



Patagonia Men in a New Enterprise

E. H. Evans and T. H. Pattison have incorporated a new business venture, and will do business under the firm name of Evans Mercantile Company.

These men have been associated with the Washington Trading Company, and are well known to the people of this community. Both have business ability and Patagonia is to be congratulated that, after several years of experience in this locality, they have demonstrated their faith in the future of our camp by investing so heavily in a mercantile institution.

It is understood that the Washington Trading Company has sold its grocery and hardware departments to the new company and in future will handle only dry goods, shoes, notions, etc.

A new building, adjoining the Washington Trading Company, has been erected, and the new firm will be established there immediately.

We wish success to the Evans Mercantile Company.

The roses, flowering plants and shrubbery in the yard of Miss Grace Van Osdale's San Rafael valley ranch are unusually beautiful at this time and are a treat to the eyes of lovers of Nature's beauties. It is another demonstration of the possibilities of the fertile soil in this neighborhood.

Workmen, under the supervision of County Engineer Lagimore, are this week repairing a bad washout in the road just below town. A new culvert is being constructed.

Val Valenzuela, Sr., was stricken last Sunday evening with a severe attack of acute indigestion, but is rapidly recovering.

H. B. Riggs and Lou Quinn have discontinued their milk route and have disposed of part of their dairy herd to Mrs. Amelia Ishood.

Farmers of the San Rafael valley are busy harvesting beans. Indications are that the yield this year will be above normal.

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors, adv

WOMEN MEET

The Woman's Club of Patagonia held a meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Kane, and a social time was enjoyed by the ladies in attendance. The only business transacted was the election of a president.

Mrs. E. H. Evans was chosen to preside to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Ray Ferguson, who is soon to leave Patagonia for California, where she will pay an extended visit to her mother, who resides in San Francisco.

The Woman's Club is a civic necessity and its meetings should be well attended and every effort made to make its influence felt.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

A farewell party and dance was, Saturday night, tendered Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Price and Mrs. Price's sister, Miss Concha Rodriguez, who departed Tuesday morning for El Paso, where they will make their future home. The affair was largely attended, the out-of-town visitors including Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Lou Kohler of Nogales.

Charlie Hand, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hand of Patagonia, who has been attending school at Mesa, Ariz., has enlisted in the United States navy. Master Hand was required to obtain his mother's consent to his enlistment, and she made the sacrifice.

Supervisor J. S. Gatlin left last Saturday morning for Albuquerque, N. M., to be with a brother who is very low as the result of a paralytic stroke.

Cattlemen are fearful lest the extremely warm days and cold nights will cause blackleg among young cattle.

Fred Miller of Mowry is reported as having disposed of his ranch and cattle interests to New Mexico cattlemen, Messrs. Peterson and Rankin, for \$30,000.

Mrs. Coombs and Mrs. Neil McDonald were Nogales visitors for the week end.

Subscribe for a Liberty Bond.

ITEMS FOR THE RANCHER

CARE OF SEED CORN

Seed corn may be left on the racks where the ears have been dried. But it is generally preferable, says the United States Department of Agriculture, to store the ears in mouse-proof barrels, boxes, or crates during the winter. In any case they must not be exposed to dampness or they will absorb moisture and be injured.

After hanging in the drying shed, or lying on the racks where there is constant circulation of dry air for the first two months after they have been selected from the stalks in the field, the seed ears should be bone dry and contain less than 10 per cent of moisture. Some farmers place the thoroughly dry ears in the center of a wheat bin and then fill the bin with loose, dry wheat.

To prevent the entrance of weevils and moths, the ears may be stored in comparatively airtight boxes or barrels with one pound of moth balls or naphthaline for each bushel of corn, which is not injured. Ten pounds will protect enough seed to plant 60 acres.

GRAIN SHOULD BE CLEANED

Pointing out a common fallacy of buying, the government investigators declare that the producer of high-quality grain often receives less than it is worth in order that the buyer may pay an equal price to the grower of grain of inferior quality. If the farmer would clean his grain he could not only demand top prices, but would thereby obtain screenings worth \$10 to \$25 a ton for feed. The specialists believe that farmers who deliver grain of inferior quality should not expect to receive a price equal to that paid for high-quality grain.

If the water ordinarily used in cooking cereals is replaced with skim milk, the cooked food will contain about four times as much protein, a valuable body-building material, and will be just as good food in other respects.

The housekeeper should be sure that her family has every day some food from each of the five principal groups, namely, fats, sugars, cereals, fruits and vegetables, and meat, milk, cheese, eggs, or legumes.

Mr. O. F. Ashburn has sold his yearlings to Shore & Hill of Hereford, Tex., and will ship on the 15th of this month. The cattle sold for \$23 per head, it is reported.

Mr. Mobley of Elgin has sold his ranch for \$3000, it is reported, and has gone to Missouri, his old home.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Harry Barnett spent several days in town this week. He reports work as progressing satisfactorily on the Happy Jack, where tunneling and crosscutting are under way.

John Costello left Saturday morning for Tucson to talk over the mineral producing qualities of the Deep Down with interested parties of that city.

Governor Calles of Sonora is endeavoring to have the Cananea Copper Company resume operations at Cananea, Son., Mex., which company was compelled to suspend operations on account of the arbitrary and exorbitant taxes imposed on foreign-owned mining properties in Mexico.

Maurice Denn, a well-known Bisbee mining man and capitalist, was in this district this week, coming down to look over claims he owns near Patagonia.

Bud Baldwin and wife were in town Tuesday from their San Rafael valley ranch. Mr. Baldwin took out a load of lumber for a new house which he is having erected. Some time ago Mr. Baldwin discovered a deposit of manganese in the hills back of his ranch property which promises to develop into a valuable mine. While there has been but a few feet of work done, the development of the ore body continues to show an increasing value. The assay shows more than 45 per cent manganese.

Castle Butte mine, owned by James Keating, is taking out some high-grade ore and expect to make a shipment soon. This property shipped several carloads of ore in the past. H. J. Palmer, H. J. Farmer and Grant Lewis are assisting in the work.

C. A. Pierce, engineer of the Ruby Copper Company, had a hard-luck experience last week, according to report, when he returned to take a deer he had shot and hung in a tree to cool to camp. Someone with a taste for venison poisoned the tempting carcass, and the question that confronts us is: Will Mr. Pierce be permitted to shoot another deer this season?

C. E. Sweet, secretary of the Ruby Copper Co., arrived in Patagonia Sunday afternoon from the east and was immediately taken out to the company's property by Engineer A. C. Pierce, who is in charge of the development work here.

C. B. Wilson is doing development work on his Morning Glory mine.

POST MORTEM

Last week we published an article to the effect that the Eagle Milling Co., of Tucson, was afflicted with a large amount of the heart to the extent of furnishing seed wheat free to the dry farmers of this community. We wish to apologize to the trusting agriculturists for our abiding faith in that firm; our only excuse is that we thought the company was "getting behind Hoover." We are glad to be undeceived before the farmers squander too much money for stationery and postage stamps on the above-named concern.

We quote, in part, their letter of recent date:

"Mr. Howard Keener, San Rafael, Ariz.—Dear Sir: . . . We regret that we have found it impossible to furnish free seed to the farmers who are dry farming, as the pledges of acreage under assured irrigation facilities has been much greater than we anticipated. Also, after quite a thorough investigation, we find that the outcome of a crop under dry farming is too problematical and would entail too great an investment with little assurance of any returns for us to undertake to furnish free seed in these sections. Even in sections best adapted to dry farming crops are very uncertain. . . .

(Signed) "EAGLE MILLING CO., "A. J. Goldschmidt, V. Pres."

The old "Smokehouse" pool hall was last Saturday sold at sheriff's sale, and did not bring enough to satisfy the creditors. Mr. E. E. Bethel and H. H. McCutchan were the successful bidders for the fixtures. Mr. McCutchan will soon have the place cleaned and open to the public. It is reported that about \$50 worth of stock and fixtures were removed from the premises between the time of closing the place and the date of sale.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held on the 15th of this month.

C. L. Northcraft and wife returned from Los Angeles Tuesday evening after a stay of 15 days. They report the weather there as being extremely hot and are glad to again be back in Patagonia.

Dave Dowd and Brock Shannon have struck good ore on their copper property in Alum Gulch, and look forward to being rewarded for their years of effort to strike a "pay streak."

Braeey Curtis, with a party of friends, was a visitor here Sunday.

Would a Night Watchman Help?

Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock safe-blowers dynamited the strong-box of the A. S. Henderson store, but were unable to open the inside door of the safe, although the heavy outer door was blown completely from its fastenings and the safe wrecked.

Mr. Henderson, whose residence adjoins the store building, was awakened by the noise of the explosion and went out to investigate, and, seeing five men running away from the store, went into the house for a gun, but the men had disappeared by the time he returned. The robbers secured nothing for their trouble except some change which had been left in the till. They had gathered some shoes and provisions together and placed them in a gunny-sack, but in their haste to get away the plunder was left behind.

This town should have some protection from the lawless element. Electric lights, for instance, would add much to a "safety first" plan. We have a growing community, and with the increase of business and business institutions there is great temptation to the dishonest person to help himself to the other fellow's property. A night watchman might solve the problem for us.

However—if a burglar should come to The Patagonian office, day or night, in search of booty we will help him look for it, as we have not been able to find any since our arrival on the job.

R. E. Lee, O. H. Weaver and Lou Kohler motored up from Nogales Tuesday morning on business.

J. D. Rountree and Charles Curtis were in Patagonia early in the week on business.

A. J. Hooks left Monday morning on an urgent business trip to California.

Harry Saxon and party motored up from Nogales Sunday.

Engineer and Mrs. J. W. Larimore were in town from Nogales the beginning of the week.

Howard Baack and Val Valenzuela, Jr., went to Nogales on business early this week.

Fred Sayres is employed at Pat Patterson's garage as mechanic.

Write often to our absent soldiers.

SURE ???

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

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 Ranchers

Complete line of Brunswick-Pathe

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

Phones and Records

International Drug Co.

H. L. SCHERB, Prop. NOGALES, ARIZ.

WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

AT THE OPERA HOUSE SUNDAY NIGHT FIVE BIG REELS

"PRISCILLA'S PRISONER" ANIMATED WEEKLY "THE FACE ON THE SCREEN" "SONG OF THE WOODS"

Come to the Movies!

WANTED!

Your Job Printing Business If We Can't Please You Don't Come Again

Announcement

To facilitate our increasing business, and in the interest of furnishing better service, The Peerless Parlors has made arrangements to occupy the entire Wilson building. Improvements will soon be commenced toward a pleasant parlor and a strictly sanitary kitchen. We hope to have same open to the public in a short time.

Watch for our Christmas Specialties in Novelties and Candies.

Peerless Parlors McIntyre & Ijams, Props.

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

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

Children's Koveralls

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

Men's Wear

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

Washington Trading Co.

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

ONE FORTUNATE TOWN IN FLANDERS



This interesting and remarkable picture shows a view of a town in Flanders taken from a German airplane. Attention is called to the fact that it is one of the few towns in Flanders that has not been spoiled by the ravages of war. Its church, houses and green fields appear as they did before the conflict began.

Why French-Canadians Won't Fight for Canada

Million and a half of them in the United States proud to fight for Uncle Sam: Those in the Dominion show ancient hate for England, once their conqueror

IN THE United States a million and a half French-Canadians are proud to make war for Uncle Sam. Those in Canada have refused to volunteer for service and have fought conscription dangerously and fiercely. They declare that fighting for Canada is fighting for England, once their conqueror. Why all the rumpus? We present here an analysis of the situation by Yvonne LeMaitre, a French-Canadian. Her article is taken from the Boston Transcript, and says in part:

The one great striking fact about the behavior of the French-Canadians on the Yankee side of the line—or French-Americans, as they want to be called—is the contrast with the attitude of their Quebec cousins. Their response to the call has been splendid. According to recruiting officers, they and the Italians are the two racial groups which have furnished the largest proportion of volunteers in New England. And since the coming of the draft, not only have they been promptly and patriotically acquiescent to the nation's demand, but have filed fewer exemption claims, again according to official report from the stations, than any other element in the population of foreign stock.

Aside from this patriotic American war spirit, their sympathy and affectionate regard for France is lively; there is sent friendship for Britain, and interest in Canadian affairs is keen among the older people and practically absent among the younger.

Lowell, with its population of some 28,000 people of French name and race, is a shining spot for the study of this "triple patriotism"—if one may dare the term—involving a race twice transplanted and as often de-nationalized and re-nationalized.

The natives of France in Lowell are few, and chiefly represented by priests in charge of the largest French Catholic parish in the city and by members of a religious brotherhood, the Marists, in charge of the boys' parochial school in the same parish. Several of these Marists are at the front, having at once responded when the call came from France early in the war. One was killed on his first day under fire. So this calm home of a French Catholic brotherhood in Lowell, surrounded by a delightful garden, with a charming view on the Merrimack, is a spot where the war is very much of a reality and every mail from France an event.

Lowell's French-Canadian stock, like all others submitted to Uncle Sam's alchemy, varies greatly in degrees of American assimilation. It has the two extremes, of complete assimilation and utter "hyphenation," and all the shades between. By the newspapers they read ye shall know them! Lowell has a large enough contingent of the older French-Canadians who subscribe to La Presse and La Patrie of Montreal and to Le Devoir, Bourassa's organ, and to whom Canada is still very near; they are the ones interested in the conscription quarrel in the Dominion. It has a much larger number who read only American papers, young people born in "les Etats" and who insist that they are Americans first, last and all the time—that species of eagle-spread-wing adopted son which Uncle knows how and likes to turn out, "plus royaliste que le roi," more Catholic than the pope and more American than the Father of His Country. It has taken the French-Canadian stock longer to evolve this type, perhaps, than it has taken the Irish stock, probably because of the difference in languages and a greater attachment of the French-Canadians to their own schools. But there is no questioning the fact that it has very much arrived, and is bound to be an ever-energizing factor in the political advancement and general material progress of the race in New England.

The American end of the war comes home vividly to New England's French-Canadians because of the extraordinary fecundity of the race, in which respect they differ so markedly from their "cousins de France." The proportion of young men of military age among them is strikingly large because their families are so prolific. One Lowell family alone had five conscripts—not one of whom, by the way,

claimed exemption—five brothers, aged twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-seven and twenty-nine years, respectively. Another family had four sons of draft age, and six others had three apiece—eight French-American families, in brief, furnishing the amazing number of 27 conscripts.

Young French-American men in Lowell—home, by the way, of George Clarette, one of the "heroes of the Merrimack" of Spanish war fame—had always in peace times enlisted to a noticeable extent in the regular army and navy and in the national guard. As one officer of the latter organization put it: "The French boys always were strong for the national guard." Upon the call to arms, the response of these same "French boys" was striking. In spite of the circumstances of so many of them, forcing abstention because of dependents to support, volunteering was brisk with them in all branches of the service. When the draft came into operation, Military District Number 4, corresponding to Ward 6, Lowell's banner "French ward," had only 68 men to call to fill its quota, so numerous had been the voluntary enlistments, or "credits," in the section.

A recruiting officer in Lowell, who had been previously stationed in several other New England cities, showed me a page of his register where 15 of the 30 volunteers' names it contained were French, and he reported a similar willingness of the "French boys" to serve wherever he had been. This page was of course exceptional, but no page in the book was without several French names. They ranged all the way from that of a prosperous young lawyer to that of a woodchopper who patriotically signed "Arment," the name he shared with the lover of the Dame aux Camellias.

The five Lowell units of the national guard went into camp with one-fourth or over of their men French-Americans, while many more, according to an officer, had at some time tried to join and been "turned down" for various reasons. One company of the railroad engineers' reserve, numbering 100 men now in France engaged in railroad building, was organized and is captained by a Lowell French-Canadian, who naturally sought among his compatriots for volunteers and secured the larger part of them from their ranks. A company of the state guard in Lowell is composed of a man of "French boys" and captained by one, these same "French boys" being older men with dependents who could not otherwise serve, but who are all patriotically anxious to give what they can. Plattsburg commissions have also been sought and secured.

Patriotism has been shown in various other ways. A French-American group of the Red Cross has been formed, and kitting is fast and furious among the French girls. Priests in the French churches have preached volunteering. Earlier in the war one young priest stirred social gatherings at the Association Catholique, the largest organization of French-American men in the city, by passionate appeals for voluntary service under the American colors. That organization alone has over 60 volunteers now wearing khaki or the sailor's blue.

In brief, all reports tend to show that the one million and a half people of French-Canadian stock in the United States are gladly and even eagerly accepting war service, while two million of the same people in Canada are apparently opposing it "en bloc." What can be the reason for this striking difference of attitude?

The English colonies in 1776 became American of their own volition. The French of Canada became English in 1763 by force of conquest. England to the American colonials was the burden shaken off; France, to the Canadian colonials, the lost treasure.

"There is no logic," a young American once said to me, "about the French-Canadian affection for France and the corresponding dislike of England—one born of the other—after a century and a half of English rule. It is mere sentiment. Political, that is, practically, France's name is erased from the Canadian consciousness."

The sentimental link with France has naturally remained stronger with the educated classes. It always does. The cultured lose more in losing the ancestral land because they had possessed more of that land's heritage.

This is what has puzzled Americans so much—the contradiction in the Quebec Frenchman's refusal to serve when he is described as still fond of France. This contradiction, however, is not wholly contradictory. The ancient French blood bond, the occult and mighty pact of race, is still the obscure root of many things, and it cannot be ignored in "getting at" the complex feeling of French-Americans on the attitude of their Quebec cousins

in the war—an Ariadne's web made up of both condemnation and approval of the Quebec reluctance to serve.

Willing as they have shown themselves to help Uncle Sam make "the world safe for democracy," in general they do not condemn their Canadian kin-folk, and commentary almost invariably opens with a condoning: "Oh, well, in Canada, it isn't the same thing."

Why? Not all of the "French boys" who have gone gladly into the American ranks can clarify their feeling into so many words, but the secret of it is certainly this: as American citizens and soldiers of the United States, they feel part of a proud sovereign nation "making" war; Canada, on the contrary, is only "participating" in the war, and the Quebec cousin, if he fights, only "fights for England."

In certain French-Canadian minds hostility to anything English in itself is natural. And this hostility is precisely corollary to the attachment for France, vanquished by England on Canadian soil a century and a half ago, and such as have it will not fight for England at any price, even with France involved in the quarrel as it is today. It is sentiment, "reasons that reason does not know," and an Irishman understands just what it means.

Add to this fundamental hostility to Britain which is of the blood, the bitterness of the bilingual war between the French and English factions in Canada, the multiplying grievances of Jean Baptiste in regard to the relegating of French to the rank of an "accomplishment" in the Manitoba and Ontario schools, the rumbles of that "guerre de races" he hears of with every visit of a relative from the North, and the New England cousin of Jean Baptiste is apt enough to exclaim: "They have reason in Quebec! To hell with helping the English in the war!"

Besides the merely sentimental, there are the "thoughtful" sympathizers for Quebec, keener students of the question. In these same people there is no dream of resisting the draft here. It is even approved of as the wisest war measure President Wilson could take to have imposed it at once without asking the people to vote on it. But with one voice they say that in Canada "ce n'est pas la même chose" and that to impose conscription on a little country of 7,000,000 inhabitants which has already volunteered 400,000 soldiers is tyranny. Note here the subtle difference in the "sense of country" and the "sense of colony," as it were. French-Americans here feel that they are fighting "for their country" and the draft is just. Canadians in their eyes are colonialists who are "helping," who have first of all the right to decide whether they will do it or not.

L'Étoile, the Lowell French paper, has taken an emphatic stand against conscription in Canada; also against the recruiting of New England French-Canadians for Canada's forces. Canadian recruiting officers recently on tour in New England have been the butt of acerbic aspersions from that quarter. "Serve the great cause under the Stars and Stripes," reiterates the editor, "don't go to Canada to serve by the side of English francophobes and fanatics." This attitude has been characteristic of the French-American press of New England, consisting of some 10 or 12 sheets distributed among the larger textile centers, with but an exception or two. It has patriotically "rooted" for volunteer service under the American colors on the part of French-Americans, and in the same breath defended the Quebec French who refused to enlist under the British colors.

In the bilingual quarrel the French-American press naturally sided with the French element, contending that its rights were trampled upon, and the present hostility to English efforts in Canada is a resultant.

By these extremists the big word annexation is pronounced. "Would not Canada be much better off if it were American?" they ask.

At the other end of the bridge are found those who bitterly denounce the Quebec cousins as traitors, rebels, cowards, etc., and have not enough words to paint them black. "What!" exclaimed one fervid citizen, "before the war didn't that Nationalist crew and other 'patriots' sing La Marseillaise with tears in their eyes? And didn't they clamor 'Restons Français!' on every roof? Their very salvation, and that of Canada itself, demanded that they should carefully keep their skirts from the contaminating English, and above all remain themselves, remain French. And now that France is clutched by the throat, their refrain has suddenly changed to 'We are Canadians, neither Frenchmen nor Englishmen! This war is none of our affair!' I must say that these people pass my comprehension.—Boston Transcript.

times female labor is likely to be similarly utilized.

Plenty of Canadian Fish.

The Canadian government's venture to supply the public with fish at a reasonable price has proved a success. A refrigerator service from Nova Scotia to Ontario was provided, and the government's scheme was advertised. In one week there were three cars, carrying approximately 60,000 pounds of fish, as against normal shipments of 5,000 pounds.

WAR WORK TO COME FIRST

New Zealand Efficiency Board Reaches Out for Every Man in the Country—Woman's Turn Coming.

The national efficiency board, created by the New Zealand government, has decided that every man and woman in the dominion must engage in war work if necessity arises. It also sent a circular to school boards suggesting that the midwinter holiday in July be curtailed, and the time saved then be

ALLIES PREPARING FOR THE WINTER

Warm Clothing Being Rushed From Factory and Home to Men in Trenches.

BIG MOVES NOT LOOKED FOR

Short, Sharp Blows at Selected Points During Fine Spells, With Occasional Airplane Raids To Be Order of Day for Winter.

Paris.—Preparations for the fourth winter campaign on the western front are already in full swing. The summer campaign is over, and while both the English and French may be expected to make a few big drives, it is not anticipated that the beginning of winter, for military purposes, will see any radical alteration in the war map of France and Flanders.

Millions of sweaters, socks, paper suits, rubber Wellington boots, head wraps, mufflers, gloves and mittens are beginning to flow out from factory and home to the French poilus and British Tommies, hundreds of thousands of whom are facing their fourth winter period in the trenches. The comfort of the fighting man is so carefully studied now, after three years' experience, that nothing will be overlooked to make the coming harsh trial bearable.

Practically all the way from Newport to Verdun the armies are in quarters totally different from those they occupied last winter; with the exception of one or two stretches—as around La Bassée and the Argonne—the French and British are stationed in captured German lines. Throughout the spring and summer the men have shown little inclination to dig, feeling that in view of the possibility of a further move forward, just enough shelter was good enough for the time being. Turning over earth has never appealed to any infantry in this war, but necessity is likely to force them to do a lot of it in order to provide themselves with snug and well-drained trenches for the winter.

Little Change in Line.

Until next spring the western line is not likely to vary to any great extent, unless the totally unexpected happens. High winds, morning and evening mists, snow flurries and rain will limit the usefulness of the airplane and diminish the enormous help it gives nowadays in every big offensive. The machines are capable of performing wonders in any weather short of a hurricane, and there will be plenty of aerial activity, especially bombing raids, right through the worst months; but poor visibility will make co-operation with the gun batteries difficult, the more so as the Germans' latest type of "Archibald," or anti-aircraft gun, enforces respect and compels pilots to fly high.

In these circumstances big sweep-

HELPS RED CROSS



Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, who has aided the Red Cross funds by singing at many entertainments.

ing moves are not looked for, but rather a repetition on a more intensive scale of last winter's tactics. Short, sharp blows at selected points during fine spells, a continual battering on wide fronts by concentrated gun fire lengthening out to close-up rest stations, hundreds of airplanes swarming out to attack encampments, aviation sheds, munition dumps and lines of communication—these will be the regular order of the day throughout the winter. The enemy will be kept on the jump all the time, great gaps will be torn in his dwindling reserves and every possible step taken, first to prevent his ever again assuming the initiative upon the western front, and, secondly, to weaken him irreparably for the final knockout blow in 1918.

The part the American contingents will play in the winter's activity is the closest of all military secrets at this time. There is nothing that Hindenburg is burning to know so much as just what Pershing's plans are, and there is nothing that Pershing is more bent upon doing than keeping the slightest hint from Hindenburg.

Prudence the Motto.

But while no light can be shed at this stage upon the plans of the American commander in chief, I am able to give this assurance, that prudence is his motto, that he will never consent to play to the gallery as even the best generals are sometimes tempted to do. It is Haig's great merit that he bides his time and only strikes when he is able to strike in real earnest. Pershing resembles the British leader in this respect, and Europe has had enough war experience to know that these are the men who get the real results at the least possible cost in lives, and that though they have little to show on the war map, they are steadily, persistently, relentlessly wearing down the toughest foe that ever took the field.

What can be said, however, without giving any information to the enemy is that here in France Americans will co-operate throughout the winter in the gigantic task of preparing for the death blow. The details cannot be discussed, but the ground has been cleared for a colossal amount of work.

embracing all branches that go to make for the efficient operation of a modern war machine, and a big share will be taken over during the bad weather by Americans, not only in the United States, but also in France. And this quite aside from the training of the fighting men and the education of the officers in the latest phases of warfare.

The result of all this activity will be that next spring the entente allies will possess a supereminent war machine, gunned, manned and equipped in an unprecedentedly complete and magnificent manner. It was correct to say last winter that in 1917 the entente allies would develop a striking force which could not be exceeded in 1918 if the war continued. But at that time the intervention of the United States was only a dim possibility; the revolution in Russia and the collapse of her army were foreseen by nobody.

Tough Problem for Enemy.

As the situation stands at present, with the United States adding her mighty power to the common lot, and with a still unextinguished hope that the Musevites may be brought back to their old aggressive fighting, men belonging to the inner circles of Europe affirm their belief that the entente allies will be able to confront Hindenburg with a far harsher problem in 1918 than they could have hoped to put up to him in 1917.

Next spring the British army will still be at top strength, for in the past summer Haig has put forth nothing like his maximum effort, and in consequence has suffered losses far below the figures anticipated at the British war office. When it was seen that the Russian army must drop out of all offensive plans this summer and that Germany would be able to develop an unexpected strength upon the western front, the Franco-British policy naturally became more conservative. The building up of the American armies has confirmed the wisdom of this course, which looks to the accumulation of an irresistible power before the last continuous, annihilating blows are delivered upon all possible fronts.

"TRUST US," SAY BRITISH

War Does Not Make Englishmen Understand American Colloquialisms Any Better Than Before.

Washington.—Evidently the war has not made the English understand American colloquialisms any better than heretofore—or some particular Englishmen are merely lacking a sense of humor. Anyway, official Washington is smiling an official smile (which is the diplomatic way of concealing undue mirth) over a little incident that occurred in Hampton Roads the other day, when Secretary Baker was on an inspection trip. He crossed from one camp to another when a British cruiser, lying near by, signalled:

"Who is that going ashore flying an official flag?"

"The secretary of war," was the answer.

"Thank you," said the Britisher.

"Don't mention it," replied our courteous bluejackets.

That ended it until one of our sailors saw the British wig-wagging furiously. He read the signal.

"Trust us," the British were saying. "we'll never mention it to a soul."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SON A FARM LABORER

Berlin.—Willy Michaelis, the youngest son of the new German chancellor, is working as a common laborer on a large farm in Langfeld, near Gumburg, in Silesia. The young man is a student of one of the Berlin high schools. When the summer vacation began in July he offered his services for the harvest with thousands of other pupils, and was sent to Silesia, where he works hard every day from four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night. After the harvest he will, of course, return to school.

Catarrh of Stomach

Mrs. Mary Fennell, R. E. D., Pomonas, Missouri, writes: "I wish to say a few words in the praise of Peruna. I have used it with good results for cramps in the stomach. Also found it very strong for catarrh of the head. My sister was cured of catarrh of stomach by the use of Peruna."
Mrs. E. T. Chomer, 69 East 42nd St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Manalia best laxative on the market for liver and bowels, very good for indigestion and heart burn."
Those who object to liquid medicines can secure Peruna Tablets.

Made Well
By Peruna.
My Sister
Also Cured



By
PE-RU-NA

Canada's Liberal Offer of Wheat Land to Settlers

is open to you—to every farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is much higher but her fertile farm land just as cheap, and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

160 Acre Homesteads Are Actually Free to Settlers and Other Land Sold at from \$15 to \$20 per Acre
The great demand for Canadian Wheat will keep up the price. Where a farmer can get near \$2 for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre he is bound to make money—that's what you can expect in Western Canada. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming in Western Canada is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising.

The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets, convenient climate. There is an unusual demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to
**W. V. BENNETT,
Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Canadian Government Agent**

COL. HOUSE HAS EXALTED MISSION

Directed by President to Collect Material to Be Used at Peace Conference.

WAR'S END NOT IN SIGHT

United States to Be Equipped With Full Information on All Matters That Are Vital to Its Interests.

New York.—President Wilson, being fully advised of the fact that the European governments have for nearly three years been gathering and collecting data, which would be indispensable at the now unknowable but yet inevitable date, when the warring nations meet to settle peace terms, has asked Col. E. M. House, his intimate friend and unofficial counselor, to assume this complex and gigantic task.

Colonel House has accepted the undertaking, and with characteristic promptitude and thoroughness has already made groundwork plans for assembling all pertinent information, historical, geographical, and ethnological. His initial move was the selection as his chief lieutenant of Dr. John H. Finley, New York state commissioner of education, who has just returned from Europe, where he made an exhaustive study of conditions.

The selection of Doctor Finley is indicative of the sort of experts with whom Colonel House will confer. No man or woman with a preconceived opinion which might tempt one to color circumstances so as to prove the correctness of a personal point of view will be permitted to participate in a work where open-mindedness is a prerequisite to the arrival at conclusions that will enable the government to determine upon a correct policy.

Prejudice to Be Barred. Emphasis is put upon the unalterable determination that neither professional pacifists nor confirmed militarists can be in the slightest degree useful in preparing statistics for governmental guidance, which must be without taint of bias.

In an interview Colonel House made it plain that his appointment does not indicate any thought of immediate peace is now being entertained by the United States government. He agrees with Lord Northcliffe in his message delivered before the American Bankers' association in Atlantic City that peace seems far off and America should beware the trickery and treachery of such propaganda. The truth is that this effort on the part of the United States to analyze war conditions and evolve a plan of procedure when hostilities end is a belated one, just as our military preparations lagged for a period. But now it is "full steam ahead and dam the torpedoes" with our army and navy with not a thought of let-up in mind, so from now on there will be urgent prosecution of search for material, historical and informative, concerning the world war. This quest of data will keep pace with an energetic prosecution of the contest, but will not halt it in any way. To pause now in any phase of belligerent endeavor might make the prospect of peace even more remote than it seems at present.

No Sign of Early Peace. The government sees nothing whatever to indicate the early approach of peace, nor will Colonel House have anything to do with ascertaining the point of view of either the Entente belligerents or the central powers, or possible terms upon the basis of which they might be willing to enter into negotiations. He will remain in the United States. It is possible that the state department will be able to afford him aid in the work he has undertaken, but he will not work with the department nor in a diplomatic capacity, formal or informal. He will have no title and will receive no salary.

The appointment of Colonel House affords another illustration of the expanding position of the United States in world affairs. Heretofore the state department has been equipped with virtually all the information that was necessary to the solution of international problems in which the United States has taken a direct interest. The war has brought new problems and projected this country into a field of international activity which it has seldom entered before.

Information Must Be Ready. The questions which will come before the peace conference at the end of the war will be multitudinous. The freedom of the seas, the neutralization of seaways, the political homogeneity of peoples who claim the right of self-government and the disposition of territorial possessions involving economic, historical and political questions, will be some of the many subjects to be considered, and the information upon which conclusions may be based and policies decided must be at hand. It will be Colonel House's function to gather a corps of experts to get this material in form for use. Others, however, will prepare the brief.

With exclusive European problems, it is not expected that the representatives of the United States at the peace conference will be concerned. But in the disposition of general questions, relating to economic intercourse and political development which will affect virtually all the nations of the world, the United States will have a potent

voice. In accordance with the policy that has been consistently followed since the outbreak of the war of holding aloof from European combinations except in the prosecution of the war, this government probably will not attempt to aid in the settlement of traditional European quarrels, except possibly as a matter of friendly interest if opportunity arises.

House Likely to Be Delegate. It was said unofficially that when the time comes to organize a peace conference, Colonel House, by virtue of his present assignment, would in all probability be selected as one of the delegates from the United States. It will be a part of Colonel House's task to gather intelligence relating to commercial, economic and political situations abroad. He will keep abreast of developments in all non-military affairs.

Colonel House will have associated with him, as has been stated, several experts, probably college professors, economists and specialists in commercial and financial affairs. The work he is to perform will not be connected with similar undertakings in any of the countries with which the United States is associated in the war.

State department officials, when reminded of the statement that the United States would be interested in purely European territorial questions, answered that the American army was in France, and that the United States would, of course, have delegates at the peace conference. Colonel House will be expected to gather American peace delegates can follow the conference intelligently.

These data will be compiled primarily to assist American representatives at the peace conference after the war, but may also be used in the meantime to help guide the government in formulating policies. It has no bearing on peace negotiations or negotiations of any kind with foreign governments, which, of course, come within the province of the president and the state department.

The United States government isn't getting ready to enter into peace negotiations with Germany, isn't going to meddle in strictly European questions relating to the war, and isn't negotiating just yet on the problems of peace with the Entente, as has frequently been surmised.

Must Have Data in Advance. It is important for the United States government now and will be even more important later on to have a so-called "who's who and what's what" in the war in order that all phases involved may be properly understood by reference to data compiled in advance.

In time of war the government that fails to prepare for peace will ultimately be at a disadvantage, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in an editorial. The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, found this out after the fall of Napoleon when they met Prince Talleyrand at Vienna. Talleyrand, sent by France, had learned enough of the situation as it concerned all of the smaller European powers and as it concerned much of the opinion of Europe to turn the tables upon the four great powers and to stand as the champion of the public rights of Europe.

Prince Talleyrand maneuvered, and successfully, according to the rules of a secret diplomacy. He really worked in behalf of selfish and nationalistic interests. The partitioning of Europe by the congress of Vienna was the outcome of arbitrary compromise; it was prolific of future wars. The knowledge which the great diplomatic exponent of France displayed was more comprehensive than that of his foes, that is all. Excepting that he recognizes the need of precise information, President Wilson acts upon a principle different from that which guided Talleyrand. He will urge this nation into no alliance, even with the nations with whom it is associated in the common war against the Teutonic powers. He proposes simply to equip himself with knowledge pertinent to the rights of all nations in common with America as they may be concerned by the proceedings of the peace conference.

To Show War Aims. In this spirit the president has asked Colonel House to survey the field of military, naval and political conditions in the countries of our enemies and our friends; to get at the economic, political and emotional state of things in every country, and to tell frankly to Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and the neutral powers the things that we are doing and that we intend to do in the war. Moreover, an attempt will be made to lift the heavy curtain of censorship in Germany and Austria-Hungary. In order to spread among their peoples a comprehension of American war aims and potentialities.

Officials are anxious that no impression should be created, as a result of Colonel House's appointment, of any intention to start peace negotiations in the near future. So far as the attitude of the United States is concerned, the president's reply to the pope still remains the unaltered view of the government here.

The appointment of Colonel House is recognition by the government of the fact that the adjustment of peace terms will be a very complicated proceeding. Many points of dispute must be settled. Questions of all sorts, economic, political, and historical, will come up for discussion, and the American delegates must be forearmed with a mass of information and statistical data to meet every situation.

No data concerning present conditions in Germany or Austria will come within the scope of Colonel House's work, as this would come under "military information."

Help to Save Nation's Food Supply

In this time of high cost of living, everybody should use all possible means to prevent waste and to help save food. No one means can be more effective than a vigorous campaign to exterminate rats which destroy over two hundred million dollars worth of foodstuffs annually. Keep garbage in rat-proof cans, stop up their holes, and above all exterminate them with Stearns' Paste, which can be bought for a few cents at any store. A two ounce box will usually rid a house or barn of every rat. It destroys mice, cockroaches and waterbugs as well. Adv.

Quite Sufficient. The Amateur Gardener—What do you consider is best for cabbage worms? The Market Gardener—I never studied their diet closely, but mine seem to thrive on cabbages.

Cohens Are Numerous. New York city has more Cohens than Smiths listed in its city directory.

To Get In Strong. If you do not feel like flattering a woman you can make a hit by knocking her lady neighbors.

Back Lame and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease, Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

A Colorado Case

Charles E. Monroe, 216 Cleveland Ave., Loveland, Colo., says: "I had sharp twinges in my back and was laid up. My back gave out easily and it was out of the question for me to stop. As soon as I used Doan's Kidney Pills, I got relief and continued taking them until I was cured. I believe they will cure others and I am only too glad to recommend them."

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

Submarine Improvements.

Since April 1 German submarines have been equipped with four new devices which increase their destructiveness, and render it more difficult for chasers to discover their whereabouts. Formerly the U-boats, to remain in one spot, had to come to the surface, or anchor themselves to the bottom; but four small pumps are now used which enable them to remain stationary while submerged. This not only conserves fuel, but prevents its enemies from hearing the throb of the submarine's propellers. Telesopic periscopes give further assistance to the submarine in concealing its position. A mixture of oxygen and strained gas is now used in the engines, and the exhaust is washed free of smoke and broken into small bubbles, which do not leave a wake. Finally, new listening devices enable it to hear and judge the size of ships at a considerable distance.—Exchange.

A Big Plumber's Bill.

The party of tourists were watching Professor X as he examined the wrapped body of an ancient Egyptian. "Judging from the utensils about him," remarked the professor, "this mummy must have been an Egyptian plumber."

"Wouldn't it be interesting," said a romantic young lady "if we could bring him to life?"

"Interesting but a bit risky," returned Professor X. "Somebody might have to pay him for his time."—Boston Transcript.

Dangerous Performance.

"Rather a bad automobile accident here."
"So it is."
"How did it happen?"
"In the usual way. A young chap in a high-powered roaster was trying to drive with one hand and press his suit with the other."

An Emphatic Assurance.

"If you don't marry me," exclaimed the suitor, "I'll join the army."
"Let me tell you something," answered the girl. "If you don't join the army you won't even be well enough acquainted with me hereafter to ask me to marry you."

A woman would sooner do anything than be herself.

Good wine needs no bush; and a good actress needs no press agent.

People eat Grape-Nuts because they like it and they know it's good for them



Not Her Fault

Mrs. Short—How did it happen that when we got back from the theater last night I saw you let a policeman out of the basement door?
Nora—I don't know, mum, unless the play you went to see was shorter than they generally be.

CLEAR AWAY PIMPLES

Does Cuticura Ointment—Assisted by Cuticura Soap—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring smear the affected surfaces gently with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. When the skin is clear keep it so by using Cuticura for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

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

Friendly Advice.

The fellow who tells you how to run your business never offers to finance the shop.

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

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

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn, can harmlessly be lifted right out with the fingers if you apply upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. For little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain.

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

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

The Spirit That's Needed.

G. Bernard Shaw, the Irish playwright, said recently in London that nobody but an idiot could imagine that he would have any say in the peace negotiations which will end the world war.

"If Shaw is right," said a labor leader, "it's a bad thing for the world, and so I hope he's wrong."

"I hope the peace negotiations will create among the nations the spirit embodied in a saying which an old grandmother used to quote in my childhood, namely—"

"If you want a neighbor, be one." —Exchange.

Captious.

"Dubwaite is a hard man to please."
"So I've heard."
"He went into a cabaret the other night and complained about the jazz band."
"Didn't it make noise enough to suit him?"
"No. He said he didn't believe the drummer was exerting his full strength."

Where He Put Last Employer.

Billton (engaging new chauffeur)—And have you any references from your last employer?
Applicant—No, sir; but I can get some in about a week.
Billton—Why the delay?
Applicant—He's in the hospital, sir.

The best antidote to a woman is a long dose of her.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS - CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion
Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Prepared by
D. C. Parke & Sons, Chicago, Ill.

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

The Similar Signature of
Wm. W. Allen
THE CASTORIA COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

GASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of
Dr. H. A. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
GASTORIA
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
correct
CONSTIPATION
Genuine bears signature
Brewer

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

An Exaggeration. "Crossing the ocean nowadays is a serious proposition," said J. P. Morgan, who crosses the ocean continually, "but it isn't, after all, as terrible a thing as certain exaggerations would make you believe."
"Anything to declare?" a customs officer said to a man who had just crossed the ocean.
"Yes," said the man. "I declare that I'm one mass of black and blue bruises from jolting and bumping for six days over a regular corduroy road of German mines and submarines."

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

Tommy and the Medicos. Tommy—Mother, I just saved you a lot of money.
Ma—How so?
Tommy—Didn't you say an apple a day keeps the doctors away?
Ma—Yes.
Tommy—Well, I kept about six doctors away today.

Hastening His Departure. "Is young Horeson making much progress with Miss Gadder?"
"Not in the sense of winning her affections."
"No?"
"It is currently reported that when he turns his back to put a new record on the phonograph she moves up the hands on the clock anywhere from fifteen minutes to half an hour."

Reading, Pa., will feed city garbage to municipal hogs.

\$200.00 PER MONTH
If you are seeking help, let us tell you how you can increase your income selling American Lighting Glass, Portable Lamp, Luster, etc. Old well known product. Easy to sell, work all or spare time. No competition. Expenses not necessary. Only small capital required. Exclusive territory to holders.
AMERICAN GAS MACHINE CO.,
Box A, Albert Lea, Miss.

SHOE REPAIRING BY PARCEL POST

Finest equipped plant in West. Shoes received and shipped by mail. Men's shoes, \$1.25, women's \$1.00. Write for price list and shipping tags.
DENVER SHOE FACTORY, 1645 Champa St., Denver, Col.

Every Woman Wants
Pastine
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 cleansing and germicidal power. Has extra strength and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c per tin. Or sent by mail. The Pastine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 41-1917.

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

TO STOP WASTE IN ARMY CAMPS

War Department Prepares Plans to Enforce the Most Rigid Economy.

SOME USE FOR EVERYTHING

Effect of New Plan is to Turn into Large Profit What Hitherto Has Been a Very Considerable Expense.

Washington.—The war department has taken elaborate and comprehensive precautions to prevent waste in the army cantonments, which will soon contain more than 2,000,000 men, and in the embarkation camps. In the feeding of the men waste will be minimized through the fact that the food will be prepared under the direction of mess cooks, who will be trained by special courses in army cooking schools.

The officers' training camps have not been under the control of the war department so far as the food supplies are concerned, and the waste in those camps has been due to the lack of skilled management in the handling of food. A committee representing the war department and the United States food administration will also assist in dealing with problems of eliminating waste.

The food administration has received from the secretary of war an announcement of a thorough-going plan for conserving all the waste material of the National army camps, which will result in salvaging many thousands of dollars.

Collecting the Waste.

The army's first consideration in planning this work has been the sanitary and hygienic problem. At each cantonment the wastes will be collected and transported to a single "transfer station" under the direction of the sanitary inspector. Through the use of the two-can system, wastes will be tightly enclosed throughout their collection. Sterilized cans will be substituted for the filled cans at the kitchens, the nuisance of disagreeable odors and danger from flies being reduced to a minimum. Every step in the process of reclamation and utilization is carefully safeguarded and is under the absolute direction of a sanitary force, each contractor being placed under heavy bonds.

At the transfer station, the wastes are turned over to a contractor, who will remove them to a point at least three miles distant from the reservation. There the wastes will be completely sorted. Bottles will be sterilized and sold for commercial use. Tin cans will be baled and the solder, tin and iron reclaimed. Paper, which is estimated about five tons per day, will be baled. Bones will be kept separate and ground for fertilizer. The hides of dead animals will be removed and the carcasses "reduced" for grease and fertilizer.

The chief items of waste will be the garbage and the manure. It is estimated that there are 1,200 animals at each cantonment, producing 120 tons of manure per day. At the date of the report the manure from 11 cantonments had been sold for \$240,000 annually.

Big Saving Through Garbage.

The greatest element of saving is through the garbage. This has been sold for an annual price of \$448,394.57. The garbage from 13 of the cantonments will be used for feeding swine. It is estimated on the basis of experiments conducted at the Chillocothe cantonment, that the garbage waste from 10 to 15 men will feed one hog and enable it to add to its weight one pound per day. At this rate, the garbage from these 13 cantonments will produce 18,980,000 pounds of pork per year.

When not used for feeding, the garbage will be "reduced," that is, cooked at high temperature, the grease ex-

WORKS FOR LIBERTY LOAN



A striking example of the value of women in helping America in the great fight is Miss Antoinette Funk, a member of the woman's committee of the council of national defense.

The photograph shows her hard at work in her office in the treasury building where she is doing wonderful work in the interests of the Liberty loan. She is executive vice-chairman of the women's Liberty loan committee, of which Mrs. McAdoo is the chairman. She was asked to take the post by Secretary McAdoo because of her powers of logical appeal, her ability as a speaker and her untiring activity in any work connected with the great cause for which America is fighting.

tracted, and the remainder ground and used for fertilizer or feeds. By the method of incineration formerly in use, not only would all these valuable waste materials have been destroyed, but it would have cost approximately \$700,000 for the installation of incinerator plants and an annual charge of approximately \$505,000 for their operation. When we add to this saving the amount annually received by the government from these wastes, the net saving the first year amounts to \$1,707,840.

The effect of this new plan, therefore, is not only to conserve large quantities of valuable food wastes, fertilizers, etc., but to turn into a large profit what has hitherto been a very considerable expense.

STEAL MORE CHINESE SEALS

Prominent Official of the Republic Disappears With the Presidential Stamps.

Peking.—Peking is much agitated over the disappearance of official seals. When President Li Yuan-hung was forced to give up the presidency, Gen. Ting-Kwan, the keeper of the presidential seals, took them to Shanghai. Another prominent official has now disappeared with the seals of the house of representatives. When the attempt at monarchical restoration had been defeated and Premier Tuan Chi-jui declared the republic had been restored, there was much consternation because of the disappearance of the seals of the republic. Gen. Ting Kwan was arrested in Shanghai, and after a hard legal struggle was brought back to Peking, together with the missing presidential seals, and is to have a hearing before a Chinese court.

NEW DEVICES CUT TOLL OF U-BOATS

Admiral Benson Tells of Methods Adopted to Foil Submarines.

EDISON INVENTION IN USE

Smoke Bombs and Smoke Screens Are Proving Effective—Camouflage Employed to Surprising Extent.

Washington.—An encouraging account of the success of the devices being used by American ships as a means of escaping or destroying German submarines is given by Admiral Benson, chief of operations of the navy. Several of the methods under trial at present, one of them the invention of Thomas A. Edison, the admiral regarded as inadvisable to describe, but he discussed without reserve the devices in general use on merchant ships and naval vessels.

It was admitted that the naval convoy furnished the most effective safeguard against the submarine. Admiral Benson thought that the number of convoyed ships sunk was even less than the average up to a month ago, when it was estimated that only one-half of 1 per cent fell victim to the submarine. The impossibility of convoying more than a small per cent of the merchant fleet leaving American shores, however, has made necessary the adoption of other protective measures.

Devices Employed.

Among those most in use on merchant ships, the admiral said, were "smoke bombs" and smoke screens. Camouflage also is being employed to a surprising extent, but particularly on naval vessels. The smoke bombs are merely containers filled with chemicals which when cast overboard throw off a dense black smoke, obscuring the ship from an attacking submarine.

A great variety of experiments in camouflage have been tried on naval vessels. They have been painted every hue of the rainbow that might tend to merge the ship in its background and make it indistinguishable to investigating periscopes. Admiral Benson said many of these devices had been demonstrated to be of great merit. Warships, too, are equipped with detectors which indicate the proximity of other ships.

More and more of the merchant ships, of course, are being armed so as to be able to give a good account of themselves in encounters with the U-boats, and experiments constantly are going on in the navy to improve the weapons of offense employed against the submarine. A special endeavor is being made to perfect the operation of depth charges so that it may be possible more frequently to "pot" the U-boats as they submerge or as they run along with only their periscopes showing.

Balloons are employed on the ships for observation purposes, but their use is not at all new.

It was said today, in contradiction of a recent interesting story, that no invention had been perfected in the United States navy which would enable an attacked ship to deflect the course of a torpedo once it was fired. This report, according to Admiral Benson, had no foundation whatever.

Bigger Submarines.

Another report which has been making the rounds is that German submarines recently have been making it a practice of sparing all passenger ships they encounter. The only basis for this belief, it was said, is the fact that fewer passenger ships have been sunk. They have been attacked, however, but in most cases have escaped.

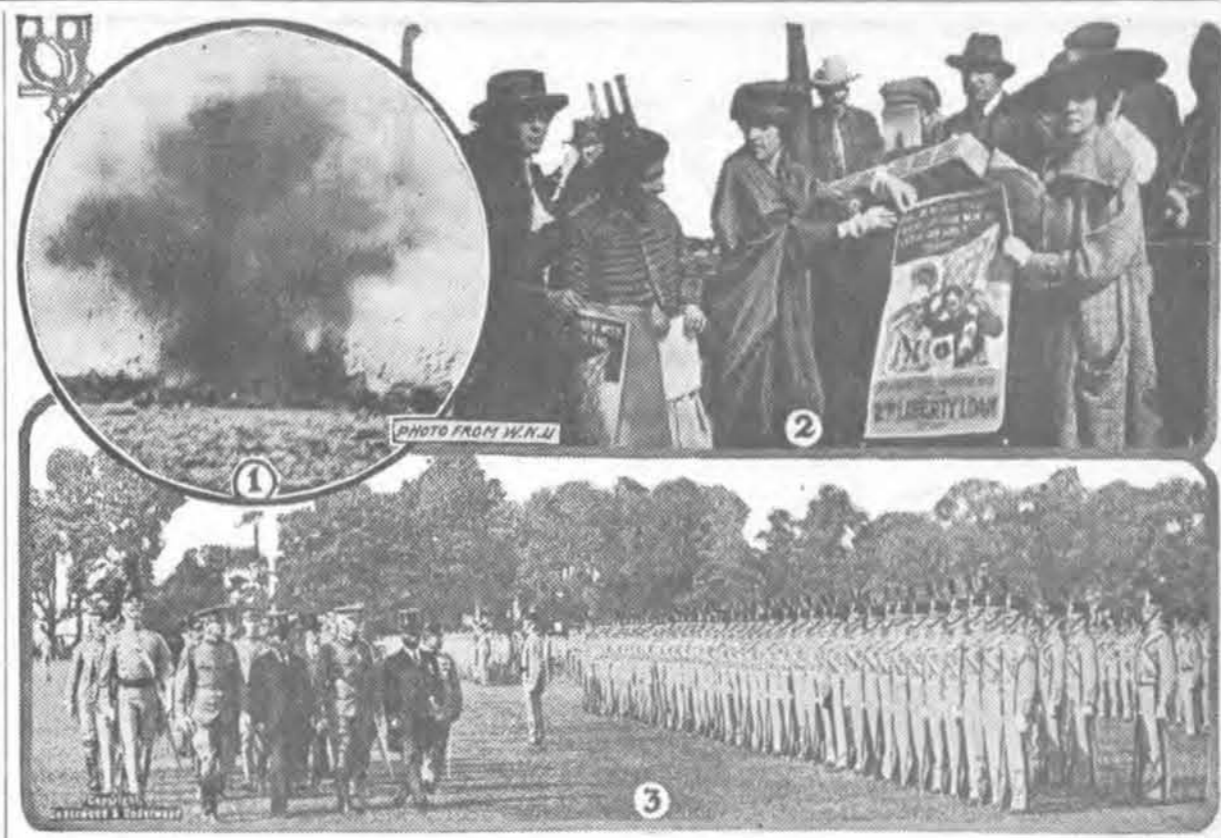
There have been no German submarines near the American coast since this nation entered the war, so far as the navy department has learned. A submarine has been sighted nearly in mid-Atlantic, but that is the nearest approach one is known to have made. The navy department has evidence that Germany is increasing the size of her submarines nearly to the proportion of small cruisers. This evidence was obtained by ocular observation, in part, and also from the fact that the submarines now are mounting guns of nearly six inches in bore. Fragments of shells falling on merchant ships have disclosed the size of the guns.

HAS PERFECT BRAIN; BECOMES AN AVIATOR

Boston.—Thomas James Abernethy of West Pembroke, Me., whom the late Professor Muensterberg found to be mentally perfect, is one of 199 New England candidates selected for instruction as aviators. He heads the list—but it is arranged alphabetically.

Anomalies of War Prices.

Kansas City.—It is a rather extraordinary fact that in some parts of the Southwest wheat is fed to hogs, being cheaper than corn—which is now \$2.05 a bushel, and scarce at that. This practice is not general, however, as there is a sentiment against using wheat for such purposes.



1—Official photograph from the West front showing German shells bursting near one of the British forward batteries. 2—Society women of New York advertising the Liberty loan at the lower part of the city, one of their listeners being the Italian woman who has three sons at the front. The women are Mrs. James F. Curtis and Mrs. William A. Burton. 3—Viscount Ishih and other members of the Japanese mission reviewing the West Point cadets.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British Again Smash Germans East of Ypres and Capture Important Positions.

ENEMY'S MORALE IS BREAKING

Austria's Warning to the Allies—Repeated Air Raids on London Finally Determine England on Reprisals—America's War Tax Bill Now Law.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Field Marshal Haig began his weekly forward movement as usual on Thursday, the advance being again in the district east of Ypres on a line that seriously threatens Prince Rupprecht's communications with Ostend and Zeebrugge. This salient of the British front has been giving the Germans much anxiety, and all the first part of the week they directed at it furious though futile attacks that proved very costly.

By Saturday the British offensive had developed into one of the most pretentious yet undertaken and promised to result in a victory unequalled since the battle of the Marne. On a nine-mile front Haig's troops rushed forward for about a mile and a half, and gained possession of many German strongholds, including the ridge between Paschendale and Zonnebeke. Great numbers of Germans surrendered.

The allies doubtless hope to cut in between the submarine bases and the main German army, but according to the belief of well-informed army men, it is not their intention to force the Germans back over any very wide area, because the territory they would be forced to abandon would first be devastated. Rather do the allies plan to demoralize the enemy with the continuous bombardment by guns of all calibers to which they have been subjecting them of late, and most of Haig's advances are made for the purpose of gaining possession of commanding positions, from which this terrific gunfire may be directed. That the morale of the German soldiers already is beginning to break down is evidenced by their readiness to surrender and the complaints of some divisions when ordered back to the front after a rest.

Germans Short of Shells.

Reports from the front during the artillery duel that preceded the Thursday advance were that the British fired twenty or more shells for every one that came from the Germans. The allies' supply of munitions is now unlimited, and there is good reason to believe that the Germans are running short of shells and guns, owing partly to reduced productivity caused by the poor food of the workmen, and partly to a shortage of certain metals. The denial of General Schuech, the kaiser's new minister of munitions, that there is any such shortage, is not convincing. Copenhagen dispatches say the leaders of German labor groups were called to main army headquarters a few days ago, not to celebrate Von Hindenburg's birthday, as was intimated, but to discuss plans for speeding up the production of munitions. Probably it was necessary, also, to take steps to appease the workmen of Essen and their wives, who held a riotous meeting recently, demanding peace and better food.

In Frankfurt, too, an immense peace meeting was held on Sunday, but that was engineered by political groups, and therefore may not have been so indicative of the sentiment of the people.

Czerin Warns the Allies.

In the way of peace movements, the most important event of the week was the speech of Count Czerin, Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, in which he threatened that unless the allies speedily consented to a peace

without annexations or indemnities, Austria-Hungary would revise its program and demand compensation for further costs of war. He said his country had proved that it was perfectly sound and could not be overthrown by force of arms, and consequently was in position simultaneously with its allies to lay aside arms and regulate conflicts by arbitration. Austria-Hungary certainly seems just now to be more united against the idea of a separate peace, despite the feeling of the Croats and other of its peoples, and foreign correspondents warn the United States that neither Bulgaria nor Turkey is likely to separate itself from Germany; they must be whipped together or not at all.

Count Czerin's bold words are scarcely supported by the developments on the Austro-Italian front, for though the Austrians have been hanging on desperately to the edge of the Bainsizza plateau and making repeated attacks to recover lost ground, the Italians have not yielded an inch. There were indications that Cadorna was about ready for a renewal of his offensive, and that the enemy expect this was shown by the rushing westward of large numbers of Austrian and German troops from Bukovina and Roumania.

Kerensky Plan Voted Down.

If only Russia were in condition to take advantage of this troop movement, it might accomplish much. But Russia is still struggling with its internal affairs, and only in the Riga sector are its soldiers showing any disposition to fight. Up there they pushed the Germans back in several places. Meanwhile, Premier Kerensky is having desperate trouble in establishing a firm government. He appeared before the democratic congress and used very plain, even defiant language, which at first had its effect in a vote approving a coalition cabinet. But next day the Bolsheviks and other extremists gained control of the gathering and voted down the plan. To add to the perplexities of the provisional government, a serious revolt broke out in Turkestan.

The allies are following the lead of America in cutting off supplies from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland, the action determined on being not joint but uniform. Last week Great Britain extended the principle heretofore followed by prohibiting the unlicensed exportation to those countries of all articles except printed matter and personal effects.

Air Raids to Bring Reprisals?

Repeatedly last week the German air fleets raided London and the towns and countryside of Kent and Essex. Ploek after Ploek of great airplanes flew across and dropped their loads of bombs, killing a few civilians and doing some damage to property. Not many of the deadly missiles fell on London, for the anti-aircraft guns put up a barrage fire that ringed the city. These raids roused the people and press of England to renewed demands for reprisals, and the government seems to be ready at last to yield to the demand, for Premier Lloyd-George said to a crowd of poor people in the southwest district of London who clamored for revenge: "We will give it all back to them, and we will give it to them soon. We shall bomb Germany with compound interest." The Germans themselves are expecting reprisals and are removing to places of safety the art treasures of cities that are believed to be within reach of the British airmen.

The French, less squeamish than the British have been, made reprisal raids on a number of towns last week, including Stuttgart, Baden, Frankfurt and Coblenz. This was in return for the bombing of Dunkirk and Barle-Duc. Though some of the places attacked by the French aviators are open towns, the immediate objectives of the raids were military establishments, and the results were good.

The British merchant vessels sunk by submarines were fewer than in any week since the opening of unrestricted U-boat warfare, but among the victims of the submarines was the British cruiser Drake, which was torpedoed off the Irish coast and sunk in shallow water. One officer and 18 men were killed by the explosion.

Another romantic story of sea war.

fare comes from Samoa in the exploits of the crew of the German commerce raider Seeadler, after their vessel stranded on a South Pacific island. The master and six others put to sea in a motor sloop armed and provisioned, and the others seized a French schooner, equipped it with guns and bombs and started out again. Since that time they have been preying on merchant vessels.

Curbing the German Press.

The trading with the enemy act went into effect Tuesday and almost immediately Postmaster Bursleson barred from the mails the Milwaukee Leader, former Congressman Berger's paper, for seditious and treasonable utterances. Many other publications have been cited by the post office department to show cause why they should not be suppressed, among these being the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

On Thursday federal agents raided the office of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung in Newark and arrested its two proprietors and three editors on charges of publishing seditious and treasonable articles.

In connection with the trial in Paris of Bolo Pasha, alleged spy, it is revealed that Bolo, who was in the United States for a few weeks early last year, arranged the transfer of at least \$1,000,000 of German money through New York banking houses to Paris to further the peace propaganda in France. It is officially stated that there is no doubt of Count von Bernstorff's complicity in the intrigue.

More than one-half of the 166 I. W. W. leaders who were indicted have been arrested and the government is ready to put them on trial.

War Tax Bill Signed.

President Wilson signed the war tax bill Wednesday, and most of its sections became operative at once automatically. It levies for this year more than \$2,500,000,000 new taxes for war purposes and in one way or another calls for money from everybody in the country. The two largest sources of revenue will be excess profits, \$1,000,000,000, and individual and corporate incomes, \$851,000,000.

The soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, which was passed by the senate, carries an amendment promoting Major General Pershing and Major General Bliss to the rank of general and making all commanders of army corps lieutenant generals. The bill to repatriate all Americans who have joined the allied military forces also was sent to the president for his signature.

The shipping board gave out a statement last week showing that a large number of vessels are being built and within a few weeks the concrete results of the board's energetic work will begin to slide down the ways in many shipyards. The aircraft building program also is well under way, Secretary Baker stating that 20,000 airplanes and their motors are now under construction.

Liberty Loan Going Well.

Under the competent leadership of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the campaign for the sale of the second Liberty loan, of \$3,000,000,000, started off with a rush, and the enthusiasm and determination of the people made the success of the loan undoubted. There was just one black spot in all the country—the action of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer of New York and other officials of the National Woman's party in advising women not to assist the loan because they have not been given national suffrage. The Maryland suffragists came back at them with a scathing denunciation, declaring that they had descended to political bribery, had disgraced the name of woman and were "mad sisters of La Follette."

The senate has been flooded with petitions from all parts of the land, from organizations and individuals, asking that Senator La Follette be expelled for his disloyalty and many of the petitioners suggest much severer punishment than mere expulsion. At first the senate committee on privileges and elections was disinclined to take any action at this session, but the universal demand evidently had its effect for on Wednesday the committee began consideration of the petitions.

RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF CRAONNE



All that was left of the residences of Craonne after the latest and severest of the bombardments to which that French town has been subjected by the Germans and the allies who fought for its possession.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

STATE OF ARIZONA
Office of the
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
United States of America, } ss.
State of Arizona, }

The Arizona Corporation Commission does hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of the Articles of Incorporation of Evans Mercantile Company which were filed in the office of said Arizona Corporation Commission on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Arizona Corporation Commission, by its chairman, has hereunto set its hand and affixed its official seal. Done at the City of Phoenix, the Capitol, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1917.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
F. A. JONES, Chairman.
[SEAL]
Attest:
SAM. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF EVANS MERCANTILE COMPANY
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, E. H. Evans and T. H. Pattison, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona, and to that end have adopted and do hereby adopt the following ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, and do hereby certify that:

I.
The name of this corporation, and by which it shall be authorized to transact its business is EVANS MERCANTILE COMPANY. The names, residence and postoffice address of the incorporators are E. H. Evans, Patagonia, Arizona; T. H. Pattison, Patagonia, Arizona. The principal office and place of transacting the business of this corporation shall be at Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, but branch offices and places of business may be kept and maintained at such other places, either in the United States or foreign countries, as the Board of Directors may by resolution decide, at any of which offices, meetings of the stockholders and directors may be held and corporate business transacted.

II.
The capital stock of this corporation shall be Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), divided into two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per share. The capital stock shall be paid into the treasury of the corporation at such time and under such conditions as the Board of Directors shall determine, either in cash or by the transfer of real or personal property, or by the transfer of any other valuable right or thing, for the uses and purposes of the corporation, in exchange for which shares of the capital stock shall be issued, and

such stock when issued shall be fully paid and forever non-assessable. The judgment of the directors as to the value of any property, right or thing acquired or service rendered in exchange for shares of the capital stock, when entered on the minutes of the corporation shall, in the absence of actual fraud, be conclusive.

III.
The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by this corporation is to carry on and conduct a general wholesale and retail mercantile business; to buy and sell groceries, provisions, hardware, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, hay and grain and all other classes of personal property; to engage in the cattle business in all its branches, including the raising, buying, selling, feeding and handling of hogs, horses and cattle and other domestic animals; to purchase and deal in securities, municipal and other stocks and bonds, including its own and the stocks and bonds of other companies and corporations; to borrow and loan money, and to give security for money borrowed; to buy and sell real estate, including mines and mining claims and properties; to locate, purchase, hold, own, operate, develop and sell mines and mining claims and all kinds of mineral claims, and to carry on and conduct the business of mining, milling and smelting ores and minerals, in all its branches; to own, handle and control letters patent and inventions; to act as administrator or executor of the estates of deceased persons and as guardian of minors and incompetent persons, or in any other fiduciary capacity, and generally to do, carry on and transact any and all kinds of business in which natural persons may lawfully engage.

IV.
The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing of a copy of these Articles of Incorporation in the office of the Arizona Corporation Commission, and a certified copy thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and the termination thereof shall be twenty-five (25) years thereafter, with the right of renewal and perpetual succession as provided by law.

V.
The business affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than three nor more than five members, each of whom shall be a stockholder, and whenever a director shall cease to be a stockholder he shall thereby at the same time cease to be a director. They shall be elected annually by the stockholders at their regular annual meeting, which shall be held at the office of the company in Patagonia, Arizona, on the second Monday of October of each year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The first annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the second Monday of October, 1918, and until that time and until their successors are elected and qualified.

The Board of Directors shall be composed of E. H. Evans, T. H. Pattison and C. A. Pierce.

VI.
The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and each other officers and agents as the Board of Directors may determine. The officers shall be chosen annually by the Directors, either by election or appointment, as may be provided by the By-Laws, and shall hold their office until their successors are chosen and qualified. Any two offices may be held by the same person.

VII.
The Board of Directors shall have power to prepare and adopt by-laws for the government of the corporation, and to adopt a seal and to do all other acts necessary to complete the incorporation thereof, and for the management of its business affairs. They may amend the By-Laws at any regular meeting of the Board. Any vacancy in the Board of Directors may be filled by the remaining members of the Board by appointment from among the stockholders.

VIII.
The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, either direct or contingent, to which this corporation is at any time to subject itself, shall not exceed the amount of two-thirds (2-3) of its capital stock.

IX.
The private property of the stockholders of this corporation shall be forever exempt from the payment of corporate debts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 28th day of September, A. D. 1917.

E. H. EVANS, [SEAL]
T. H. PATTISON [SEAL]
State of Arizona, } ss.
Santa Cruz County, }

The above and foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 28th day of September, 1917, by E. H. Evans and T. H. Pattison.

E. R. PURDUM,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires July 13, 1920.)
Filed in the office of the Arizona Corporation Commission this 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., at request of Frank J. Duffy, whose postoffice address is Nogales, Arizona.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
By F. A. JONES, Chairman.
Oct. 12—Nov. 16

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

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

FOR SALE—Chevrolet car, practically new, 1917 model, 5-passenger; run but 1800 miles; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at Patagonian office.

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

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.

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 or stomach trouble. Positively the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
Put up in 11-oz. Tins
AT LEADING DRUGGISTS
WIDEMANN GOAT MILK CO.
Physician's Big. San Francisco, Cal.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE, FRANK J. CHENEY sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
Sold by all Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

T. N. STEVENS
Civil Engineer and U. S. Mineral Surveyor.
TUCSON—ARIZONA.

TRY A GLASS OF VICHY
or seltzer when your stomach is not in good condition and you want a drink to take the bad taste from your mouth. They are excellent for a disordered stomach, no matter what its cause may be. They make a fine drink as well. Either alone or with lemon or milk, they are splendidly refreshing. Shall we send you a case?

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.
Subscriptions \$5.00 a year.
Entered at the postoffice at Patagonia, Arizona, as second-class matter.

ELGIN

A 10-pound daughter was born Oct. 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kane. Mother and baby are doing nicely.

Frankie Olairy, age 18, died at Elgin Oct. 8. A mother, three sisters and a grandfather survive. The sympathy of the community is extended to them.

The women of Elgin are hard at work making pretty things for the county fair at Sonoita, Oct. 26-27.

Mrs. A. L. Hanson was sick last week, but is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Carver and Fossett of Sonoita toured the San Rafael valley this week advertising the county fair and securing exhibits of farm produce.

Willie Sayres has fully recovered from what threatened to be a serious illness.

Subscribe for the Patagonian.

Big picture show Sunday night.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Etc., Required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Of Santa Cruz Patagonian, published weekly at Patagonia, Ariz., for Oct. 1, 1917: Publisher, editor, and managing editor, Howard Keener, Patagonia, Ariz.; business manager, none; owner, Howard Keener; known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, owning 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.—Howard Keener, owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of Oct., 1917.—George H. Francis, Notary Public. (SEAL) (My commission expires April 17, 1920)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 29, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Harrison of Esqueque, Ariz., who on March 22, 1913, made Homestead Entry No. 021646 for Lot 4, SW 1-4 SE 1-4, Sec. 8; E 1-2 NW 1-4 NE 1-4, NE 1-4 NE 1-4, N 1-2 SE 1-4 NE 1-4, NE 1-4 SW 1-4 NE 1-4, Section 17, Township 24 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner at Nogales, Ariz., on the 8th day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: T. P. Thompson, Victor J. Wager, T. G. Chalmers, D. G. Chalmers, all of Nogales, Ariz.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Oct. 5—11-2-17.

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. 025811 for W 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 24, E 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 23, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Ariz., on the 25th day of October, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Willard T. Roath, Thomas Yeary, Thaddeus B. Titus, all (3) of Elgin, Ariz.; S. M. Wills of Canby, 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 F. Sprung of Elgin, Arizona, who on April 1, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 017102 for W 1/2 SW 1/4, and on Nov. 4, 1914, made Adm. Entry No. 025809 for SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 5, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, 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, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 022489, for NW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 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. 40 chains, thence E. 10 chains, thence N. 10 chains, thence E. 10 chains, thence N. 30 chains to place E. 10 chains, except a strip 30 ft. wide off the north side of NW 1/4, Sec. 19, G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 30th day of October, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Perry Wilson, George Parker, Paul Parker, Arth. Wilson, all (4) of San Rafael, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication 7-25—10-26-17.

Crockery and Glassware

Our entire stock of dinnerware, fancy china and glassware comes from the best potteries and glass factories in the world.

We can furnish you a complete dinner set in either plain white or beautiful designs of various colors. Or we can supply a sugar and cream set, tea set, salt and pepper shakers or any small sets or single pieces that you might need.

Our imitation cut glassware has the richness and beauty of genuine cut glass and we have the complete water sets, berry sets, etc., in unusually attractive designs.

Toiletsets, cooking sets, kitchen outfits—all at prices that will interest you.



BUY AT HOME

Come in and look around, even though you are not yet ready to buy.

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IT'S A BEAUTY

Place your orders at once, as demand greatly exceeds the amount we can deliver.



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

LET US MAKE YOU AN ESTIMATE

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

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STAG BARBER SHOP Geo. Januel, Prop. - Nogales, Ariz.

Hot and Cold Baths

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?

Arco Sealit

Elastic and Everlasting Will protect your roof during the rainy season better than any other Roof Cement made.

No advance in Price—20c per lb. net f.o.b. Nogales. GEO. B. MARSH, Inc. B. P. OLBERT, Manager Nogales, Arizona.

The old standby for FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES

PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET VAL VALENZUELA S.R., Proprietor.

Merchandise of all kinds costs more now than formerly, but we are still selling goods at the lowest possible margin of profit

A.S. Henderson
Dealer in
GENERAL HAY AND MERCHANDISE GRAIN
Patagonia Arizona

LEE PUNCTURE PROOF TIRES
THE TIRES THAT PUT THE SURE IN PLEASURE
DISTRIBUTORS
ROY & TITCOMB, INC.
Nogales, Arizona.

One of the best Hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public is the
COMMERCIAL HOTEL
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA
Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby. Dining Room in connection

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Gold or Silver.....75c. Gold and Silver.....\$1.
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HUGO W. MILLER, NOGALES, ARIZONA