



State Library

## BE SURE TO GO TO THE Santa Cruz County FAIR to be held at Sonoita, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of This Week

You will miss a good time if you fail to attend. Thursday will be mainly taken up with entering and arranging exhibits, and other preparations. Friday and Saturday are the big days; something interesting will be going on all the time. There will be a thrilling program of sports each day under the direction of Harry Saxen of Nogales. The amount of the prizes up on the races and other cowboy stunts is bound to bring out good performers. You are assured good eats this year by local people. Plenty of refreshments also.

Dancing Friday and Saturday Nights  
COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME

## 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 Complete line of  
Ranchers Brunswick-Pathe  
Phones and Records  
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO  
International Drug Co.

H. L. SCHERR, Prop. NOGALES, ARIZ. WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

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

## THE NOGALES NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

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

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

### Do You Know How to Handle a Gun?

This is not a foolish question. The accidental discharge of a gun last Monday night near Sonoita that resulted in the death of Peter Kearns should act as a warning against the habit of most people owning firearms of keeping a shell in the barrel or chamber of the weapon.

Nearly every day one reads in the newspapers the story of death by the accidental discharge of a gun. The habit of one person pointing a gun that "isn't loaded" at another and pulling the trigger has been the cause of many deplorable accidents. While the death of Mr. Kearns was not caused in that manner, yet the large number of deaths from such causes offers the opportunity to extend this warning to the ones that are careless in handling dangerous weapons.

Hunters that are in the habit of shooting into the bushes without knowing what they conceal are responsible for many deaths each year. One should not shoot until he is sure that the bullet is going to strike the object at which he aims. In many states hunters, to protect themselves from the "fool with a gun," wear red coats and caps so they may be distinguished from a bear or a deer.

It seems to us that a law should be passed requiring persons owning firearms to pass an examination in which questions relating to the proper and safe method of handling and keeping a deadly weapon should be satisfactorily answered and a license issued permitting only those passing the examination to have a firearm in their possession. In that way we would not have so many irresponsible persons in possession of the means of accidentally killing somebody.

Ralph McIntyre of the Peerless Parlors has returned from his Campini Canyon ranch, where he had been superintending the bean harvest.

W. D. Parker and little daughter, Joyce, accompanied by Mrs. Parker's mother, Mrs. Wood, were Patagonia visitors Tuesday morning.

Robt. E. Lee, court reporter, of Nogales was called to Sonoita this week in connection with a contest over a water site that has been in dispute.

Mrs. Joe Bergier and daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fred Bergier, arrived in Patagonia last Sunday. The former is the mother of Pete and Bob Bergier, the latter is a sister-in-law. Mrs. Fred Bergier will visit here until the mother returns from Kansas.

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 CHEAP—Milk cows, good work and driving mare, brown pony, gray saddle horse, spring wagon, single buggy, and Bluebird 2-gang plow; will take cash, beans or grain at market price. Inquire H. B. Riggs, Patagonia.

R. T. FOSSETT and W. D. CORSON

Will Operate a  
DINING HALL

at the  
Santa Cruz County Fair

Sonoita, Oct. 25-27

Lunch and Regular Meals Will Be Served

### SPECIAL NOTICE

*Credit system is getting very limited. Merchants must pay cash for a large percentage of the goods they buy, and what is bought on time must be paid for within thirty days, and, if not paid for promptly, their credit is not first class.*

*Public, take notice that thirty days is the limit with the Patagonia Commercial Company. Please settle your accounts November 1st and continue to settle monthly. If you cannot do so, please do not ask longer credit.*

PATAGONIA COMMERCIAL CO.

### PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP

WM. FESSLER, Prop. Hot and Cold Baths  
Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

### NEWS OF THE MINES

A. C. Sweet of the Ruby Copper Co. returned to Kansas City this week.

Arthur Hennessy, former foreman of the Flux mine, has returned to this district.

Robert Harding, a former Patagonia mining man, came in Tuesday from Mohave county.

Dr. Hardtmayer and Pete Hansen are making preparations for development work on their claims.

Dick Roach is in Patagonia looking over the 20th Century mine, belonging to Judge A. S. Henderson and associates.

The Vulcan mine, Mineral Hill, has been sold to eastern capitalists for \$200,000. The Vulcan produces copper and silver.

Wm. Sloan, the veteran miner of Harshaw, was in town this week. Mr. Sloan is in charge of the Hermosa property's development work.

Jos. C. Miller, former foreman of the 3-R, has returned from Mohave county, where he has acted as foreman of several properties belonging to the Union Base and Mining Co. of Colorado.

Work on the Wandering Jew mine in the Santa Ritas is progressing favorably, and the mill is running one shift a day, making \$100 in concentrates. The only handicap is a shortage of water, due to the season's dryness. C. C. Allen, formerly of Butte, Mont., is superintendent of this property. Mr. J. H. Verfuth, principal owner, will build a dwelling house at the mine and move there as soon as it is completed. He reports the mine as sending up fine ore.

The Red Fox mine, owned by Josiah Bond, has been leased by Fred B. Kollberg, formerly of the Copper Queen technical staff and inventor of the K. & K. flotation unit, and associates, and is now being worked by them. They have decided to prolong the tunnel on the property 600 feet and to sink the No. 4 shaft to the sulphide level. This is a copper property with a wide lode and much ore in sight.

The Trench mine, at Harshaw, has recently shipped in three carloads of new machinery and is building a 40 by 60-foot engine room. This is one of the old mines of this district and is in charge of John Hoy. The company is sinking a 500-foot shaft, and it is hoped that the work will expose rich mineral deposits. The Trench has produced much silver in former years.

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors, adv

### 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.

### LOCAL NEWS NOTES

In a Liberty Bond your money works for the nation—yet you get it back when its job is done—plus 4 per cent.

Frank Rosen of Hereford was a business visitor to Patagonia last week.

J. R. Melnyre and wife were in town Tuesday from Parker Canyon.

Mrs. E. T. Ijams has been visiting her son, S. L. Ijams of Patagonia, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barnett are the proud parents of a new baby boy, that arrived Oct. 10.

Herb McFitchan has opened up an amusement parlor to be known as the Patagonia Pool Hall and Cigar Stand.

Supervisor Geo. W. Parker and wife Wednesday morning loaded their Studebaker Six with S. N. Rafael valley children and drove to Nogales, where they passed a pleasant day and attended the school show.

While hunting in the hills near Sonoita Monday in company with John Collier, Peter Kearns knocked over a loaded gun that had been leaned against a tree. The gun was discharged and Mr. Kearns is dead as a result of the accident. The story is that the men were camped for the night and Mr. Kearns about 11 o'clock rose to get a drink of water and stumbled over the gun, which was discharged, the bullet striking him in the abdomen. He died before reaching a physician. A coroner's inquest was held Tuesday, the jury's verdict giving cause of death as accidental. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon and burial was at Sonoita.

### ITEMS FOR THE RANCHER

Application blanks for Liberty Bonds may be filled out at the Patagonian.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lacey of Campini Canyon are rejoicing over the arrival of a brand new son.

Large shipments of cattle have been sent out from Sonoita recently on the way to western feeding grounds from Texas.

The Kunde estate and Clyde McPherson have sold their steers to a Texas buyer. Shipping started yesterday from Sonoita.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williamson of the San Rafael valley, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. J. D. Brown, and baby, were in town Tuesday. Mrs. Brown had been visiting her parents for several weeks, and left on the morning train to rejoin her husband in Globe.

### Law Governing Assessment Work

Public Resolution No. 12, 65th Congress, being a joint resolution to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the years 1917 and 1918, reads, in part, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order that labor may be most effectively used in raising and producing these things needed in the prosecution of the present war with Germany, that the provision of Sec. 2324 of the Rev. Stat. of the U. S. which requires on each mining claim located, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed or improvements to be made during each year, be, and the same is hereby suspended during the years 1917 and 1918. Provided, That every claimant of any such mining claim in order to obtain the benefits of this resolution shall file or cause to be filed in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded on or before Dec. 31, of each of the years 1917 and 1918, a notice of his desire to hold said mining claim under this resolution: Provided further, That this resolution shall not apply to oil placer locations or claims.

The resolution doesn't change the one to relieve those doing military duty of their assessment work "during the term of such service."

This resolution may be a good one for the country at large, but we are inclined to the belief that it will work to the disadvantage of the prospectors of this district who have been earning enough money doing work for the absentee holders of claims to enable them to continue development work on their prospects, to the advancement of themselves and the Patagonia district.

In effect November 1st, 1917, all first-class mail will require 3 cents per ounce and first-class local 2 cents per ounce. First-class mail carried over Rural Star routes is not local mail matter, and will require 3 cents per ounce. Post cards will be increased to 2 cents. Parcel Post packages should be plainly addressed and sender's name must appear on each parcel. Return cards should appear on upper left-hand corner of each envelope mailed.

The Southern Pacific has purchased \$5,000,000 worth of the second Liberty Loan, of which amount Arizona has been credited with \$250,000. This system of apportionment will be of material assistance in aiding Arizona to make up the apportionment prescribed by the U. S. treasury department.



### Bring Us the Hard Jobs

We have saved many automobile owners the trouble and expense of returning broken parts to the factory for repairs.

THE PATAGONIA GARAGE  
PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

### ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

It is dangerous to buy real estate or loan money unless they furnish you an abstract of title. We have had 20 years title experience in Arizona and California, and the only abstract company in this county. SANTA CRUZ ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY  
F. A. French, Mgr. P. O. Box 667, Nogales, Arizona.

### 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 size, and also two-piece underwear.

Washington Trading Co.  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

# PATROL WORK IS FULL OF THRILLS FOR MEN OF NAVY

## Blindfold Campaign of Submarine Chasing Is Replete With Surprises.

### "TORPEDO FISH" IS FOOLER

Interesting Sidelight on Work of Navy in Fighting U-Boat Peril—Many an Encounter With a Table Leg or a Swab Handle.

New York. —Leaves from the diary of the commander of a destroyer and sideliights on the thrills that come to the men aboard the vessels of the United States navy in the war zone were made public in a statement issued by the navy publicity bureau of 318 West Thirty-ninth street.

"It is stimulating from the maze of convoy and submarine search work to untangle vivid threads of adventure," the statement said. "For the first half of a certain month a few points stand out for emphasis or visualization."

They are these:

"Enemy operations have been largely in the southern part of our area. Calm weather and the moon have favored them. Merchant ships have assembled thickly at the rendezvous, and the sight has been frequent of one destroyer—often of the older type—with four or five great vessels on her hands before others assigned have joined the escort."

"Many rescues of crews have been successfully made."

"In 'behind the net,' however, it is less easy to borrow the lookout's eyes, set for the pin thrust of the distant periscope through the blue frets of the quiet, treacherous ocean. Or to hear in the dark small hours the throbbing general quarters alarm, the blowers hum in a racing crescendo, and the gun crews—like Tweedledums and Tweedledees in their slate-hued life preservers—tear the covers from the ammunition boxes. It is a tension to bear down at 25 knots upon the lean tramp that makes no response to the flap-flap of your searchlight blinker, spelling out the challenge; to distinguish whether the phosphorescent streak that at night flashes across your bow is made by a Hun torpedo or the animal skippers have named the 'torpedo fish' a blackfish or porpoise. Survivors come mutely up the side, often Lascars and Chinese, muttering of Allah and America indistinguishably. Given cigarette 'makes,' they 'roll a pill,' calmly stick it behind the ear, and as the surgeon uncorks his iodine form in the washroom for gashes made by wreckage, some old gunner of the reserve takes pneumonia from his hours of exposure, and is put ashore at X navy, on a stretcher, and with his hours of life numbered."

#### Two Ships in the Thick of It.

The Y and the Z have been in the thick of such incidents. At 18 minutes past 1 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the X was steaming singly at 15 knots, with a quiet sea and good visibility for that hour. The captain was smoking a cigar on the bridge, wondering, he told me, whether Mrs. G. would ever have the pleasure of putting roses on her old man's tomb up the Hudson. A heavy explosion, without flash, shook the darkness about three miles over the port bow. A whistle blasted three times, and the radio shack called up the tube that the steamer Kioto was torpedoed 20 miles southwest by west of Fastnet Light.

"The X switched on her general alarm for battle, changed her course to 228 degrees true and plunged thither at full speed. In two minutes she made out the staccato sparks of a blinker, repeating over and over, 'Torpedoes!—Torpedoes!' In five, she changed her course 19 degrees starboard, and at half-past one the flash decks of a single stacker of about 4,000 tons loomed over the coena matting and thrust men about a gun.

"She was now nearing the freighter, bow on, a bit to port. Suddenly out of the darkness to the right a livid beam rushed straight and shimmering at her under the sea. We put over full right rudder. The torpedo passed close aboard across his bows, to the left, just ahead of the Kioto, and as the luminous wake receded like a muffled searchlight it seemed to break spent upon the near horizon. 'Anyhow,' said the captain afterward, 'it was worth crossing the ocean to see and feel that instant. It made those roses seem a lot neurer.'

"The destroyer began to circle the Kioto at high speeds, with alternate right and left rudder. Her blinker shimmered on that she had been hit in the port quarter about the engine room. Then the lights ceased. Ten minutes after two loaded lifeboats emerged out of the starboard darkness. They held 60 men, including the second officer and a tall engineer, wounded in the leg. Soon after two o'clock all were safe aboard the X. She continued to circle the steamer, which was slowly sinking by the stern. Alarm of the disaster had been flashed to adjacent patrols. The Y nosed into sight and stood by, likewise H. M. S., who signalled that she had taken aboard 16 more survivors and the Kioto's impetuous captain—he that returned to the wreck. At 20 minutes past 3 the freighter sank, leaving only floating wreckage and a Coast light, which flickered up from time to time until daybreak like a lantern in a lifeboat.

"Neither submarine nor destroyer had used gunfire. The German was not even sighted. Only two torpedoes were known to have been fired—the one which crossed the X's bow, and the one which settled the Kioto.

"Only two days before the X had had a better brush with a 'sub,' and may have got her; skippers put in the claim on evidence as good. She was steaming in the same area, under like conditions, when at ten minutes past eight in the evening she sighted a pronounced wake. One could even estimate the speed at which the submarine had been submerged—about eight knots.

"The X worked up to full speed, turned over to the left rudder, and ran down on the right hand side of the slick. In six minutes she had reached its 'head,' ready to drop a depth charge; four minutes to run to the end of the wake, two more to allow for the 'sub's' run beyond—and she tripped the pump. With the charge, which was set for 80 feet, was dropped a calcium torch pot to mark the place. The explosion audibly jarred the blowers, and within three minutes bubbles swirled to the surface. But in the 20 minutes that the X circled the vicinity, hoping the injured enemy would rise to the surface, no further sign of damage was revealed.

Four days later the — turned her convoy over to the — at two hours before daylight, and returned to her regular patrol. About five o'clock in the morning she took under her wing the steamer Pentwy, bound for Manchester. At a quarter to eight Captain Lyons sent a quartermaster aloft to the main track to clear a fouled commission pennant. Scarcely had the quartermaster reached it when he called down to the watch on the after deckhouse, 'Periscope, two points abeam the port beam!' The thing was 1,500 to 3,000 yards from the —, who was 400 yards ahead of the —, one point on her port bow. The whole body of the submarine was distinct to the quartermaster though, oddly, invisible both to the bridge and the fore top lookout. The periscope seemed headed westward, and she at once started to submerge. Within 20 seconds, as the destroyer came to general quarters, first one torpedo, instantly followed by a second, radiated from the point where she had vanished. Both were making surface runs, for the sub's conning tower hatch still must have been near the surface. They threw spray up fully 20 feet, clearly visible against the choppy sea. All hands on the bridge and decks saw them—as did the —, astern; for she swung sharply to starboard, present-

ing her tail to them. At the same moment the — sounded six blasts on her whistle, followed by two, to mean that the attack was being made to port.

#### Miss by Small Margin.

"Both torpedoes missed the —, but by the smallest margin. The —, making high speed, swung with full left rudder toward the submarine. At five minutes past nine o'clock a third torpedo was fired at the convoy, apparently from another submarine, about 200 yards ahead of the first. It approached from the broad on the —'s beam, also making a surface run at about the same range as the first two, and missed.

"But now the — was in sight, some four miles distant, ready to relieve the — of her convoy. She, too, made full headway on signal, 'Make all speed to us; submarine in sight;' and searched in the vicinity of the —, while the — followed the 'sub's' slicks. The first wake tended east, but in ten minutes lost itself among the whitecaps. The second and plainer one led westward, irregularly, as if the 'sub' had been zigzagging. A depth charge was dropped at its end, but a half hour's search found proof of nothing. The — really had saved herself by quick and efficient handling.

"The —'s adventure with the steamship Tarquah cannot be told until that flier comes into port. The — and — had a hand in it; and the first's account of the sinking of the Obunsi—where she arrived long after the deed—shows the defective functioning and poor marksmanship of German torpedoes. The — reports to the same effect. At half-past ten o'clock on the morning of the 13th she picked up in her sea area two boats and 23 survivors of the Greek steamship Charlaos Tricompis. Two hours before, two torpedoes had been fired at her, at an interval of 25 minutes. The first struck the starboard quarter, between rudder and propeller, and, failing to detonate, did little damage; but the crew abandoned ship. The second hit the starboard side amidship, blowing up the Greek so that she sank in five minutes. Between the two shots the submarine came to the surface, but instantly submerged. Not a man appeared on deck. This submarine, like all others reported for the fortnight, are declared to have been of the U-50 to 60 type.

"So, as yet, no blood has been spilled on any of our gun mattings. The mean, blindfold campaign continues with small apparent losses either in 'subs' or shipping. We follow old slicks with the thrill of a woodsman striking a strange cross-trail in the forest; we mass guns over a 'periscope' that turns into a swabhandle or table leg; vide the —'s and —'s famous battle with a ventilator off the French coast. And the — and —, I hear, have celebrated the chagrin and thrills of it all in ballads which I shall try to send you."

# Guarding Health of Men in Navy

Government has most careful provision for sailors ill or wounded; Service afloat very desirable for youth of country from standpoint of physical well being—no cause for worry



Dr. William C. Braisted, U.S.N.

By William G. Braisted, Surgeon General, United States Navy, in New York Herald Magazine of the War.

It is perhaps somewhat strange, and yet it is a fact, that friends, and especially parents, of boys who enlist in the navy are more gravely concerned for the health of the men than with the prospect of battle casualties.

This state of mind is evidenced in hundreds of letters which come to the office of the surgeon general and in the personal calls of scores of fathers and mothers who are apprehensive that their sons may become ill and not receive proper medical care.

As one mother put it, "If the boys are going to be wounded or killed it is only what we must expect. It's part of the war sacrifice and it can't be helped. We must give our lives and the lives of those dearer to us than our own without question, but it is a terrible thing to think of their being ill or exposed to disease needlessly with no one to take care of them."

The answer to this woman was to show her through the medical department's headquarters in the navy annex building and to explain to her just what is being done, not only to care for those who are ill but to prevent men of the navy from becoming ill. She went away contented—her mind at rest. A mother's care can, of course, not be replaced by anything in the world, but she was satisfied that should her boy contract any ailment he would have everything it is humanly possible to give him except her care.

Obviously, it is impossible to explain personally to all callers just how the medical department of the navy is conducted and how it works, but through the Magazine of the War I will be able to reach thousands of mothers and fathers who perhaps have been concerned about the same thing.

In the first place, an ill or delicate man cannot perform the duties required in the navy. He is a burden. He not only is useless himself while ill but it requires other men to care for him, and he often becomes a menace to his shipmates.

From the standpoint of efficiency, then, the navy must do everything in its power to keep the men well and strong. If for no other reason this should reassure those interested in enlisted men in the navy.

Then take the medical officers. It is their duty to cure the ill and prevent the well from becoming ill. If they do not perform this duty satisfactorily they come to be known as inefficient officers. It is a matter of pride with them to discharge their duty well and faithfully. Moreover, it is the spirit and tradition of the corps to feel a human interest in all the men and boys who come under their care. They are specialists in their line and yet they regard the men with the same personal feeling that a family physician has toward his patients.

That is a feeling which cannot be bought and paid for. It is the outgrowth of their training, a part of the esprit de corps of the medical department.

At the heads of the branches and bureaus of the navy department are men actuated by the same principles—men who feel that it is the enlisted sailor who is making the greatest sacrifices for the flag and that he is entitled to the very best in comfort and care.

No man who is not physically sound and in good health can enlist. Therefore the recruit is supposedly well when he enters the navy. The first weeks of his service are passed at a training station, where he is made stronger physically, and here the regular life and exercise make him even more healthy, as everybody can testify who has watched the recruits arrive at a station and has seen them leave a few months later, standing straighter, weighing more and often an inch taller.

He is then assigned to some unit in the regular navy. There he is under the constant supervision of physicians who have made a study of the conditions under which he is living and the ailments and disease to which he is liable. This is more than could be said of him at home.

In the office of the surgeon general of the navy hangs a map of the United

States dotted with pins with heads of various colors. The map resembles those used to show the movements of the belligerent armies. It is, indeed, a map of an invasion of the United States, but it is not a military invasion.

The colored pins show the invasion of armies of disease throughout the various states, and each color denotes a different contagious disease, such as measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, meningitis and the like, as these diseases come first from the foot in the civilian population.

Every day come reports from officers of the United States public health department, and the pins are moved about as the germ armies advance or retreat.

At a single glance it can be told just what diseases are prevalent or present in any part of the country.

Let us say, for instance, that this map shows a number of cases of meningitis in Kansas. The examining officers are informed through the public health reports, and all applicants for enlistment in the navy from the affected district are watched for symptoms of prevailing diseases. The same is true of every disease which can be carried or conveyed in any manner from one person or place to another. At the training stations the men are kept under observation for days until it is practically certain that they are not carriers of infection.

The conditions under which the men live once they are in the navy are conducive to health, and it is not easy for a disease to start and gain a foothold, but transmittable diseases do not get into the navy from the outside. Wherever great numbers of young men live together they are liable to epidemics, but these diseases are quickly isolated and taken care of.

It should be remembered that in peace times epidemics of disease are extremely rare in the navy, and the deaths are too few to attract attention. When, however, at the outbreak of war hundreds of young civilians, as newly enlisted recruits, are brought together from all parts of the country and intimately associated, epidemics do occur. The boy from a home where the parents "do not believe in vaccinations," from a town where the authorities think it unnecessary to quarantine a contagious case, etc. Thus a youth whose little sister or brother has measles or scarlet fever and who may carry the disease is allowed to go away and enlist and in time he endangers hundreds of others.

In a great many ways the men themselves can better their health and maintain it. These ways are shown to them, and many are required by the discipline of the navy.

In the first place, the bulk of the navy is at sea. Nothing certainly could be better to breathe than the pure sea air. The quarters in which the men live are scrupulously clean. The ventilation is good and the food plain but wholesome.

Expert dietitians have agreed upon the navy rations, and the men are assured of enough to eat to maintain their strength and health. Cold storage facilities and the great quantities of food which can be carried on board ship make navy fare perhaps more varied and agreeable than that which it is possible to give to the army in the field. Then there is no possibility for the men to go outside and eat a lot of things for which their palates yearn but which upset the stomach.

A certain amount of prescribed exercise must be indulged in every day. This keeps the men in condition and builds up their strength.

Personal cleanliness is required of every man in the navy. His clothing and body are frequently inspected. Men with unpleasant or unhealthy habits are not allowed to enlist. If any one of the vigilance of the examining surgeons they are dismissed from the service. Clean teeth, clean bodies and clean habits are rigidly enforced.

The water on board ship is of the purest, because it is distilled water. Frequent tests are made by the medical officers to insure its freedom from contamination.

If I should give advice to the young men entering the navy as to their health it would be:

"Keep clean, wash frequently, eat the navy fare and do not stuff yourself with rich, unwholesome food when you go ashore."

# German People Are Starving

## Teuton Wife of American Soldier Tells of Conditions There.

### HARD FIGHT TO GET AWAY

Woman Has Harrowing Experiences in Trying to Leave Country—Says People Are Fleeing When They Can.

San Francisco.—The real conditions in the fatherland were described here by Mrs. George B. Szadelski, the German wife of an American soldier. Mrs. Szadelski arrived here after a plucky fight of over five months to get herself and three children out of Germany and over here, where she could join her husband, who is with the quartermaster's corps, United States army, at Honolulu.

"Germany is starving. Her people do not want war, and are fleeing the country when they can. Not so much the war, but food and where it is to come from is what the German people are thinking of," said Mrs. Szadelski. "When the people crowd up too eagerly in the street, waiting to get their small bit of food, men come out with whips, or pour hot water on them to make them orderly. That is in the town of Mecklenburg; there we stand waiting two hours or more in rain or snow. But in Berlin it is worse, and men and women wait in line all night."

#### Buy With Cards.

"All things are bought by cards, even clothing and shoes. If I need a new suit or my little boy needs new underwear, I must go to the officials and explain the need and show them the worn things."

"A grown man or woman gets half a pound of meat a week, a tenth of a pound of butter and three pounds of bread. This bread is made of potatoes and a kind of green turnip, and is so soggy that only a little can be eaten at a time. There is no coffee, except a kind made from the turnip, and there is no rice. One gets a fourth of a pound of sugar, and there is no soap at all."

"Famine? There's a famine now. The rich—yes, the rich can buy a goose, but they must pay for it 175 marks (about \$44). I have seen wild ravens sold in Berlin for three and one-half marks. Everything is much worse than America thinks."

"Yet there will be no revolution. That is because there are no men at

home to make a revolution. The women look at one another and shake their heads. 'When the men come back,' is the word they pass around. We have men of fifty and seventy for home defense, and as doctors and officials. And we have boys of fourteen. All other men are in the army."

Mrs. Szadelski said she never received \$500 which her husband sent her last February. A woman friend of hers who went to the authorities for money sent from America was told that no more money from the source would be given to any private person.

#### Do Not Want War.

"The people do not want war, but what can they do? They cannot even say what they think or there would soon be chains around their necks."

"Yet there is bitter feeling against America. I would be sorry for any American soldier that falls into the hands of the Germans, either the soldiers or the people. That is because the newspapers talk always of the evil-doing of America—and the people believe what they read. They began hating America long ago, when they heard it was aiding England. It is not France so much, but England and America that Germany hates."

Sergeant Szadelski had been an American soldier for years before he met and married the little German woman, during a visit to Germany several years ago, but he left just before the war. This led to suspicions that he was an American spy, and so when his wife wished to leave Germany last May she had an immense deal of red tape to untangle. For a month she had to go before the police each day; then she was summoned to Berlin. At the Danish border every scrap of paper but her passport was taken away, and in Copenhagen she was received coldly by the American legation, because they would not believe that the wife of an American soldier would speak only German. After correspondence with Secretary Lansing and others, the legation was finally convinced that she was not a spy, and she was permitted to sail for New York. She will leave in a few days with their three children for Honolulu.

#### Potatoes Without Vines.

Findley, O.—Fred Neeley is growing some vineless potatoes in his war garden here. When his potatoes failed to come up he started to plant cabbage plants, and found that the potatoes he had planted were developing, but that the vines were absent. They were larger than wainuts.

# TRANSYLVANIA

Transylvania was never a state, but there was once a colonization movement and a settlement under that name which aimed at the formation of a state, but which failed. The movement began just before the beginning of the Revolutionary war under the leadership of Richard Henderson of North Carolina. Henderson was a lawyer by profession, Judge of a local court in North Carolina and a shrewd land speculator. In 1775 he and some associates made a treaty with the Indians by which they gained, or thought they gained, title to a body of land comprising more than half of the present state of Kentucky. When independence was declared Henderson

and his associates planned the organization of a state to be called Transylvania. The plan had considerable backing, but it was opposed and defeated by the state of Virginia, which claimed title to the whole of Kentucky. Henderson made as good a show of title by his treaty with the Indians that Virginia granted him 200,000 acres. He died in Hillsborough, N. C., January 30, 1785. A son of his, Leonard Henderson, became one of the judges of the supreme court of North Carolina.

# AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. MCGONIGAL, 34.2 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.



His Enforced Absence. A Columbus correspondent tells us an anecdote in which the names must be suppressed, but which is none the less true and moral, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. A state senator died during the session, and a committee was appointed to accompany the body back to the old home of the decedent. Two of the committee met in the state house that afternoon. "Are you going to take this trip?" asked one. "Yes, I can ill afford the time, but I believe it to be my duty. Are you going?" "Yes, I feel as you do. It will take a whole day, but I wouldn't feel right if I didn't go. Will Senator X accompany us?" "No. He says he is too busy, and besides he doesn't drink."

A world-wide shortage in farm stuffs has given a new value to all agricultural products and the margin of profit today is greater than ever in the past. It is true labor and implements have increased in price, but it is now possible to secure 50% profit in farming, and higher. Possibly not on the \$100 to \$200 an acre farm lands but on land that can now, under existing conditions, be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Western Canadian farm lands are as productive as any in the world and can be as economically farmed. Wheat yields of from 30 to 50 bushels per acre have been common in Western Canada during the past few years, and the farmers have been too busy farming all they can so as to sell as much wheat as possible at \$2.00 a bushel, that they have not had time to do any talking or writing. It is doubtful if there ever was such an opportunity to make big profits in farming. The value of each year's crop has been in hundreds of cases more than the market value of the land it was grown on. It is unreasonable to suppose such a condition will last long, as the land now being forced onto the market by surtax on speculative owners will soon become absorbed by those who have learned of these highly profitable wheat lands. The news is spreading gradually throughout the high priced land districts in the United States, where there is a renewed awakening to the realization that the maximum profit in farming is not being obtained when it is possible to secure from forty to seventy per cent return on the investment in Western Canada. Many who have been planning to visit Western Canada for the purpose of personally investigating conditions are leaving this month, when the good weather can be enjoyed. As threshing operations and marketing of grain is under way, no better time could be selected to secure first hand and reliable information from the farmers themselves. The winter months afford ample time for completing moving arrangements, to allow the settler to take up residence in early spring, so as to get something done next year and to make a start on the big and profitable farming operations in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

War Declared on Rats by U. S. Gov't. The government at Washington is preparing a campaign that should be effective in killing the rats that are so destructive both to lives and property. A conservative estimate places the loss of food-stuffs from rats at over two hundred million dollars annually, and in the present scarcity of food, this loss must be prevented. The most efficient way to "kill the rat" is by the use of Stearns' Paste, and thousands of dollars worth have been bought by the government. Every house-keeper troubled with rats, mice, roaches or waterbugs should buy a small box of this reliable exterminator for thirty-five cents, and stop further loss of food in her home. Adv.

An Army Dentist. A gunner of the Garrison artillery, who had successfully passed a blacksmith's course, was home on furlough, bearing the hammer and pincers on his arm, when he was accosted by a civilian, who asked what the decoration was for. "Oh," replied Tommy, "I'm an army dentist!" "I see," said the civilian. "Of course, the pincers are for extracting teeth. But what is the idea of the hammer?" "Well, you see, it's like this. Some of the chaps are a bit nervous, so we use the hammer to chloroform them with," was the reply.—London Tit-Bits.

Only Ones Who Haven't. Willis—You're more of a historical scholar than I thought you were. How did you know that Assyria Media and Carthage are dead nations? Gillis—Well, I hadn't seen anything in the papers about their declaring war on Germany.—Judge.

Save Superannuated Oysters. Polluted oysters may be purified, it is claimed, by keeping a short time in water containing a little calcium hypochlorite. The oysters are not only made perfectly safe and suitable food, but the flavor is not affected.

It's hard to reform the man whose wife and children seem happy in his presence.

Everyone has his faults, of course, but some people work theirs more than others.

Every Woman Wants PAXTINE ANTISEPTIC POWDER. FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. This extraordinary cleaning and germicidal powder. Sample Free, 50¢ all druggists, or mailed by mail. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

\$2000 PER MONTH. If you are making less, let us tell you how you can increase your income selling American Lighting Plants, Portable Lamps, Lanterns, etc. Old well known product. Family and work all at same time. No competition. Experience not necessary. Only small capital required. Exclusive territory to Americans.

Hand Teacher wants position. Long successful experience. Ability and character. References. Correspondence solicited. E. A. BATHURST, Bay City, Texas.

# IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT TAXED

Western Canada Does Not Tax Stock or Improvements but Collects an Additional Tax From Land Speculators.

Owners of uncultivated lands in Western Canada are loud in their protests against an extra tax on their lands because they are not under cultivation. Western Canada, through its provincial governments, is endeavoring to force the speculative land owner to either sell his land to a settler or to cultivate it himself. At present a surtax of a few cents an acre is levied against all wild land, so that the owner of land held in its natural state, without improvements, is contributing more taxes to the government than the owner of a farm that is cultivated and even improved with buildings and stock to the value of thousands of dollars. In order to encourage the farmer to improve and to go into stock raising, he is not charged one cent of taxes on any of his improvements, implements or stock of any kind.

As a result of this surtax on uncultivated or speculatively held lands, the owners are now trying to sell them to actual settlers, and, in nearly every instance, have been offering on very easy terms of payment, usually a quarter down, and the balance extending over a term of years at prices much lower than their productive value would warrant.

A world-wide shortage in farm stuffs has given a new value to all agricultural products and the margin of profit today is greater than ever in the past. It is true labor and implements have increased in price, but it is now possible to secure 50% profit in farming, and higher. Possibly not on the \$100 to \$200 an acre farm lands but on land that can now, under existing conditions, be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Western Canadian farm lands are as productive as any in the world and can be as economically farmed. Wheat yields of from 30 to 50 bushels per acre have been common in Western Canada during the past few years, and the farmers have been too busy farming all they can so as to sell as much wheat as possible at \$2.00 a bushel, that they have not had time to do any talking or writing. It is doubtful if there ever was such an opportunity to make big profits in farming. The value of each year's crop has been in hundreds of cases more than the market value of the land it was grown on. It is unreasonable to suppose such a condition will last long, as the land now being forced onto the market by surtax on speculative owners will soon become absorbed by those who have learned of these highly profitable wheat lands. The news is spreading gradually throughout the high priced land districts in the United States, where there is a renewed awakening to the realization that the maximum profit in farming is not being obtained when it is possible to secure from forty to seventy per cent return on the investment in Western Canada. Many who have been planning to visit Western Canada for the purpose of personally investigating conditions are leaving this month, when the good weather can be enjoyed. As threshing operations and marketing of grain is under way, no better time could be selected to secure first hand and reliable information from the farmers themselves. The winter months afford ample time for completing moving arrangements, to allow the settler to take up residence in early spring, so as to get something done next year and to make a start on the big and profitable farming operations in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

Kindness. Private Slimkins had returned from the front to find that his girl had been walking out with another young man, and naturally asked her to explain her frequent promenades in the town with the gentleman.

"Well, dear," she replied, "it was only kindness on his part. He took me down every day to the library to see if you was killed."

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50¢. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Wooden Bedsteads. Furniture manufacturing has been greatly stimulated in South Africa in recent months. Because the steel tube factories of England have been engaged in making munitions the South African furniture market shows many wooden bedsteads.

Onion Output Double 1916 Crop. Washington.—Enormous increases in production of fall onions, cabbage and beans over last year are shown in estimates announced by the Department of Agriculture. Fall onion production is forecast at 13,554,150 bushels, compared with 7,332,700 last year. The acreage this year is 41,300 against 25,400 last year. Production of cabbages is forecast at 691,920 tons, compared with 252,316 tons last year. The acreage is 73,200 against 40,800 last year. Almost double the quantity of

# REGULATIONS FOR TRADING WITH ENEMY

NEW ACT PUT INTO EFFECT AS WAR MOVE BY PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Authority for Enforcement is Delegated to Several Government Departments and to the War Trade Boards.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson Monday issued the regulations for the trading with the enemy act. They constitute the most far-reaching control of every phase of intercourse between the United States and the rest of the world. They give legal force to every move of the United States in casting about Germany an economic barrier which will compel her into submission.

Not only do the new regulations provide for cutting off trade between the United States and Germany, but they do the following:

Cut off trade with Germany's allies. Cut off trade with those who do trade with either Germany or her allies. Provide custodians for all enemy property in the United States.

Special Licenses To Be Required. Require special licenses for trade or intercourse with any enemy or ally of an enemy within the United States.

Authorize the secretary of the treasury to investigate and supervise all foreign exchange and prevent its working to the advantage of the enemy.

Empower the secretary of the treasury to stop the taking from or into the United States of any communication other than by mail, telegraph, cable or wireless. Officially create a censorship board, consisting of representatives of the secretaries of war and of the navy, postmaster general, war trade board and committee on public information to censor mail, cable, radio and other means of communication.

Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to keep secret any patents that may be developed for the interest of the United States and to provide for working in the United States under patents held by enemies or allies of the enemy.

Right to Censor Foreign Papers. Vest in the postmaster general the authority to censor foreign language publications.

Charge the secretary of state with control over the entry into and egress from the United States of enemies or allies of the enemy.

Authorize the secretary of commerce to hear appeals from refusals of custom officers to grant clearance papers to vessels.

Charge the attorney general with the enforcement of the criminal sections of the trading with the enemy act.

Empower the President to regulate imports as well as exports. It is in the definition of "enemy" and "ally of enemy" that the regulations will be of importance to every citizen of the United States. In an official statement accompanying the regulations, this is said of the definitions:

"It is highly important that every citizen of the United States should promptly familiarize himself with these definitions, for his own protection and for the loyal support of the government in its efforts to wage the war to a successful conclusion."

Enemy Defined in Full Detail. These are the definitions: "Any person, of no matter what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German empire, or the territory of any of its allies, or the territory occupied by any of their military forces, is expressly made an 'enemy' or an 'ally of the enemy.'"

Thus those American citizens who have remained within these territories

U. S. Jury Indicts Liquor Runners. Pueblo.—A number of indictments were returned by the federal grand jury which has been in session here for more than a week past. Included in the number were several based on charges of violation of the Reed amendment prohibiting the shipment of liquor into a state where its sale is not allowed, one against Enos P. Schell of Denver for alleged embezzlement at the Denver mint, and one against Walter Lang, a Ute Indian, upon a charge of stealing a government check by forging his thumbmark.

Germany's Wheat Yield Below Normal. London.—The press association, from a reliable source, publishes an economic review of the condition of the central powers, in the course of which it says that as a result of a special investigation ordered by the German chancellor of the 1917 harvest it is estimated that the yield will be 40 per cent lower than in normal years for wheat and 45 per cent lower for rye, oats and barley. The total harvest of wheat and rye amounts to

7,500,000 tons, compared to 13,000,000 tons in 1913.

President Wilson Issues Proclamation. Washington.—The administration appealed to America in a presidential proclamation to make the second Liberty loan even a greater success than the first, which was oversubscribed more than 50 per cent. The president's proclamation set aside Wednesday, October 24th, as Liberty day, and asks that patriotic celebrations be held everywhere in the interest of the loan. A half-holiday is to be granted to all employees of the federal government.

Will Feed Wheat to Livestock. Oklahoma City.—Half a million bushels of wheat will be fed to livestock in Oklahoma this fall, it is indicated by reports received by the State Council of Defense from twenty-three Western counties. In most of the counties an increased acreage of wheat planted is indicated, but no hope is held out that planting will be further stimulated by an increase of a few cents a bushel possible under new marketing arrangements.

Golden Company Retains Formula. Golden.—The right to make porcelain, a suit involving millions and a secret formula, has been given the Herold China and Pottery Company of Golden, in which the Coors are interested, in a legal decision in the United States District Court at Columbus, Ohio.

lea are nevertheless enemies for the purpose of these regulations.

"Any person, no matter where residing or of what nationality, who is doing business within these territories is made an enemy or an ally of an enemy. This, of course, applies with special force to the border neutrals and it is this definition that will give great force to the embargo.

"Any person who there is reasonable or its allies is an enemy or ally of an enemy, no matter where located."

Not only is it made unlawful to trade with the persons and firms defined above, but it is unlawful to trade with:

"Any person who there is reasonable cause to believe is acting for or on account of, for the benefit of an enemy or an ally of the enemy, wherever and wherever they may be."

It is pointed out in the President's order that in dealing with subjects of Germany who are residents of the United States it must be remembered that their nationality does not prevent or deny commercial intercourse with them. The test of their "enmity" in this law is whether they are trading with or for the benefit of the fatherland. It is pointed out that they may be interned under other provisions of law.

President Defines Trading Minutely. "Trading" is defined minutely as:

(A) To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.

(B) To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or endorse any negotiable instrument or check in action.

(C) To enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement or obligation.

(D) To buy, sell, loan, or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property.

(E) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

To enforce and administer all of these provisions the President creates the War Trade Board. This board for good and sufficient reasons may license the trading prohibited generally. It thus will have absolute control of practically every phase of world trade in which Germany or her agents enter or may try to enter.

The War Trade Board is the same in personnel as the Exports Administrative Board heretofore operating. Vance McCormick is chairman and represents the secretary of state; the secretary of the treasury has not appointed his representative; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor represents the Department of Agriculture; Thomas D. Jones represents the secretary of commerce; Beaver White the food administration, and Frank C. Munson the shipping board.

Town Burns; 1,000 Sheep Poisoned. Fairplay, Colo.—Five hundred of a flock of 5,000 sheep belonging to Harold Chambers of Hartzell were dead in the pens Saturday morning when the herders entered to care for them. During the day about 500 more died, and the evidence is that the animals were poisoned. Saturday night, after working all day, the flock masters believed they had overcome the epidemic and will be able to save the others. Mr. Chambers believes that the sheep were poisoned. This is the third loss of the last two weeks, and has caused considerable uneasiness. Friday night Alma, a small mining town near here, was almost destroyed by fire. Two weeks ago the haystacks at a ranch near this city were burned by fire from a cigarette, and the owner believes the fire was started with intent to destroy his hay and farm buildings. These three losses are blamed upon a coterie of I. W. W. here, especially as the owner of the farm property believes he has traced the destruction of his hay to one of them.

Ireland May Be Chosen Cardinal. Rome.—Another American cardinal—possibly Archbishop Ireland—may be chosen at a consistory which the Agenzia Volta unofficially announces will probably be held late in November or in December.

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

It Surely Is. "He was rejected by the army doctors for physical reasons." "Well, that's better than being thrown out for not being able to pass the mental tests."

No Such Thing. There is no such thing as solitary happiness. If you object to matrimony, try a dog.

FOR SKIN TROUBLES That Itch, Burn, Torture and Disfigure Use Cuticura—Trial Free. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. They usually afford immediate relief in itching, burning eczemas, pimples, dandruff and most baby skin troubles. They also tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming great if used daily.

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

Melancholy Thoughts. "The falling leaves fill me with melancholy thoughts," said the poetical person. "They used to have that effect on me," said the unpoetical person. "What changed you?" "I moved into an apartment and don't have to rake them any more."

Many Mohammedans. In Egypt and the Sudan, nine out of every ten men, women and children are Mohammedans.

There's one good thing about golfers—they never have time to talk about their neighbors.

## Catarrhal Cough

Mr. W. S. Brown, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 82, Rogersville, Tennessee, writes: "I feel it my duty to recommend Peruna to all sufferers of catarrh or cough. In the year 1909, I took a severe case of the la grippe. I then took a bad cough. I had taken all kinds of cough remedies but got no relief. I then decided to try Peruna. I used five bottles. After taking five bottles my cough stopped and my catarrh was cured. My average weight was 115 and now I weigh 148½. Any one suffering with catarrh in any form I will advise them to take Peruna."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

## Train Your System

through the liver, to act naturally, at a fixed time every day. The best habit in the world is the habit of health.

Take one pill regularly (more only if necessary) until you succeed. Then you can stop taking them without trouble or annoyance.

## PALLID PEOPLE

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

Time to Fight Mice. The time to fight mice is when your house is still rid of them. First make a hard and fast rule that not a crumb of food is left exposed in kitchen, pantry or cupboard. See also that in the bedrooms of your home no wafers or other tasty bits are left where a mouse might get them and thus find encouragement to take up his permanent abode there.

The next thing to do is to cut off the means of entrance to your home, and this is done by seeing that there are no loose passageways into the cellar or open cavities in the wall or loose woodwork. As a final resource you will perhaps have to choose between a mouse trap and a cat. It all depends on your affinity for the feline pet which you will do. But remember that, whereas permitting mice to lodge in your house was formerly only an act of slothful neglect, it is now one of the crimes of wastefulness, of which no patriotic woman should be guilty.—Exchange.

## Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Colorado Case. J. K. May, 203½ Main St., Sterling, Colo., says: "I was almost helpless with sharp pains in my back. My limbs were stiff and sore and I always felt tired and restless. The kidney secretions passed for 100 feet. On a friend's advice, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they freed me of the troubles. I seldom have need of a kidney medicine now but nevertheless, I wouldn't be without a box of Doan's in the house."

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

## Denver Directory

### SHOE REPAIRING BY PARCEL POST

Finest equipped plant in West. Shoes received and shipped by mail. Men's shoes, \$1.50, women's \$1.00. Write for price list and shipping tags. DENVER SHOE FACTORY, 1645 Champa St., Denver, Col.

SAVE 50% All Makes of Typewriters. Cash and installments. All guaranteed. Ribbons. Write us. Western Typewriter Sales Co., 1821 Champa St., Denver, Colo.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 43-1917.

## Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

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

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put their surplus grain on the market. Write for literature and particulars as to best railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Canadian Government Agent.

## 160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE!

beans is forecast, with a total of 15,814,000 bushels in the five principal growing states—New York, Michigan, Colorado, New Mexico and California.

Golden Company Retains Formula. Golden.—The right to make porcelain, a suit involving millions and a secret formula, has been given the Herold China and Pottery Company of Golden, in which the Coors are interested, in a legal decision in the United States District Court at Columbus, Ohio.







# BIG CONTRACTOR INDORSES TANLAC

Robert Schultze Was Tortured With Rheumatism for Two Long Years He Says.

## COULDN'T WORK AN HOUR

"I Have As Much Vim and Energy As I Ever Had and Can Work All Day—Gained Ten Pounds.

Robert Schultze of 818 West Poplar street, San Antonio, Texas, who has been a resident of that city for fifty years and a contractor and builder for twenty-five years, made a remarkable statement regarding his experience with Tanlac recently.

"About two years ago," said Mr. Schultze, "rheumatism got hold of me and all the energy I had seemed to leave me. I suffered torture, especially in my shoulders and knee joints and I couldn't work an hour without my shoulders giving out completely. I had become irritable and unstrung as a man can be and nothing seemed to do me any good.

"Finally after seeing the fine results of Tanlac in the case of some of my relatives, I began using it and I am entirely free from all pain and symptoms of the rheumatism and I'm glad to say that my grouchy, irritable feelings are gone too. I have gained ten pounds and this strikes me as being mighty fine for one of my age. I have as much vim and energy now as I ever had and I can work all day long. Altogether I'm simply feeling fine."

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

### Activity of Russian Women.

As Russia was the first country where women were given control over their inherited property, and as Petrograd had for some years the largest medical college for women in Europe, it is not strange that women have taken such an active part in the military campaigns. In all the revolutionary movements the women students have been made dangerous perhaps, to the government, than the men. It is believed that the majority of the women amazons are evolutionists and that their military experience was sought for the opportunity it gave them to spread their doctrine.

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

### KING LEWANIKA'S STATE BOAT

Royal Craft is 100 Feet Long, Carries Monster Elephant Emblem, Court Jester and Musicians.

"While traveling in Rhodesta," writes a contributor in the Wide World Magazine, "I managed to get a glimpse of King Lewanika's state barge. The chief of the Barotse is a fine fellow, but I was much amused one afternoon to see him going out for a row attired in a top hat and a gaudy dressing gown.

"Soon after the rains commence the Barotse valley is flooded and natives migrate to the sandy belt some miles away for the season. The king always makes the trip in the royal barge, an enormous craft about 100 feet long. In the center are two compartments, both covered in, one being the living room and the other the sleeping quarters. On the roof of one of these compartments is erected a monster elephant, as a sort of kingly emblem, while on the other stands the court jester, who, on this occasion, amused the populace by pretending to hunt and shoot the elephant. A band of 20 musicians were accommodated on the barge, in addition to whom there were 50 or 60 paddlers and a host of ballers, for the barge was by no means water-tight. To the accompaniment of wred music and barbaric song the huge craft was propelled along on its journey, the return voyage taking place four or five months later."

### A National Blessing.

According to Dr. R. F. Griggs, who has just come back from Katmai, the latest "largest volcano," its 1912 eruption will be the last for thousands of years. Wouldn't it be a comfort if some explosive human beings would blow off once and shut up for a like period?—New York Sun.

Milwaukee merchants will cut down free deliveries of merchandise.

**WHEATLESS MEALS!**

DON'T BOTHER ME—SAYS Bobby

JUST TRY POST TOASTIES

BEST CORN FLAKES EVER!

# AMERICA'S ARMY MUST BE MODERN

THAT IS REASON WHY SOME STATE REGIMENTS WILL LOSE IDENTITY.

## PROTESTS MUST BE IGNORED

Consolidation is Necessary to Conform to System of Our Allies—Officers, Unless Unfit, Will Not Be Reduced in Rank.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The secretary of war, and with him the military officers of his department, are desirous that members of National Guard organizations should understand that it is nothing but the necessities of a military case which have compelled the authorities to order a consolidation of some of the state regiments which thereby necessarily largely must lose their identity. Telegrams and letters of protest against the consolidation of different state regiments into one still are pouring into the department, and the civilian officials and the army officers unquestionably are perturbed because of the attitude of officers and men of some of the Guard organizations toward consolidation.

It appears that rather than to lose its identity as the Fighting Fiftieth, or the Keokuk Blues, or the Kalamazoo Cracks, some of the Guard regiments would prefer that military wisdom be foregone and that they be allowed to go into the fight against the Germans in their old formations, which would mean to enter the battle in a manner not approved by students of modern warfare.

I have been asked personally by one of the highest military officials in the United States to write an explanation of why those consolidations of regiments are necessary, and why it is that some officers, temporarily at least, must lose their positions of first command.

### Pershing Urged the Change.

It was General Pershing who urged on the American military authorities the necessity of having the regimental formations correspond to those of the French and British now actually on the fighting line. Three years of trench work and such open field work as there has been have proved that a complete change in the regimental formations must be made. The war department, wishing to do what it can to insure so far as is possible quick victory, has no alternative but to change the old organization plan.

Under the new rule a regiment must contain about 3,600 men. This makes it absolutely necessary that some Guard regiments shall be combined to make a new regiment. The whole system of organization has undergone a change. The necessity of machine gun troops has made it imperative that some regiments shall be split into smaller units for "rattle fire" gun formations. The war department realizes that in a measure this splitting of regiments is to the men like the breaking up of home ties, but war is on and the war must be fought along modern lines and therefore the changes absolutely are necessary.

There is one colonel to a regiment. When two existing regiments are combined into one it means that the junior colonel must be displaced from command, or if it shall be deemed wise from the military sense to put the junior in chief command, the senior feels that he has been slighted.

### No Officer to Lose His Rank.

It can be said, however, that no colonel, unless found unfit, will lose his rank. He will be attached to a regiment ready to take command in case the actual commander is incapacitated or transferred. In other words, the additional colonel will in a sense be a lieutenant colonel, although keeping the colonel's rank. The lieutenant colonel of an outfit always has been a sort of a supernumerary.

Other officers than the colonels will be affected, but every man who is fit for the service will stay in it at the rank which he holds. It will be no news probably to most of the officers of the army, regulars or National Guardsmen, that if they prove their unfitness to command men in the present crisis—out they will go.

### New Anesthetic Being Tested.

Washington officials, particularly those of the medical department, and presumably all persons who have heard or read anything on the subject, are interested in an article written by Edgar Ansel Mower which appears in Collier's Weekly of September 22. It gives in detail astounding accounts of the pain-relieving work which it is claimed an anesthetic called nikalgin, the discovery of a layman, Gordon Edwards, has accomplished in the war hospitals of England and France.

If this discovery will do what it is claimed it will do, there is reason enough for the interest in it which has been aroused. It has been my attempt to find out something about nikalgin and its possible or probable use as a local anesthetic by the medical department of the United States government.

### Medical Science is Alert.

There are in the United States medical service several of the foremost physicians of the world. It is neither in accordance with the ethics of the profession nor with the ethics of censorship, if one may so speak, for the doctors to discuss prior to thorough investigation the merits of a new material which is claiming recognition. It

can be said, however, that the deepest interest in the subject is taken by the surgeons of the service in Washington; that they are familiar with the claims that have been made for nikalgin; that they have read the article setting forth in detail its virtues, and the specific cases in which it has been used, and that reports on the subject are to be made to the medical department within a short time.

There are certain things concerning this discovery for which so much has been claimed, that must be said as unquestionably reflecting the views of Uncle Sam's army surgeons. They will decline, as they believe the medical profession elsewhere will decline, to experiment on soldiers with anything new and untried. A wounded man in the midst of his suffering is not, according to their belief, one upon whom experiment should be made. The known agencies of relief only should be used.

There are other ways of trying out the virtues of nikalgin and they will be used. In fact the American Medical association, according to information given to me by a surgeon of the service, already has investigated nikalgin and experimented with it. The association, I am told, is now conducting another series of experiments because, so the word is, the first trials did not bear out the claims which were made.

It is known that a representative of the British medical department, who recently came to the United States, has told the surgeons that up to the time he left the home office nikalgin had not been given a trial there. A French surgeon recently arrived has said the same thing, but as soon as the story of demonstration of nikalgin in England and in France was read, reports from the medical officers of the two countries were asked for, and soon will be received in Washington.

### Almost Fear to Make War Talk.

One reason for the desire of congress to have some weeks intervene between the end of one session and the beginning of the next is that patriotically inclined members, Democrats and Republicans, can go forth into their districts to talk to their constituents on the war and the necessity of driving it hard to a victory for democracy.

Republican congressmen, and particularly those who represent western districts, are a trifle disturbed over the prospect. They do not like to be deaf to the summons, and yet they fear that the results may be damaging to their political fortunes. It may seem curious that any man can think that his appeals to people to stand by their country may work anything but good to him and his cause, and yet there seems reason in a way for the fear of some of the members that they may lose by their efforts.

In order that I might get the real basis for the fear that political ill-fortune may await the Republicans who volunteer to speak in behalf of vigorous war measures, I sought out a member of congress of that party from a district in New England, where the war spirit is higher than it is in the West, and where, presumably, a speaking member could not suffer by telling his neighbors that they must stand for war as a mighty nation should conduct it.

The New England Republican to whom I talked will be a candidate for re-election next year. He said:

"There is a high war spirit in nearly all parts of my district. There are some sections, however, where the people need information in order to bring them to the point of willingness to sanction all the government measures necessary to put through this big thing in which we are engaged. The mere preaching of a driving war in behalf of democracy will not hurt me at the polls, but there is something which is likely to hurt me and every Republican candidate in the country.

"The people in the main do not differentiate between the government, or to put it better, between the United States and the administration. There is no 'party of opposition' in congress today—that is, no party of opposition to war. The men in congress who are opposed to the war are to be found in both parties, and there are only a few of them.

### Dilemma of the Republicans.

"When we Republicans go out to speak in behalf of a hearty support for the government, many of our hearers will take this to mean that we desire a hearty support for the administration. So we will, in a way, but we will not mean that we are pleading for the support of the administration in its endeavors along lines which have nothing to do with the war.

"We cannot expect, however, that the people will make this distinction and they are the more certain not to make it because we would destroy all the force of what we have to say if we tried to discriminate between an endorsement of the administration in its war efforts and an endorsement of its other efforts. If we did this we would befog the issue and be charged with playing politics."

It can be said that there is a belief in Washington that the Republican fears will be found to be misplaced and that all congressmen of whatever party will be given credit solely for their patriotic efforts and that any politics in the matter will be cut from consideration.

### Most Convenient.

"Sir, why did you hit me on the head just now?"  
"Very sorry, but I was led into remarking on my good luck, and I had to rap on wood somewhere."

### Squandered Imagination.

"Is he a plotter?"  
"Yes; one of the sort who thinks up plots and sells them to a unsuspecting imperialism instead of turning their mind into moving picture scenarios."



1—American troops receiving supplies at a village somewhere in France. 2—Not the grave of Kaiser Wilhelm, but the resting place of Wilhelm Kaiser, a humble grenadier, in the cemetery of Pargny. 3—Italians hoisting field guns up the steep sides of Monte Santo.

# NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Capture Oesel Island and Defeat Overmatched Russian Fleet.

## SLAVS RESISTING STOUTLY

Kaiser's Hurried Trip to Bulgaria and Turkey—American Destroyer Torpedoed, One Man Being Killed—President Wilson's Latest Move Toward Bottling Up Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The week brought no real relief to beleaguered Germany, externally or internally. While the kaiser was hurrying down through Bulgaria to Constantinople to mend his crumbling fences, and Chancellor Michaelis was struggling to hold on to his job, and the German armies on the west front were making costly and futile counterattacks and slowly giving ground before the British and French, the land and sea forces of the empire did strike at Russia what, considered superficially, might be thought to be a serious blow. But the operations in the Baltic cannot be considered of prime importance and cause no special concern among the allies, not even Russia being greatly worried.

Troops landed on the Island of Oesel, supported by the fleet, have succeeded in capturing or driving off the garrison, which resisted stoutly, and the kaiser's warships are pushing back the Russian naval forces toward the Gulf of Finland. In the sea fighting both sides lost several vessels. The Russian fleet fought well but was hopelessly outclassed in strength. The Germans made aerial attacks on Pernau, and it was reported that they were attempting to gain a footing on the mainland. At last reports both sides were hurrying up strong naval reinforcements. The real objective of the German high command is not revealed, but it does not seem probable Von Hindenburg, who is directing the operations in person, will attempt to capture and hold Petrograd. That would mean a perilous extension of his lines in view of the fact that winter is at hand. South of Riga the Russian artillery prevented the Germans from throwing bridges across the Dvina.

### Trying to Hold His Allies.

Increasing signs of a break-up of the alliance of the central powers probably sent the kaiser on his trip to the near East. First he jollied the Bulgarians, who, like the Austrians, are sick of the war; and it was significant that Emperor Charles grasped a puny excuse not to accompany his overbearing ally. Then William ran down to Constantinople, where Turkish girls strewn flowers in his path and he and the sultan exchanged decorations. If the kaiser can hold his coalition together much longer, it will be because the allies do not make sufficiently attractive separate peace suggestions to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

### As was expected, the opponents of Chancellor Michaelis were quick to take advantage of the Wilhelmshaven naval revolt incident. The Socialists now present a united front against him and have decided to vote against the war credit of \$2,500,000,000 at the December session of the reichstag unless he resigns. Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann or Prince von Bulow is said to be his probable successor, though the war party still fears Count von Bernstorff may be appointed. In the effort to save himself Michaelis offered Friedrich von Payer the post of chancellor, displaying readiness to throw overboard Doctor Hoffrich and also Minister of Marine von Capelle. There are rumors that Michaelis is contemplating the establishment of a military dictatorship.

### On the West Front.

In Flanders the British practically completed their occupation of the important Passchendele ridge and the Germans were observed to be hurriedly building a long dam for the purpose of flooding the low land east of the ridge. Meanwhile the French on the left flank of the British steadily widened the base of the wedge that is being driven in between the German

armies and the Belgian coast. The allied aviators made many raids and dropped vast quantities of explosives on German military establishments with destructive results. The German airmen were not idle, but their main raid was made on Nancy, where a number of civilians were killed.

The British government on Tuesday announced formally, through Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, that reprisals would be made for the German raids over London and other unfortified places. German towns, Mr. Law said, will be bombarded so far as military needs will release the necessary machines. The threat may be sufficient to check the barbarity of the Germans in this respect.

Realizing the danger of a collapse of the Austrian forces that are opposing the advance of the Italians, the central powers have withdrawn at least forty divisions from the Russian front and hurried them to the rescue of the defenders of Trieste. Large numbers of German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops are now on the Italian front.

### American Destroyer Torpedoed.

The first real American casualty list from the war zone was given out Wednesday by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It included one death, that of Osmond Kelly Ingraham, gunner's mate, of Pratt City, Ala., and the names of five other men of the navy who were slightly wounded. These men were of the crew of an American destroyer which was torpedoed by a German submarine while on patrol in British waters. The vessel was not sunk and soon reached port. The report came from Rear Admiral Sims and said Ingraham was blown overboard and his body was not recovered. Naval officers think it remarkable that until this occurrence Admiral Sims' fighting units should all have escaped damage in the fight against the U-boats.

From Amsterdam the other day came the report that Germany was about to include American waters in the submarine zone. This meant nothing to American naval authorities, for they had considered our waters so included since we entered the war. The best informed opinion is that American transports, with their speed and their convoys, will be quite safe from the submarines.

The week's list of victims of U-boats was small in number, but the loss of life was greater than usual. This was due mainly to the destruction of the French steamer Medie with the loss of 250 persons, including soldiers and prisoners of war. It is an undisputed fact that service on German submarines is becoming more dangerous every day, and this probably is responsible for the latest reported mutiny in the German navy. Sailors at the port of Ostend refused to go aboard the U-boats and are said to have thrown one commander into the sea.

There is trouble in the Austrian navy also. Soldiers and the crews of submarines have had several conflicts at Pola, officers on both sides being killed. The Austrian government thereupon decided to change the naval base to another port.

### Wilson's New Blow at Germany.

Determined that Germany and its allies shall not benefit from the trade and industry of the United States, President Wilson started off the week by setting in motion machinery to stop trade with the enemy and transmission of information valuable to him, to control enemy aliens and enemy property and to check the activities in America of German sympathizers. By executive decree the president created a war trade board, with Vance McCormack as chairman, supplanting the exports administrative board, and a war trade council to advise the board on questions of policy; gave the secretary of the treasury power to regulate the export of gold, silver and currency, transfers of credit, transactions in foreign exchange, and enemy insurance companies, and authority to prevent the transmission of written or photographic information from this country except through the mails; created a censorship board to prevent the transmission of intelligence to the enemy by any means; gave the trade commission full authority over enemy patents; gave the postmaster general power to regulate the publication of war matter by foreign language papers, and in other ways took control of enemy interests in the United States.

The provisions of this sweeping decree when put into full force should help a lot in the process of bottling up the German empire. The United States

and its allies show no disposition to yield to the pleas of the so-called neutral nations that have been supplying Germany with food and other materials. According to reports received in Washington, the food situation in Germany is growing acute. The weekly ration there amounts approximately to four and a half pounds of bread, a half peck of potatoes, a cupful of beans, peas, or oatmeal; a half pound of meat, twelve cubes of sugar, six individual patties of butter and an equal amount of other fats. The caloric value of these foods in the aggregate, is less than half the amount estimated by the American food administration as sufficient for a person in a sedentary occupation.

### Coal Strike Makes Trouble.

The coal situation, especially in Illinois, caused the administration a great deal of trouble. Strikes, unauthorized by the union, stopped production and the operators declared they could not pay the wages demanded unless they were allowed to charge the general public 50 cents more a ton. Coal Administrator Garfield was swamped with appeals and protests, and sent out a message to the effect that unless mining was resumed the federal government would seize the mines. The whole affair has the appearance of greed fostered by underhanded pro-German influences.

Food Administrator Hoover has been brought to a realization of the fact that the retail grocers of the country are robbing the ultimate consumers, and he proposes to go as far as his powers permit in stopping the extortion. In a statement issued Thursday Mr. Hoover said that though neither the food administration nor the government has authority to regulate the retailer as it does the wholesaler, he would, beginning November 1, expose the former each week by publishing the wholesale prices of all commodities in every section. Thus the purchaser will know how much the retailer is paying and how much undue profit he is exacting. Mr. Hoover cites particularly the retail price of flour, which is out of all proportion to the wholesale price fixed by the government, and also the recent unwarranted advances in the retail price of sugar.

Unless the retailer grocer behaves, the food administrator hints, congress may be asked for legislation giving the government power to regulate him. Mr. Hoover asserts that the corner has been turned in high prices and that if the farmer and retailer co-operate with him, the essential commodities one after another should continue to show reductions between now and the end of the year.

The war department issued orders Thursday for the entrainment of the final quotas of the first draft from the northwest states and the entire mobilization of the 687,000 men of the first army is expected to be complete by the middle of November. The call for the second draft is not expected before the first of the year, but arrangements for it are under way and it may be that the remaining 7,000,000 eligibles will be examined in advance so as to establish a waiting list. Preparations for the winter in the training camps are being made rapidly and there is reason to believe that there will be no shortage of warm clothing, arms and all other necessary supplies.

The Liberty bond campaign went with a rush last week, despite the disloyal opposition displayed in some localities. The government has taken steps to punish the pro-German workers who have fostered this hostile sentiment, and Secretary McAdoo has asked banks to report the names of those who have sought to intimidate bankers by threats to withdraw their deposits.

The senatorial committee investigating Senator La Follette's loyalty held several sessions but was temporarily felled by the wily fellow's demand that he be given the opportunity to cross-examine those who had contradicted his assertion regarding Bryan's statement to President Wilson about the Lusitania. As the committee cannot well summon the president or Mr. Bryan, it adjourned to think the case over.

Former Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is emulating the record of La Follette and defying the government to have him indicted. His utterances are if anything more reprehensible than those of the Wisconsin man, but he himself is much more negligible. If all their readers and hearers were persons of sound sense, neither one would be worth the powder it would take to blow him over to Germany.

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**LOCHIEL**

Liberty Loan dollars are among the biggest buyers of farm products. Many Mexican families along the river are suffering from malaria.

Mrs. Chalmers returned last week from an extended visit with relatives in Nogales.

Frank Harrison is suffering with a severely burned hand, received while working in the mill at Washington Camp.

Mr. Spaulding, customs officer at Lochiel, has resigned and gone to Los Angeles, where he is to take a similar position. A Mr. Hayes of Nogales has been sent to fill the Lochiel vacancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Heady of the San Rafael ranch have been in Los Angeles for two weeks, where Mr. Heady is receiving the attention of a specialist at the Good Samaritan hospital. He has every assurance of a complete cure.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pray of Louisiana are late arrivals here. They will locate at Bloxton, where Mr. Pray will be employed by Chris Wilson as truck driver on the 3-R ore haul.

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(025746)

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Guy S. Bryant of Sonoita, Arizona, who on October 2, 1914, made homestead entry No. 025746, for NE 1/4, Section 19, 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, Arizona, on the 20th day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: George J. White, Richard T. Fossett, Gabriel P. Woodward, Michael G. Rouse, all of Sonoita, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. First pub. 10-19-11-23-17

**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 Duquesne, 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. 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 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, and on Nov. 4, 1914, made Add. 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 9-23-10-26-17

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

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

Notice is hereby given that Charles Albert Miller of Mowry, Ariz., who on May 20, 1913, made Homestead Entry No. 022489, for NW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 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 of beginning, 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, Duke Parker, Arthur Wilson, all (4) of San Rafael, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. First publication 9-23-10-26-17.

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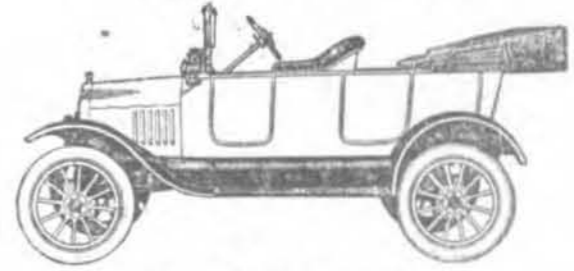
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**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION**

**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,**  
[SEAL] F. A. JONES, Chairman.  
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 hereto 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 entire 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.

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

The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such 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.

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.

**VIII.**

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. 12-11-16

**NOTICE OF CONTEST**

Hd., 016942; Contest, 4036  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 11, 1917.

To May A. Madden, of Elgin, Arizona, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Virgil A. Long, who gives Sonoita, Arizona, as his postoffice address, did on June 17th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, Serial No. 016942, made May 15, 1912, for W 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 25, Township 20 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have never established residence on said land, have abandoned same and have failed to comply with all the requirements of the law both as to residence and cultivation; furthermore that your absence from said land is not due to your connection with the military or naval service of the United States.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire further notices to be sent to you.  
JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver.  
Date of first publication October 19, 1917.

Date of second publication October 26, 1917.

Date of third publication November 2, 1917.

Date of fourth publication November 9, 1917.

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

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. 1916. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) 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.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 7c.  
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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



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