. This was made doubly difficult by the darkness, but everyone sprang to it with a will. Many of the injured had been blown from their cots, some even outside their tents, where they were found tangled up in the tent poles. The American nurse, although struck in the face by a fragment of steel from the bomb, refused to be relieved, and remained at her task courageously to the end. A hospital orderly who worked untriflingly was found later to have been struck in the head by a fragment and painfully injured. He had just tied up his head and gone on.

"In the operating room Capt. Horace Binnoy and Elliott with their assistants worked all night. Several delicate operations were performed and their task was made all the harder by the fact that in innumerable cases the patients were in serious danger of infection from the pieces of wood and nails and dirt which had been blown into their bodies.

"Lieut. Col. E. U. Pattison, U. S. A., commanding officer of the unit, and Maj. Harvey Cushing, head of the surgical force, the latter being at the front at the time of the disaster, have expressed the highest admiration for the manner in which the emergency was met. Latest reports are that the condition of the wounded is progressing satisfactorily."

INDIANS REFUSE CODDLING

Those Upon the Klamath Reservation Insist They Have Passed Tribal Stage.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Indians on the Klamath Reservation have decided they have passed beyond the tribal stage and say they want to be allowed to conduct their business and be governed as individuals and not collectively.

At a recent meeting of the Klamath Indian Progressive club, the members passed resolutions asking that the government treat them the same as white residents. "Give us a chance," the resolutions read.

The Indians hope to have the tribal timber sold and the proceeds divided among the members. The Klamath Reservation in southern Oregon occupies a territory of about 50 by 60 miles and contains timber and water resources.

Silver Plate Periscopes.
New York.—Silver plating the periscopes of their U-boats is the latest invisibility promoting device of the Germans. It was stated by officers of an American liner just arrived at an Atlantic port. Covering the periscopes with a coating of silver renders them practically invisible.

thought of putting upon it. Ore trains and coal trains have moved along its banks for years, moving the freight at a cost per ton mile far beyond the demands of the river, but it took the war to make people realize the full value of the stream.

But now that war has come, and the railroads of the entire country are under such a strain as they never before had to bear, people in St. Paul and all the river towns as far down as St. Louis have suddenly perceived that the old Mississippi must do her share. And quite recently six new steel barges, carrying 3,000 tons of coal—the largest cargo ever hauled to the head of navigation on the river—arrived at St. Paul, the vanguard of a new fleet.

The development of an entirely new mining industry within the United States, under pressure of the war, is told in a recent bulletin of the Geological survey, on "Strontium in 1916."

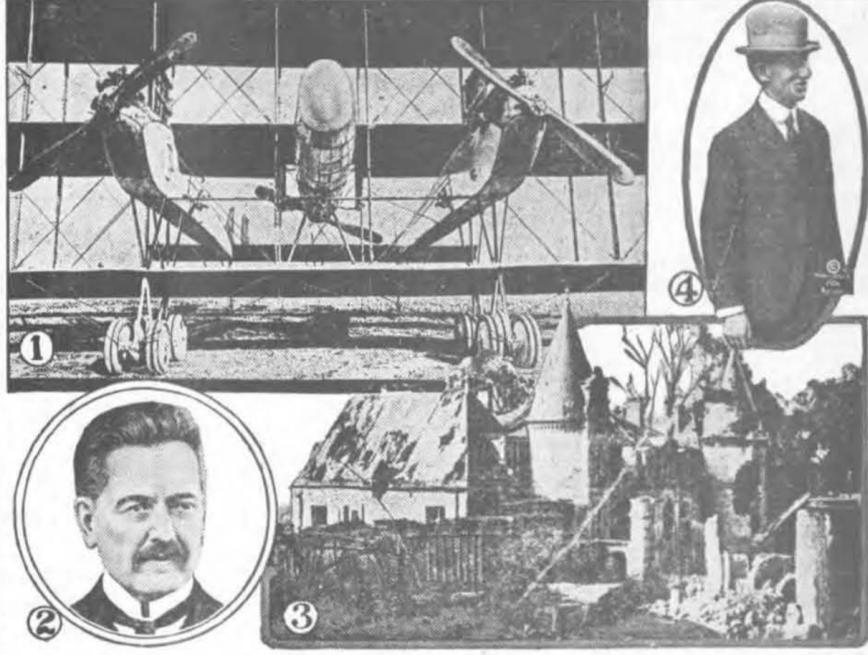
For many years large deposits of strontium ore, in the form of celestite crystals (strontium sulphate) and strontianite (strontium carbonate) have been known to exist, often beside beds of limestone which were being actively quarried, in Michigan and Ohio along the shores of Lake Erie, Schoharie county, New York, in West Virginia and Texas, and in California and Arizona. Strontium salts were used in beet-sugar refining, but far more in the manufacture of fireworks, because of the brilliant crimson flame they gave.

Market for Strontium.

Before the war, however, the market for strontium was so limited, and being confined, moreover, to the Atlantic seaboard, imports of strontium ore from Europe were cheaper than the freight rates from California and Arizona, the only deposits which had ever been worked commercially.

The war, however, changed all this in two ways. In the first place, it created a new and tremendous demand for strontium, magnesium, and barium, for vast quantities of signal rockets, flares, etc., both at the front and on the sea. Moreover, here at home the increase in freight traffic on our railroads, due to war demands, necessitated a considerable increase in the use of signal flares here also.

The new industry was getting on its feet in 1915. In 1914 about 2,000 short tons of strontium ore had been consumed by American fireworks manufacturers, the commonest form of the refined product being strontium nitrate at around 10 cents a pound or less. Of this 2,000 pounds, the proportion of domestic ore was so small as not to be worth reporting. In 1915 the consumption of strontium ores had risen nearly a 100 per cent; the price had caused the huge strontium deposits in California and Arizona to be opened and worked for the first time in earnest, and upward of 250 tons of strontium ore had already been shipped.



1—Photograph of the giant Caproni triplane, a sample of which has been sent to the United States from Italy and which carries 25 passengers. 2—President Irigoyen of Argentina, who is trying to arrange united action of Latin-American nations against Germany. 3—The Chateau of Peronne, reduced to ruins by continuous bombardment by the Germans. 4—W.A. Holman, prime minister of New South Wales, photographed in New York where he attended a luncheon of the Overseas club.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

House May Decide to Investigate Bernstorff's Plot to Influence Congress.

FIVE NAMED BY TOM HEFLIN

Bulgaria Ready to Quit War—Germany's Conditional Offer to Evacuate Belgium—Lansing's Exposures Well Timed—Haig Makes Further Advances in Flanders.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The house of representatives may determine to investigate itself, or rather the action of certain of its members, as a result of the disclosure of the Bernstorff plot to influence congress and keep the country from entering the war, by the expenditure of \$50,000 through some organization. Representative Tom Hefflin of Alabama precipitated the inquiry by stating in the house that he knew of some congressmen whose actions were suspicious. Called before the rules committee, he named Senator La Follette, Representative at Large W. E. Mason of Illinois, Representatives Fred A. Britten of Illinois, and Patrick D. Norton and John M. Baer of North Dakota. He did not accuse anyone of receiving German money, but demanded that the activities of these five men be investigated.

Bulgaria Wants to Quit.

Bulgaria, having attained the ends for which she entered the war—the recovery of Dobruja, Macedonia, and parts of Serbia that were taken from her in the Balkan war—is ready to quit fighting if permitted to retain her conquests. So says Stephan Panaretov, Bulgarian minister to the United States. His country, he adds, has no interest in Germany's ambition to establish a Mittel Europa, and would have preferred to enter the war on the side of the allies, had their promises been as unconditional as those of the kaiser.

Austria-Hungary, according to advices received in Washington, is rapidly nearing collapse, and the German war party realizes that peace, if it is to be of the German brand, must be procured within six months or before American gets fully into action. There is great distress throughout the realm of Emperor Charles and his people would gladly stop fighting provided they do not have to yield too much to Italy.

Germany Offers Belgian Bargain.

The replies of Germany and Austria to the pope's peace proposals, filled with high sounding phrases and hypocrisy, were virtually ignored by the allied governments and condemned as evasive and insincere by the press. Therefore the kaiser came forward with an addendum, verbally expressed to the papal nuncio at Munich by Foreign Secretary Kuehler, in which he agreed to evacuate Belgium in order to gain peace. But the offer was hedged about by conditions that made all the non-Teutonic world laugh. He demanded that Germany have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp; that Belgium give a guaranty that "any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1914 would in future be excluded;" that Belgium undertake to maintain the administrative separation of the Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany, and not enter into any commercial treaties aimed at Germany. In return Germany offers graciously to contribute a share of the compensation to be paid to the little nation she has ravished.

The new German party organized by Admiral von Tirpitz and others not now in office got into action last week

with the slogan "Peace without indemnity means Germany's defeat." This party serves to co-ordinate the activities of the pan-German agencies and is getting large support. The social democrats are gathering their strength to combat it, and the result is likely to be a very pretty fight when the reichstag reassembles.

Little News From Russia.

Little is heard and still less is known just now about conditions in Russia. Plots, counter plots and accusations have not yet unseated Kerensky, and he and the soldiers' and workmen's council may finally establish complete control over the situation. The troops in the field and in garrisons have been murdering their officers by the score, and one correspondent asserts they have no heart for the war since the czar was deposed—a statement that only adds to the confusion of the mental picture we over here have of the new republic. The armies, however, since the Germans captured Jacobstadt, have checked the advance of the enemy and even retook some positions near Pskoff. Winter is coming to their aid and it is considered probable that the movement of the Germans toward Petrograd is about ended for this year.

General Soukhomlinoff, former war minister, first of the autocrats to be judged by a jury of the new democracy, was convicted of high treason on Wednesday, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. His young wife, whose extravagance drove him nearly insane, was acquitted.

Lansing's Useful Disclosures.

As a means of consolidating the sentiment of the country and arousing its enthusiasm for a victorious war the disclosures of German intrigue made by Secretary Lansing are unexcelled. And they are ably seconded by the stirring speeches that Colonel Roosevelt has been delivering. Mr. Lansing times his exposures well and makes them with a calm finality that is most effective. His latest statement is that he has conclusive evidence that Count von Bernstorff on or before January 19 had received and read the Zimmermann note to the German minister in Mexico City telling of the intention to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, and consequently was fully aware of his government's plan when he asked authority to expend \$50,000 to influence congress and keep this country neutral.

Colonel Roosevelt's patriotic addresses were a distinct feature of the week. In Chicago and other middle West cities he expressed forcibly the opinions he and most of the rest of us have of the pacifists and obstructionists and other pro-Germans, and he gave special attention and some choice language to the case of Robert M. La Follette, the United States senator with whom Wisconsin is afflicted. The doughty "T. R." invaded the enemy's country, delivering one of his most fiery speeches at Racine. At the Chicago meeting and elsewhere resolutions were adopted calling for the expulsion of La Follette from the senate, but that so-called honorable gentleman, seemingly unmoved by the storm of denunciation, was busy organizing his followers in Wisconsin for a fight based on what he thinks are his principles.

South America is on Fire.

Germany sought to pacify Argentina by disapproving the ideas expressed by Count von Luxburg, but the South American republic was by no means satisfied and the people demanded that war be declared. The chamber of deputies concurred in the resolution of the senate that relations with Germany be severed, and it was up to President Irigoyen. He has been a determined advocate of neutrality, but it seemed likely that he would be forced to yield to the demand for war. Before deciding the matter, he began negotiations to secure united action by all the Latin-American nations. Uruguay and Paraguay were reported as eager to break off relations with Germany, and Peru last week presented to the imperial government a demand that satisfaction be given within eight

days for the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton in Spanish waters last February.

The people of Argentina have been stirred to increased indignation by the serious strikes of railroad men and other workers, which have been accompanied by much violence and destruction of property. These strikes are admittedly fomented and financially supported by Germans.

Haig Resumes His Offensive.

Having spent the first part of the week in consolidating his gains and beating off the desperate counter-attacks of the Germans, Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday resumed his offensive in Flanders in the Ypres region. In a few hours his men had occupied ground to a depth of more than 1,000 yards along most of the front involved, and were in possession of the Tower Hamlets ridge, were beyond the bloody Polygon wood, and had taken most of Zonnebeke, the village from which they were driven in April, 1915. The Germans made tremendously strong counter-attacks during the afternoon and evening, but in vain. The results of the offensive, at the date of writing, are pronounced most satisfactory.

Very heavy losses were incurred by the crown prince in futile attacks on the French along the Chemin des Dames and north of Verdun.

Four air raids in two days were made on England by the Germans and about a score of persons were killed. Both airplanes and Zeppelins took part in these raids and aerial torpedoes were used. The chief result was a renewed demand by the British press for reprisals. In several bombing expeditions the allied airmen did great damage to German establishments in Belgium. Monday night the German aviators cleverly bombed a French camp of German prisoners, killing two and wounding 17. They probably thought it was a hospital.

Steel Prices Heavily Reduced.

By a voluntary agreement made by steel producers with the war industries board and approved by the president, a scale of quotations was established that reduces prices of steel by about one-half. These, according to Elbert H. Gary, are fair and reasonable, though far below the expectations of the manufacturers. The priority committee of the war industries board issued an order that in all cases preference in orders for iron and steel and their products be given to concerns turning out materials actually necessary for the war's conduct. Manufacturers of articles classed as luxuries are the first to feel the effects of this order.

The federal labor trouble mediators are a busy lot of men these days. No sooner was the big strike of iron workers at San Francisco settled than the lake seamen voted to strike, and next the switchmen of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern suddenly quit, crippling the mills of the United States Steel corporation at South Chicago and Gary. Also, machinists employed by the government in navy yards and arsenals made new demands for more pay, and the bituminous coal operators and miners could not agree on wages. It was a relief to learn that the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers determined to prevent all strikes in its ranks during the war.

For Second Liberty Loan.

All preparations were completed last week for the campaign to float the second Liberty loan. The bonds, which will bear 4 per cent interest, will be advertised by posters, by every postmaster, railroad, express and telegraph manager, and every schoolteacher. A letter will be sent to every farmer in the country, and a special missive will go to a selected list of a million wealthy agriculturalists. They will be urged to invest as much of the proceeds of their harvest as possible in the Liberty bonds. Window cards, mailing stickers and automobile stickers will be distributed by the millions.

The senate passed the \$5,000,000,000 war deficiency bill, and the house and senate conferees completed their work on the great war tax bill.