



State Library

SHOES

Blankets Quilts

Children's, Ladies' and Men's
Sweaters

Boys' and Men's Mackinaws

Everything in Dry Goods

Come in and ask to see the goods; it
doesn't cost anything to look.

Washington Trading Co.

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

SURE ???

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

J. E. Hopkins. F. D. Valles.

Only the most capable men are employed by us, and *carefulness* is our motto. We treat every car we work upon exactly as though it were our own.

We will gladly quote you prices on storage with full service or part service. Or we can give you service without storage if you prefer.

Why not give us a trial and let the results determine future relations between us? Pay us a call and we can talk it over.

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

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.



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.

900 Head Cattle Thrown on Reserve

Cattle men who have been paying for grazing privileges in the Patagonia mountains have a kick coming over the action of the forest service in granting a permit to a New Mexico outfit to run a large number of cattle in the forest of that neighborhood, if such a permit has been issued.

Nearly every winter feed is so scarce that, unless owners feed their animals part of the time, many head are lost through starvation, and the addition of several hundred head to the forest reserve allotment will mean that cattlemen who have lived in this neighborhood and raised stock and paid large sums of money into the public treasury will have to assume an additional expense in feed at a high cost or suffer an increase in their losses, or quit the business.

It is reported that part of the cattle brought in are to be placed under fence on a large land grant. But the addition of a few hundred head will work an injustice to the older residents.

We don't know what new arrangements have been made by the United States government relative to granting permits to graze cattle on the forest reserves, but we believe that first consideration should be given the old settlers and homesteaders and men who own no land in this section of the country should not be allowed to bring cattle in until the needs and wants of residents have first been satisfied.

Justice and law do not always dovetail as they should, and it is the former we had in mind when writing this article.

At least half a dozen Indian fairs in different parts of the state are being held just preceding the state fair, and their best exhibits will be sent along to the big state show. This is true also of perhaps a dozen sectional fairs held by the whites.

If you can't boast, don't knock.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Moving Pictures Saturday night at the Opera House.—Adv.

W. H. Barnett has returned from the Happy Jack for a few days' rest in Patagonia.

Deputy Mine Inspector Ed Massey of Bisbee was a business visitor to Patagonia Tuesday.

Brock Shannon is in town from the Exposed Reef mine, which is located in Alum Gulch.

W. R. Ramsdell, a mining man of Tucson, in charge of the Narragansett mine, was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

F. Gullmann of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Morris Franklin of New York City are in Patagonia looking after their mining interests on the Baca Float.

J. B. Davis has just returned from an extended eastern trip. He is interested with Messrs. Clark and Peterson in the American Boy mine.

Engineer C. A. Pierce, in charge of the Ruby Copper Company's property, came in Wednesday, in company with Jens Peterson of the American Boy.

The Patagonian has blanks for recording miners' intention to hold claims and will fill them out for those that decide not to do their assessment work this year.

L. C. Shattuck and Mr. Mureheim of Bisbee were business visitors to Patagonia yesterday.

Col. R. R. Richardson has sold to Joe Keene of Douglas the Connecticut mine property located in the Santa Rita's, known as the Josephine Canyon group and containing 15 claims. It is said the purchaser has already ordered machinery and expects to work the property to capacity as soon as arrangements are completed.

Patagonia-Nogales AUTO STAGE

Leaves Commercial Hotel, Patagonia, at 8:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Montezuma hotel, Nogales, 4:30 p. m., instead of 5:30 as heretofore.

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.

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

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Big treat at the Opera House tomorrow night—Moving Pictures.—Adv.

Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, paid Patagonia a visit early in the week.

Messrs. Ed Hopkins and Frank Valles were business visitors to Nogales last Monday.

A Mexican show was given Sunday evening, which was well attended. The feature being an exhibition of mesmerism.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McPherson of San Rafael valley made a trip to Nogales Tuesday in their new 6-cylinder car.

J. B. Bristol of the Nogales Chamber of Commerce spent several days in this neighborhood this week gathering material from mines and ranches for the state fair display.

Sherman Rinchart of Duquesne passed through Patagonia on Wednesday evening's train en route to Nogales and his ranch. He had been on a business trip to the Curry ranch near Benson.

Kent Fryer and mother have purchased the fixtures of the restaurant formerly conducted by the "Widow," and will soon have the place open to the public. And it is said Kent is "some chef."

The board of supervisors held its regular monthly meeting last Monday, and besides the appointment of G. H. Francis as justice of the peace for Patagonia Precinct No. 4, only routine business was transacted.

George Wilson of San Rafael valley left Monday morning for Los Angeles, where he will be joined later by his wife and baby, who, in company with his sister, Mrs. J. D. Rountree, accompanied him to the train.

Mrs. Ben Wilson, a former San Rafael valley resident, who has been visiting her mother in the middle west for several months, has returned, and will spend some time visiting her sister, Mrs. Jim Parker of Parker Canyon.

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.

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors. adv

Horsethieves Are Thwarted by Putnam

Late last Friday night Dave Putnam, while at his mine camp in the hills east of Patagonia, saw, by the light of the moon, a number of horses being driven by mounted men toward the Mexican boundary. Thinking it a rather unusual hour to be herding horses, and becoming suspicious that the men driving the animals were not engaged in any legitimate undertaking, Mr. Putnam hurried to Patagonia and notified Constable Loa Stevens of the incident. The constable, accompanied by Putnam, Albert Gullin and Pat Patterson, drove by automobile to the ranch of Bert Sorrels, some distance from Patagonia, and in line with the direction in which the stolen horses were headed.

Upon arrival at the Sorrels ranch, Constable Stevens and his posse were joined by Bert and Ray Sorrels, who hurriedly donned their clothing and secured their guns. The party then took up its stand at the mouth of a nearby canyon and awaited the coming of the horsethieves. The men had been on the lookout but a few minutes when the horses, about 30 in number, being driven by four men, were seen approaching.

An order was given to the men to halt; but, instead of obeying, they opened fire on the posse. The shots were answered in kind and one of the outlaws pitched from the saddle dead; another was wounded and captured and now lies in a Nogales hospital, while the other two made good their escape, one of them carrying a wound and leaving a trail of blood.

Had it been daylight, there is no doubt but that there would now be four "good" rustlers instead of but one, the uncertain light and shifting animals making the targets hard to hit.

Much credit is due Dave Putnam for his part in the affair, as he is not a stockman and had no interest in the matter other than that of a man wishing to put a stop to the stock rustling business, and of doing his duty as a good citizen should. Mr. Putnam, in addition to going far out of his way to see that justice overtook the wrongdoers, risked his life as well when he accompanied the posse in its pursuit of and battle with the outlaws.

Stockmen should be liberal subscribers to a purse for Dave Putnam.

The dead man was John Steel, alleged leader of the gang, and the wounded man is Rito Yanez. The men that escaped, according to Yanez, are Pastor Vargas and Francisco Casanova.

It is hoped that this affair will end the business of cattle rustling in this county. It is said the men implicated in this affair were the ones responsible for the disappearance of several horses from the neighborhood of Elgin recently, and who were followed to the Mexican border, but escaped.

The famous World's Fair mine at Harshaw is about to be sold to one of a number of prospective purchasers by Mr. Frank Powers through Attorney F. J. Barry of Nogales, who has an option on the property. This mine produces high-grade lead-silver ore, and the present high price of these metals is responsible for the number of would-be purchasers. It is a valuable property.

Mining men are requested to secure specimens of ore from their properties for display purposes in the permanent mines building at Phoenix. They should be sent immediately direct to Phoenix by express, or can be left at the Patagonian office. Specimens should bear a label naming minerals contained and property from whence they came, and should not be more than five inches in diameter.

Miners Ranchers Complete line of Brunswick-Pathe Phones and Records

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

International Drug Co.

H. L. SCHERB, Prop. WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

NOGALES, ARIZ.

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.

PORTIONS OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY

That Kaiser Did Not Dare Permi Full Text of Address to Reach His People Shown, It I Declared, by Distorted Reports Published.

That the German government did not dare permit the publication in that country of the full text of President Wilson's address to congress on April 2, 1917, in which the president called upon congress to declare the existence of a state of war with the imperial German government is shown by copies of the message as published in Germany which have been obtained by the committee on public information of the United States government.

The Wolff Telegraph bureau, which is not only under censorship control of the German government but has been used as a semi-official mouthpiece of the government, in its report of President Wilson's address, suppressed many passages in which the president outlined the conditions which forced this country to defend itself against the attacks of the German government. As a result the message was presented to the German people in an abridged and distorted form.

In the following copy of the president's address, issued by the committee on public information, the passages suppressed by the Wolff Telegraph bureau are shown in bold-faced type. I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which are neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 2d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German government that on and after the 1st day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coast of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, then given to us, that passenger boats should not be sunk, and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of distressed countries have been provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity. There has been no such same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

It will involve the immediate full mobilization of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, and the wholehearted cooperation of the civilian population to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas. No nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage that law has been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to increase the credits which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

FROM FAR AND NEAR A new gas range can be mounted on top of a table or refrigerator and swung upward out of the way when idle. English experimenters have succeeded in spinning a textile fiber from a seaweed that grows plentifully in Australian waters. Bangor, Me., was visited one night by such a flight of moths that the sidewalks in places were covered with them to the depth of an inch.

Rolling a camera film between the hands to tighten it after exposure sometimes generates enough electricity to spoil it. Scientists in Europe have developed a process whereby illuminating gas producers can manufacture ammonia by synthesis. A simple device has been patented to hold a man's trousers up and his vest down and to keep his shirt from being displaced.

and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will beneficently insure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples is at stake. We have seen the last of freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering the war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon by us and used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties and of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their mouths with lies and their governments with intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and under the shadow of some plan to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, if they can be generation to generation, may be worked out and kept secret from the eyes of posterity, but of course or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists to prevent its attention concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Involvement in its vital ways; the plotting of its interests; the contriving of its plans; what they would, and render account to no one, would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free people can hold their purpose and their fidelity to terms and end, and prefer the interest of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that peace has been added to our hope for the future? The wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always a free democracy at heart in all vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude of mind, their sense of duty, and their sense of honor. It is a fitting partner for a league of honor.

Electricity was first used in a mine in 1879, when a Scotch clergyman was lighted with it. An oil heater has been invented for keeping warm the materials used in making concrete. A glass has been developed which gives the same intensity of color values as daylight when used with a gas or tungsten light. For persons who have much string or thread to cut, a knife-blade attached to the clothing with a safety pin, has been invented.

wish to share with all free people, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play as they profess to be fighting for. I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the Imperial and Royal government of Austria-Hungary; but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the sea, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not with enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us and whose good will and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of their need. They are most of them as true and loyal to their own governments as never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, I trust, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrific and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—our democracy, our right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might in the defense of her principles, to give her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

KNITTING BAG HELD SECRET French Bulldog Leered From Folds of Satin Lining, Much to Surprise of Spectator. She was a very pretty young woman, extremely well dressed. Her tailored suit was perfection, her boots and gloves immaculate, and her hat, correctly tilted, had the smart lines that women enjoy. As though all this wasn't enough, she carried the most adorable knitting bag, says the Kansas City Star. It was made of some wonderful velvety brocaded stuff and the hoke looked more stunning than those on other handsome bags. With it all the face that peeped out from under the hat was so demure and serious that you knew the knitting she carried was not a sweater of orange or turquoise, but something made of sober gray yarn, for a boy "somewhere in France."

When the elevator stopped to let her in it gave the woman nearest her a chance to more closely examine the lovely bag, and she did not wait for opportunity to knock the second time. She suddenly cried out, for just as the girl stepped in the ridiculous face of a French bulldog leered from the soft folds of the satin lining. If It Only Lasts. Hubby—For heaven's sake, what kind of a rig is that? Wife (haughtily)—That's a muffler, Hubby—Good. You should have worn one years ago. Converting the Bird. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." "Trouble is to make the bird believe it."—Louisville Courier-Journal. Necessary. Daughter—He says I am his ray of sunshine. Father—He should acquire the dough before aspiring to the ray. Just Missed It. An old gentleman from the country, tremulous with fear after hearing bombs and gunfire, in an air raid, emerged from his hotel with his wife, relates the London Chronicle. In the street they inquired of an imperturbable police constable if it was "all over." The policeman, imagining they were eager sightseers, said, "Well, I'm afraid, sir, it is all over; but they may return in 'half an hour.'" Rapid departure of the "sightseers."

AMERICANS FALL IN FIRST BATTLE

THREE KILLED, FIVE WOUNDED, AND TWELVE CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS.

SINK 11 GERMAN SHIPS

FACTORIES BEING LOOTED OR DESTROYED AS TEUTONS PREPARE TO LEAVE BELGIUM.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Armed forces under the American flag have had their first clash with German soldiers in an attack which the Germans made on first line trenches where the United States troops had been taken for instruction, and three Americans were killed, five wounded and twelve captured or missing. The War Department made this known on receipt of a dispatch from Gen. Pershing showing that the German forces, soon after learning the position of the new enemy from overseas, had launched a desperate effort to overcome them. The Teuton attack came in the form of a heavy barrage fire which isolated a salient of the American trench, and apparently left a small force of Americans at the mercy of their enemies. The American soldiers fought gamely in Pershing's report of a prisoner being taken by them. How some of his troops escaped, bringing this German back with them, is not told in the brief dispatch.

Berlin.—Outside the brief reference in the general staff report, no details are available here with regard to the capture of the First American troops in France. The official bulletin says they were made prisoner in the region of the Aisne-Marne canal in the section of the front defended by the German crown prince's army. Rome, Nov. 5.—Italian forces have repulsed with heavy losses a violent attack in the Trentino, and are in a deadly struggle with the Austro-Germans on the banks of the Tagliamento.

The French are continuing their pursuit of the Germans along the Chemin-des-Dames and report the capture of eighteen square miles of territory. German troops have met further defeat northwest of Rheims where they attempted violent infantry attacks. The Germans are destroying factories and plants in Belgium, and it is believed to indicate that they are paving the way for a retreat from that country. Many rolling mills and other big concerns have been demolished or looted. Berlin announces the completion by the Germans of the withdrawal of their line from Chemin des Dames plateau. Premier Lloyd George, Premier Painleve and high British and French army officials have gone to Italy to outline relief to be extended the Cadorna army by the allies. A German auxiliary cruiser and ten other armed German ships were sunk in the Cattegat, an arm of the North sea, by British ships. Other dispatches tell of the destruction of another auxiliary cruiser (Marie) by the British.

American Flyer Wins 15th Fight. Paris.—Lieut. Raol Lafbery of Wallingford, Conn., member of the Lafayette flying squadron, brought down his fifteenth German airplane. WILSON LAYS DOWN FOOD RULES Washington.—Complete and definite regulations for governing the handling of foods were promulgated by the president, to take effect at once, in connection with the licensing of importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, canners, packers and large retailers. There are a large number of general rules governing all licensees, together with additional special regulations for various trades in which there are special conditions, or specific abuses to be overcome. The elimination of excessive prices charged by small retailers, who are not subject to license, will be helped by a rule forbidding licensees to sell foods to any person who is violating section 4 of the food control act by taking excessive profits or speculating.

An important rule provides that no licensee shall "import, manufacture, store, distribute, sell or otherwise handle any food commodities on an unjust, exorbitant, unreasonable, discriminatory or unfair commission, profit or storage charge." New Peace Move by Germany. Washington.—Germany and Austria are making strenuous efforts to further the pacifist conference to be held at Berne Nov. 12 to discuss a basis for an honorable peace, according to an official cablegram received here from Zurich, Switzerland. Even the Swiss, the message said, regard this solicitude of the central powers for peace as in strange contrast to their recent declarations that they were entirely satisfied with their military status.

"Blue" and Worried?

"Blue" worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Annie Truman, 124 Pacific St., Greeley, Colo., says: "I had a steady ache in my back and frequent attacks of dizziness made me feel weak and miserable. My kidneys acted irregularly. My feet swelled and ached so that I could hardly stand on them. For three months I hardly slept at all and I was so nervous I couldn't lie still. I used three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and the trouble is now entirely gone and I am in good health."

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

Do You Want More Money For Your Furs

Let Us Show You How We Can Pay Your Price. Write today for illustrated price list and market reports. BOLLES & ROGERS 513 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

SAVE 50% All Makes of Typewriters. W. N. U., DENVER, CO. 45-1917.

Want Cheaper Gas. Mayor Bushenmeyer has started a fight for cheaper gas for Louisville, Ky.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Charm is Necessary. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, in a signed article in Harper's Bazar, attributes the numerous divorces that have come into the courts of late years to lack of charm in the women concerned. "If I stood at the threshold of life," says Mme. Bernhardt, "asking of it something with which to buy happiness, I should beg for charm. For if one has charm, she will be loved, and a woman must have love to be happy. Beauty does not matter. If a woman has charm she can secure whatever she wants—love, success, power." The divine Sarah also says that this invaluable quality can be cultivated.

Ceaseless Worry. "Are you still planning to move to the country?" "No." "I thought you said that was an ideal way to spend your declining years in peace."

"I used to think so, but I notice that a great many people who move to the country for that purpose are continually wrought up over the inadequate transportation facilities for getting back to town."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

When Memory Lasts. There is one thing a man always remembers—and that is decent treatment.

When two or more women get together, one of the things you don't hear is silence.

Save In the Use of Wheat By eating Grape-Nuts. All the food value of the grain is used in making this delicious food; and its blend of malted barley not only adds to its nourishing qualities but produces a flavor of unusual richness. All Food—No Waste!

Save Your Cash and Your Health

CASCARA QUININE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—
—cure cold in 24 hours—grip in 3
days. Money back if it fails. Get the
genuine box with Red top and Mr.
Hill's picture on it.
Costs less, gives
more, saves money.
24 Tablets for 25c.
At Any Drug Store

Small Pill Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



FOR CONSTIPATION

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

Genuine bears signature
Wm. Wood

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

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.

Natural End.

"What has become of Professor Fakem's balloon school?"

"I hear it has gone up."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Sharp and to the Point.

Hammer—Mr. Tack is a witty fellow.

Screwdriver—Yes; his remarks are so very pointed.

RELIABLE REMEDY RESTORES KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. Dr. Kilmer used it for years in his private practice. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it will help you. No other remedy can successfully take its place.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Prize Boy Farmers.

Milwaukee last summer sent 328 high school boys to work on farms. All won medals.

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

For the Soldier.

Buffalo will provide recreation for selective draft soldiers in New York state camps.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

Druggists 5c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Awaiting Peace.

New York Jews have postponed calling proposed Jewish congress until peace is declared.

The Brute.

"He's indifferent to suffering."

"Not to his own, I'll bet."—Judge.

An honest dollar isn't to be blamed for its tainted associates.

After the Movies

Murine Is for Tired Eyes.

Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Retrains—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same regularity.

CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!

Sold as Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

WAR TAX REVENUE HELPS TO CONQUER ENEMY OF LIBERTY

Hits Most of Us Hard, but We Must Have Victory.

Real Patriots Will Steel Themselves for Sacrifice—Remember the New Income Tax, Too.

Washington.—How hard has the war tax hit you? And how do you like paying a little extra for your movie ticket, your telegram, your long-distance phone call, your passenger, freight and express transportation, your tobacco, your postage, and so on?

Well, don't cuss the government. Cuss the Kaiser. He is to blame for all this. The murdering, thieving, raping, burning, barbarous Prussian gang must be wiped out. It takes money to do the job. So be a man about doing your part.

Incidentally, if you are single and earn more than \$1,000 during 1917 you must pay two per cent tax on all in excess of \$1,000 by June 1, 1918. If you are married, you must pay two per cent on all in excess of \$2,000.

All of the new taxes fall upon the average man. They have nothing to do with the "conscription of wealth." They are a part of the program of taxation to make each man, woman and child in the United States feel a direct personal part in the war. They apply to freight, passenger and express transportation, pipe lines, Pullman seats and berths, telegraph and telephone messages, insurance policies, admissions to theaters and "movies" and to club dues. The effect of most of them is felt, therefore, in a slight rise in the high cost of living.

The taxes are expected to net the federal government the following revenues:

Freight transportation.....	\$77,500,000
Express transportation.....	10,000,000
Passenger transportation..	60,000,000
Pipe lines.....	4,500,000
Seats and berths.....	4,000,000
Telegraph and telephone messages.....	7,000,000
Insurance policies.....	5,000,000
Club dues.....	1,500,000
Admissions.....	50,000,000

The war tax on facilities furnished by public utilities is now levied as follows:

Three per cent of the amount paid for transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power in competition with carriers by rail or water, on freight consigned from one point in the United States to another.

One cent for each twenty cents or fraction charged by express companies for transportation from one point in the United States to another.

Eight per cent of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line in competition with common carriers, from one point in the United States to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico where the ticket is issued in the United States. No tax is imposed on computation or season tickets for trips less than 30 miles, or in cases where the fare does not exceed 35 cents.

Ten per cent of the amount paid for seats, berths or staterooms.

If a mileage book used for transportation or accommodation was purchased prior to November 1, 1917, or if cash fare is paid, the conductor or agent collecting the fare is required to collect the tax.

Five per cent on the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line.

Five cents for each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch originating in the United States where the charge is 15 cents or more.

The foregoing taxes are paid by the persons paying for the services or facilities rendered. A carrier making no charge for transporting a commodity because of its ownership thereof, or for any other reason, is required to pay a tax equivalent to the amount which would be imposed if it received payment, except in the case of commodities which are necessary for its use in the conduct of its business or the business of another line constituting a part of the same railroad system. Service rendered to the federal and state governments is exempt from taxation. Persons collecting these taxes are required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the federal government.

The new levies upon insurance take effect in the following manner:

On life insurance, eight cents on each \$100 or fraction of the amount of the policy, except industrial insurance policies not in excess of \$500 issued on the weekly payment plan, in which case the tax is 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. Policies of re-insurance are exempt.

On marine, inland and fire insurance, one cent on each dollar or frac-

Greatest Thing in the World.

Love has been called the greatest thing in the world, but the greatest thing in the world is not a thing at all; the greatest thing is a person. Personality is the greatest thing in the world. The greatest thing in personality is not strength of body nor strength of mind. It is strength of heart. "Clever people are as common as blackberries, the rare things to find a good one." It is not Daniel Webster's brain, but Lincoln's heart, that wins a nation's love.—Exchange.

Gained Fame While Dying.

Antoine Watteau, one of France's foremost artists, painted his celebrated decorative panels while dying of the white man's scourge. He sprang from humble and poverty-stricken surroundings, and was forced to work on the brink of starvation for the greater part of his thirty-seven years. Just as his fame rose to national proportions his tubercular condition became worse and he worked desperately during his last few years to complete as much work as possible before he died.

Postage.—Three cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters for other than local delivery; two cents on all postal cards.

Admissions.—Ten per cent tax on tickets to theaters, cabarets, and other amusement places.

Dues.—Ten per cent tax on dues of clubs exceeding \$12 a year.

Tobacco.—Graduated taxes on cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers and snuff.

Express.—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for express transportation.

Passengers.—Eight per cent of the cost of railroad tickets, except local.

Berths.—Ten per cent of the cost of berths, staterooms, and parlor car seats.

Oil.—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for transportation of oil by pipe lines.

Messages.—Five cents tax on each telegraph, telephone, or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

Insurance.—Eight cents tax on each \$100 or fractional part thereof of each life insurance policy; one per cent of the premium on fire, marine, inland, and casualty insurance policies.

tion of the premium charged under each policy including renewals, but not including policies of re-insurance.

Casualty insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy (except indemnity and surety bonds, which are taxable under another title of the bill) including renewals, but not including re-insurance policies.

Policies issued by any corporation exempt from the income tax are exempt from this tax.

The person, partnership or association issuing such policies of insurance is required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the government.

For every ten cents or fraction thereof you spend on the movies you must turn over to the government one cent. Of course, the movie proprietors may save you the inconvenience of handling pennies by raising his admission price a nickel, as many other persons selling goods affected by the war tax have already done.

Here is the way admission tax and the club dues levies will fall upon the public:

One cent on each ten cents or fraction of the amount paid for admission to any place including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission, except in the case of children under twelve, where the tax in every case is one cent. Persons admitted free pay the tax on the basis of the charge made to other persons of the same class, except employees, municipal officers or official business and children under twelve. Where the charge for admission to a cabaret or similar entertainment is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise, the amount paid is to be computed under regulations to be prescribed by the treasury department.

In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats, or a lease thereon, the tax is equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for the performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder.

These taxes are not to be imposed in the case of a place where the maximum charge for admission is five cents or for shows, rides or other amusements in outdoor general amusement parks where the admission is ten cents or in the case of shows, rides or other amusements (the maximum charge for admission to which is ten cents) within outdoor general amusement parks, or in the case of admissions to such parks. Where the proceeds inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable societies or organizations, and in the case of admissions to agricultural fairs, no tax shall be levied, provided none of the proceeds are distributed to stockholders or members of the association.

A tax of 10 per cent is imposed on the amount paid as dues or membership fees, including initiation fees, to any social, athletic or sporting club where such dues or fees are in excess of \$12 per year, such tax to be paid by the person paying the dues or fees. Dues or fees paid to fraternal or beneficiary societies, orders or associations operated on the lodge system are exempt.

Those collecting admission dues or fees are required to collect the tax and make monthly returns and payments to the government.

Not His Fault.

She—You declared you would love me as long as you lived! And now, hardly married a year, you care nothing at all about me!

He—But, you see, when I told you I would love you as long as I lived I wasn't feeling very well, and I didn't think I'd live long.

Least of Two Evils.

An employee in the office of a noisy munition plant was absent from work one morning. After luncheon, however, he presented himself. He looked pretty bad, but he claimed that he was ready for work.

"Why, what are you doing down here?" cried the boss. "Your wife telephoned that you probably wouldn't be able to work for several days. She said you were on the verge of nervous prostration, and that the least noise was bad for you. Why didn't you stay at home?"

"Well," answered the wage slave, raising his voice to be heard above the distracting din. "I did get through with the morning at home. But my wife had a bridge party this afternoon, so I thought I'd be better off down here."

CUTICURA STOPS ITCHING

Instantly in Most Cases—Write for a Free Sample.

Cuticura is wonderfully effective. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal all forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Besides these super-creamy emollients if used daily prevent little skin troubles becoming serious.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address: Salsicard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sent everywhere.—Adv.

Outdoor Barbering.

Shaving in the street was the way a Beckenham, Ireland, barber got over a difficulty recently. The customer was a wounded soldier, and the man's invalid chair was too wide to enter the barber shop. Accordingly the barber went to his customer, and shaved him in the street.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household panacea all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming of up food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

His Choice.

"Isn't it terrible the way prices keep going up?"

"It is. My husband said if it kept up he'd either have to work harder and make more money or eat less."

"What do you think he'll decide to do?"

"Knowing him as well as I do, my guess is that he'll decide it to be easier to eat less."

Housekeepers Can Save \$200,000,000 on Food

In these days when the high cost of living pinches nearly every home, no waste should be overlooked. One of the most flagrant and the most easily prevented, is the destruction of food by rats. One rat will often do a hundred dollars' damage of food and property in a single night, and a careful estimate gives over \$200,000,000 as the value of foodstuffs destroyed annually by these pests. Exterminate them with Stearns' Paste and save this enormous loss of food. A small box of Stearns' Paste costs only 25 cents and is usually enough to completely rid the house of rats and mice; also effective against cockroaches and waterbugs. Adv.

Different Kind of Pitch.

A woman who thought she was a singer was walking through a building where some workmen had left some pitch in such a position that she swept her dress against it and, of course, soiled the dress. "Oh, what shall I do to get it off?" she said to her woman friend. "Why don't you sing to it?" said her friend. "Why, what good would that do?" said the singer. "You always get off the pitch when you sing."

Suffered Several Years. PERUNA MADE ME WELL

Its My Standby for a Cold.



Mrs. Elizabeth Reuther, 1002 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I endorse Peruna as a splendid medicine for catarrh and stomach trouble, from which I suffered several years. I took it for several months, found my health was restored and have felt splendidly ever since. I now take it when I contract a cold, and it soon rids the system of any catarrhal tendencies."

Method in Their Plan.

The lieutenant colonel tells the story of the "goat barrage," says a correspondent in France. A few of the old timers who have fought at his side in China and the Philippines and Mexico call him "Gonr." No one else does.

"They were having machine gun practice up a draw," said he, "and a sentry was stationed at the head to keep people from wandering up that draw and getting their heads shot off before the boys could stop squirting. But he did not challenge me."

"What are you here for?" I asked.

"Keep people from going up the canyon and getting hurt," said the boy.

"You didn't stop me," I said.

"He said to let you come," replied the sentry."

No One Believes Him.

The patriotism of the man who buys booze early to avoid the war tax is doubtful.

Don't leave your faults lying around for other people to stumble over.

New York wants a law to curb reckless pedestrians.

THE LAST EXAMINATION OF WAR'S DRAFT

Many a man has fallen down because a test of his water showed unmistakably that he had kidney disease.

The kidneys are the scavengers and they work day and night in separating the poisons from the blood. Their signals of distress are easily recognized and include such symptoms as backache, depression, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic twinges, dropsy, gout.

"The very best way to restore the kidneys to their normal state of health and cure such symptoms," says Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., "is to drink plenty of water and obtain from your favorite pharmacy a small amount of An-u-ric, double strength, which is dispensed by almost every druggist." You will find Anuric more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid almost as water does sugar. Large package 50 cents. Send Dr. Pierce 16c for trial pkg. and ask for advice if there is need.

The Honeymoon.

He—Honey, you have done me a grievous wrong.

She—Why, George?

He—I never ought to have married you at all.

She—Oh, George!

He—Because, if you should die, you have made it impossible for me to live without a wife.

She—Why, George!

He—And you have made it impossible, honeybunch, for any other wife to suit me.

She—Oh, George!—Judge.

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

A Doleful Lover.

"I see," he said, "that coal has gone up again."

"Has it?" she replied.

"And they're raising rents," he continued.

"Well," she exclaimed, flaring up, "if you wish to have our engagement broken off, say so. I always hate to have people beat about the bush in a case of this kind."

TO RESIST THE ATTACK OF THE GERMS

of many diseases, such as Grippe, Malaria, measles, light or die for all of us. These germs are everywhere in the air we breathe. The odds are in favor of the germs, if the liver is inactive and the blood impure.

What is needed most is an increase in the germ-fighting strength. To do this successfully you need to put on healthy flesh, rouse the liver to vigorous action, so it will throw off these germs, and purify the blood so that there will be no "weak spot," or soil for germ-growth.

We claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery that it does all this in a way peculiar to itself.

It cures troubles caused by torpid liver or impure blood. All druggists. Tablets 60c.

"The Common Sense Medical Adviser," latest edition, in French cloth binding, will be sent free on receipt of five dimes or stamps and pay the cost of printing, wrapping and mailing. Address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

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

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

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



160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE


Stop! Women and consider these facts

Every statement made in our advertisements is true. Every testimonial we publish is genuine and honest, which proves that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is the greatest remedy for women's ills known

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

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

FROM ALL SOURCES

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

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

East of Ypres German guns shelled British lines.

Austrians repulsed by Russians southwest of Brody.

Eight killed, twenty-one injured in air raid over London.

The Germans have lost 6,000,000 men during three years of war.

British casualties reported during the week ended October 30th totaled 24,991.

British make minor gains west of Passchendaele and southeast of Poelcapelle in Flanders.

The United States has made a loan to Italy and will work out other plans to aid the Italians.

Berlin announces withdrawal of German troops from hilly front in region of Alsne river in France.

British report troops are holding position north of Beersheba in Palestine and in another raid have killed many Turks.

Ten German airplanes were brought down by the French or compelled to land in damaged condition, the Paris war office announces.

Italians and Austro-Germans engage in battle on the Tagliamento river. Italians apparently holding their battle line, from Carnic Alps to Adriatic.

The Americans are continuing to shell the German lines but no important action is reported. The United States troops, according to Secretary Baker, will be trained for night fighting.

The torpedoing of the homeward-bound army transport Finland in the war zone resulted in the death of two members of the naval armed guard, two army enlisted men and four of the ship's civilian crew.

In a battle on the Bainsizza plateau 30,000 Austro-Germans were killed, including two generals. The Italian losses have increased 60,000 men, bringing the total up to 180,000. One thousand five hundred guns have been lost.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, declared in London that since the beginning of the war nearly half of the German U-boats had been sunk by the allies. He said the German tonnage losses were about 50 per cent while the allies had lost only about 14 per cent.

WESTERN

Three thousand oil workers in Louisiana go on strike.

Strike called of oil workers in the Gulf district of Texas.

Telegraphers on Rock Island system granted increased salaries.

Rumors that "poison stamps" have been circulated by enemy agents among residents of Santa Rosa, Cal., caused considerable excitement.

Indiana distillers will be set in motion to save forty million bushels of frost-bitten corn now standing practically worthless on farms throughout the state.

Henry H. Lyon, state senator from the Los Angeles district, died from bullet wounds for inflicting which Miss Marie Edwards, known also as Marie Pinzon, was arrested.

Twenty-nine draft resisters received sentences of from sixty days in jail to ten years in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., federal prison, following their trial in the Federal Court at Ardmore, Okla.

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Minor Hull Morris, whose forcible ejection from the White House during President Roosevelt's first term created an uproar of national proportions, was burned to death in the rooming house where she lived.

The food administration branded as impostors men in various parts of the country who have attempted to buy home-canned products put up by housewives, representing themselves as food administration agents.

Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that neither on the basis of official advices to the government, nor on the basis of Premier Kerensky's statement, could it be said that Russia was about to quit the war. A loan of \$31,700,000 to Russia was authorized.

Holdings of alien property given until Dec. 5 to file inventory.

A credit of \$25,000,000 extended to Great Britain by United States.

At midnight, Nov. 1, the capital of the nation went dry under the Sheppard act.

Three more casualties were reported to the War Department from Gen. Pershing's headquarters.

The 1917 pack of canned corn will total 11,000,000 cases, the food administration announced, the largest since 1912.

FOREIGN

Canadian elections to be held Dec. 17.

The city of Beersheba, in Palestine, has been captured by the British.

Former Minister of the Interior Orlando was sworn in as premier of Italy, succeeding Paolo Bosetti.

A German submarine torpedoed and sank the British steamship East Wales of 4,321 tons, off Queenstown on Oct. 14.

A German warship has been sunk in the sound, according to a dispatch from the National Tidende from Malmo, Sweden.

King Alfonso has asked Antonio Maura, the former premier, to form a cabinet. Senor Maura is a leader of the Spanish Conservative party.

A German uprising is in progress in southern Brazil, completely paralyzing railway traffic, according to private reports received in railway circles at Buenos Aires.

The German intelligence bureau is actively preparing to take part in the elections to the Russian constituent assembly, according to the Petrograd Novoye Vremya.

French merchant shipping sunk by submarines or mines during the week ending Oct. 28 was two ships more than 1,600 tons and one vessel of less than 1,600 tons.

Direct steps for Finland's independence were started by drafting a bill in the Finnish Senate at Helsingfors, proposing that this body elect a President of a Finnish republic.

An official dispatch from Berlin says William ordered the hoisting of flags and the firing of salutes in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine in celebration of the victories won against the Italians.

The non-partisan and conservative Socialist groups have won sweeping victories over the radical Bolshevik candidates in the municipal elections in most of the cities of Russia, according to returns from 643 towns.

According to dispatches received at Amsterdam from Berlin, the Cologne Gazette says Emperor William revoked Count von Hertling and that von Hertling accepted the imperial chancellorship and the office of premier of Prussia.

During the budget debate in the upper house of the Austrian Reichsrat, Baron Ernst von Plener, in an official report said that if the war lasted until the end of June, 1918, Austria's share in the war expenditure would amount to 60,000,000,000 crowns.

Nine flights in the course of a two-hour patrol flight is the record established by Sergt. David McKay Peterson of the Lafayette flying squadron. Sergeant Peterson, whose home is in Honesdale, Pa., drove one of his adversaries to earth, following him down and continuing to fire as long as the German machine probably was destroyed.

SPORTING NEWS

Lieut. Gervais Raoul Luffery, an "Ace" of the Lafayette escadrille, has brought down his thirteenth enemy airplane. His most recent exploit was reported on Oct. 19.

Lieut. William Thaw of Pittsburg is now in command of the Lafayette escadrille. He has succeeded Capt. Thenaull, the French officer who was placed in command of the unit when it was originally formed.

Norman Ross, holder of several world swimming records, has declined a position as swimming instructor in the National Army, which was offered him by the government, and has applied for the aviation corps.

GENERAL

The Alaska packer steamer Al-Ki is a total loss on Chicago Island, near Juneau, Alaska, where she grounded in a snowstorm.

An application for the appointment of guardians for Harry K. Thaw was filed in the United States District Court in Brooklyn.

A grand jury investigation, it was announced in New York, will be made of the operations of an organized band of twenty-six men and 150 women, engaged in "white slavery."

The United States Textile Workers of America, in convention at Lowell, Mass., declined to favor a federal amendment for suffrage, but adopted a resolution to the effect that states should take up the matter as desired.

About 2,000 Red Cross nurses already have been sent to Europe. Fifteen thousand nurses have been enrolled, a number estimated as sufficient for an army of a million and a half men. Approximately 1,000 nurses are being added every month.

A formal demand for a general wage increase to 250,000 railroad employees to meet advanced living costs is expected to result from a joint conference started in Chicago by officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. Conductors, brakemen, flagmen, baggage men, switchmen and yardmen are the men affected.

Members of President Wilson's cabinet have followed the example of the executive in declaring for woman suffrage. Messages of suffrage indorsement have been received at the New York state woman suffrage party headquarters from David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture; Franklin Lane, secretary of the interior; W. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury; William G. Redfield, secretary of commerce, and Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy.

New York city has entered the coal and grocery business.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS, Nov. 12-17—Arizona State Fair at Phoenix.

Thousands signed the food conservation pledge card.

Arizona mining companies invested large amounts in Liberty bonds.

The state fuel administrator for Arizona is Will L. Clark of Flagstaff.

Arizonans were exceedingly liberal buyers of the second Liberty bonds.

More people than ever before are planting rye grains in Tucson this fall.

Jesus Gutierrez, a jitney driver, was murdered on the Tucson-Nogales road.

Arizona gets \$15,000 under the Smith-Hughes vocational education act.

Eighty new members have been added to the Y. W. C. A. roll at Tucson.

Chris Flordland of Phoenix committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been ill.

The strike, affecting 7,000 miners in the Metcalf-Morenci-Clifton district, has been settled.

The annual fair and fall festival for the farmers of the Central Sulphur Spring Valley was held at Light.

Miss Evelyn J. Costello, a Cochise county girl, has been appointed assistant public defender at Los Angeles.

Dr. M. T. Uhler of Philadelphia made the first payment on the purchase of the Kay mines at Mineral Park.

At a special election, the proposition for the forming of a new city charter for Tucson was approved by a vote of 341 to 27.

Cattle rustling in Santa Cruz county has been broken up, according to E. W. Stephens, secretary of the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

The Molokans sent to Prescott from Phoenix because they refused to register for war service last summer have gone on a hunger strike.

Twenty-five million dollars is a conservative estimate upon money which the mining industry planned to spend in Arizona during the present year.

Tom Menden was convicted in Superior Court on the charge of aggravated assault, as the result of a cutting fray with Frank Sexton at Clifton.

Cipriano Duran filed a damage suit in the United States District Court at Tucson against the Arizona Copper Company at Clifton, asking \$25,000 for alleged personal injuries.

Announcement has been made by the State Livestock Sanitary Board that hereafter no brands are to be recognized by inspectors except those that have been duly registered.

Secretary Smalley of the State Council of Defense forwarded 3,600 cards to Camp Funston and Linda Vista for properly listing Arizona soldiers for the period of the war.

In sinking the shaft of the Abe Lincoln mine at Wickenburg, a body of heavy chalcopyrite was encountered at a depth of ninety-six feet, and is evidently the permanent ore deposit.

The Supreme Court of the United States has declined to grant a writ of habeas corpus for John Reade of Tucson, charged in the Federal Court in Tucson with the murder of an Indian.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson announced a plan at Globe whereby normal production can be resumed by the miners of the Globe-Miami district under orders from the federal labor commissioner.

Mohave county won sweepstakes at the Northern Arizona fair at Prescott.

With the opening hunting season for deer, wild turkey, quail, white wings, feathered game in full swing, State Game Warden Joe V. Prochaska is making every effort to enforce the Arizona game laws.

Bisbee, the mining camp town which has attracted so much attention recently because of the labor and I. W. W. troubles, is one of the most unique and picturesque of the old mining camps of the Southwest.

P. G. Beckett, for several years manager of the Old Dominion mine and one of the most prominent figures in the affairs of the Globe-Miami district, has resigned his position at Globe and will take another post in the Phelps-Dodge service.

Judge James F. Duncan of Tombstone received his sixth badge from the National Encampment of the G. A. R. held this year in Boston. The next encampment will be held at Portland, Ore. The judge is the only surviving member of the G. A. R. in Tombstone and prizes his badges very highly.

O. L. Lindeville, Phoenix fireman on an extra freight on the Santa Fe railroad, was caught in the flames from a burning gasoline tank car and burned to death, following a collision between the freight train and the tank car which was being shifted by a yard engine at Bisbee.

The program of cowboy sports at the state fair, November 12-17, will be a humdinger. The variety will range from a \$2,000 calf-tieing contest to ladies' races, novelty contests, relay races, bronco riding, wild horse racing, etc.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices for Metals.

New York—Silver, 89 3/4c. Lead, \$6.00 bid.

Copper, casting, \$23.17 1/2. East St. Louis—Spelter, \$7.50 @ 7.75.

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00 @ 22.50 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$20.00 @ 25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00 @ 12.50; 10 per cent, \$9.40 @ 12.20 per unit.

Oct. Cripple Creek Output \$1,026,933.

Cripple Creek.—The output of the Cripple Creek district for the month of October, as shown by the monthly report, was 98,297 tons, with an average value of \$10.44 per ton, and a total gross bullion value of \$1,026,933.70. The product of the mills was as follows:

Mill and Location, Tons, Gross Value.

Golden Cycle, Colorado Springs, 26,000 \$ 520,000.00

Portland, Colorado Springs, 10,532 234,920.40

Portland, Independence, 38,750 79,050.00

Portland, Victor, 15,610 37,778.30

Rex M. and M., Ironclad lease, 1,600 2,560.00

Smeiters, Denver, 2,755 152,625.00

Totals, 88,297 \$1,026,933.70

Arizona.

The Keystone mill at Chloride continues to pound out high-grade concentrate.

Arrangements were made at Chloride by the Schuykill looking to the immediate shipment of 500 tons of ore to the Needles mill.

At Chloride two shifts of miners are employed in the Washington-Arizona mill and the same number in the mine.

Manager H. M. Crowther is showing some very rich ore from the winze that is being sunk on the Prince George mine by the Arizona Butte Company.

Colorado.

The Up-to-Date is perhaps the only mine in Boulder county which receives a settlement on four metals in the market.

Richard Hughes, owner of the Becky Sharp and Federal mines in Russell gulch, will start to unwater these mines at once.

A number of houses have been built at Eureka the past few weeks by the Sunnyside Mining and Milling company to accommodate their workmen and their families.

The Highland Mary mine and mill, near Silverton, which have been under lease to J. H. Slattery the past year, have been among the steady producers of the district.

Montana.

Butte and Superior, Elm Oru and Davis-Daly are said to be operating 70 to 72 per cent capacity. North Butte is employing 600 men, many of them on development and repair work. The company is hoisting about 350 tons of ore per day.

Fuel Administrator Garfield has announced several changes in coal prices. The new schedule slightly raises prices on prepared sizes from Arkansas and Montana fields and announces the first scale of prices on the output of Michigan mines.

An official of the Anaconda Copper company states that reports from the property for the third week of October disclosed the fact that the company produced during the period at a rate of 75 per cent of its normal capacity, or in other words at a rate of more than 20,000,000 pounds per month.

New Mexico.

At Hanover, a double compartment shaft will be sunk on the No. 2 shaft of the Philadelphia mine.

The Mogollan District's bullion production for the first fifteen days of October amounted to about 33,000 ounces, value being one-third gold, two-thirds silver.

At the Jumbo Mining company property in the Cook's Peak district men are working on the crosscut at the 250-foot level and on the crosscutting at the 200-foot level they are going into the No. 2 vein.

The oil well near Alamogordo continues to show about a gallon and a half of oil an hour, and it is said that an effort to keep it pumped would increase this. The well is more than 900 feet at present and is going deeper.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the large concentrator shaft house, ore bins and adjoining buildings of the Socorro mining and milling company at the Mogollan gold and silver camp, ninety miles northwest of Silver City.

Wyoming.

Douglas-Wyoming Oil company announces that it has resumed drilling on its deep well in the Brenning basin.

The Sage Creek Petroleum, drilling on the Winkelman dome, twenty miles north of Lander, ran into crevice oil at around 400 feet.

The Glenhurst Wyoming, with its deep well ready to penetrate the oil sands, announces the acquisition of more territory adjoining its Big Muddy holdings.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.

Grass steers, good to ch., \$10.50 @ 11.50

Grass steers, fair to good, 9.25 @ 10.40

Hedders, prime, 7.75 @ 8.75

Cows, grassers, good to ch., 7.40 @ 8.25

Cows, grassers, fair to good, 6.50 @ 7.25

Cows, canners and cutters, 5.00 @ 6.40

Veal calves, 8.50 @ 11.00

Hulls, 6.00 @ 7.25

Feeders, good to choice, 10.00 @ 11.00

Feeders, fair to good, 8.50 @ 9.75

Feeders, common to fair, 7.50 @ 8.50

Stockers, good to choice, 7.50 @ 8.75

Stockers, fair to good, 6.25 @ 7.25

Hogs.

Opod hogs, 16.00 @ 17.70

Sheep.

Lambs, 15.00 @ 16.50

Feeder lambs, 15.75 @ 16.50

Ewes, 9.75 @ 10.25

Feeder ewes, 7.50 @ 10.00

Wethers, 10.00 @ 10.60

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

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

Buying Prices—per Ton.

Colorado upland, per ton, 20.00 @ 24.00

Nebraska upland, per ton, 18.00 @ 22.00

Prairie hay (new crop) Colo., 18.00 @ 20.00

Timothy, per ton, 23.00 @ 25.00

Alfalfa (new crop) per ton, 18.00 @ 20.00

South Park, per ton, 23.00 @ 25.00

Gunnison Valley, per ton, 21.00 @ 23.00

Straw, per ton, 6.00 @ 7.00

Grain.

Wheat, new, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buy, 1.97

Oats, Neb., 100 lbs., buying, 1.97

Colorado oats, bulk, buying, 1.97

Corn chop, sack, selling, 3.82

Corn in sack, selling, 3.80

Brain, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling, 1.25

Flour.

Hungarian patent, 6.15

DRESSED POULTRY.

Less 10 per cent commission.

Springs, fancy, 26 @ 28

Turkeys, fancy, 30 @ 32

Turkeys, choice, 20 @ 22

Hens, fancy, 22 @ 24

Broilers, young, 16 @ 18

Geese, 18 @ 20

Roosters, 12 @ 14

Live Poultry.

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

Springs, 19 @ 21

Roosters, 18 @ 20

Broilers, 23 @ 25

Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over, 22 @ 24

Broilers, young, 16 @ 18

Geese, 14 @ 16

EGGS.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F., .43

O. B. Denver, .43

Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F., .34

O. B. Denver, .34

Eggs, case count, misc., 10.50 @ 12.00

cases, less commission, 10.50 @ 12.00

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, 1b. 45 @ 46

Creameries, 2nd grade, 1b., 42 @ 43

Produce, 25 @ 26

Packing stock (net), 35 @ 37

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., new fancy, box, 1.50 @ 2.50

Peaches, Colo., 50 @ 1.00

Pears, Colo., 2.00 @ 3.00

Vegetables.

THE HILLMAN

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

LOUISE SEEMS TO HAVE REACHED THE POINT WHERE SHE DIDN'T CARE WHAT HAPPENED TO HER— AND THEN JOHN STRANGEWAY CAME INTO HER LIFE

Synopsis—On a trip through the English Cumberland country the breakdown of her motorcar forces Louise Maurel, famous London actress, to accept the overnight hospitality of Stephen and John Strangeway, reclusive woman haters, who own a great farm. Before she leaves she stirs the interest of John Strangeway and is in turn interested by him. Three months later John, on impulse, takes a train for London, and immediately renews his acquaintance with Louise. He is warned by her friend, Sophy, not to be puritanical in his regard for Louise.

CHAPTER VII.

The first few minutes that John spent in Louise's little house were full of acute and vivid interest. The room that he was so eagerly studying confirmed his cloudy impressions of its owner. There was, for a woman's apartment, a curious absence of ornamentation and knickknacks. The walls were black and white; the carpet was white; the furniture graceful in its outline, rather heavy in build, and covered with old-rose colored chintz. There were water-colors upon the wall, some small black-and-white fantasies, puzzling to John, who had never even heard the term futurist. A table, drawn up to the side of one of the easy chairs, was covered with books and magazines, some Italian, a few English, the greater part French; and upon a smaller one, close at hand, stood a white bowl full of pink roses. Their odor was somehow reminiscent of Louise, curiously sweet and wholesome—an odor which suddenly took him back to the morning when she had come to him from under the canopy of apple-blossom. His heart began to beat with pleasure even before the opening of the door announced her presence. She came in with Sophy, who at once seated herself by his side.

"We have been making plans," Louise declared, "for disposing of you for the rest of the day."

John smiled happily.

"You're not sending me away, then? You're not acting this evening?"

"Not until three weeks next Monday," she replied. "Then, if you are good, and the production is not postponed, you may seat yourself in a box and make all the noise you like after the fall of the curtain. These are real holidays for me, except for the nuisance of rehearsals. You couldn't have some at a better time."

Sophy glanced at the clock.

"Well," she said, "I must show my respect to that most ancient of adages by taking my departure. I feel—"

"You will do nothing of the sort, child," Louise interrupted. "I want to interest you in the evolution of Mr. Strangeway. We must remember that it is his first night in London. What aspect of it shall we attempt to show him? Don't say a word, Sophy. It is not for us to choose."

"I'm afraid there isn't any choice," John declared, his face falling. "I haven't any clothes except what you see me in."

"Hooray!" Sophy exclaimed. "Off with your smart gown, Louise! We'll be splendidly Bohemian. You shall put on your black frock and a black hat, and powder your nose, and we'll all go to Guido's first and drink vermouth. I can't look the part, but I can act it!"

"But tell me," Louise asked him, "did you lose your luggage?"

"I brought none," he answered.

They both looked at him—Sophy politely curious, Louise more deeply interested.

"You mean," Louise demanded, "that after waiting all these months you started away upon impulse like that—without even letting your brother know or bringing any luggage?"

"That's exactly what I did," John agreed, smiling. "I had a sovereign in my pocket when I had bought my ticket. The joke of it was," he went on, joining in the girls' laughter, "that Mr. Appleton has been worrying me for months to come up and talk over reinvestments, and take control of the money my uncle left me; and when I came at last, I arrived like a pauper. He went out himself and bought my shirt."

"And a very nice shirt, too," Sophy declared, glancing at the pattern. "Do tell us what else happened!"

"Well, not much more," John replied. "Mr. Appleton stuffed me full of money and made me take a little suite of rooms at what he called a more fashionable hotel. He stayed to lunch with me, and I have promised to see him on business tomorrow morning."

The two girls sat up and wiped their eyes.

"Oh, this is a wonderful adventure you have embarked upon!" Louise exclaimed. "You have come quite in the right spirit. It is your first night here, Mr. Strangeway, so I warn you that Sophy is the most irresponsible and suspicious of all my friends."

Sophy made a grimace.

"Mr. Strangeway," she begged earnestly, "you won't believe a word she says, will you? All my life I have been looking for a single and steadfast attachment. Of course, if Louise wants to monopolize you, I shall fall into the background, as I usually do; but if you think that I am going to accept hints and let you go out to dinner alone, you are very much mistaken. Tonight, at any rate, I insist upon coming!"

Louise shook her head.

"We shall have to put up with her," she told John with a little grimace.

The door of the room was suddenly opened. The parlor maid stood at one side.

"The prince of Seyre, madam," she announced.

Louise nodded. She was evidently expecting the visit. She turned to John.

"Will you come back and call for us here—say at seven o'clock? Mind, you are not to bother about your clothes, but to come just as you are. I can't tell you," she added under her breath, "how much I am looking forward to our evening!"

Sophy sprang to her feet.

"Won't you drop me, please, Mr. Strangeway?" she asked. "Then, if you will be so kind, you can pick me up again on your way here. You'll have to pass where I live, if you are at the Milan. I must go home and do my little best to compete."

Louise's frown was so slight that even John failed to notice it. Upon the threshold they encountered the prince, who detained John for a moment.

"I was hoping that I might meet you here, Mr. Strangeway," he said. "If you are in town for long, it will give me great pleasure if I can be of any service to you. You are staying at a hotel?"

"I am staying at the Milan," John replied.

"I will do myself the pleasure of calling upon you," the prince continued. "In the meantime, if you need

"We Shall Have to Put Up With Her," She Told John With a Little Grimace.



"We Shall Have to Put Up With Her," She Told John With a Little Grimace.

any service that a Londoner can offer you, be sure to let me know. You will easily find my house in Grosvenor square."

"It is very kind of you indeed," John said gratefully.

Sophy made a wry face as the prince entered the drawing-room.

"Didn't some old Roman once write something about being afraid of Greeks who brought gifts?" she asked, as they descended the stairs together.

"Quite right," John assented.

"Well, be careful!" she advised him.

"That's all."

John handed Sophy into the taxi and took his place beside her.

"Where shall I put you down?" he asked.

"It's such a terribly low neighborhood! However, it's quite close to the Milan—10 Southampton street."

John gave the address to the man, and they started off. They were blocked in a stream of traffic almost as soon as they reached Hyde Park corner. John leaned forward all the time,

immensely interested in the stream of passers-by.

"Your interest in your fellow creatures," she murmured demurely, "is wonderful, but couldn't you concentrate it just a little?"

He turned quickly around. She was smiling at him most alluringly. Unconsciously he found himself smiling back again. A wonderful light-heartedness seemed to have come to him during the last few hours.

"I suppose I am a perfect idiot," he admitted. "I cannot help it. I am used to seeing, at the most, three or four people together at a time. I can't understand these crowds. Where are they all going? Fancy every one of them having a home, every one of them struggling in some form or another toward happiness!"

"Do you know," she pronounced severely, "for a young man of your age you are much too serious? I am quite sure you could be nice if you wanted to," she continued. "How much are you in love with Louise?"

"In love with Louise?" she repeated. "All the men are. It is a perfect cult with them. And here am I, her humble companion and friend, absolutely neglected!"

"I don't believe you are neglected at all," he replied. "You are much too—" He turned his head to look at her. She was so close to him that their hats collided. He was profuse in his apologies.

"Too what?" she whispered.

"Too attractive," he ventured.

"It's nice to hear you say so," she sighed.

She was unlike any girl John had ever known. Her hair was almost golden, her eyes a distinct blue, yet some trick of the mouth saved her face from any suggestion of insipidity. She was looking straight into his eyes, and her lips were curled most invitingly.

"I wish I knew more about certain things," he said.

"Oh, why didn't you come before?" she exclaimed. "Fancy Louise never telling me about you. I hope you'll ask me to lunch some time."

"I'll have a luncheon party tomorrow, if you like—that is, if Louise will come."

She looked up at him quickly.

"Isn't Louise going to Paris?" she asked.

"Paris? I didn't hear her say anything about it."

"Perhaps it is my mistake, then," Sophy went on hastily. "I only fancied that I heard her say so."

There was a moment's silence. John had opened his lips to ask a question, but quickly closed them again. It was a question, he suddenly decided, which he had better ask of Louise herself.

"If Louise goes to Paris," Sophy whispered disconsolately, "I suppose there will be no luncheon-party?"

For a single moment he hesitated. She was very alluring, and the challenge in her eyes was unmistakable.

"I think," he said quietly, "that if Miss Maurel goes to Paris, I shall return to Cumberland tomorrow."

For a time there was a significant silence. Then Sophy raised her veil once more and looked toward John.

"Mr. Strangeway," she began, "you won't mind if I give you just a little word of advice? You are such a big, strong person, but you are rather a child, you know, in some things."

"This place does make me feel ignorant," he admitted.

"Don't idealize anyone here," she begged. "Don't concentrate all your hopes upon one object. Love is wonderful and life is wonderful, but there is only one life, and there are many loves before one reaches the end. People do so silly things sometimes," she wound up, "just because of a little disappointment. There are many disappointments to be met with here."

He took her hand in his.

"Little girl," he said, "you are very good to me, and I think you understand. Are you going to let me feel that I have found a friend on my first evening in London?"

"If you want me," she answered simply. "I like you, and I want you to be happy here; and because I want you to be happy, I want you to come down from the clouds and remember that you have left your hills behind and that we walk on the pavements here."

"Thank you for what you have not said. If I am to find sorrow here instead of joy," he added, a little grimly, "it is better for me to stumble into the knowledge of it by myself."

"Your hills have taught you just that much of life, then?" Sophy murmured.

The prince of Seyre handed his hat and stick to the parlor maid and seated himself upon the divan.

"I should be very sorry," he said politely, as the maid left the room, "if my coming has hastened the departure of your visitors."

"Not in the least," Louise assured him. "They were leaving when you were announced. Sophy and I are taking Mr. Strangeway to a Bohemian restaurant and a music hall afterward."

"Fortunate Mr. Strangeway!" the prince sighed. "But, forgive me, why

not a more dignified form of entertainment for his first evening?"

"The poor man has no clothes," Louise explained. "He came to London quite unexpectedly."

"No clothes?" the prince repeated. "It is a long journey to take in such a fashion. A matter of urgent business, perhaps?"

Louise had risen to her feet and was busy rearranging some roses in the bowl by her side. She crushed one of the roses to pieces suddenly in her hands and shook the petals from her long, nervous fingers.

"Today," she said, "this afternoon—now—you have come to me with something in your mind, something you wish to say, something you are not sure how to say. That is, you see, what Henri Graillet calls my intuition. Even you, who keep all your feelings under a mask, can conceal very little from me."

"My present feelings," the prince declared, "I do not wish to conceal. I would like you to know them. But as words are sometimes clumsy, I would like, if it were possible, to let you see into my heart."

She came over and seated herself by his side on the divan. She even laid her hand upon his arm.

"Eugene," she expostulated, "we are too old friends to talk always in veiled phrases. There is something you have

"Does it?" he answered. "You should read my family history, read of the men and women of my race who were butchered at the hands of that drunken, lustful mob whom lying historians have glorified. I am one of those who do not forget injuries. My estates are administered more severely than any others in France. No penny of my money has ever been spent in charity. I neither forget nor forgive."

She laughed a little nervously.

"What an unsympathetic person you can be, Eugene!"

"And for that very reason," he replied, "I can be sympathetic. Because I hate some people, I have the power of loving others. Because it pleases me to deal severely with my enemies, it gives me joy to deal generously with my friends. That is my conception of life. May I wish you a pleasant evening?"

"You are going now?" she asked, a little surprised. "When shall I see you again?"

"A telephone message from your maid, a line written with your own fingers," he said, "will bring me to you within a few minutes. If I hear nothing, I may come uninvited, but it will be when the fancy takes me. Once more, Louise, a pleasant evening!"

He passed out of the door, which the parlor maid was holding open for him. Crossing to the window, Louise watched him leave the house and enter his waiting automobile. He gave no sign of haste or disappointment. He lit another cigarette deliberately upon the pavement and gave his orders to the chauffeur with some care.

As the car drove off without his having once glanced up at the window, she shivered a little. There was a silence which, it seemed to her, could be more minatory even than accusation.

CHAPTER VIII.

The little room was gaudily decorated and redolent with the lingering odors of many dinners. Yet Louise, who had dined on the preceding evening at the Ritz and been bored, whose taste in food and environment was almost hypercritical, was perfectly happy. She found the cuisine and the Chanté excellent.

"We are outstaying everyone else," she declared; "and I don't even mind their awful legacy of tobacco smoke. Do you see that the waiter has brought you the bill, Mr. Strangeway? Prepare for a shock. It is fortunate that you are a millionaire!"

John laughed as he paid the bill and indelicately overtopped the waiter.

"You are so convincing!" Sophy murmured. "But remember that your future entertainment is in the hands of two women, one of whom is a deserving but struggling young artist without the means of gratifying her expensive tastes."

"My children," said Louise, rising, "we must remember that we are going to the Palace. It is quite time we started."

They made their way down two flights of narrow stairs into the street. The commissionaire raised his whistle to his lips, but Louise stopped him.

"We will walk," she suggested. "This way, Mr. Strangeway!"

They passed down the long, narrow street, with its dingy foreign cafes and shops, scarcely one of which seemed to be English. The people who thronged the pavement were of a new race to John, swarthy, a little furtive, a class of foreigner seldom seen except in alien lands. Men and women in all stages of dishabille were leaning out of the windows or standing on the door steps. The girls whom they met occasionally—young women of all ages, walking arm in arm, with shawls on their heads in place of hats—laughed openly in John's face.

"Conquists everywhere he goes!" Louise sighed. "We shall never keep him, Sophy!"

"We have him for this evening, at any rate," Sophy replied contentedly; "and he hasn't spent all his fortune yet. I am not at all sure that I shall not hint at supper when we come out of the Palace."

"A pity he fell into bad hands so quickly," Louise laughed. "Here we are! Stalls, please, Mr. Millionaire. I wouldn't be seen tonight in the seats of the mighty."

John risked a reproof, however, and was fortunate enough to find a disengaged box. They devoted their attention to the show, Louise and Sophy at first with only a moderate amount of interest, John with the real enthusiasm of one to whom everything is new. His laughter was so hearty, his appreciation so sincere, that his companions found it infectious, and began to applaud everything.

"The bioscope," Louise at last decided firmly, "I refuse to have anything to do with. You have had all the entertainment you are going to have this evening, Mr. Countryman."

"Now for supper, then," he proposed.

"Luigi's," Sophy declared firmly. "The only place in London."

They drove toward the Strand, John looked around him with interest as they entered the restaurant. Luigi, who came forward to welcome Sophy, escorted them to one of the best tables.

"You must be very nice to this gentleman, Luigi," she said. "He is a very great friend of mine, just arrived in London. He has come up on purpose to see me, and we shall probably decide to make this our favorite restaurant."

"I shall be very happy," Luigi declared, with a bow.

"I am beginning to regret, Mr. Strangeway, that I ever introduced you to Sophy," Louise remarked, as she sank back into her chair. "You won't believe that all my friends are as frivolous as this, will you?"

"They aren't," Sophy proclaimed confidently. "I am the one person who

succeeds in keeping Louise with her feet upon the earth. She has never had supper here before. Dry biscuits, hot milk, and a volume of poems are her relaxation after the theater. She takes herself too seriously."

"I wonder if I do!" Louise murmured, as she helped herself to caviar.

She was suddenly pensive. Her eyes seemed to be looking out of the restaurant. Sophy was exchanging amenities with a little party of friends at the next table.

"One must sometimes be serious," John remarked, "or life would have no poise at all."

"I have a friend who scolds me," she confided. "Sometimes he almost loses patience with me. He declares that my attitude toward life is too analytical. When happiness comes my way, I shrink back. I keep my emotions in the background, while my brain works, dissecting, wondering, speculating. Perhaps what he says is true. I believe that if one gets into the habit of analyzing too much, one loses all elasticity of emotion, the capacity to recognize and embrace the great things when they come."

"I think you have been right," John declared earnestly. "If the great things come as they should come, they are overwhelming, they will carry you off your feet. You will forget to speculate and to analyze. Therefore, I think you have been wise and right to wait. You have run no risk of having to put up with the lesser things."

She leaned toward him across the rose-shaded table. For those few seconds they seemed to have been brought into a wonderfully intimate communion of thought. A wave of her hair almost touched his forehead. His hand boldly rested upon her fingers.

"You talk," she whispered, "as if we were back upon your hilltop once more!"

He turned his head toward the little orchestra, which was playing a low and tremulous waltz tune.

"I want to believe," he said, "that you can listen to the music here and yet live upon the hilltops."

"You believe that it is possible?"

"I do indeed," he assured her. "Although my heart was almost sick with loneliness, I do not think that I should be here if I did not believe it. I have not come for anything else, for any lesser things, but to find—"

For once his courage failed him. For once, too, he failed to understand her expression. She had drawn back a little, her lips were quivering. Sophy broke suddenly in upon that moment of suspended speech.

"I knew how it would be!" she exclaimed. "I leave you both alone for less than a minute, and there you sit, as grave as two owls. I ask you, now, is this the place to wander off into the clouds? When two people sit looking at each other as you were doing a minute ago, here in Luigi's, and a supper, ordered regardless of expense, on the table before them, they are either without the least sense of the fitness of things, or else—"

"Or else what?" Louise asked.

"Or else they are head over heels in love with each other!" Sophy concluded.

"Perhaps the child is right," Louise assented tolerantly, taking a peach from the basket by her side. "Evidently it is our duty to abandon ourselves to the frivolity of the moment. What shall we do to bring ourselves into accord with it? Everybody seems to be behaving most disgracefully. Do you think it would contribute to the gaiety of the evening if I were to join in the chorus of 'You Made Me Love You,' and Mr. Strangeway were to imitate the young gentleman at the next table and throw a roll, say, at the portly old gentleman with the highly polished shirt-front?"

"You ought to be thankful all your life that you have met me and that I am disposed to take an interest in you," Sophy remarked, as she moved her chair a little nearer to John's. "I am quite sure that in a very short time you would have become—well, almost a prig. Providence has selected me to work out your salvation."

"Providence has been very kind, then," John told her.

"I hope you mean it," she returned. "You ought to, if you only understood the importance of light-heartedness."

John finds himself in love with the actress and discovers that he has a powerful rival in the prince of Seyre.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



"Eugene," She Expostulated, "We Are Too Old Friends to Talk Always in Veiled Phrases."

to say to me. You are displeased because I have changed my mind—because I feel that I cannot take that little journey of ours?"

"You mean that you cannot now, or that you cannot at any time?"

"I do not know," she answered. "You ask me more than I can tell you. Sometimes life seems so stable, a thing one can make a little chart of and hang up on the wall, and put one's finger here and there—Today I will do this, tomorrow I will feel that—and the next morning comes and the chart is in the fire. I wish I understood myself a little better, Eugene!"

"I believe that I understand you better, far better, than you understand yourself," he declared. "That is why I also believe that I am necessary to you. I can prevent your making mistakes."

"Then prevent me," she begged.

"Something has happened, and the chart is in the fire today."

"You have only," he said, "to give me this little hand, and I will draw out a fresh one which shall direct to the place in life which is best for you. It is not too late."

She rose from beside him and walked toward the fireplace, as if to touch the bell. He watched her with steady eyes but expressionless face. There was something curious about her walk. The spring had gone from her feet, her shoulders were a little hunched. It was the walk of a woman who goes toward the things she fears.

"Stop!" he bade her.

She turned and faced him, quickly, almost eagerly. There was a look in her face of the prisoner who finds respite.

"Leave the bell alone," he directed. "My own plans are changed. I do not wish to leave London this week."

Her face was suddenly brilliant, her eyes shone. Something electric seemed to quiver through her frame. She almost danced back to her place by his side.

"How foolish!" she murmured. "Why didn't you say so at once?"

"Because," he replied, "they have only been changed during the last few seconds. I wanted to discover something which I have discovered."

"To discover something?"

"That my time has not yet come."

She turned away from him. She was oppressed with a sense almost of fear, a feeling that he was able to read the very thoughts forming in her brain; to understand, as no one else in the world could understand, the things that lived in her heart.

"I must not keep you," he remarked, glancing at the clock. "It was very late for me to call, and you will be wanting to join your friends."

"They are coming here for me," she explained. "There is really no hurry at all. We are not changing anything. It is to be quite a simple evening. Sometimes I wish that you cared about things of that sort, Eugene."

He blew through his lips a little cloud of smoke from the cigarette which he had just lit.

"I am not of the people," he said, "and I have no sympathy with them. I detest the bourgeoisie of every country in the world—my own more particularly."

"If you only knew how strangely that sounds!" she murmured.



"You Talk," She Whispered, "as if We Were Back Upon Your Hilltops Once More!"

John finds himself in love with the actress and discovers that he has a powerful rival in the prince of Seyre.

CORPORAL IS VITAL COG IN ARMY'S VAST MACHINE

Much Depends on Officer Who Holds Lowest Rank in Organization.

ACTS AS PARENT TO SQUAD

On the Efficiency of the Humble Corporal Rests Much of the Company's Reputation—Sets the Moral Tone Among the Soldiers.

Washington.—The corporal is known to most civilians merely as the lowest in rank of the non-commissioned officers of the army; his rank is marked by two stripes on the upper arm of his blouse. The familiar phrase "a corporal's guard" exemplifies this idea, as it suggests the smallest possible number of soldiers. Of him the Infantry Drill Regulations say briefly, "The corporal is the squad leader," and of the squad it says, "Soldiers are grouped into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order."

But the corporal is of more importance than this would indicate.

One of the regular army instructors at the last series of reserve officers' training camps was fond of telling his company that those of them who became captains would be fathers of their men, the captain being the highest officer with whom the enlisted man would in general come into personal contact. Many captains are like the Puritan father whose closest contact with his children was when he disciplined them. The leader who lives with the private and is most directly responsible for his well being in camp or in battle is his corporal.

In camp this responsibility is manifold. The squad, seven men and the corporal, form a family living together in one of the big pyramidal or square tents that have done much to make the soldier's life in the field comfortable. The corporal is often told that he has power to run that tentful of men absolutely; some officers tell him he's the king bee and others call him the czar, while all of them blame him if anything goes wrong.

The first thing in the morning, at varying hours, but always before six, he must hear first call and have his seven men out for reveille in fifteen minutes. He must see that every matchstick, cigarette butt and scrap of paper is picked up from the floor and surroundings of the tent, that every cot is stripped and in order, that every member called for special duty or detail reports on time, and that his squad is always on hand for all formations.

Maintaining Discipline.
The corporal must see not only that the members of his squad are on hand for all formations, but that they are properly clothed, neat and shaven, with all buttons sewed on, shoes shined and rifles cleaned. On Saturdays he must be particularly scrupulous in seeing that his squad is spick and span in every respect of person and equipment. The latter must be fully displayed on every man's cot, with only one correct arrangement, one correct way to fold the blankets at the head of the cot and to place the shoes under the foot. And most important it is that the knife, fork and spoon shall be in the order that they are displayed on the mess kit.

Every inspecting officer has the correct picture of that display, from position of toothbrush to number of shelter half pins, so clearly in his mind that the corporal is lucky whose squad does not have two or three slips in its arrangement. Also the corporal must quickly learn the pet point of each

inspecting officer. With one it may be the size of the cake of soap; with another the darn on the pair of socks or the minute particle of dirt that collects under the movable slide of the sight leaf of the rifle.

During the hours that are free from drills and duties the corporal must know where the men in his squad are. He is supposed to see that they bathe at least once a week and keep their clothes and persons neat. The last thing at night, as taps is blowing, he reports his squad as present if each one is on his cot, or names such unfortunate as may have misjudged the length of time required to return to camp or the amount of liquor they could consume safely.

Such are the routine matters the corporal has in charge. The question may arise as to how he enforces his authority in these matters. The rules are all so framed for a soldier's benefit that, however much he may have been without standards of order and neatness before enlisting, a corporal with force and tact can usually carry the man along with the rest with little necessity for discipline. The means of discipline are not lacking, however, and here the details above have a real value.

Disciplining His Men.

There are many of these pieces of work which do not call for a complete squad, and there are jobs done under a sergeant's oversight with a man from each squad. The corporal can always assign the man who was last out at drill call or whose rifle was denounced as unclean at inspection to these details, as well as those of cleaning up the tent each morning.

Most men learn after they have spent a few of their spare hours chopping wood or cleaning pans to obey the orders of the corporal. Some there are, of course, who have to be reported to the first sergeant for confinement to the company street, or whose repeated offenses lead to the guardhouse. The corporal who properly enforces his authority knows that the whole iron system of discipline of the army is behind him.

In the more purely military matters the corporal is equally important. We hear much of the recruit and the drill sergeant. If a company has efficient corporals, it is more often the latter who introduce the recruits to right dress and port arms and explain the nice distinction between squads right and left turn.

Many a period of company drill begins with the captain's command: "Corporals, take your squads for fifteen minutes in the school of the soldier and school of the squad"; and it is there that individual attention can be given. Close order drill is of course in larger units, but even there the proper execution of a company movement frequently depends on the corporal, and we be to the one who fails to distinguish between "On right into line" and "Right front into line," for he will find his squad moving at right angles to the rest of the company.

In open or deployed order, such as would always be used under battle conditions, the squad becomes the smallest fighting unit and the corporal becomes the leader whom the squad must obey, follow and stick to. Here he is usually under the supervision of a sergeant, but it is to him that the squad looks for orders, and the order which can properly be used only by a corporal and which is the simplest in the "Infantry Drill Regulations," "Follow me!" is the one which takes the squad away from the column in which it has been marching, arranges it in its proper position on the firing line, advances it by rushes and finally leads it to the bayonet charge.

Guard Duty.

It is the squad leader who is given the target designation and range by the platoon leader, and who is responsible for the volume and accuracy of the fire. The "Infantry Drill Regulations" say that "in battle officers and sergeants endeavor to preserve the integrity of squads; they designate new leaders to replace those disabled, organize new squads when necessary and see that every man is placed in a squad. Men are taught the necessity of remaining with the squad to which they belong, and in case it be broken up or they become separated therefrom to attach themselves to the nearest squad."

A distinct form of the military duty of a corporal is the guard duty. This may be in the nature of police duty, such as having charge of the men known as the military police, detailed to preserve order in towns near a camp. This work frequently requires a high degree of ability to size up a situation and act promptly.

More familiar in time of peace as well as time of war is what is known as interior guard duty used "in camp or garrison to preserve order, protect property and to enforce order, regulations." To the duties of the corporal of the guard in this work the "Infantry Drill Regulations" devote five pages, quite the largest amount of space given to him in this all-important book. It is summed up in one short paragraph, however: "It is the duty of the corporal of the guard to post and relieve sentinels and to instruct the members of his relief in their orders and duties."

For the purposes of explanation, assume a camp with fifteen posts, which must be patrolled each by a sentry. The guard would then consist of 45 privates, divided into three reliefs, each with a corporal. There would

OVER \$93,000,000,000 SPENT ON WORLD WAR

Washington.—The second Liberty loan of \$3,000,000,000 will be applied to the \$20,000,000,000 war bill of the United States to June 30, 1918. This vast total of American expenses, however, is only one-fifth of the cost of the war to the other belligerent governments.

The actual cost to date, based on figures to the first of this year and the daily rate of expenditure since then, is \$93,814,785,000. This includes Uncle Sam's \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan.

Great Britain has been the biggest spender, with \$22,939,375,000 to her credit. This does not include Canada's \$645,700,000, nor the \$763,800,000 spent by Great Britain's other colonies.

The other entente allies have spent: France, \$15,114,000,000; Russia, \$12,868,000,000; Italy, \$5,911,000,000; Belgium, \$763,000,000; Serbia, \$603,000,000, and Roumania, \$796,000,000.

The central allies have spent much less according to the figures available. Germany's expenditures are estimated at \$20,333,000,000; Austria's, \$8,063,000,000; Turkey's, \$1,059,500,000, and Bulgaria's, \$784,500,000.



1—American troops in France unloading machine guns, which they are now manning in the first line trenches; the mules are used to haul the guns to the front. 2—Col. Dan T. Moore of the field artillery who, when an aide to President Roosevelt, blinded the colonel in one eye in a boxing match. 3—Count George von Hertling, Bavarian premier, who has been appointed German imperial chancellor. 4—Night photograph of an Australian siege battery in operation.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Italian Armies Draw up Behind Tagliamento River to Fight Teutonic Invaders.

ALLIES RUSH TO THE RESCUE

Cadorna's Losses Severe But United Nation Supports Him—Germans Lose More Ground in Flanders—American War Taxes Become Effective—More Luxemburg Plotting Exposed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
The great Austro-German drive into northeastern Italy, and the magnificent resistance to the invasion organized by General Cadorna backed by a united and thoroughly aroused country held the center of the war stage last week. For strategic reasons, the Italian general staff would not permit publication of full details of the operations, but this much is known: The northern Italian army, the weakest of all, was broken by a furious surprise attack while feint attacks were being made further south; the First army, and in turn the Third, being outflanked, were compelled to fall back across the Isonzo and into the Friuli plains. The Third army, under the command of the duke of Aosta, retreated in orderly fashion and saved all its guns and material, but the others lost about 180,000 men and 1,500 guns, and immense quantities of stores were destroyed to keep them from falling into the enemy's hands. Generally speaking, the retreat was conducted in a masterful way and the armies fell back to the Tagliamento river, while the rear guards delayed the pursuing Teutons and the cavalry harassed them. Meanwhile the Germans were trying hard to break through the Carnic Alps in order to turn the left flank of the Tagliamento line, but the troops in the passes at last accounts were holding them fairly well. In case they should give way, Count Cadorna had a second line of defense ready along the Piave river.

The first impetuous and almost unimpeded rush of the Austro-German forces had died down by Thursday, when the center of their line had advanced to within four miles of the Tagliamento northwest of Udine. By that time they were in contact with the Italians at many points and were meeting with stubborn resistance, which was giving Cadorna opportunity to consolidate his defenses and to restore complete order and discipline.

Some large units of the Italian army made a stand on the left bank of the Tagliamento, but the Teutons penetrated their line, captured the bridge head positions at Codrolopo and Dignano, and took 60,000 more prisoners. The two main forces then faced each other on opposite sides of the river.

Italy United, Allies Helping.

If Germany hoped by this invasion to weaken Italy's war spirit and to cause internal dissension, it was badly fooled, for the opposite has come about. All factions sprang instantly to the support of the government, all reserves were called to the colors immediately, hundreds of convalescent officers pleaded to be sent back to their commands, and from all parts of the kingdom supplies, munitions and men were rushed to the front, every means of transportation being utilized solely by the military authorities.

Perhaps most important of all, in the long run, was the effect on the allies of Italy. Great Britain and France at once began hurrying reinforcements—men and guns—into Italy, and America, without a moment's hesitation, cast aside all export restrictions in favor of the invaded country, and permitted her to take whatever materials she wanted. We also arranged to give Italy a large amount of shipping to assist her own merchant marine in taking over the needed supplies, and extended to her a new credit of \$230,000,000. It is said Italy had long been asking for munitions from

the allies, though this is denied by the London press. However, the military leaders of the entente are now awake to the importance of the Italian front, and there are indications that they will concentrate much of their efforts there during the winter, when operations in Flanders must necessarily be halted. This will be in accordance with the advice of an Italian general given many months ago and hitherto ignored. The question of a joint allied war council to direct operations on all fronts is made more imperative by the Italian affair and may be settled at the coming conference in Paris. Everyone admits that lack of team work has been responsible for most of the reverses the allies have suffered.

It is expected that Germany will now make a new suggestion of peace, as she has done after each of her successful drives, and also it is expected that the allies will reject it with scorn, as in the past.

In Russia the peace agitation is dying down because of the German operations in the Gulf of Riga and the peril of the Gulf of Finland ports and of Petrograd. The crisis there served to strengthen the hands of the Kerensky government, and even the extreme Socialists and other radical factions are urging the army to resist further German advances. There was little fighting on the Russian front last week, and the German fleet apparently had abandoned or postponed its plans to enter the Gulf of Finland.

Good Gains in Flanders.

Attention must not be wholly diverted from the western front by the invasion of Italy. There was desperate fighting in Flanders, in the course of which the French and British, with the efficient aid of the Belgian troops, made some very important gains. In the swamps south of Dixmude the French and Belgians took Merckem peninsula and the village of Luyghem. A little farther south the British kept up their attacks on the part of the Passchendaele ridge still held by the Germans, and the Canadians led in an offensive which carried them almost into the town itself. Further progress on this line will probably result in the capture of Roulers, an important rail center only six miles northeast of the ridge and already dominated by the British guns.

Along the Alsne and in the Verlun region the French successfully withstood all the attacks of the crown prince and inflicted heavy losses on him.

The allied aviators were especially busy during the week, dropping many tons of explosives on munition factories, depots, railway stations, aerodromes and all other military objectives within their reach. They do not seem yet to have started on a campaign of retaliatory raids on German towns, but that may come quickly, since Germany on Wednesday night sent some thirty airplanes in seven groups across the water to bomb London and other parts of England. Also the German aviators made a few more raids on Nancy.

In Africa and Mesopotamia the British made considerable progress last week, and they also announced the capture of Beersheba in Palestine.

Count George von Hertling, prime minister of Bavaria, has been appointed German chancellor, but seems to have well grounded fears that he cannot control a majority of the Reichstag. He is fully acceptable only to the Catholic center group. Helfferich resigned as vice chancellor and was succeeded by Friedrich von Payer, a progressive.

Another U. S. Transport Torpedoed.

On Thursday the navy department announced that another American transport, the Finland, had been struck by a torpedo when homeward bound. No one aboard was injured and the vessel was so little hurt that she returned to port under her own power.

The sinking of the Antilles brought about an announcement from Secretary Daniels that hereafter naval crews will man all transports carrying American soldiers to France. The report of the British admiralty showed a marked falling off in the number of submarine victims for the week.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, gave parliament some interesting facts concerning the submarine campaign, stating that between 40 and 50 per cent of the German U-boats operating in the North sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic have been

sunk, and that the German claims as to tonnage sunk by submarines are grossly exaggerated. In the course of his address he said he could see no signs of an early peace.

No news of importance came from the sector where General Pershing's men are on the front line. The first member of the expedition to be wounded in the trenches was a lieutenant of the signal corps. His injuries were not serious.

American War Taxes in Effect.
November 1 brought to the American people a sharper realization of the financial burdens of the war, for on that day the following war taxes became effective:

On admissions to all places of amusement except religious and charitable entertainments and shows whose maximum charge is 5 cents and outdoor shows in amusement parks charging 10 cents or less, 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof. Children under twelve charged flat tax of 1 cent.

On dues of all clubs with dues of \$12 per year or more, except fraternal orders on the lodge system, 10 per cent of amount of dues.

On all freight, 3 per cent.

One cent for every 20 cents or fraction thereof for express packages.

Railroad and boat fares, except season and commutation tickets for 30 miles or less or individual fares of 35 cents or less, 8 per cent of amount.

On seats, berths and staterooms on cars or boats, 10 per cent.

On oil delivered by pipe line, 5 per cent of charge.

On telephone, telegraph or radio message costing 15 cents or more, 5 cents per message.

On all the insurance, 8 cents for each \$100 of new insurance, except industrial insurance for \$500 or less, which bears 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. For each dollar or fraction thereof of fire, marine, inland or casualty insurance, 1 cent.

On cigars, 25 cents to \$7 per thousand; on cigarettes, 80 cents to \$1.20 per thousand; on tobacco and snuff, 5 cents per pound; on cigarette papers, one-half to 1 cent per hundred.

The increased postal rates went into effect on November 2.

Food Prices Under Control.

On the other hand, Thursday was welcomed by the consumer, for then it was that the licensing of wholesale grocers and other food producers went into effect. This is supposed to bring about a considerable reduction in the prices of the nation's food, for Mr. Hoover and his aids fix the wholesale prices, and then control the retailers by not permitting wholesalers to sell to those who seek to obtain extortionate prices from the consumers. The whole thing is very complicated and will require several weeks to get into smooth running order, but it promises to be effective. All citizens are requested to report any instances of "profiteering," and these will be attended to promptly.

The licensing system was applied also to the live stock and packing industries, the government thus assuming control of the nation's meat business with the intention of reducing prices and conserving supplies.

The nation has entered heartily into the spirit of meatless and wheatless days, only pro-Germans and the almost equally culpable selfish ones refusing to deny themselves to that extent for the benefit of the common cause of civilization.

Another good step taken by Mr. Hoover was the closing of the Eight board of trade, which for half a century has been arbitrarily fixing butter prices for the country.

Another Luxemburg Expose.

Secretary Lansing last week published two additional telegrams sent by Count Luxburg to the German foreign office, revealing plainly Germany's aims to overthrow the Monroe doctrine and obtain a foothold in South America, especially South Brazil, as the first step in subjugating the entire continent. Luxburg alluded to the people of South America as "Indians under a thin veneer." Both Argentina and Chile may now be forced to declare their attitude.

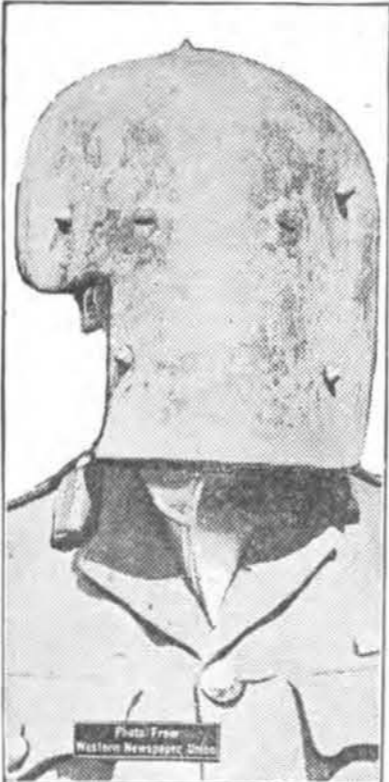
The federal trade commission has issued regulations under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for manufacture by citizens of the United States. The order affects some 20,000 articles, including salvarsan and other drugs, dyestuff formulas and important mechanical devices.

IS Y. M. C. A. WORKER



This photograph just received in this country shows Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (right) wearing the smart looking uniform worn by the Y. M. C. A. workers in France. The picture made in one of the streets of Paris shows the daughter-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt in conversation with a worker in a Y. M. C. A. canteen.

GERMAN SNIPER'S MASK



This German sniper's mask is made of 2-inch Krupp steel. It is very heavy and is believed to be only used when resting on some object. It was captured in a recent battle by Canadians.

PLAN TO STOP THE WASTE IN EGGS

Poultry and Egg Shippers to Cooperate With the Food Administration.

HOPE TO SAVE \$50,000,000

Shippers Who Purchase Eggs to Pay Only for Those Fit for Human Consumption—Prompt Chilling of Eggs Is Advocated.

Washington. — New methods and equipment to save the \$50,000,000 worth of eggs wasted every year in this country and make the poultry industry an effective ally in the cause of food conservation were discussed recently at a conference of representative poultry and egg shippers with the food administration.

The conference was addressed by the food administrator, G. H. Powell, and E. Henry of his staff, and Dr. Mary Pennington of the United States food research laboratory, Philadelphia and W. F. Friebe of the food administration presided.

The waste in eggs in 1914, according to the department of agriculture year-book, cost the country \$50,000,000. This year it will be fully as large; for although the supply has gone down, prices have increased materially. Wasteful methods in handling poultry were also exceedingly expensive. The food administration made practical suggestions to remedy conditions, all of which received the approval of the conference.

Pay Only for Good Ones.

It was recommended that shippers who purchase eggs pay for only those fit for human consumption. The custom has been to buy eggs by the case, without candling before purchase. Candling later was almost always sure to show that a large percentage of the eggs were bad. To get his money back, the shipper then had to throw away the bad eggs and raise his price, which was felt all along the line to the consumer.

Chilling of eggs to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, as soon after purchase as possible, was advocated. Most eggs are fertile, and the life-germ will deteriorate fast if not chilled. Even in infertile eggs the bacterial growth develops very soon. Wholesalers were urged to equip their plants with the latest cooling machinery.

All second-grade eggs, heated, shrunken or cracked, should be marketed as often and as near the source as possible. These are usually desiccated or frozen, and are used by confectioners and bakers.

Before shipping, all eggs should be carefully rehandled and those badly "checked"—that is, with shells cracked—should be removed. Packing in standard cases is recommended, to prevent breakage. Eggs should be gathered by farmers daily and marketed at least twice a week.

Cause of Many Scandals.

The practice of selling poultry with feed, sand or gravel in their crops, which is paid for by weight with the bird, is discouraged. This crafty device has caused many scandals in the industry, and several municipal investigations, notably one in New York. Dressed poultry should be sold with the crop entirely empty. All birds should be kept in sanitary coops and yards, and as soon as dressed should be chilled to 40 degrees, or lower, to prevent bacterial growth.

The conference passed resolutions of support for the whole food administration program, including federal license for dealers.

Coin in an Apple.

Albany, Ore.—When the Rev. C. L. Schuster, pastor of the Evangelical church here, started to eat an apple presented to him at a surprise party here one evening recently, he found it contained a sufficient quantity of gold coins to pay the expenses of himself and family on a trip to the minister's old home in Ohio. He had been planning to visit his mother and the congregation, learning of this, decided to pay his expenses.

PARISIENNE'S LATEST FAD



The animal was caught by a brave polu and is now the companion of its mistress. It is submissive to one person only and that is the young lady found in the photo. Paris has taken to the idea and more than one is seen on the streets of the Parisian capital.

250 grammes, about nine ounces. Sugar tickets soon will be issued, with monthly allowance fixed at 18 ounces, and rice nine ounces. Butter is to be rationed too, the amount differing with districts, but nowhere to exceed three ounces a month.

With the institution of rations in Switzerland hundreds of German and Austrian visitors left for home. One reason was they can no longer send home food by parcel post, and the other, more potent, is that under the Swiss regulations food tickets are only issued after a thorough inquiry about the visitors' nationality and business. A large inflow of people, intent on spying, thus is also stopped.

Now Has Another's Nerve.

Chicago.—Capt. R. Hugh Kuyrett, intelligence officer of the Fifteenth Infantry brigade, Australian Imperial force, is on his way back to the front after being invalided home when a German shell inflicted twenty wounds. For six months he was paralyzed, but today in Chicago he was as vigorous as ever, the result, he says, of the transplanting of a nerve from another man's leg to his own.

Cuba is building a canal 32 miles long in the province of Matanzas to reclaim a large and fertile area.

NOW ATTACK RED CROSS

Officers Directed to Trace Source of Pro-German Propaganda.—Spread False Stories.

Washington.—Pro-German propaganda, which has long busied itself against the government of the United States, has at last attacked the Red Cross so nearly in the open that General Manager Harvey D. Gibson has sent a telegram to all division managers in the United States to report to him the source of every attack.

"Rumors and innuendoes critical of and calculated to embarrass the Red Cross are being industriously circulated as part of an unpatriotic propaganda," wired Mr. Gibson. "Many stories, utterly unwarranted in fact, emanate simultaneously from too many parts of the country to be merely accidental."

Mr. Gibson intimates that the source of the propaganda will be found. He says:

"Every criticism or innuendo against the Red Cross should be immediately challenged and followed up."

The stories are of many kinds. One is that the Red Cross sells and keeps the money for sweaters and other articles given for the soldiers. Another is that nearly all money contributed goes for expenses and salaries.

Of course the stories are maliciously untrue. As Mr. Gibson says:

"The Red Cross is run as an open book. It has no secrets. It is making a sincere effort to serve mankind, and is doing it as carefully and economically as it knows how. The utmost effort is being made to give publicity to all its activities."

\$200,000 for Housemaid.

Alton, Ill.—Miss Carrie Pointsalot of Alton is named the sole heiress to the large estate of Miss Matilda Lowery of Grand Rapids, Mich., who died in Philadelphia recently. The fortune, estimate at \$200,000, was left to Miss Pointsalot after Miss Lowery met her on a cold November day while she was doing housework for a family living in St. Louis.

WOMEN REPLACE MEN IN MACHINE SHOPS

Ogden, Utah.—Women in overalls replacing men who have been called into the draft army or have volunteered for service with Uncle Sam's Liberty army, made their first appearance here when the Southern Pacific railroad employed about a dozen of the fair sex for work in the local repair shops.

The women will get their first experience in "sorting" scrap piles, separating the cast iron slugs from the malleable, and removing the steel and wrought iron. Nuts, bolts, screws and other small pieces will be handled by the women, and if they display sufficient strength and ability in this line it is planned to put them to work cleaning cars and other heavier work about the yards and round-houses.

The "women in overalls" will receive the same compensation as that given the men who have begun doing the same work.

SAWDUST IN GERMAN BREAD

Analysis Shows That About Two-Thirds Is From a Wood Product.

Rome.—That German bread is mainly sawdust is now proved by a military attaché of the Swiss legation in Berlin, who returned to Rome ill with dysentery. He brought a loaf of German bread to see if it was responsible for his bad health. Berne experts just analyzed the loaf and found it contains corn, 12 per cent, barley, 22 per cent and the remaining 66 per cent was wood sawdust.

Bread tickets also are in force in Switzerland. The daily allowance is

AMERICANS TELL VERDUN HORRORS

College Students Who Drove Ambulances Won Honors Before Enlisted Men Came.

BATTERED VETERANS RETURN

One Volunteer Describes Havoc Wrought by Shell Dropped Among Stretcher Bearers.—Two Hit While Helping Wounded.

New York.—Some of the American college boys who went over to France last May as ambulance drivers for the excitement of the work behind the firing lines are returning home because the ambulance work has been taken over by the United States army and will be done by regular enlisted men. The following is an extract from a letter written by a Williams boy two weeks ago, who went over with his college unit to drive an ambulance at the front:

The last six weeks we have been serving in the Verdun sector with our base at Biercourt, which is eight miles from the town of Verdun. There are two front posts for the ambulances—Mort Homme hill and Hill 304, which have figured in the news of the new battle of Verdun. For two weeks the French were preparing for the attack, and the roads were only passable at night. The communication trenches were awful to get through, and were made worse by the heavy rains. One night last week two of the boys got lost in the darkness and could not find their way with their ambulance to the post. Finally they sighted two dark objects, which resembled French soldiers walking along with their big overcoats on. After jabbering their peculiar brand of French for 15 minutes without receiving any reply the lost ambulance drivers discovered that the dark moving objects were two American army mules, unable to speak or understand a word of French.

Hit While Helping Wounded.

"Two of our chaps were badly wounded at one of the first-aid stations while helping to load wounded men into the ambulance. One was blown right through the door of the shelter hut and was discovered lying unconscious beside three dead French soldiers. The boys who got them out had to go through a gas attack and a barrage fire. Two of them—each ambu-

lance has two drivers—had no time to get masks and were very sick after it was over, but they were going so fast that there were no fatal results from the gas.

"Mac," one of our fraternity, has been wounded in eight places. He lost his right leg and two fingers, while his companion, 'Yet,' will have a stiff leg all his life from the effects of his wounds. They have both got the War Cross and military medals.

"The worst experience of all happened to two of our college boys—Jim Alexander and Taffy Young. While they were driving along a road lined with batteries, which the Germans were trying to locate, with a wounded man lying in the ambulance, a shell burst right beside them.

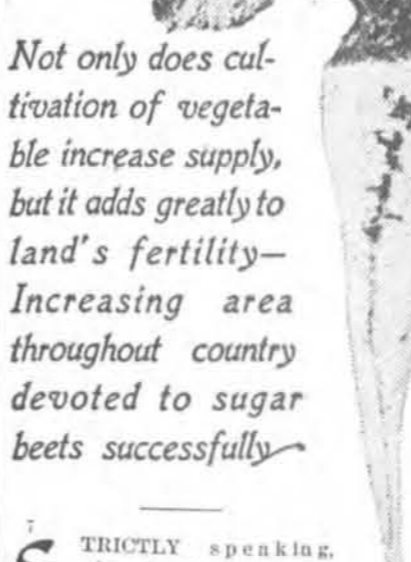
"Just before that the wounded man sat up and asked for a cigarette, and the shrapnel passed through the car where his head had been resting a few seconds before and struck the stretcher bearer, who was looking out to see where we were. He died that afternoon. Had Jim not ducked he would have lost a leg, and if Taffy had ducked he would have been badly wounded. The ambulance was shot to pieces by the shell, and they had to hold up the dying man for three hours until assistance came. During the attack we had about twenty-four hours sleep out of 184 hours, which was a fair average for all the ambulance drivers in our sector. During the German air raids one shell burst within twenty-five feet of our camp at Biercourt at midnight. The roads are nearly impassable now for automobiles. We have been treated very nicely by the French colonel in command of the branch depot, who feasted our unit with champagne, cakes and cigars, and has given us seats for all the shows gotten up by the French soldiers.

Volunteer Spirit Gone.

"Several colonels and majors of the American Red Cross have visited us to see what we are going to do now. They all admitted that we could do more for our country by enlisting in the regular army in Paris. This is for all the able-bodied men in the ambulance service. We were asked to enlist, if we preferred, in the ambulance service for the duration of the war, but it would not be the same. Most of the boys declined, and we are going to Paris to join up, including myself. The old volunteer spirit in the ambulance corps has gone forever—so now for the United States artillery or air service in search of adventure."

American Beet Sugar of Vital Aid in Food Problem

by Robert H. Moulton



Not only does cultivation of vegetable increase supply, but it adds greatly to land's fertility—Increasing area throughout country devoted to sugar beets successfully

That sugar, so it is stated, will be found very satisfactory for home use for many purposes, as, for instance, in the baking of pies, puddings, dark colored cake, etc. The beet sirup otherwise is said to be good for buckwheat cakes and the like, and the making of some candies, and it would probably lend itself admirably to the putting up of certain fruits.

It is said that sugar beets can be grown in any locality which has a soil capable of producing good crops of vegetables. Anyone having a small piece of fertile, tillable ground and the usual garden implements is equipped to grow the beets necessary for the production of a home supply of sirup.

Of course the beets raised in some soils will be richer in sugar than when grown in others, but all sugar beets if properly handled are capable of yielding sirup. A few rows of sugar beets will generally suffice for an ample supply of sirup for home use. That is to say, a bushel of beets will produce anywhere from three to five quarts of sirup.

Should the amateur farmer raise more beets than he needs for sirup making the rest of them can be served upon the table. When partly grown the entire plant may be used as greens, and when mature the roots can be cooked and served just like garden beets. They are tender but richer in sugar than the familiar beet. Sugar beets, depending upon where planted, mature in from four to six months.

Undoubtedly the raising of sugar beets by the people at large in this fashion would go a long way toward increasing enormously the volume of native sugar or its equivalent, a rich sirup. But apart from this, the sugar beet may be confidently counted upon to do an immense service in fertilizing the soil and thus adding greatly to the abundance of succeeding crops of other vegetables. This is because of the characteristic manner in which the roots of sugar beets, bore their way deep into the ground.

When sugar beet culture was introduced into Europe, the farmers were practicing what is known as the three crop system of rotation, three successive cereal crops, followed by one year of fallowing, the following in order to rest the soil and to enable them to pull out the dense growth of weeds by hand. It is stated that in Germany, approximately one-third of the total area of level land was regarded as being too poor to pay for cultivation and the average yield of cereal crops on the better lands was but twelve bushels per acre.

They were plowing but three to four inches deep, using fertilizers sparingly, and the fertility of the thin layer of loose surface soil was all but exhausted. The grain roots were unable to penetrate the hard soil underneath, and could they have done so it would have been of no avail, for containing

OCEAN SAILORS FEAR SUBS

Many Deep-Water Tars Went to Great Lakes, They Assert, to Escape Divers.

Ocean sailors went to the Great Lakes this year in greater numbers than ever before. The majority of the applicants sought able seamen's papers for work on inland waters. Some were negroes, some white and some yellow. Most of them gave as their reason for leaving the ocean their fear of submarines.

When John Ojala, a native of Finland, applied for papers, the examiner asked Ojala the usual questions, and then a few personal ones. Ojala said that he had sailed the seas for 15 years, but being twice on vessels sunk by submarines was enough for him. He said that he was going back to the ocean at the close of the lake navigation season.

On November 29, 1915, Ojala was sailing on the Mediterranean sea, about 50 miles from Malta, aboard the English ship Mallinche, bound from Saloniki to Philadelphia. A U-boat stopped the Mallinche and two German officers, after chasing off the crew, placed bombs in the boat.

Ojala slipped again aboard the Norwegian sailing ship Falls of Afton, which was sunk about 20 miles off the coast of England. Seven shots from a deck gun on the sub sent the Falls of Afton to the bottom.

seemed to get the full import of it—the two or three races rushed together, and embraced, and wept. A moment, and they recovered their dignity and marched on their way. But the Mongols were not shy any longer; they looked a bit astonished at one another, but their step was sure."

Use of Platinum.

The chief use of platinum so far has been the construction of chemical and physical apparatus and instruments, and a quantity almost as great is re-

no humus and not having been aerated it was not fertile.

Being a deep rooter, a prerequisite to ideal sugar beet culture is that the soil be stirred to a depth of 8 to 14 inches. The tender beetlet having to undergo the shock of thinning as soon as it comes up, in order to leave only one beet in a place, demanded a well-prepared mellow seedbed.

Gathering the sugar in its leaves from the atmosphere by the aid of the light and storing it up in the root, the sugar beet would not thrive if the light were cut off through being shaded by weeds and the eradication of the weeds before going to seed meant not only further stirring of the soil by cultivation and hoeing, but weedless fields for succeeding crops. Being plowed out in the autumn gave an extra fall plowing, which left the land in condition to absorb, instead of shed the fall and winter rains, storing up the moisture for the following season's crops.

With the removal of the main root myriads of fibrous roots were broken off and left in the soil to an estimated average of a ton to the acre, and in rotting they not only deposited humus in the lower strata of the soil but they left minute channels through which it became aerated and hence fertile. The roots of subsequent crops followed these interstices and drew nutriment from two and three times the depth of the soil formerly reached, and hence the farmers doubled or trebled their soil without increasing their acreage. Not only that, but the succeeding crops became heavier, and it is probably no exaggeration to say that the sugar beet revolutionized German agriculture.

The sugar beet pays a handsome return upon the outlay involved, and depending upon the nature of the soil and the local climate, nets the farmer anywhere from \$30 to \$40 an acre. The widespread areas at present under cultivation illustrate how admirably suited is a great part of the United States to this department of agriculture.

Business Instinct.

The teacher was trying to impress upon her class the necessity of regulating the sinful human heart, and to drive her point home she produced her watch.

"Now, girls," she said, "you all see this watch"—an assertion so obviously true that there was no danger of contradiction. "Now," she continued, "just suppose for a moment that it did not keep correct time, that I found it was willing to go any way but the right way, what should I do with it?"

There was the usual pause which pupils indulge in because it flatters the teacher by making her suppose her problem is a very deep one, and that her wisdom is therefore profound. Then a bright little girl held up her hand.

"Please, miss," she said, "you would sell it to a friend!"

Pretty Mean.

"Aggravating, I call it."

"Eh?"

"To run for the elevator and then have 'em wait for a man who walked."

He Blamed the Car.

Now and again an automobilist will throw discretion and dust to the winds and hit the closely watched highway for a speed of 30 miles or more. This is strictly prohibited, of course, and is a reflection upon the law-abiding qualities of the speeder. But in the case of a man in the New York traffic court the same speed was accomplished without discredit to the court, and inasmuch as he himself was utterly innocent, he was let off with a fine of \$75. "It ain't me, yer honor," he explained, "but it's the blame car I got. It's one of those that'll either go eight miles or eighty. It won't do nothing in the middle. It ain't no medium speed. A feller don't like to go along eight, and they won't let yer go along at 80. What's a guy to do when he's got a funny car like that?" So then the court told him what a guy, for the nonce, was expected to do.

Great Opportunity.

"Here is one war correspondent who is totally lacking in a sense of humor."

"Why do you think so?"

"He has written a column about the 'tanks' and there isn't a laugh in it."

High Cost of Dyeing.

"Do you know my hairdresser has increased her rates for golden hair?"

"The wretch! To the high cost of living she has now added the high cost of dyeing."

Note the Difference, Please.

The Haberdasher—One collar, 15¢; Yes, sir. Will you have one just like you're wearing?

The Customer—No; I want a clean one.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

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

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

ELGIN

W. H. Collie and Mrs. N. L. Bartlett have purchased a new automobile.

Mrs. A. L. Hanson has been very sick, but is now convalescing, for which we are thankful.

Last Friday evening Miss Rutherford teacher at the Vaughn school, gave a delightful recital in commemoration of Hallowe'en, "The Dance of the Elfs and Fairies" deserving special mention.

Miss Mamie McFarland was married October 29, at Douglas, to Sergeant Duke, U. S. A. Miss McFarland was reared in southern Arizona. Her many friends wish them health, happiness and prosperity.

ITEMS FOR THE RANCHER

J. D. Rountree yesterday hauled out another load of lumber for his new San Rafael valley residence.

George Ringwald came in Tuesday from the San Rafael with a load of fetterita for A. S. Henderson.

Albert and Jess Gatlin shipped about 300 head of cattle Wednesday from Sonoita to G. M. & R. S. Cochran of Canilla, Ga. Nine cars were required to handle the stock.

J. C. Sparks of Sonoita has sold his ranch for \$3200 to Ben Manning of the same place, who, with his son Mark, will farm several hundred acres next year with a large tractor outfit which has just been received from California.

The agricultural extension service of the state university will present at the state fair demonstrations in many different lines of agriculture and home economics with special features on conservation and increased production. They will include demonstrations by boys' and girls' clubs and canning teams, home economics, seed supply, rodents, war gardens, cow testing, experiment substations and the sundry things under these heads.

Subscribe for the Patagonian.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(016443-024539)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 27, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Hummel, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on January 17, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 016443, for N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, and March 5, 1914, Homestead Entry, No. 024539, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 4th day of December, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: D. M. E. Young, Chas. O. Putnam, of Elgin, Arizona; Mrs. G. Hummel, of Tucson, Arizona; Ed. Hummel, of Sonoita, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication 11-2-17 11-30

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(025746)
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 $\frac{1}{4}$, 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

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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 Capital, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1917.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
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 cattle business in all its branches, including the raising, buying, selling, feeding and handling of hogs, horses and cattle and other domestic animals; to purchase and deal in securities, municipal and other stocks and bonds, including its own and the stocks and bonds of other companies and corporations; to borrow and loan money, and to give security for money borrowed; to buy and sell real estate, including mines and mining claims and properties; to locate, purchase, hold, own, operate, develop and sell mines and mining claims and all kinds of mineral claims, and to carry on and conduct the business of mining, milling and smelting ores and minerals, in all its branches; to own, handle and control letters patent and inventions; to act as administrator or executor of the estates of deceased persons and as guardian of minors and incompetent persons, or in any other fiduciary capacity, and generally to do, carry on and transact any and all kinds of business in which natural persons may lawfully engage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. R. PURDUM,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires July 13, 1920.)

Filed in the office of the Arizona Corporation Commission this 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., at request of Frank J. Duffy, whose postoffice address is Nogales, Arizona.
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
By F. A. JONES, Chairman.
Oct. 12--Nov. 16

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, 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 the 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. 1917. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

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T. N. STEVENS

Civil Engineer and U. S. Mineral Surveyor.

TUCSON--ARIZONA.



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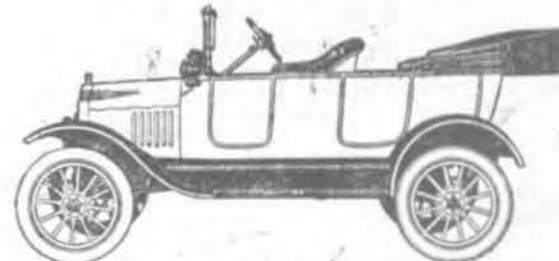
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