



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.

We not only have the men who know how to fix all the various car troubles, but also the tools and equipment with which they can do it.

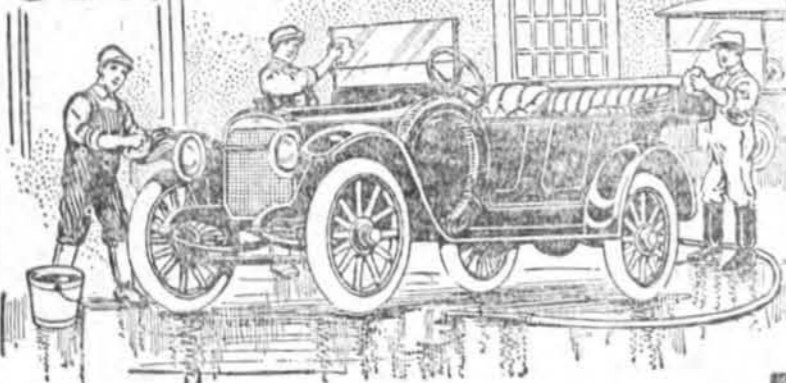
We can complete almost any repair job on very short notice and deliver work promptly when promised. Our up-to-date equipment enables us to do all work at the very lowest cost, thus saving you money as well as time.

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.

SERVICE



Put Your Car in Good Hands

No matter what work you may want done on your car, you can rest assured that it will be properly done if it comes to us.

THE PATAGONIA GARAGE
PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

Methods of Selling Undeveloped Mines

Probably one of the most important, instructive and valuable bulletins issued by the Arizona state bureau of mines is that issued as Bulletin No. 62, entitled, "Selling Prospects," by Charles F. Willis. The bulletin deals completely with the methods of salesmanship necessary for the disposal of prospects, telling the prospective seller the points of view of the buyer in order that the prospect may be placed before the buyer in the most attractive form.

On all sides we hear of the demand for mines and prospects, and the surplus of eastern money that is seeking outlet in speculative and semi-speculative opportunities, and yet we hear of comparatively few transfers.

Mr. Willis has made a study of this situation, and Bulletin 62 is the outcome of that study, and contains much good, wholesome and sound advice to those having prospects for sale.

The bulletin may be obtained by writing to the state bureau of mines at Tucson.

The numerous valuable prospects surrounding Patagonia are in need of all the intelligence that can be procured in handling them for sale, and the bulletin referred to will be of much benefit in helping to dispose of those that cannot be developed by their owners because of the lack of money with which to carry on the work necessary to produce ore in sufficient quantity to pay the prospector for his years of sacrifice in putting them in condition for sale to the capitalist.

W. H. Land, according to the Nogales Herald, has sold his majority holdings in the Nogales National bank to A. F. Kerr, the bank's president, who resides in El Paso, and A. M. Gillespie of Hillsboro, N. M. Mr. Land will retain an interest in the institution and will continue as one of the directors. Mr. Gillespie has purchased the Land home and expects to take up his residence in Nogales when he assumes charge of the bank, about the first of the year.

Mrs. Cora K. Clagett, chairman of the Nogales Red Cross Seal Committee, has begun the distribution of Red Cross seals. The majority of the money raised by this method is used in an anti-tuberculosis campaign, and everyone able to purchase the seals should do so and use them on their mail matter between now and Christmas.

HOWARD'S CASH STORE

can supply you with almost anything you want in the line of

- Groceries
- Novelties
- Dry Goods
- Specialties
- Dishes
- Enamelware
- Etc., Etc.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

Catarh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect cure of Catarh is what produces such wonderful results in curatorial conditions. Send for testimonials, free. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. A. Druggists, Inc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Hot drinks, dairy lunches, Christmas novelties, toys. Peerless Parlors.—Adv.

Mr. Stafford of Bisbee is here looking over the district, and Thursday inspected the Dixie, which is a fine lead-silver property.

The Rupert mine, located about seven miles north of town, near the Mansfield, in making a crosscut is reported as having struck high grade ore.

A carload of high-grade silver-lead-copper ore has just been taken out at the Comstock group of claims, lying west of the Arizona-European property.

It is reported that native copper was struck in a crosscut connecting the old and new shafts of the Arizona-European mine, located in Red Mountain, near the 3-R property.

John Costello, owner of the Deep Down, a lead property, who has been in Duncan, Ariz., for several weeks, is again in Patagonia, and will soon begin taking out ore for shipment.

Superintendent John Glasson of the Bradford mine reports that the bottom of the shaft being sunk on that property is now showing some fine ore, and that development work being done is satisfactorily progressing.

Pete Hanson and Dr. Hardtmeyer are down 120 feet in a shaft they intend to sink to a depth of 150 feet on their Bland holdings, which now show some very good silver-lead ore. More or less ore has been shipped from this mine, which at one time was owned by Jack Cudahy of Kansas City.

The manganese property located by Lud Baldwin in the Camilo hills, back of his San Rafael valley ranch, has been leased to J. W. Mitchell of Mowry and A. Sydenham of Patagonia, who will immediately put a shaft to work on the claims to discover if possible their worth. The samples taken show over 34 per cent manganese, which is in demand for use in the manufacture of steel. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were in town Monday and closed the deal with the purchasers.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Herold have just returned from a tour of the east.

The 1917 potato crop is estimated to consist of 453,000,000 bushels, or half again as much as last year. Reports from the commission on car service indicate that more than 750,000 cars will be needed to handle it.

Christmas Novelties

Periodicals and Magazines

Candies, Lunches, Toys, Hot and Cold Drinks

at the Peerless Parlors

McIntyre & Ijams, Props.

Come in

and pay that overdue subscription account.

Don't wait until the paper stops.

Staple & Fancy Groceries Hardware of All Kinds

Wholesale and Retail MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES at

Patagonia's Up-to-Date Store **EVANS MERCANTILE CO.**

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Dairy lunches, hot drinks, Christmas candies, toys. Peerless Parlors.—Adv.

Charlie Chapman is having a well dug at his Patagonia home.

R. W. Arthur, Sr., was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday from the San Rafael valley.

C. F. Young and James All of the San Rafael valley were in town on business Wednesday.

Christmas toys, candies; dairy lunch, hot drinks at Peerless Parlors.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. "Buffalo" Jim Parker are rejoicing over the arrival Nov. 29th of a 6-pound boy.

Mr. Clyde McPherson is having a garage erected at his San Rafael valley ranch for his new auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Powell gave a dinner to a party of friends Thanksgiving day, which was much enjoyed.

Mrs. Fryer and son, Harry, of the San Rafael valley attended the Thanksgiving dance in Patagonia last week.

John Jones of Parker Canyon paid us a visit last week and attended the dance at the Opera House Thanksgiving night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lamma entertained a party of friends at their Thanksgiving dinner last week. They say Joe is a great chef.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker and Baby Joyce, accompanied by Mrs. Parker's brother, Lester Wood, were in town last Friday.

The Thanksgiving dance at the Opera House was well attended and everyone in attendance reports having had an enjoyable evening.

The well on the San Rafael valley ranch of Sherman Rinehart has just been completed at a depth of 330 feet, with plenty of water.

President Bracey Curtis and Cashier Richardson of the First National Bank of Nogales were Patagonia visitors the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Henry Kane has purchased a new player-piano. It was used to furnish music for the dance at the Opera House Thanksgiving night.

Mrs. C. F. Young of the San Rafael valley has returned home after having spent several days in Nogales on the sick list. She has fully recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McPherson and Mr. and Mrs. Eibert Kinsley and baby of the San Rafael valley were business visitors to Nogales via Patagonia Monday.

The carnival that visited here Nov. 28 to Dec. 3 has passed on its way, taking with it most of the "small change" that could be gathered by hook or crook around town.

Jake Johnson, who was reported last week as convalescing from an attack of sickness, has suffered a relapse and is in a very critical condition at the Sisters' hospital in Nogales.

Mrs. J. D. Rountree, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. H. T. Wilson, were in town yesterday, taking out material for the Rountree residence being erected on their San Rafael valley ranch.

Peerless Parlors has hot drinks, dairy lunches, toys, Christmas candy.—Adv.

Have you seen the life-size Baby Doll at the Washington Trading Co. which will be given away on the evening of December 24th? With a purchase of 25 cents or over a ticket will be given you.—Adv.

YOU READ the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad in These Columns?

Bond Election for Road Construction

At the last meeting of the board of supervisors, held Dec. 3, a bond election was ordered, on recommendation of the county highway commission. It is proposed to raise \$175,000 for road work in this county.

The bond election will be held Jan. 23, 1918, and from now on a campaign of education on the necessity for good roads will have to be vigorously waged in order to secure a majority favorable to the project.

The best move ever made by the supervisors in connection with county road construction was the determination just made to suspend all road work until such time as a permanent construction outfit can be organized along business lines and county-owned modern machinery put to work under competent supervision. A man thoroughly familiar with road building should be procured for this work—regardless of "pull," politics, friendship, or anything else except knowledge of the work required—even though such a man must be procured outside of Santa Cruz county. Incompetent handling of road work in the past has caused an enormous loss to the taxpayers, and it will be hard to convince many of them that the new bond issue, if favorably voted for, will not be uselessly wasted on canyon and creek-bed roads that will need rebuilding after each rainfall, and be a source of permanent expense instead of benefit to the county.

We don't believe there have been any dishonest dealings on the part of anyone responsible for the expenditure of the county's funds. We do believe, however, that the taxpayers' money should be handled with the same degree of economy as is one's own, and that in road construction, as in every other manner, the most and best should be procured for the least possible outlay of public funds.

We are in favor of the bond issue, and want to see Santa Cruz county have a network of good roads, but we also want the people to know that the first cost of construction will produce highways that in future will require but little money for their maintenance.

Peerless Parlors serves lunches and hot drinks, Christmas toys.—Adv.

The American Garage has a new guaranteed spark plug, Benford's Monarch Golden Giant. It is guaranteed for the life of the car, and costs \$1.00.—Adv.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN

Under date of Nov. 30, the following communication has been sent to all local exemption boards:

"All Boards—Please note the following instructions of provost marshal general:

"Please cause the broadcast and most extensive and continuous publicity to be given through the adjutant general, local and district boards, the newspapers and by all possible means of warning to all registrants who may have changed their place of abode and postoffice address to communicate immediately with their local board where they are registered and furnish their present address so that questionnaires which will begin to be mailed December 15th will reach such registrants without delay. Registrants are bound by law to keep themselves advised of all proceedings in respect to them, and failure to do so may result in their losing right to claim exemption or discharge.

"Please request newspapers to give this warning broad and continuous publication from this time until the process of mailing questionnaires has been accomplished.

(Signed) "CROWDELL,"

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

USER OF EXPLOSIVES MUST SECURE LICENSE

A federal license is now required in the United States for the legal possession of explosives, any person having explosives and not holding a license therefor being subject to a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment for one year.

Only citizens of the United States and friendly countries may obtain licenses. The purchaser of dynamite must state definitely when obtaining his license, and will be held accountable for its use as stated and the return of any that may be left.

With the strict enforcement of this law the federal authorities hope to prevent explosives falling into the hands of evilly disposed persons, and to put a stop to all further dynamite plots.

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors. adv

Candies, toys, hot drinks, lunches, at the Peerless Parlors.—Adv.

INTERNED TEUTS FARE WELL HERE

United States Sends Photographs to Germany, Showing Treatment in Camps.

AID OUR MEN IN GERMANY

Negotiations Entered into to Secure Best Conditions for Americans Captured on the Battle Front—When Germans Are Held.

Washington.—The United States has opened negotiations with Germany for an agreement to govern the treatment of prisoners of war taken by either nation.

Already, through the Red Cross at Geneva, the United States has begun forwarding food and other necessities to Americans held in Germany, of whom there are now more than one hundred.

Get Plenty of Money. German military prisoners of war in the United States, besides receiving every necessity and comfort, have the pay and privileges of their rank in the United States army and navy.

Photographs showing the comfortable surroundings of interned Germans in this country have been forwarded to Germany by the war department through the state department and a neutral agent.

Two classes of German prisoners are detained in this country. One is comprised of German sailors taken into custody when the United States interned various vessels at the beginning of the war.

The principal detention camp is at Fort McPherson, Ga., where approximately 850 war prisoners are held in custody of the war department.

At Fort Douglas, Utah, there are 517 prisoners of war and 80 interned aliens.

Altogether, there are 1,364 actual prisoners of war in custody of the war department, and about 400 interned enemy aliens held at the request of the department of justice.

At Fort Douglas, Utah, there are 517 prisoners of war and 80 interned aliens.

Reading and recreation facilities are provided, and the photographs collect-

ed from the several detention camps show German prisoners going through outdoor gymnastic exercises and staging amateur plays on improvised stages—the recreation rooms.

WEAR SABOTS IN PARIS.



Mlle. Jardy, a patriotic Parisienne, starts a new fashion by appearing in the Bois de Boulogne in sabots. The sabots are all in wood except for the narrow patent leather toe cap and band.

IRELAND IS FEELING NO PINCH OF WAR

American Navy Men Find Food Cheaper There Than at Home.

AN ABUNDANCE OF POTATOES

Farmers Are Prosperous Beyond Precedent—Young Folk Staying by the Land—Much Better Off Than England.

Base of American Flotilla in British Waters.—When an American navy man has visited Ireland in time of peace is asked what has impressed him most about Ireland in war, the inevitable answer is "Ireland's prosperity and freedom from the war-time restrictions of other countries."

Hundreds of Americans in the naval forces have visited England, Scotland, and even France. All agree that there is more freedom in Ireland, particularly less war-time curtailment of personal liberty, as, for instance, regarding restrictions in eating and drinking.

Certainly when it comes to food and drink Ireland is a land of plenty in comparison with England. There is not only more food and drink there than in England, but it is of better quality.

The duties assigned are strictly in accord with international law.

Reading and recreation facilities are provided, and the photographs collect-

JOFFRE LIKES SHORT POEMS

Hero of the Marne Carries Them With Him to Read in the Train.

Paris.—Talk that the Immortals may elect Marshal Joffre a member of the institute has evoked many stories of the great soldier's appreciation of literature. One of the best concerns a young poet who, on the eve of the marshal's departure for America, presented him with a slender sheaf of his poems.

Joffre, who is fond of souvenirs and who brought back hundreds from America—including cards of invitation and banquet menus—took the manuscript. Then desiring to express his appreciation, he looked at it and said: "Poems? Oh, yes, I like them." Then after a pause: "They are just the right size to slip in one's pocket to read in the train."

WHITE PLAGUE FIGHT IS ON

Red Cross to Care for French Women and Children in France.

Paris.—The bureau of tuberculosis of the American Red Cross in Paris is conferring with the French authorities concerning the care of women and children in France affected with tuberculosis. It is expected that the American tuberculosis bureau shortly will begin work on a special institution, where it will take care of a certain number of these cases.

The Edith Wharton Sanitarium for Tuberculosis Patients, which is a separate institution, will be ready for patients November 15.

Keeps Corn 50 Years.

Hoboken, Ga.—David Carter, a veteran of the Civil war, has an ear of corn that has eight small ears. Carter picked up this freak ear just fifty years ago. The corn is still in a good state of preservation.

How the World Keeps Christmas



Varying ways of celebrating the day, from Lapland's solemnity to America's gaiety—But this year commemoration of the Blessed Child's birth will be tinged heavily with sadness throughout Christendom. There will be more of prayer for solace in grief and for a ray of hope in despair than there will be of merry-making and extravagant gift-giving.

IN MANY millions of homes this year there will be no merry tones in the bells that ring throughout the Christian world on Christmas day.

To mothers, wives, sweethearts, who have lost sons, husbands, lovers, in the world madness, Christmas bells will sound as harsh, metallic clangor, crystallizing sadness and despair.

But speaking metaphorically, how the Yuletide bells ring and just when they ring, who rings them and how long, are matters of national taste that will seem queer to you if while you happen to be roystering in Spain, you think of Sweden kneeling in solemnity; or in England eating your way through Christmas day, you consider the Russians chanting the myths of the Goddess of the Sun, or in Italy listening to the children reciting their godly pieces in the streets, you remember New York and its theaters with "special Christmas performances."

Christmas in England never has regained the measure of pure revelry it held before the reformation. Only the remnants of those hearty times when the hand was glutted with epicurean richness are what are left for old England today, but these are enough to make the celebration distinct in its ponderosity.

In Ireland the Christmas is a plum pudding, that heaviest of edibles that seems to improve in taste with every pound tipped off on the scales. In Ireland they accompany a generous slice with long drinks of what they call "lambs' wool," made by bruising roasted apples mixed with ale or milk.

In England today it is considered undecent to ask a friend for a match. In France, matches are well nigh unobtainable. All the continental countries are suffering from a match famine. Not so in Ireland. Hotels, bars, rooms, and cigar stores all have matches in abundance, and they are used with the same freedom as in the time of peace.

The Americans see the Irish farmer prosperous beyond precedent. The sailor in his little trips to Dublin and such resorts as Killarney, Youghal, and Glangariff, passes through some of the richest agricultural country in the world. The immense amount of land under the plow impresses him, and he talks with many farmers who boast of the record prices they are getting for their produce, especially their live stock.

Neither is the farmer troubled with a shortage of labor, as in England. Labor is plentiful and of good quality, the laborers, not only in the agricultural, but also in the industrial districts, being largely young men and women.

The Americans are impressed by the large portions served in Ireland as compared with the lean ones they get

tables under the trees are the gifts, surprising gifts they would seem to some—a soap-rose, an artificial flower, knitted lace, a Christmas cake, or a sausage or cheese. Most of them have verses attached, written in curious meter. Not until six o'clock in the evening are the doors open for the festivity of the trees. Tonight the horses and cows of the German farmers have peculiar gifts. It is said that the cattle kneel on Christmas eve and say a few animal prayers. It is a very great sin to listen to their conversation, else it would be recorded here.

If reindeer could talk on Christmas eve, the ones that pull the family sleighs of the Lapps of Lapland, what wouldn't they tell of long journeys over ice and snow for days before Christmas in order to have their masters and the children at church on Christmas morning! Miles over the snow come the people of the North to hear the familiar monotonous message of the birth of the Christchild from their pastors. There is no lightness in this ceremony, nor any gifts for the children, nor gay music. The tent or hut houses are filled with guests for the Christmas holidays, so full that there is no room for evergreens or candles.

They take their Christmas with faces as solemn as mummies and make the attendant ceremonies as joyful as possible. Marriages are performed during the season, children are sent to school for a few weeks, babies are christened, the dead are buried, and liquor is sent around with lavishness. This is Christmas for the Lapps. Who will change with them?

Norway outside of Lapland has a more joyous time of it. Norwegian children have Christmas trees and little gifts that are hidden in out-of-the-way corners for them to find. Every bird in Norway must know of an approaching Christmas, for the boys and girls tie the oats and corn on the trees, the fences, the tops of houses and barns, and on high poles they erect in their yards so that the birds may feast with them. What a chattering there must be in Norway on Christmas morning!

After a day of feasting and church services, little boys with white mantles and star-shaped lanterns, carrying dolls to represent the Virgin Mary and the Christchild, sing carols in the homes. Strolling musicians serenade at twilight.

To be clean for Christmas is the problem that haunts the Swedish housewife. For days she scours and scrubs and washes. Not a piece of trimming or furniture is left unpolished. All dirt is sinful, and must not be tolerated at this holy season. While the cleaning is going on, there is the baking of Christmas breads, ring-shaped, that must dry under the beams for a week or two, and the brewing of spiced drinks. A wine that the Swedish women make with almonds and spices is an aromatic quaff with a holiday smell. Never can there be a proper Christmas in Sweden without home-made cheeses, especially the sweet ones made of homed sweet milk and molded fantastically. Santa Claus appears in person to Swedish children and distributes his sled of gifts. When he has disappeared as mysteriously as he came, they join hands and sing Christmas jingles until they work up a fine appetite for Christmas mush, an indispensable sweet—rice boiled a long time in milk with cinnamon and sugar, with blanched almonds for flavor, to be eaten with cream. Christmas fish in Sweden has the same respectability that rare roast beef has in England. It is buried for days in wood ashes, then boiled and served with hot milk. Sled parties of forty or fifty sleds each go to church on Christmas morning, with the ringing of long rows of sleigh bells and festive trappings. The day itself is one of peace and quiet. But on the next day the fun begins, and continues until all their four holidays are over—Christmas, the day after, the twelfth day, and the twentieth. The ceremony of untrimming the tree is as much of a frolic as its decoration. There are no house greens to take down, because this is their sign of mourning, but there are flowers if they can be obtained.

Santa Claus appears in person to Swedish children and distributes his sled of gifts. When he has disappeared as mysteriously as he came, they join hands and sing Christmas jingles until they work up a fine appetite for Christmas mush, an indispensable sweet—rice boiled a long time in milk with cinnamon and sugar, with blanched almonds for flavor, to be eaten with cream. Christmas fish in Sweden has the same respectability that rare roast beef has in England. It is buried for days in wood ashes, then boiled and served with hot milk. Sled parties of forty or fifty sleds each go to church on Christmas morning, with the ringing of long rows of sleigh bells and festive trappings. The day itself is one of peace and quiet. But on the next day the fun begins, and continues until all their four holidays are over—Christmas, the day after, the twelfth day, and the twentieth. The ceremony of untrimming the tree is as much of a frolic as its decoration. There are no house greens to take down, because this is their sign of mourning, but there are flowers if they can be obtained.

Germany has no long years of riotous Christmases to look back upon. There is no country in peace times where the celebration is more wholesome merry than in Germany. The Germans begin a week before Christmas day to bring in evergreens of all sizes which they pile up in the public squares of the cities and towns until these look like forests of pines and hemlocks. Not one tree, but two, each German family must have and those too poor to buy them are assisted by those who have plenty. St. Nicholas is the old fellow at the bottom of this seasonal merriment. On the eve of St. Nicholas day, December 6, the Christmas festival begins. That is the day when the German children behave! For a man who is good at keeping secrets impersonates the saint and goes around inquiring how the children have acted during the year. He carries a bundle of birch switches with him and leaves them in the homes where he thinks they may be needed. The day before Christmas in Germany (peace time Germany, remember) the mothers trim the house from top to bottom with strings of hard-frosted Christmas cakes and railing greens. When it comes to trimming the Christmas trees themselves, then you may play out in the yard, take a walk, or get out of the way somewhere, for this is secret business between mothers and Kris Kringle. On

BORROWS MONEY TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Albany, Ore.—C. M. Giddings of this city was so anxious to own some Liberty bonds of the second issue that he borrowed \$1,000 for a year at 6 per cent interest. As he will receive only 4 per cent interest on the bonds it will cost him 2 per cent a year to own the bonds. Giddings has plenty of real estate here, but had no cash with which to purchase the bonds.

TICK EDICT LIFTED BY U. S.

North as Well as South Profits From Release.

Quarantine Against Cattle Fever Is Raised From Great Section in the South.

Washington, D. C.—An order signed by Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston lifted on December 1 from 65,520 square miles in the Southern states the federal quarantine against movement of Southern cattle. It is of great importance to cattle raisers and dealers of Northern states, as well as those of the South.

In regions infested by the cattle tick it has not been held safe to import better stock for the improvement in Southern herds because cattle freshly brought in from regions where the tick is not prevalent are especially prone to sicken and die from

the fever germs carried by the blood-sucking parasite. The federal quarantine against the cattle tick, on the other hand, has prevented the shipment of cattle from infested sections for use as stockers and feeders in free territory, and permits their shipment into free territory only under quarantine restrictions and for immediate slaughter.

The release of December 1 is the largest amount of territory ever liberated at one time since the federal campaign against the cattle tick was started in 1906, and, added to 5,234 square miles freed in March and September, will make 1917 by far the greatest year so far in the annihilation of the tick.

Nine Southern states benefited by the release order. The largest beneficiary was Mississippi, which was entirely freed from quarantine and opened a broad avenue of tick-free territory from the Northern states to the Gulf of Mexico.

GERMAN BUTTER RATION CUT

About One Ounce a Week is Limit, Per Person, Says Copenhagen Dispatch.

Copenhagen.—The butter ration in greater Berlin has been reduced for the winter to thirty grams, approximately one ounce, weekly. Fifty grams of margarine are also granted, but the newspapers point out that margarine is principally water and has slight nutritive value.

Food Administrator von Waldow has announced that a special department would be organized to enlighten the people on the food situation. This announcement evoked the comment from one newspaper that "the stomach cannot read."

Tots Killed by Match in Powder Can. Butler, Pa.—Leroy Willis McKusick, three years old, and Joseph McKusick, seven years old, were killed when the older boy threw a match into a 15-pound powder can at their home near here. The father of the boys kept the powder for blasting.

Sky Signs in London.

The failure of the siren to rise above the "row of London" has caused the authorities to experiment with sky signs. Once before the government experienced a difficulty in warning London of the approach of an enemy. At the time when Napoleon threatened England with invasion elaborate preparations were made to cut the main roads leading to London. The warning for the City Fencibles to proceed with these operations was to be given from the coast the moment the French

transports were sighted. Various means of communicating the warning were tried, and in the end it was decided that beacons should be used by night and smoke clouds by day. Many false alarms were given, but though Napoleon's troops were on the point of embarking on more than one occasion they never left Boulogne.—Dundee Advertiser.

Cowhide Horseshoes. Horseshoes of cowhide are, it is said, made in Australia.

Christmas turkeys in Denmark are geese that share honors at the Christmas feast with a special kind of cake. The salt-cellar remains on the table throughout Yuletide just to uphold tradition. At midnight on Christmas eve those who have fruit trees take lanterns and a stick and find their way into the orchards. Each tree is struck three times by the head of the house with the injunction, "Rejoice and be fruitful." No one who can possibly avoid it works from Christmas until after New Year's day.

"Greetings for the Lord's birth" is the Russian way of saying, "Merry Christmas," to which the answer is, "God be with you." Besides celebrating the nativity, the Russians cherish a mystical lore of the Goddess of the Sun, who, at Christmas time, was supposed to enter her sledge, dressed in gorgeous robes and headdress, and turn her horses toward summer. Here and there in the great country a village maiden, dressed in white and drawn on a sledge from house to house, represents the Goddess of the Sun, while her retinue sing carols. After attending a Christmas eve service in church, Russians set out to have a frolicking Christmas in a community way. One who has a large house invites many other households, which come bringing cakes and other sweets. They would freeze in their sledges rather than alight before receiving the greetings of host and hostess. There are a large feast, games, snowballing, and recitations and songs, sometimes lasting throughout the night. One wonders how revolutionary Russia, anarchistic and warworn, will celebrate the Holy Child's birth this year.

France has a quiet Christmas, giving less prominence to it than to any of the other days in the holiday calendar. Old folks in the provinces tell about times when Christmas was a gay season, celebrated with great pomp and joy. The shopkeepers furnish their stalls for the gift season, and the confectioners make those delicious little cakes with sugar forms of the Christchild on top. Scraps of Yuletide tradition are dearly held in the homes of some of the peasants. The ashes of the great Yule log are thought to be protection against lightning and bad luck; the old log has magic power to fill with peppermints shoes left beside it, and its ashes dropped into medicine have wonderful curative powers. French children have Christmas trees and little cradles made of evergreens, representations of the holy manger. France sings carols through the whole month of December, strolling musicians playing their Noels from house to house. The presence of American soldiers there this year undoubtedly will alter the ancient customs of the people somewhat.

Christmas in Italy means a children's season, wherein the little folks reconsecrate themselves by singing and reciting pieces in the streets, and in Spain it means no end of social gaiety among the young folks, almost to the point of such roystering as Americans indulge in on Halloween. In America it seems to be a gala combination of these old-world customs and others with a little more lavishness and good-time display.—From "Yuletide in Many Lands," by Mary F. Pringle and Clara A. Urrum.

His Little Jest.

"I thought you were an ardent food conservationist—signed the pledge and all that."
"That's true."
"Then why complain so loudly when I phone you that I won't be home to dinner?"

Probably So.

"That fellow robbed me once."
"He robbed me, too."
"Fate will overtake him some time."
"I dunno."
"Huh?"
"I've given up most of my ideas about getting revenge. I've come to the conclusion that fate must settle pros quite a few cases."

A True Philosopher.

"What is the philosopher's stone?"
"I guess that is the stone we don't chuck at the other fellow."


Always Have PERUNA

Mrs. L. A. Patterson, 1399 Kentucky St., Memphis, Tennessee, writes:

"I have been a friend of Peruna for many years. I have used it off and on for catarrhal complaints and found it a very excellent remedy. I have a small family of children. Times are hard with us, but I can scarcely afford to do without Peruna, especially during the season of the year when coughs and colds are prevalent. We always recommend Peruna to our neighbors, for the benefit it has been to us."

For Coughs and Colds in the Home. Recommend It to Our Neighbors.

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.



Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

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

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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



Every Woman Wants Partine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

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

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.

Bouncers for Boreds. Customer—These chairs may be fashionable, but they are extremely uncomfortable. Salesman—Ah, that's the beauty of these chairs, madam. When a caller sits in one of them she doesn't stay long.

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

Peace Only a Breathing Spell. A soldier ought to consider peace only as a breathing spell, which gives him leisure to contrive, and furnishes ability to execute, military plans.—Macheivello.

Never Again. "How is it you let your wife have her own way?" "I once tried to stop her."

Denver Directory

Kodaks DEVELOPING and PRINTING
Send for Catalogue a 4 Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Materials Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 626 16th Street, Denver, Colorado

The Oxford Hotel DENVER, COLO.
100 Rooms—\$1.00 and up. Modern Garage in connection. JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPOT

The M. J. O'Fallon Supply Co. DENVER, COLO.
PLUMBING and HEATING FIXTURES and MATERIAL
Kewanee Water Supply System for the Ranch or Country Home.
Farmers' Record and Account Book Free. DEPT. W. N. U.

DIAMONDS and ARTISTIC JEWELRY MANUFACTURING
JOS. I. SCHWARTZ
16th & Curtis, Denver, Colo. WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOG

The Platte River Cattle Co.
715 E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo.
PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE
Ones, twos and threes. See or write us before buying.

SAVE 50% All Makes of Typewriters
Cash and installments. All guaranteed. Ribbons. Write us. Western Typewriter Sales Co. 3831 Champa St., Denver, Colo.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SLAV PEACE TALK

FIRST CONFERENCE HELD AT TEUTON ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE EAST.

OVERTHROW BOLSHIEV.KI

DUKHONIN TROOPS TO CONTINUE FIGHT DESPITE ARMISTICE PLANS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—The Tagoblat's correspondent at Czernowitz, Austria, reports that a delegation of Russian officers and soldiers called at the headquarters of the Austro-German command, where they were in consultation one and one-half hours. The Russians were heartily cheered when they addressed the populace, and their spokesman announced, "Friends, we wish peace." The Russians then returned to their front.

London.—Reassuring messages from Russia to the effect that no separate peace will be tolerated, but that the armies under Gen. Dukhonin will fight on, have been received by the Russian embassy in London.

Dr. J. O. Gavronsky, special commissioner of the Russian provisional government, and N. M. Nordmann, director of the Department of Economics in the ministry of foreign affairs, who are now in London, declared that it was only a matter of a few weeks—it may be sooner—when the Bolsheviks will be repudiated, as the forces in south Russia, which is overwhelmingly opposed to a separate peace, control the supplies and are working quietly but in the right direction.

The fact that the embassy staffs in London are carrying on their routine work with the Dukhonin headquarters as well as with part of the Russian navy, the same as usual, is said by the embassy officials to indicate that there is no intention to recognize the Petrograd usurpers.

According to Gavronsky and Nordmann, the situation is most delicate because of the ignorance of the masses, therefore, the forces which are working to put Russia gain on her feet are doing so quietly.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 60 cent bottles.—Adv.

The Eternal Feminine.
Lola—Jack, dear?
Jack—What is it, darling?
Lola—You love me, don't you?
Jack—You know it, sweetheart.
Lola—And you are quite sure I am the only girl you ever told about the other girls you have been in love with?

HEAL ITCHING SKINS

With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—They Heal When Others Fail.

Nothing better, quicker, safer, sweeter for skin troubles of young and old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Once used always used because these super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. If used daily.

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

Primitive Methods.
"Are there any amusements in this town?" asked the stranger in a mining camp.
"Depends on what it takes to amuse you," replied the grizzled prospector. "Gunplay hereabouts ain't what it used to be, but occasionally two of the boys meet unexpectedly like on the street and settles a dispute without goin' to law about it."

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BRONCO QUININE Tablets. Strengthened money. If it fails to cure, E. W. GREEN'S signature is on each box.

The Hurtful Truth.
"I cannot marry you, James Henry. You are too rich. Folks would say that I married you for your money."
"But what do you care what people say?"
"Ordinarily, James Henry, I shouldn't care at all. But in this case it would be true."

A Chinese textile made of raw silk can be buried in the earth a year without deteriorating.

HUNS CUT DOWN AT CAMBRAI.

Nine Counter Attacks Hurdled Back by Byng as Foe Falls in Waves.

With the British Army in France, Dec. 3.—Nine separate counter attacks against the British positions at Cambrai were defeated by the Haig forces, according to the reports which say the British killed more Germans that day than during any similar period since the war began. Great waves of the advancing Teutons "were mowed down by the artillery like a reaper cuts hay," according to the west front correspondent. While the fight is described as a series of counters, it was virtually a continuous struggle, raging from morning till dark. A number of American engineers were cut off for a time during one of Saturday's raids, but they joined with the British and by their valiant assistance succeeded in saving themselves.

The Austro-Germans have begun a new offensive operation on the lower Plate. Advances from the front say they were prevented from crossing the river.

There is nothing beyond artillery duels on the French front. These bombardments are continuing along the Aisne and on the Meuse.

MORE PAY ASKED OF ALL ROADS.

Reply on Request for 40 Per Cent Increase Asked by Dec. 31.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Demands were presented to practically every railroad in the country for increase in wages for trainmen and conductors which are approximately 40 per cent higher than the present scale. The general chairmen of the two labor organizations presented the wage schedule to the general managers of the railroads throughout the country. The railroads are asked to make answer to the demands by Dec. 31 at the latest.

The railroad managers are requested to enter into a collective movement for the purpose of handling the proposition at one and the same time through a joint committee representing all railroads concerned, and the two labor organizations stand ready to do likewise.

It is expected that the railroad managers and the representatives of the employees will meet in joint session in about two weeks, probably in the East, in an effort to reach an agreement on the wage question.

U. S. Soldier Killed in Mexican Battle.
Presidio, Tex.—Thirty-five Mexican bandits were killed and many wounded in a battle at Buena Vista, Tex., between United States cavalrymen and a force of 200 Mexicans which crossed the international line and attempted raids on the cattle ranches near the border. One American soldier, Private Riggs of the Eighth cavalry, was killed, and Saddler Noriel of Troop K was slightly wounded. Another American, Justo Gonzales, was killed, and another ranch employed with the forces was wounded.

SELF DEFENSE

Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or hump-bago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy it now, 60 cents, all druggists, or send Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid almost as hot water melts sugar.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

For Constipation

The Great Vegetable Remedy

Puts You Right Over Night

Genuine bears signature *Brewster* Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

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



Based On Cost Per Tablet

It Saves 9 1/2c.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some gold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9 1/2c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 49-1917.

AS A SUPPORT

for exhausted, nervous, overworked women, nothing can do as much as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and assists all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and it strengthens and builds up the female system in a way of its own. Nursing mothers will find it exactly fitted to their needs. It lessens the pains and burdens, and ensures healthy, vigorous offspring. You will escape many ills and clear up the coated tongue, the sallow complexion, the dull headache, the hazy liver, if you will take a pleasant laxative made up of the Mayapple, juice of the leaves of aloes, root of jalap, and called "Pleasant Pellets." You can obtain at almost any drug store in this country these vegetable pellets in vials—simply ask for Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Sold for fifty years.

Backache of Women

How this Woman Suffered and Was Relieved.

Fort Fairfield, Maine.—"For many months I suffered from backache caused by female troubles so I was unable to do my house work. I took treatments for it but received no help whatever. Then some of my friends asked why I did not try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and my backache soon disappeared and I felt like a different woman, and now have a healthy little baby girl and do all my house work. I will always praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did."—Mrs. ALTON D. OAKES, Fort Fairfield, Maine.

The Best Remedy is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Thousands of women have proved this

Why don't you try it?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Preparedness.

"I presume that young woman is knitting for the soldiers."
"Yes, she has three sweethearts in the army."
"Ahem! Isn't that too many?"
"No, you see, there are the casualties to consider. She isn't going to die an old maid if she can help it."

A Near-Patriot.
"Is Dubson patriotic?"
"I suppose so."
"Didn't he buy a Liberty bond?"
"No, he said he couldn't afford it, but he bought a record of 'The Star Spangled Banner' to play on his phonograph."

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

Reassuring.
Proud Wife (to nervous friend in automobile)—I feel so safe with George driving now he has joined the Red Cross. He is learning first aid and knows where all the hospitals are—London Opinion.

Rural Personage.
"What delves the cattle to drink?"
"I suppose it is eye fields."—Baltimore American.

PERSISTENT COUGHS

are dangerous. Relief is prompt from PISO'S Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in

PISO'S

Venezuelan ment packers are enlarging plants.

Extreme of Politeness.

The escaped convict was a very polite fellow."
"How so?"
"He left behind him a note for the warden asking to be excused for the liberty he was taking."

Inconsiderate.
Husband—I am retired.
Wife—How could you? And before I got my winter clothes.

Proving It.
"Our friend Bessie seems to have quite an open disposition."
"Quite. She never shuts up."

Panic Times.
"He is so terribly frugal."
"Frugality, my dear, is a sign of aristocracy nowadays."

Greese has an area of 44,700 square miles.

After the Movies

Marine Is for Tired Eyes.
Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Inflamed Eyes—Itchy Eyes—Blepharitis—Myopia—Treatment for Eye that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes an opportunity for rest. Buy your eye medicine with the same care as you buy your food. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

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

FROM ALL SOURCES

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

ABOUT THE WAR

Austrian troops in Albania suffer heavy losses. British and French forces have reached Italian line to resist invaders. The British are shelling Cambrai, the city in the heart of the great coal district. American troops played an important part in Gen. Byng's drive before Cambrai.

America's Rainbow Division is in France, along with other National Guard units. German attacks from Masnières to Moeuvres were repulsed after hours of heavy fighting. Ten divisions strong, the Belgian army is ready to take its part in the offensive in Flanders whenever the word is given.

President Wilson and his Cabinet decided to take no steps at this time toward a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. The Austro-German frontiers have been closed. Both the French and Italian frontiers already had been closed for an indefinite period.

Germans entered British positions at various points south of Masnières and advanced two miles at one point, but British regained part of the ground. British casualties reported during November totaled 120,089, divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 1,152; men, 24,292. Officers wounded or missing, 3,537; men, 91,108.

The Berlin statement says that "in aerial engagements and by fire from the ground our opponents lost thirty airplanes and two captive balloons. On the Cambrai battlefield the British were repulsed in an attack west of Bourlon."

In Palestine on the line extending from the northeast of Jerusalem to the sea, the Turkish forces facing the troops under General Allenby are showing considerable activity, but as yet have made no maneuver in the nature of a general attack.

On the Italian front the fierce engagements by infantry, in which the men often came into hand-to-hand encounters, have turned into duels with the big guns in the hilly region north of the Venetian plain and along the middle and lower Piave river. The brilliant record of the French aviators, including the members of the Lafayette escadrille for the ten months ending in October, shows that they destroyed 120 German airplanes over the French lines and 397 over the German lines whose destruction has been fully confirmed.

WESTERN

The Pittsburg Railways company advertised for girls to be conductors on the street railways. Hunting fatalities for the season of 1917 were cut down to twenty-three known cases as compared with eighty-six in 1916 and fifty-nine in 1915.

Answering a 20,000-word hypothetical question, Dr. J. Sherman Wight, defense alienist, declared at Mineola, L. I., that Mrs. Blanca de Saulles was "not responsible" when she killed her divorced husband, John L. de Saulles.

Deportation of every Yaqui Indian that can be captured and extermination of the rest is the policy announced by Gen. P. Elias Calles in a telegram from his headquarters received by Mexican consular officers at Douglas, Ariz.

WASHINGTON

Along the Piave river front the Italian soldiers report that the terrified screams of women in Austro-German hands make the night hideous, according to dispatches received by the Italian embassy. Most careful estimates by military experts place the total number of fighting troops the United States can have in France by March 1 at 400,000 men, including regular army and national guard chiefly.

With Berlin negotiating peace with the Bolshevik government of Russia, Lord Lansdowne's letter urging Great Britain to restate her war aims in a form more conciliatory to Germany created a sensation in Washington.

Congress will have to authorize early in the session means of collecting from the American people between now and July 1st, about \$5,000,000,000 in addition to the \$3,666,000,000 from Liberty bonds already authorized but yet to be issued, the \$1,000,000,000 or less expected from war savings campaign and about \$3,000,000,000 from war taxes.

Naval operation of all American merchant ships engaged in transatlantic service is planned by the government to safeguard vessels traversing the submarine zone.

FOREIGN

Ministers of allied powers to Russia ready to ask for passports.

Drastic curtailment of manufacture of pleasure automobiles unnecessary. At Amoy, China, the American dollar is quoted as worth \$1.42 in Chinese coin.

Former Premier Kerensky of Russia was reported by the Russian press to be safely in hiding in Finland.

A dispatch from Petrograd to the London Daily Mail says that Siberia is about to declare its independence.

Lady MacKenzie, wife of Sir William MacKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, died at her home in Toronto.

National Guardsmen from every state in the Union have arrived in France, it is now permitted to be announced. They are among the troops now training or lately arrived.

American soldiers stationed in Paris and the suburbs, as well as those at various training camps and bases, sat down to an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner.

The Austro-Hungarian government has sent an official reply accepting the Russian government's wireless proposal to enter into negotiations for an armistice and a general peace treaty.

The end of the East African campaign before Christmas is predicted by the Reuter correspondent at Ndara. He declares by that time the German commander-in-chief will be a prisoner or in exile.

Teuton attacks against the Italian positions in Albania at a point ten miles northeast of the Adriatic seaport of Avlona were repulsed with heavy losses, the Italian war office announced at Rome.

The British government's answer to the Marquis of Lansdowne's "no knockout" letter was a firm reiteration that no discussion of "freedom of the seas" is possible until the oceans have been swept clean of German submarines.

The government of Nikolai Lenine has fallen, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle. It has been succeeded by a coalition cabinet of advanced Socialists, in which, however, the Bolsheviks are represented.

Count Czerin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a discussion with the delegates of the upper house, said, according to a Vienna dispatch, that Austria was ready to enter into negotiations with Russia for an honorable and acceptable peace.

That 500,000 Kirghize Tartars were massacred in the summer of 1916 because they revolted against the czar's transference of their best grazing lands to his favorites is stated in the Manchester Guardian by M. Phillips Price, a special correspondent just returned to London from a visit to the remote region on the borders of Russia and China.

SPORTING NEWS

Fred Rantschler, dashing right end of the Denver University football eleven, was elected captain of the 1918 team.

Peck Griffin, national doubles tennis champion, the greatest court general that ever held a racket, is "somewhere in France."

The American soldiers in the trenches are not to be forced to grow lax in American sports. A recent shipment sent from Red Cross headquarters included 539 soccer footballs and 250 Rugby footballs, the gift of Harvard graduates to the Sammieas.

Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., army post boasts of the first woman to qualify as a sharpshooter in the American army—and she hails from Kentucky. Mrs. Jackson Morris, wife of Major Morris, former secretary of the governor of Kentucky, holds the honor.

GENERAL

War taxes can be paid in quarterly periods.

L. C. Marshall of the University of Chicago was appointed chief of a new industrial section in the Council of National Defense to adjust labor supply to war needs.

Mrs. John Brammell and three children, Arthur, 11; Tannis, 8; and Beth, 4, were suffocated in their home at Minneapolis, Minn., when fire broke out in the basement.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's bombshell letter may have far-reaching effect in bringing England's discussions of the war to a center on President Wilson's plans for a frank, full and joint statement of aims by all the allies.

An authorized report concerning the Unionist meeting in London, says it was attended by 1,500 representatives of Unionist bodies throughout the country, and that resolutions were unanimously carried deploring the publication of the letter of the Marquis of Lansdowne and declaring firm adherence to the war aims of the allies as defined by the premier, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith.

Willard J. Rockefeller, managing director of a Chicago hotel, who took the witness stand at Concord, N. H., in the trial of Gaston B. Means, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, testified that Mrs. King was "virtually a prisoner" in his hotel from last April to July.

Divisional headquarters at Camp Wheeler, at Macon, Ga., announced the death of eight more soldiers from pneumonia during twenty-four hours, bringing the total of pneumonia fatalities at the camp during the last eighteen days up to eighty.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices Quoted for Metals.

New York—Lead	46.37 1/2
Bar Silver—35 1/2 c	
Copper—Castings	\$23.17 1/2
St. Louis—Spelter	\$1.43 1/2
Boulder—Tungsten concentrates	60 per cent, \$20.00 @ 22.50 per unit; crude ore, 60 per cent, \$20.00 @ 25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00 @ 12.50; 10 per cent, \$8.40 @ 12.20 per unit.

Arizona

The output of the mines in the Warren district for November shows approaching normal conditions.

Alfred Paul of Douglas, started a shipment of three cars of manganese ore from a mine which he owns near Paul's spur, twelve miles west of Douglas.

J. C. Heslet and his associates are to retain control of the Chino Valley Oil and Mining Company at Jerome, and finance it for the drilling of a new well.

Globe-Miami is figured in the October copper production estimate at 10,000,000. Ray is included in the estimate at approximately 8,000,000 pounds. Humboldt provides 2,000,000 pounds. Sasco 1,000,000 and Magma 1,000,000 in the approximate estimate.

Colorado

Salida is the marketing place for the Rawley mine. The ore will be shipped to the Salida smelter.

The Leadville district is gradually gaining more labor from different directions, and is adding to the output from the mines, thus insuring an excellent record for 1917.

Under the supervision of Warren G. Prosser of Silverton, the Genesee-Vanderbilt property is undergoing a thorough overhauling and retimbering preparatory to development being pushed all winter.

That the Aspen district is once more receiving attention from outside capital is attested by the organization and plans of the Park Tunnel, Mining and Milling Company, organized to develop an immense area in the Tourtellotte Park section.

Operating through the Hayden shaft on Yankee Hill, the May Queen Leasing Company has opened the biggest body of zinc carbonate that has been discovered in the district since the wonderful deposits at the Wolfcamp were found several years ago.

If the recent decision in the case of Stratton's Independence Mining and Milling Company versus the county of Teller holds good, then mining companies must be allowed to deduct the cost of transportation and treatment of ore extracted during the year before the value of net output of the mine for the period is fixed for taxation purposes.

Montana

The United States government has been a steady buyer of silver for its various mints and has constituted one of the mainstays of the market.

The Bell and Diamond mines at Butte, of the Anaconda Copper Company, closed since the beginning of the strike, resumed giving the company 92 per cent of normal operations.

Far-reaching improvements in the matter of making its shafts fireproof are planned by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in consequence of the lessons learned from the fires at the Tramway, Modoc and Granite Mountain shafts, and for the Anaconda, the lining of the Tramway shaft is the beginning of a task which it is proposed to extend to every one of the company's more than a score of shafts in the Butte district.

New Mexico

The Beal Mining Company has been organized under the laws of New Mexico, with capital of \$1,000,000.

The Grant County Copper Company in the Santa Rita district, has two shifts working on the sinking of its new development shaft.

Lumber and other supplies and being delivered at Deadwood mill, Mogollon district, and indications are that this well known property will soon be producing. Large ore reserves ready for milling.

During the rebuilding of the Socorro mill the company is using all men possible in increasing their development in both Johnson and Little Fanny mines. The power plant was not injured by the recent fire so that air and power are available.

A rich strike is reported to have been made by Paul Thomas in his mine, which is the east extension of the Camp group of mines, in the Steeple Rock district in western Grant county. Samples of the ore assay 160 ounces silver, \$10 gold and 18 per cent copper per ton.

Wyoming

The Ohio Oil Company is now drilling ten wells in the West Salt Creek field.

The Bear Creek Oil & Gas Company is down 1,090 feet in the Greybull field.

Recent reports from Powder River tell of operations for thoroughly testing out that field.

The Greybull Enterprise Oil Company promises to be among the active ones in the future.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

There has been an epidemic of hydrophobia at Winkelman.

A call has been issued for recruits to enlist in a regiment of miners.

The Rebekahs of Yuma will give a minstrel show to aid the Red Cross.

Police Chief Usher of Miami has issued an ultimatum against "Wobblies."

The people of Yuma have made up their minds to have the city own the public utilities.

There will be no general increase in fees for grazing stock on the national forests in 1918.

Twelve cars of beef cattle were shipped from the San Pedro for allied army consumption.

Senator Ashurst attended the funeral services for former Queen Lillokalanani of Hawaii.

A postoffice has been established at Verde, Yavapai county, with Jesse M. Foster, Jr., as postmaster.

In Yuma the board of supervisors passed an order requiring all public auto drivers to give bonds.

The good work of the food administration in Arizona is noticeable in the increased demand for corn meal.

The Globe-Miami district is showing a splendid record in the matter of recruits for the United States army.

Gov. Campbell sent Mrs. Woodrow Wilson five dozen American Beauty roses grown on the capitol grounds.

A pension has been granted Nellie L. Bartlett of Elgin, and Rebecca J. Peoples of Phoenix at \$12 per month.

All Superior Courts excepting those of Maricopa and Pima counties have jurisdiction over and can issue passports.

R. O. Naylor, a character who has lived in Tucson for a number of years, is held in El Paso on a charge of killing Dr. D. D. Way.

The upper stories of the residence of Colin Cameron were gutted in one of the worst fires that has visited Tucson in late years.

C. M. Roberts of Wilcox, guardian of the person and estate of Ed. Sutton, received word that Mr. Sutton had passed away at Phoenix.

The United States marshal has received notice from the Department of Justice at Washington to intern alien enemies at Fort Huachuca.

T. H. Brandt of Tombstone, shot by a would-be bank robber, was taken to a hospital in El Paso, where the assassin's bullet was removed.

The sweeping drought in the grazing lands of Texas and New Mexico has brought about a serious condition on the grazing lands of Arizona.

Sheriff McBride of Graham county has notified "all concerned" that he proposes to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors.

The Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to be held at Cochise on Dec. 8, for the position of fourth class postmaster at Cochise.

S. R. Robbins brought suit in the Superior Court at Tombstone against the Mascot Copper Company of Dos Cabezas for damages in the sum of \$25,000.

Francisco Corralia and Jesus Olivarias are in jail at Douglas, charged with selling liquor to soldiers, and Manuel Cotaris is in jail, charged with bootlegging.

In accordance with instructions from Washington, Governor Campbell has appointed the legal advisory board for Arizona, to assist in the execution of the new draft laws.

Mrs. George B. Marsh, president of the Nogales Woman's Club, reports that the Woman's Auxiliary has completed its work of collecting the \$1,500 for the Y. M. C. A. war work fund.

Within the next few weeks, State Engineer Thomas Maddock expects to have the maximum number of prisoners at Florence, available for road work, employed on road construction.

Governor Campbell jumped from his automobile and stopped a runaway horse at Phoenix by seizing its dangling bridle. The driver of the animal was being dragged, but was only slightly injured.

Northern Arizona is in the throes of an oil excitement, according to Rudolph Kueckler, member of the State Tax Commission, who has just returned to Phoenix from a trip to Holbrook.

A gratifying condition is noted in the Arizona livestock industry, notwithstanding the demands of the war. In the past year range cattle, on the tax rolls, have increased 136,174, sheep 86,134, horses 1,600, and mules 4,332.

With labor troubles adjusted and the feeling of firm ground underfoot in all of the state's mining districts, November witnessed a wide sweep of the pendulum back toward normal production of copper.

W. M. Harper, who was convicted by the jury in the Superior Court on the charge of inciting riot during the miner's strike in Globe last July, was sentenced to not less than nine months, nor more than sixteen months, in the state penitentiary at Florence.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver Markets.

Cattle		
Grass steers, good to ch.	11.00 @ 12.50	
Grass steers, fair to good	10.00 @ 11.00	
Hedlers, prime	7.75 @ 8.75	
Cows, grassers, good to ch.	7.00 @ 8.00	
Cows, grassers, fair to good	6.50 @ 7.50	
Cows, canners and cutters	5.00 @ 6.40	
Veal calves	8.00 @ 10.00	
Bulls (new crop)	6.00 @ 7.25	
Feeders, good to choice	10.25 @ 11.50	
Feeders, fair to good	9.50 @ 10.25	
Feeders, common to fair	8.00 @ 9.00	
Stockers, good to choice	8.00 @ 9.00	
Stockers, fair to good	6.50 @ 7.75	
Hogs		
Good hogs	17.25 @ 17.50	
Sheep		
Lambs	6.25 @ 17.25	
Feeder lambs	6.00 @ 17.25	
Ewes	9.75 @ 10.25	
Feeder ewes	7.50 @ 9.60	
Wethers	10.00 @ 10.50	

MAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

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

Hay		
Buying Prices—per Ton		
Colo. upland, per ton	24.00 @ 26.00	
Veal, upland, per ton	18.00 @ 24.00	
Pratt, hay (new crop)		
Colo. and Nebr. per ton	20.00 @ 23.00	
Timothy, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00	
Alfalfa (new crop) per ton	20.00 @ 22.00	
South Park, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00	
Gunnison Valley, per ton	23.00 @ 25.00	
Straw, per ton	6.00 @ 7.00	
Grain		
Oats, Nebr., 100 lb., buying	2.15	
Colo. oats, bulk, buying	2.25	
Corn chop, sack, selling	4.13	
Corn in sack, selling	4.10	
Brn. Colo., per 100 lbs., selling	1.74	

DRESSED POULTRY.

Leas 10 per cent commission.		
Springs	22 @ 24	
Turkeys, fancy d. p.	31 @ 33	
Turkeys, old toms	24 @ 26	
Turkeys, choice	20 @ 22	
Hens, fancy	20 @ 22	
Ducks, young	22 @ 24	
Geese	15 @ 17	
Roosters	12 @ 14	

Live Poultry.

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

Springs	18 @ 19	
Hens, fancy, lb.	14 @ 15	
Roosters, lb.	8 @ 10	
Geese, lb.	10 @ 12	
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	24 @ 26	
Ducks, young	19 @ 21	
Geese	18	

EGGS.

Eggs, graded No. 1 set, F.	45	
O. B. Denver	40	
Incubated No. 2 set, F.	35	
O. B. Denver	32	
Eggs, case count, misc.		
cases, less commission	11.00 @ 12.00	

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb.	44 @ 45	
Creameries, 2nd grade, lb.	41 @ 42	
Factory, lb.	40 @ 41	
Packing stock (net)	30 @ 31	

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., new fancy, box	1.50 @ 2.50	
Pears, Colo.	2.00 @ 2.50	

Vegetables.

Beans, Navy, cwt.	12.00 @ 15.00	
Beans, Pinto, cwt.	7.00 @ 9.00	
Beans, Lima, lb.	15 @ 18	
Beets, Colo., bunches	2.00 @ 3.00	
Cabbages, cwt.	5.50 @ 7.00	
Carrots, cwt.	4.50 @ 5.75	
Cauliflower, lb.	1.00 @ 1.25	
Celery	4.50 @ 6.00	
Onions, Idaho, doz.	4.00 @ 5.00	
Potatoes, cwt.	2.25 @ 2.75	
Potatoes, H. H., lb.	.06 @ .08	
Turnips, Colo., doz. bunches	3.00 @ 3.50	

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Hides.

Flint butcher, lb.	35	
Flint tailer, lb.	33	
Flint bull and stag, lb.	33	
Flint cuts and glue, lb.	37	
Salt hides, 2c to 3c lb. less		
Horse hides 1/2 to 2/3 price of green salted.		

Green Salted Cured Hides, etc.

Over 40 lbs., lb.	17 1/2	
Under 40 lbs., lb.	17 1/4	
Bull and stag	18 @ 20	
Glue hides and skins	11	
Part cured, 1c less		
Green 2c less than cured.		

Calf and Kip, Green Salted.

Calfrink, lb.	24 @ 29	
Kip, lb.	18 @ 22	
Each		
Deacons	1.25 @ 1.50	
Slunks	.50 @ .70	
Brandies	.50 @ .70	
Horse, No. 1	6.00 @ 6.50	
Horse, No. 2	5.00 @ 5.50	
Blue and pony	2.00 @ 2.50	
Coit	.50 @ .75	

THE HILLMAN

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

JOHN HEARS MYSTERIOUS PHRASES WHICH TROUBLE HIM WITH GRAVE DOUBTS ABOUT LOUISE—AT TIMES HE WISHES HE WERE BACK IN THE HILLS.

Synopsis.—Louise Maurel, famous actress, making a motor tour of rural England, was obliged, when her car broke down, to spend the night at the ancestral home of Stephen and John Strangeway, bachelor woman-haters, in the Cumberland district. Before she left the next day she had captivated John. Three months later he went to London and looked her up. She introduced him to her friends, among them Grailot, a playwright, and Sophy Gerard, a light-hearted little actress. John, puritanical in his views, entered the gay bohemian life of the city with enthusiasm. It was soon seen that John and the prince and Seyre were rivals for the heart and hand of Louise. Sophy also loved John secretly. The prince tried to entice John into evil ways by sending fascinating women to charm and bedevil him.

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

"Sometimes with Miss Maurel, sometimes with her little friend, Sophy Gerard, and sometimes alone," John replied. "I have bought a Baedeker, taken a taxicab by the day, and done all the sights. I've spent weeks in the National gallery, picture gazing, and I've done all those modern shows up round Bond street, I have bought a racing car and learned to drive it. I have been to dinner parties that have bored me stiff. I have been introduced to crowds of people whom I never wish to see again, and made one or two friends," he added, smiling at his guest, "for whom I hope I am properly grateful."

"The prince has been showing you round a bit, hasn't he?" Grailot grunted.

"The prince has been extraordinarily kind to me," John admitted slowly, "for what reason I don't know. He has introduced me to a great many pleasant and interesting people, and a great many whom I suppose a young



"There is no secret about it. It is Louise Maurel."

man in my position should be glad to know. He has shown me one side of London life pretty thoroughly."

"And what about it all?" Grailot demanded. "You find yourself something more of a citizen of the world, eh?"

"Not a bit," John answered simply. "The more I see of the life up here, the smaller it seems to me. I mean, of course, the ordinary life of pleasure, the life to be lived by a young man like myself, who hasn't any profession or work upon which he can concentrate his thoughts."

"Then why do you stay?"

John made no immediate reply. Instead, he walked to the window of his sitting room and stood looking across the Thames with a discontented frown upon his face. Between him and the Frenchman a curious friendship had sprung up during the last few months. "I gather," Grailot continued, "that, to put it concisely and truthfully, you are the most bored man in London. There is something behind all this effort of yours, my friend, to fit yourself, the round human being, into the square place. Speak the truth, now! Treat me as a father confessor."

John swung round upon his heel. In the clear light it was obvious that he was a little thinner in the face and that some of the tan had gone from his complexion.

"I am staying up here, and going on, with it," he announced doggedly, "because of a woman."

Grailot stopped eating, placed the remains of his cake in the saucer of his teacup, and laid it down. Then he opened his lips to speak and abruptly closed them. His face suddenly underwent an extraordinary change. A few seconds ago his attitude had been that of a professor examining some favorite object of study; now a more personal note had humanized his expression. Whatever thought or reflection it was that had come into his mind, it had plainly started him.

"Who is the woman?" he asked.

"There is no secret about it, so far as I am concerned," John answered. "It is Louise Maurel. I thought you must have guessed."

The two men looked at each other in silence for some moments. Out on the river a little tug was hooting vigorously. The roar of the Strand came faintly into the room. On the mantelpiece a very ornate French clock was ticking lightly. All these sounds seemed suddenly accentuated. They beat time to a silence almost tragical in its intensity.

Grailot took out his handkerchief and dabbed his forehead. He had written many plays, and the dramatic instinct was strongly developed in him. "Louise!" he muttered under his breath.

"She is very different, I know," John went on, after a moment's hesitation. "She is very clever and a great artist, and she lives in an atmosphere of which, a few months ago, I knew nothing. I have come up here, to try to understand, to try to get a little nearer to her."

There was another silence, this time almost an awkward one. Then Grailot rose suddenly to his feet. "I will respect your confidence," he promised, holding out his hand. "Have no fear of that. I am due now at the theater. Your tea is excellent, and such little cakes I never tasted before."

"You will wish me good luck?"

"No!"

"Why not?" John demanded, a little startled.

"Because," Grailot pronounced, "from what I have seen and know of you both, there are no two people in this world less suitable for each other."

"Look here," John expostulated, "I don't want you to go away thinking so. You don't understand what this means to me."

"Perhaps not, my friend," Grailot replied, "but remember that it is at least my trade to understand men and women. I have known Louise Maurel since she was a child."

"Then it is I whom you don't understand."

"That may be so," Grailot confessed. "One makes mistakes. Let us leave it at that. You are a young man of undeveloped temperament. You may be capable of much which at present I do not find in you."

"Tell me the one quality in which you consider me most lacking," John begged. "I want you on my side, Grailot."

"And I," Grailot replied, as he shook his friend's hand and hurried off, "want only to be on the side that will mean happiness for you both."

He left the room a little abruptly. John walked back to the window, oppressed with a sense of something almost ominous in the Frenchman's manner, something which he could not fathom, against which he struggled in vain. Side by side with it, there surged into his memory the disquietude which his present relations with Louise had developed. She was always charming when she had any time to spare—sometimes almost affectionate. On the other hand, he was profoundly conscious of her desire to keep him at arm's length for the present.

He had accepted her decision without a murmur. He made but few efforts to see her alone, and when they met he made no special claim upon her notice. He was serving his apprenticeship doggedly and faithfully. Yet there were times like the present when he found his task both hateful and difficult.

He walked aimlessly backward and forward, chafing against the restraint of the narrow walls and the low ceiling. A sudden desire had seized him to fly back to the hills, wretched in mist though they might be; to struggle on his way through the blinding rain, to drink down long gulps of his own purer, less civilized atmosphere.

The telephone bell rang. He placed the receiver to his ear almost mechanically.

"Who is it?" he asked.

"Lady Hilda Mulloch is asking for you, sir," the hall porter announced.

Lady Hilda peered round John's room through her lorgnette, and did not hesitate to express her dissatisfaction.

"My dear man," she exclaimed,

"what makes you live in a hotel? Why don't you take rooms of your own and furnish them? Surroundings like these are destructive to one's individuality."

"Well, you see," John explained, as he drew an easy chair up to the fire for his guest, "my stay in London is only a temporary one, and it hasn't seemed worth while to settle anywhere."

She stretched out her graceful body in front of the fire and raised her veil. She was very smartly dressed, as usual. Her white silk stockings, which she seemed to have no objection to displaying, were of the latest vogue. The chinchilla around her neck and in her little toque was most becoming. She seemed to bring with her an atmosphere indefinable, in its way, but distinctly attractive. Briak in her speech, a little commanding in her manner, she was still essentially feminine.

John, at her direct invitation, had called upon her once or twice since their meeting at the opera, and he had found her, from the first, more attractive than any other society woman of his acquaintance. None the less, he was a little taken aback at her present visit.

"Exactly why are you here, anyhow?" she demanded. "I feel sure that Eugene told me the reason which had brought you from your wilds, but I have forgotten it."

"For one thing," John replied, "I have come because I don't want to appear prejudiced, and the fact that I never spent a month in London, or even a week, seemed a little narrow-minded."

"What's the real attraction?" Lady Hilda asked. "It is a woman, isn't it?" "I am very fond of a woman who is in London," John admitted. "Perhaps it is true that I am here on her account."

Lady Hilda withdrew from her muff a gold cigarette case and a little box of matches.

"Order some mixed vermouth with lemon for me, please," she begged. "I have been shopping, and I hate tea. I don't know why I came to see you. I suddenly thought of it when I was in Bond street."

"It was very kind of you," John said. "If I had known that you cared about seeing me, I would have come to you with pleasure."

"What does it matter?" she answered. "You are thinking, perhaps, that I risk my reputation in coming to a young man's rooms? Those things do not count for me. Ever since I was a child I have done exactly as I liked, and people have shrugged their shoulders and said, 'Ah, well, it is only Lady Hilda! I am quite convinced that if I chose to take you off to Monte Carlo with me next week and spend a month with you there, I should get my pass to the royal inclosure at Ascot when I returned, and my invitation to the next court ball, even in this era of starch. You see, they would say, 'It is only Lady Hilda!'"

The waiter brought the vermouth, which his visitor sipped contentedly.

"So there is a woman, is there?" she went on, looking across the room at her companion. "Have you committed yourself already, then? Don't you remember what I told you the first night we met after the opera—that it is well to wait?"

"Yes, I remember," John admitted. "I meant it."

He laughed good-humoredly, yet not without some trace of self-consciousness.

"The mischief was done then," he said.

"Couldn't it be undone?" she asked lazily. "Or are you one of those tedious people who are faithful forever? Fidelity," she continued, knocking the ash from her cigarette, "is really, to my mind, the most bourgeois of vices. It comes from a want of elasticity in the emotional fibers. Nothing in life has bored me so much as the faithfulness of my lovers."

"You ought to put all this into one of your books," John suggested.

"I probably shall, when I write my reminiscences," she replied. "Tell me about this woman. And don't stand about in that restless way at the other end of the room. Bring a chair close to me—there, close to my side!"

John obeyed, and his visitor contemplated him thoughtfully through a little cloud of tobacco smoke.

"Yes," she decided, "there is no use denying it. You are hatefully good-looking, and somehow or other I think your clothes have improved you. You have a little more air than when you first came to town. Are you quite sure that you haven't made up your mind about this woman in a hurry?"

"Quite sure," John laughed. "I suppose I am rather an idiot, but I am addicted to the vice of which you were speaking."

She nodded.

"I should imagine," she said, "that you were not an adept in the art of flirtation. Is it true that the woman is Louise Maurel?"

"Quite true," John replied.

"But don't you know—"

She broke off abruptly. She saw the face of the man by her side suddenly

change, and her instinct warned her of the danger into which she was rushing.

"You surprise me very much," she said. "Louise Maurel is a very wonderful woman, but she seems to spend the whole of her time with my cousin, the prince?"

"They are, without doubt, very friendly," John assented. "They have a good many interests in common, and the prince is connected with the syndicate which finances the theater. I do not imagine, however, that the prince wishes to marry her, or she him."

Lady Hilda began to laugh, softly, but as if genuinely amused. John sat and watched her in ominous silence. Not the flicker of a smile parted his lips. His visitor, however, was undisturbed. She leaned over and patted his hand.

"Simple Simon!" she murmured, leaning a little toward him. "If you go on looking like that, I shall pat your cheeks, too. You are really much too nice looking to wear such thunder clouds!"

"Perhaps if we chose some other subject of conversation—" John said stiffly.

"Oh, dear me!" she interrupted. "Very well! You really are a most trying person, you know. I put up with a great deal from you."

John was silent. Her face darkened a little, and an angry light flashed in her eyes.

"Well, I'll leave you alone if you like," she decided, tossing her cigarette into the grate. "If my friendship isn't worth having, let it go. It hasn't often been offered in vain. There are more men in London than I could count who would go down on their knees for such a visit as I am paying you. And you—you," she added, with a little tremble of real anger in her tone, "you're too hatefully polite and priggish! Come and ring the bell for the lift. I am going!"

She slid gracefully to her feet, shook the cigarette ash from her clothes, and picked up her muff.

"You are really an egregious, thick-headed, obstinate countryman," she declared, as she moved toward the door. "You haven't either manners or sensibility. I am a perfect idiot to waste my time upon you. I wouldn't have done it," she added, as he followed her dumbly down the corridor, "if I hadn't rather liked you!"

"I am very sorry," he declared. "I don't know quite what I have done. I do appreciate your friendship. You have been very kind to me indeed."

She hesitated as his finger touched the bell of the lift, and glanced at the watch on her wrist. She sighed, and watched the top of the lift as it came up. Then she dropped her veil.

CHAPTER XV.

"This is very nearly my idea of perfect happiness," Sophy murmured, as she leaned across the table and listened idly while John ordered the dinner. "Give me very little to eat, John, and talk a great deal to me. I am depressed about myself and worried about everything!"

"And I," he declared, "am just beginning to breathe again. I don't think I understand women, Sophy."

"Wasn't your week-end party a success?" she asked.

"Not altogether," he confessed; "but don't let's talk about it. Tell me what is depressing you."

"About myself, or things generally?"

"Yourself first."

"Well, the most respectable young man you ever knew in your life, who lives in Bath, wants me to marry him. I don't think I could. I don't think I could live in Bath, and I don't think I could marry anyone. And I've just thirteen shillings and fourpence left. I haven't paid my rent, and my dress-maker is calling for something on account on Monday morning."

"There's only one thing to answer to that," John insisted cheerfully. "I



"You Really Are an Egregious, Thick-Headed, Obstinate Country Man."

am going to lend you fifty pounds while you make your mind up about the young man."

She made a face at him.

"I couldn't borrow money from a strange gentleman," she protested.

"Rubbish!" he exclaimed. "If you begin calling me a stranger—but there, never mind! We'll see about that dinner. Tell me more about your love affair, Sophy."

"It isn't a love affair at all!" she exclaimed, almost indignantly.

"Why, I am sorry. Your prospect's alliance, then, shall I call it?"

"Oh, it isn't interesting," she said. "It's just a young man in Bath. He is a lawyer and moderately well off. He has wanted me to marry him for years. He was a friend of my brother's. Lately he has been bothering a little more than usual—in fact, I suppose I have received what might be called an ultimatum. He came up yesterday, and I went out with him last night. He has gone back to Bath this morning, and I have promised to let him know in a month. I think that is why I went out to Waterloo bridge in a mackintosh and got wet."

"Do you like him?" John asked practically.

"I like him, I suppose," Sophy sighed. "That's the worst of it. If I didn't like him, there might be some chance. I can't realize myself ever doing more than liking him in a mild sort of way; and if he expected more, as of course he would, then I should probably hate him. He tried to kiss me on the way to the station, and I nearly scratched him. That isn't like me, you know. I rather like being kissed sometimes."

John buried himself in the wine-list.

"Well," he admitted, "it doesn't sound very hopeful. I'm no sort of judge in these matters, but I have heard lots of people say that one gets on all right after marriage without caring very much before. You don't seem to have a very comfortable life now, do you?"

"Comfortable? No, but I am free," Sophy replied quickly. "I can come in and go out when I please, choose my own friends. It's rather fine to be here, you know—to be in the atmosphere, even if the limelight misses one."

John sighed, and regarded her thoughtfully. "You're a queer little girl, Sophy," he said. "I don't know how to advise you."

"Of course you don't," she answered. "No one could. As for you, I suppose you will marry Louise. What will happen to you after that, I don't know. Perhaps I shouldn't care so much about London then. You've made it very nice for me, you know."

"You've made it bearable even for me," he told her. "I often think how lonely I should have been without you to talk to. Louise sometimes is delightfully companionable, and kind enough to turn one's head. Other days I scarcely understand her; everything we say to one another seems wrong. I come away and leave her simply because I feel that there is a wall between us that I can't get over."

"There isn't really," Sophy sighed. "Louise is a dear. Considering everything, I think she is wonderful. But you are utterly different. She is very complex, very emotional, and she has her own standards of life. You, on the other hand, are very simple, very faithful and honest, and you accept the standards which have been made for you—very, very rigidly, John. What are you looking at?"

John's whole expression had suddenly changed. His eyes were fixed upon the door, his face was stern as a granite block. Sophy turned quickly around. The maître d'hotel, with another satellite in his rear, was welcoming with much ceremony two lately-arrived guests. Sophy clutched at the tablecloth. The newcomers were Louise and the prince of Seyre.

"I don't understand this!" John muttered, his lips twitching.

Sophy Gerard said nothing. Her cheeks were pink with excitement.

Suddenly Louise saw John and Sophy. She stood quite still for a moment; then she came toward them, slowly and a little languidly. The prince was still studying through his eyeglasses the various tables which the head waiter was offering for his consideration.

"What an astonishing meeting!" Louise remarked, as she laid her hand for a moment on Sophy's shoulder.

"What is going on behind my back?"

John rose very slowly to his feet. He seemed taller than ever, and Louise's smile remained unanswered.

"The rain broke up my week-end party," he explained, "and I met Sophy in the Strand. In any case, I intended returning tonight. I understood that you would not be here until tomorrow about eleven o'clock."

"Those were my plans," Louise replied; "but, as you see, other things have intervened. Our little house party, too, was broken up by this abominable weather, and we all motored up to town. The Faradays have gone home. The prince heard from Miles that I was at home, and telephoned me to dine. Me voici!"

John was struggling with a crowd of hateful thoughts. Louise was wearing a wonderful gown; her hair was beautifully arranged; she had the air of a woman whose toilet was complete and perfect down to the slightest detail. The prince's slow drawl reached them distinctly.

"It was my servant's fault, I suppose," he said. "I told him to ring up last night and order the table for two in that corner. However, we will take the vacant one near your desk."

He looked around and, as if for the first time, missed Louise. He came toward them at once.

"The prince seems to have ordered his table last night," John remarked, his tone, even to himself, sounding queer and strained.

Louise made no reply. The prince was already shaking hands with Sophy.

"I thought you were spending the week-end with my cousin, Strangeway," he remarked, turning to John.

"We did spend part of it together," John replied. "The weather drove us back this afternoon."

"I congratulate you both on your good taste," said the prince. "There is nothing more abominable than a river-side retreat out of season. We are taking the table on the left, Louise."

He led her away, and they passed down the room. John slowly resumed his seat.

"Sophy," he demanded hoarsely, "tell me the truth. Is there anything between the prince and Louise?"

Sophy nervously crumbled up the toast by her side.

"The prince admires Louise, and has done so for many years," she answered. "No one knows anything else. Louise never speaks of him to me. I cannot tell you."

"But you must know," he persisted, with a little break in his voice. "Forgive me, Sophy, if I made an ass of myself. First Lady Hilda, and then Grailot, and then—well, I thought Louise might have rung up to see whether I was at home, if she came back sooner than she expected; and the prince took the table last night!"

She leaned over and patted him on the hand.

"Don't worry," she begged. "If Louise has to choose some day between him and you, I don't think she'll hesi-



She Leaned Over and Patted Him on the Hand.

tate very long. Don't look so stern, please. You look very statuesque and perfect, but I don't want to dine with a piece of sculpture. Remember that I am finding you too attractive for my peace of mind. There's your text!" He poured a glass of wine and drank it off.

"I'll do my best," he agreed. "If it sounds like rubbish, you can still believe that I appreciate everything you've told me. You are pretty, and I am lucky to have you here. Now I'll try to make you believe that I think so."

She leaned over so that her head almost touched his.

"Go on, please!" she murmured. "Even if it hurts afterward, it will be heavenly to listen to!"

The next night Sophy acted as showman at the first production of the play, so long delayed because of Grailot's insistence on a scene that promised to be startling to English playgoers. Her part was over at the end of the first act, and a few minutes later she slipped into a seat by John's side behind the curtain.

"What do you think of it so far?" she asked a little anxiously.

"It seems quite good," John replied cheerfully. "Some very clever lines, and all that sort of thing; but I can't quite see what it's all leading to."

Sophy peered around the house from behind the curtain.

"There isn't standing room anywhere," she declared. "I don't suppose there ever was a play in London that was more talked about; and then putting it off for more than three months—why, there have been all sorts of rumors about the people who want to know who the audience are!"

"Not particularly," John answered. "I shouldn't know them, if you told me. There are just a few familiar faces. I see the prince in the box opposite."

"Did you telephone to Louise today?" Sophy asked.

John shook his head.

"No. I thought it better to leave her alone until after tonight."

"You are going to the supper, of course?"

"I have been asked," John replied, a little doubtfully. "I don't quite know whether I want to. Is it being given by the prince or by the management?"

"The management," Sophy assured him. "Do you come and take me! It's going to be rather fun."

The curtain went up upon the second act. John, from the shadows of the box, listened attentively. The subject was not a particularly new one, but the writing was brilliant. There was the old "Marquis de Guy," a roue, a degenerate, but still overbearing and full of personality, from whose lips came some of Grailot's most brilliant sayings; Louise, his wife; and Faraday, a friend of the old marquis, and obviously the intended lover of his wife.

"I don't see anything so terrible in this," John remarked, as the curtain went down once more and thunders of applause greeted some wonderful lines of Grailot's.

The mystery about the life of Louise further troubles John and he sets forth to get the exact truth, no matter how tragic for him it may be.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

YOUNGER LEADERS FOR MORE ACTION

"SINGLE FRONT, SINGLE ARMY,
SINGLE NATION," PROGRAM
URGED BY AMERICANS.

SEA CAMPAIGN IS LIKELY

May Be Determined on by Great Council
in Paris—Austrian Fleet Could
Be Driven From Pola and De-
stroyed.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—Belief is strong in Washington that the war strategy board of three generals of the allied forces which recently has been appointed will be augmented quickly by the naming of an American soldier to make a quartette of what today is a trio.

There has been a tendency noticeable in Washington to confuse the strategy board with the great council which is now opening its sessions at the French capital, the council at which Col. E. M. House is the chief civilian American representative. The council, of course, as President Wilson already has said, will consider means "as to how the war is to be won," and this means that it in a large sense will be military in its nature. The strategic board, as many call it, of three ranking officers of the armies of the allies may form a plan of their own for an all embracing campaign or they may seek simply to put into effect the plan which the council outlines, provided of course military authority sanctions it.

Recently Painleve at a luncheon given to David Lloyd-George outlined a program in these words—"A single front, a single army, a single nation."

Younger Men Will Rule.

The then French premier may have known it or he may not have known it, but in epitomizing this program of war he was but echoing words spoken time after time in the recent past by American army officers of high rank. The military end of the war department probably will have its way. Youth in the army must be served as it is served elsewhere, and so it can be taken for granted almost that the old men who are for prolonged counsel will be overcome by the young men who are for short counsel and short war.

Long ago the young American naval officers urged in such ways as they could that a sea campaign in connection with the British fleet be undertaken. Younger army officers have felt from the very beginning that war should be declared on the allies of Germany, and it is inconceivable that their view has not been known to their superior military and civilian officers. There is a growing feeling here today in military and naval circles that following the conference in France somebody, or several somebodies in fact, will be told to strike hard.

German Fleet May Strike.

Constantly in Washington one hears that thus far Germany had been successful on land, but that the allies have been overwhelmingly successful on the sea. It is apparent that a sea victory for the Germans would do them more good than all the land victories which they could pile up. A sea victory would open the way to supplies of all kinds, to the control of the seas, and probably to an actual invasion or an attempted invasion of England. Military opinion here therefore holds that so far as vital successes are concerned, the allies are better off than the Germans, but the belief is that some time or other the German fleet may strike.

There is an Austrian fleet shut up in Pola. There are means if properly used which would result in driving this fleet out. Some of the naval strategists believe that the first thing to be done is to destroy every ship which the Austrians have and they say that with France, Italy, Great Britain and America in this fight there ought to be ships enough to put the Austrian fleet out of commission while still having reserve supply enough to keep the German ships bottled up until the time shall come to go in and smash them in the bottle.

New Army Never Surpassed.

Letters which come to me from men whom I have known since school days on that Hudson river plateau which is shadowed by Fort Putnam and Old Crow Nest mountain contain no military secrets, but they disclose perhaps better than anything else can the real spirit of the service as it is constituted today, the spirit which if not maintained will make for defeat.

The letters are from general officers commanding camps and cantonments of the American army in divers places and they tell the most convincing stories of the morale and the general excellence of health and spirit of the new armies of the republic.

Take the letters together and their contents represent conditions in camps in which Americans from every section are quartered. It would seem that the spirit of the soldiers of the South, the West, the East and the North is one. The high desire of proper service on the part of drafted men is one of the most satisfactory of the findings. Some men did not expect real heart service from some of the drafted ones.

Is Real American Army.

From the letters of the commanding officers one gets no word of self praise or of self congratulation. Commem-

oration is all for the spirit of the men, and the manner in which the new ones have fitted themselves to meet strange and at times trying conditions. The main point is that the major generals and the brigadier generals of the United States army, here and abroad, seem to be entirely satisfied that the great American army of today in patriotism and in spirit of endeavor is as worthy as any of our armies of the past, and what this means all Americans know.

There is something of the lightness of life in the letters of these American general officers. One of them who had seen thirty years' service as a hard riding cavalryman, a man of many campaigns, is in command of one of the great embarkation posts, a camp which has been described as "amphibious." This cavalryman has done a great service in his new work, a fact which is attested by war department records. From his quarters looking out over his post, half land and half water, he writes:

"I have been on this job since July, when I was pulled out of the West and sent down here, thus spoiling a perfectly good cavalryman to make a horse marine out of him."

This general officer will have some trouble in making anybody believe that he has been spoiled as a cavalryman. The records, however, show that he has made of himself a most excellent "horse marine."

There is another letter which comes from one of the greatest of the middle western encampments. It is written by the major general commanding a man who fought in the last great Indian uprising, in Cuba, in the Philippines and on the border, finding "time between times" to go under orders to Washington to lend his advice on machine-gun and other matters.

He believes that no major general ever commanded a finer body of troops than that which is serving under him today.

Women Part of America's Army.

Washington thinks in different terms from the rest of the country "of the army of the United States." The capital includes women of the country when it speaks of the army, for here at any rate women are working like soldiers for the cause of country. Officials here realize unquestionably that the women of the rest of the country are working also, but in Washington, where so many thousands of soldiers, officers, and enlisted men, are stationed, the numbers of the army women are multiplied and every one of the members is laboring day and frequently by night for the service of Uncle Sam.

Take, for instance, what is known as "the Highlands Auxiliary of the Red Cross." This is an organization of 300 women, only one of many of like kind, which is presided over by the wife of the surgeon-general of the United States army, Mrs. William C. Gorgas. Nearly every woman connected with this auxiliary is an army woman, and in the case of this particular organization nearly every woman who works has her thoughts "over there."

In this army group of women there is hardly one whose husband, father, son or brother is not already on or close to the battle line in France. It is used to be said that in times of peace army women take things very easily. In times of war they do not take things hard in the sense that they give way to fears for their dear ones, but they take life exceedingly seriously, and they work from reveille to taps, and sometimes beyond.

Scene of Many Farewells.

Every day in Washington women must say "good-by" to fighting members of their families. Washington is a rendezvous for officers and to some extent for enlisted men prior to leaving to take part in what is life's greatest adventure this side of death. An army order forbids the wives of American officers following their husbands abroad. The parting here therefore may be forever, but however great the sorrow, the army women bear up. They have traditions to sustain.

So it is that in Washington the women of the army who are left behind, work from the coming gray of the day to the passing gray of the day for the soldiers of the service, thinking of their own who are "over there," but willing if word comes, that their own have died, to continue the work undaunted for the loved ones of others who still are fighting along the embattled lines.

The regular army has its traditions. The new National army has few traditions back of it except American traditions, which are of the high courage and patriotism of the people generally. The wives, mothers and sisters of the men of the National army and of those of the National Guard as well are working in Washington side by side with their sisters of the regular service in the effort to provide all that is necessary for the comfort and the general well being of the soldiers in the field.

One of the present examples of what women outside the families of the regular service are willing to do is shown by the fact that Mrs. Borden Harriman is now in France in an endeavor to induce the authorities to allow hundreds of American girls, anxious for the service, to go to France to drive ambulances from the very front of battle to the relieving stations and base hospitals. Service of this kind is dangerous in the highest degree, and it is today performed exclusively, save perhaps in one or two cases, by men.

Figuratively Speaking.

"I suppose the young men do not regard Miss Burrows' as so handsome now that her father has lost his money?"

"Well, they don't think she has such a fine figure as she once had."—Pearsons Weekly.

Solutions of The Christmas Gift Problem

If Christmas giving were regulated by common sense and affection there would not be so many persons in the shops these days sighing to themselves, "Ten more presents and only \$5! How will I do it?"

Begin with the baby. Crochet in single open stitch a circle of bright worsted, cord, silk or coarse thread, just big enough to cover a rubber bouncing ball. Run a drawstring through the edges, tie the circle to fit well over the



ball and then attach a long, bright string.

Or make him this adorable jacket and cap of white cashmere, the other variations being creamy silk and white linen. On the folded back front embroider tiny forget-me-nots to match those down the front of the jacket. Hemstitch the cap strings and scallop all other edges.

For mother make several skirt hangers. Purchase a five-cent skirt hanger, next a five-cent pan of gold watercolor paint. Carefully gild the two wooden ends of the hanger. Then wrap the wire portion of the hanger with narrow pale blue ribbon. This will cost five cents a yard, and two yards will be necessary and provide for bows. Grandma will like a knitting bag crocheted in fine macramé cord, which



is lined with cherry-colored silk so her knitting needles won't poke through. The fringe is a big addition, as the cut proves.

We have always known of hand embroidered and initialed kerchiefs as gifts for all male members of our social circles. But the idea of providing men with plenty of big, gay sports kerchiefs is new. You may buy by the yard fine linen in sports colors and hemstitch them yourself, or you may



buy two-tone kerchiefs and then make red, blue, yellow and green monograms in the corners, just like those in the pictures. Men love to flatter these gay mementos.

Just copy his signature, transfer it to the corner of a handkerchief and embroider with the "over-and-over" stitch. This makes an individual gift which will please any man.

Heart of the Giver in the Christmas Gift

THINK a little while before setting out about the line in which the tastes of your friend run. You will save yourself a vast deal of tramping through crowded shops.

Steeple sweaters are all the go for girls. Lay in a supply of becoming



wool and, between knitting for the marines, make sister a beautiful slip-on, with a tasseled belt. The picture gives a good model.

Aprons, "like the poor, are always with us," and many women like nothing better. Attractive designs in chafing-dish aprons, with poky little pockets, can be quickly and successfully made by even the girl who is not especially clever with her needle.

If you are clever handling tools you can make an elegant hand carved cabinet for cigars or a couch-side reading



lamp as hubby's best Christmas gift. Use sweet gum wood and select a good design. Get a carpenter to put it together for you and give it a coat of stain or shellac for finish.

Little handmade handkerchiefs of colored linen are a novelty and very simple to make. Either a wide or a narrow hem is pretty, and it should be hemstitched. They should be twelve inches square. In light pink, pale yellow or gray the linen comes in a fine quality at about 85 cents a yard.

All sorts of cases are so convenient to keep tidy a top bureau drawer or to tuck in a week-end trunk. Raf-



fia or the Chinese straw that comes around tea boxes makes good material to fashion them out of. The one pictured has a ribbon bow strapped by three quaint ribbon roses.

A bandolier cap with a frill or ruffle is easy to make. It consists of a big circle and the ruffle section. Or a bigger circle can be used and slitted three or four inches from the edge to form the frill. This circle should measure about twenty-five inches across, and this measurement allows for a half-inch hem around the edge.

CROP OF 21 BILLION

SHOWS RECORD PROSPERITY OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

Thanksgiving Day Found Horn of Plenty Brimming Full.—Corn is First on List With Value of \$4,659,000,000.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Thanksgiving Day found America's horn of plenty with few high record fullness.

Responding faithfully to President Wilson's appeal and the needs of a war-torn world, American farmers produced a gross total of \$21,000,000,000 worth of farm products, equaling in value the nation's total expenditure in one year of war.

That great total being the value of all crops, animals and animal products, was \$5,500,000,000 greater than last year's and more than the combined value of any two previous years. There were record crops of corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco and beans.

The principal farm crops will reach more than \$12,000,000,000 in value, minor crops \$2,500,000,000, and animals and animal products, including butter, cheese and eggs, about \$6,500,000,000. This year's values are based on preliminary production estimates, and prices paid to producers Nov. 1, as reported by the Department of Agriculture. An official estimate of the principal farm crop values will be made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on Dec. 11.

Corn, the country's greatest crop, accounts for about one-third of the increased farm products value of this year. It is estimated at about \$4,659,000,000, compared with \$2,296,000,000 last year, \$1,723,000,000 in 1915, and \$1,577,000,000 the average for the five years 1910-14. In point of quantity corn this year saw its largest production, being 65,000,000 bushels more than the 1912 record crop, 608,000,000 bushels more than last year and 459,000,000 bushels more than the 1910-14 five-year average.

Next in point of value comes cotton with a crop valued at about \$1,981,000,000, accounting for more than one-tenth of the year's total value increase. Production this year is about 600,000 bales larger than last year and 2,840,000 bales smaller than the 1910-14 five-year average.

Hay is the next most valuable crop, with a total of \$1,390,000,000, compared with \$1,162,000,000 last year and \$1,056,000,000 in 1915.

Wheat, the fourth crop in point of value, is worth more than a billion dollars, for the second time in American farming history. Its value is estimated at \$1,320,000,000, compared with \$1,025,765,000 last year, \$943,303,000 in 1915 and \$677,939,000, the average value of 1910-14 crops.

No other crop has reached the billion-dollar total, although oats comes within \$25,000,000 of that figure, being valued at \$975,000,000, compared with \$656,000,000 last year and the 1910-14 average of \$442,909,000.

Potatoes passed the half billion-dollar mark, with a total of \$562,000,000, as compared with \$417,063,000 last year, \$221,992,000 in 1915 and \$213,651,000 the 1910-14 average.

Other important crops show increased values. Barley, estimated to be worth \$225,000,000, is more than double the 1910-14 average value; rye, with a value of \$95,000,000, is worth almost four times as much as its value averaged for the 1910-14 crops; and both buckwheat, with a value of \$26,000,000, and sweet potatoes, with a value of \$94,000,000, are more than double the 1910-14 average. Flaxseed is valued at \$29,000,000, and rice at \$33,000,000, both being less than last year in point of value, because of smaller production. Tobacco, a record crop, is valued at \$249,000,000, compared with \$169,000,000 last year and \$103,061,000, the 1910-14 average.

Striking increase in value is shown by the beans, onions, kaffirs and broom corn crops, all of which more than doubled last year's value. Beans are estimated at \$120,000,000, compared with \$45,000,000 last year and \$27,000,000 in 1915; onions at \$19,341,000, compared with \$9,882,000 last year and \$7,281,000 in 1915; kaffirs at \$128,000,000, compared with \$53,269,000 last year and \$51,157,000 in 1915, and broom corn at \$13,500,000, compared with \$6,549,000 last year and \$4,789,000 in 1915.

The peach crop is valued at \$68,500,000; pears, \$12,500,000; apples, \$208,836,000; sugar beets, \$54,000,000; cabbage, \$14,000,000; hops, \$12,000,000, and cranberries, \$2,400,000.

Pork Jumps to \$50 Per Barrel.

Chicago.—Pork available for immediate delivery commanded \$50 a barrel Nov. 28, the highest price on record. The topmost figures during Civil War days, when gold was at a big premium, was \$43.

Vatican Denies New Peace Move.

Rome.—Speaking in the name of Pope Benedict the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Gasparri, issued a general denial of reports that the vatican was working in the interest of a peace which would not be just or durable, and that propaganda from the vatican was responsible for the breaking down of the morale of Italian troops, with the consequent recent defeat on the Isonzo. It stated that army chaplains worked to prevent demoralization of the troops.

Had To Give Up

Was Almost Frantic With the Pain and Suffering of Kidney Complaint. Doan's Made Her Well.

Mrs. Lydia Shuster, 1838 Margaret St., Frankford, Pa., says: "A cold started my kidney trouble. My back began to ache and got sore and swollen. My joints and ankles became swollen and painful and it felt as if needles were sticking in to them. I finally had to give up and went from bad to worse."



"My kidneys didn't act right and the secretions were scanty and distressing. I had awful dizzy spells when everything before me turned black; one time I couldn't see for twenty minutes. Awful pains in my head set me almost frantic and I was so nervous, I couldn't stand the least noise. How I suffered! Often I didn't care whether I lived or died."

"I couldn't sleep on account of the terrible pains in my back and head. Nothing seemed to do me a bit of good until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I could soon see they were helping me; the backache stopped, my kidneys were regulated and I no longer had any dizzy spells or rheumatic pains. I still take Doan's occasionally and they keep my kidneys in good health."

"Sign on to my friend, F. W. CASSIDY, Jr., Notary Public. Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y."

Why of Course.

Though thoroughly patriotic, Johnny, aged nine, dining with his mother in one of the cafeterias on wheatless day, could not understand why he should eat corn bread instead of the usual white bread, relates the Indianapolis News.

In the argument that ensued his mother, losing her temper, ordered the young man "to get outside of his portion of bread right away."

After a thoughtful moment Johnny commented: "Mother, then I would be the peelin', wouldn't I?"

The Quinine That Does Not Effect Head.

Headache of its tonic and laxative effect. Laxative Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one—Purina Quinine. E. W. GHOSH'S signature is on box. 50c.

Cost of Feeding Nippon's Soldiers.

It costs about 43 sen a day (about 22 cents) to feed a private in Japan's Second Imperial body-guard regiment, according to an officer quoted in Yonifuri, a venacular paper. Of this 35 sen goes for a quart of rice and barley (30 per cent barley) and 18 sen for meat and vegetables. The sum is not as small as it seems, as everything is one-third under market price when bought for the army. For breakfast, in addition to the cereal, bean soup is served, and for lunch and supper the menu includes vegetables and fish or meat. Cooking and distribution is carefully done by a staff of 20 men, including three lieutenants, three sergeants and 14 privates—or one cook for every 90 men in a regiment of 1,800. Unused food is sold to cheap eating houses, the money thus gained being spent for extra dishes on festive occasions.

Of Course She Did.

A young woman had come in answer to an advertisement. She was asked why she left her last place.

"Yes, I don't mind tellin' all about it. It was just this way. The lady comes into my kitchen and asks me if I can make corn ponies, and proceeds to show me, to show ME, how to make corn ponies, and I'm from Kentucky. Did I quit? Of course I did."—Indianapolis News.

Since the Draft.

Jones—How are you?
Smith—Are you speaking as a friend or as a member of the exemption board?

Philippines is increasing rice production.



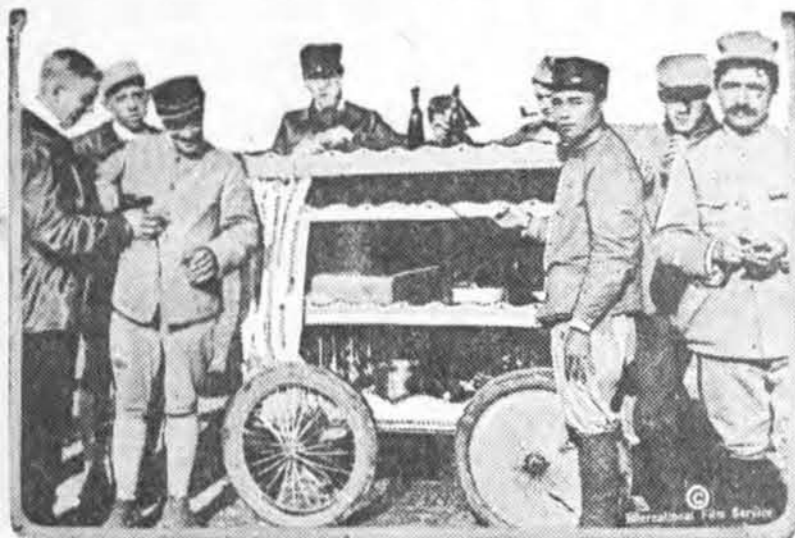
Instant Postum

fits the spirit of the times perfectly. It is Purely American Economical (without loss of pleasure) Convenient (ready for instant use)

and is a pleasing, wholesome, drug-free drink good for both young and old.

"There's a Reason"

MOVING BAR OF FRENCH AVIATORS



This mobile bar, mounted on the wheels of a smashed airplane, is used exclusively by the men of the French flying squadron. Their bartender is an Annamite.

LACK OF MILK KILLS BABIES

New Haven Health Officer Declares Infant Mortality Unusually Heavy.

New Haven, Conn.—The increased cost of milk has, by decreasing use of the commodity among children most in need of it, become a direct menace to the health of the community, according to Frank W. Wright, health officer here.

Doctor Wright's compilation of September mortality figures shows an unusual number of deaths among infants from digestive ailments. He says the death rate among the very young, due to these complaints, "has been greatly increased in practically all the American cities."

Conceding the cost of production has increased, Doctor Wright asserted, that the price to the consumer represents a greater advance than is necessary.

DOLORES CECILIA BONILLAS



Dolores Cecilia Bonillas, beautiful daughter of the recently appointed ambassador from Mexico, recently married to Dr. Juan B. Rojo, first secretary of the embassy.

FATTENS MEN IN NEUTRAL LANDS

Kaiser Sends Conscripts Abroad Before Entering Active Service.

CUT DOWN RATIONS AT HOME

Germans Take Food From Invaded Territory and Export it to Scandinavia to Keep Up Pretense of Shipping Food.

London.—New information of a highly interesting character concerning German food supplies has been obtained. Submarine crews are now the best fed of any of the fighting men in the whole German service.

At the same time it is Germany's intention to do most of its submarine recruiting among the men of its merchant marine service because of the high mortality in the undersea work and the necessity of saving the regular naval officers and men for the high seas fleet.

Food Camouflage.

In order to send 5 per cent of Germany's foodstuffs to Denmark and Sweden, this amount, it is stated, is being withdrawn from persons in occupied territories. It is considered vitally necessary as propaganda that Germany should be able to make a pretense of sending food outside.

To help counterbalance this exportation, it is known that in recent months Germany has been sending a considerable number of conscripts into neutral countries to fatten up, preliminary to active service.

The shortage in food in many big manufacturing centers has led to the return home of many highly skilled Dutch and Scandinavian workmen, despite high wages offered. Others periodically go home to put in a few weeks on better rations, returning again to obtain the higher wages.

The latest food statistics from Germany, which cover a period from August to the present time, indicate that new flour was placed in market in Berlin during August, whereas a year ago it wasn't done until November.

This was imperative because of the shortness of the potato crop in some sections. Seven pounds weekly is the flour ration now, as compared with ten and a half pounds last year.

There has been a heavy increase in the price of condensed milk throughout Germany since August.

Causing Night Blindness.

The dearth of fodder is the most dangerous aspect of the food situation because Germany is trying to maintain a large amount of live stock. The ration has now been reduced from 250 grams to 200 and 150.

Germany's leading medical men are now more frank than ever before in statements that malnutrition, if continued long, will mean the elimination of the weakest and explain that night blindness is the disease now spreading in the fatherland just as it did in the wake of the famine in early periods of history.

Neutral doctors testify to the increase in cases of perforation of the intestines as a result of the lack of food. A report just issued by insurance companies declares malnutrition is exceeded only by military service as the cause of the greatest number of deaths.

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FIXES PRICE OF "GOVERNMENT ALE"

British Food Controller Takes Drastic Action.

Also Raises the Standard of Beverage, Which Cuts the Brewer's Profit.

London.—Government "beer" in future must be up to standard. Up to the present date any weak or watery compound that could possibly be vended has been described by the vendors as "government ale," with the result that the words "government ale" were being used by the public as a form of wit.

Since the limitation of brewing to 10,000,000 barrels a year many brewers have been making larger profits than for many years past. The standard enabled them to make larger supplies than the brewers they had been supplying. One of the big London brewery firms at the end of last year paid a deferred dividend for the first time in ten years.

The food controller has now fixed a maximum price for ale of eight cents a pint for light brews of an original gravity of 1036 degrees and ten cents for brews between 1036 and 1052 degrees. Beers of the ten-cent quality are permitted to be sold as "government ale," but the lower grades are no longer to be sold under that title.

Brewers must mark the heads of the casks distinctly with the price at which the contents are to be sold. Provided that brewer agrees to brew 50 per cent. of his ale below the original gravity of 1042 degrees he will be permitted to brew 20 per cent more

beer during the current quarter, and it brewing for munition areas a slightly larger amount.

SWISS TO GET LESS BREAD

Plea to Economize Accompanies Government Notice of Reduced Ration.

Berne, Switzerland.—Notice of the reduction in the bread ration for Switzerland from 250 to 225 grammes daily, beginning December 1, has been accompanied by an urgent plea from the government to the people to economize on two pounds a month from the card allowance. This saving would amount to 270 carloads of flour each month, or enough to stretch the available supply of flour in Switzerland from February to March.

The Swiss are urged, above all, not to follow the example set in the first month of the card regime when on the last day all the left-over tickets were utilized to hoard flour.

The present allowance of 250 gram of bread is based on all the supplies on hand and on the probable Swiss harvest. A still further reduction to low 225 grammes is probable unless the Swiss answer the government's appeal to save bread until flour supplies arrive from America.

Sees Smoke 56 Miles.

Portland, Ore.—On the lookout station at the top of Mount Hood, over 13,000 feet high, Elijah Coulman remains during the fire season. With his glasses he covers an enormous area of forest. Some forest service men 56 miles away burned the boughs on which they had slept and Coulman at once reported the smoke.

THIS "ENEMY ALIEN" WANTS TO SERVE U. S.

Camp Dodge, In. — Fred Adams, a private of the 350th Infantry, is looking forward with regret to the day when he will be discharged from the service of the United States. He is a German by birth, and just two days before he was called to the colors in the draft received his first naturalization papers.

However, he has been adjudged an alien under the terms of the law by officials of the war department, and has been ordered discharged. He spent two years in the German army.

When the men in camp were soliciting for Liberty bonds, Fritz listened and then shouted: "Boys, I won't be with you here long. I want to die in with the rest. Lieutenant, put me down for a \$100 bond. Here's the money."



1—Scene at a divisional headquarters of the British during one of the big battles on the west front. 2—Members of an American college girls' trench candle brigade making candles of rolled paper balled in paraffin. 3—Gen. Herbert C. O. Plumer, appointed commander of the British forces sent to aid the Italians.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Interallied War Conference in Paris Opens With Russia the Big Topic.

LENINE DEALS WITH BOCHES

Germans Accept Bolshevik Proposal of Armistice—Signs of Collapse of Radical "Government"—Italian Crisis Considered Over—Supreme War Council for United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great interallied war conference opened in Paris on Thursday and the world is justified in expecting momentous results from it, though they may not be immediately evident.

Aside from the question of unified control of the war, one of the most important matters considered by the conference, of course, was the Russian situation. This was rapidly moving to a climax, for during the week the representatives of the bolshevik government crossed over to the German side and made their proposition of an armistice on all fronts of the belligerent countries. Since this plan coincides with Germany's desires and doubtless was inspired by her, the German authorities accepted the suggestion and set December 2 for a conference on the subject.

The conference in Paris took under consideration the issuance of a "reasoned statement for the guidance and warning of the Russians as to the serious results that are likely to follow if a separate peace is concluded," to quote the conservative language of Lord Robert Cecil. This means nothing less than that the Petrograd radicals, and Russia if they are able to impose their will on the country, will be recognized as enemies of the allied nations. The ambassadors of the allies and of the United States were said to be waiting for the meeting of the Russian constituent assembly, elections for which were held last week though the results were not known at the time of writing.

Hope in Southeastern Russia.

There are growing indications that when the froth and spume of the present bolshevik revolution in Russia have blown away, the original revolutionists of last March, men like Millyoukoff, who have brains and experience as well as ideals, will come to the surface again and regain a control that may save their distracted country from the talons of the Prussian eagle.

The beginning of the end for Leninism was reported to have come on Friday, when, according to dispatches from Petrograd, his cabinet was succeeded by a coalition ministry of advanced Socialists and other factions, with the Bolsheviki in the minority.

Despite the fact that the second and fifth armies last week gave their adherence to the Bolsheviki "government," Lenin and Trotzky have shown no slightest evidence of their ability to rule Russia, and whether or not they be knowingly agents of Germany, their actions are all for the benefit of the central powers. If the armistice they ask for were followed by the kind of peace they advocate, Russia would lie open to Germany as a ripe field for merciless exploitation and the Germans would gain infinitely more than they possibly would lose in western Europe.

The hopefulness in the situation lies far away from Petrograd. A great organization known as the Southeastern union has been formed, embracing the Don territory, most of Little Russia, the lower Volga region and Turkestan. This is the great grain-growing part of Russia, the territory that feeds the rest, and steps are being taken to add to the union the corn-producing part of Siberia. In all this territory, roughly speaking, General Kaledines, lieutenant of the Cossacks, is in control, and he, in turn, is controlled by leaders

who have not yielded to the dictation of Lenin and his bolsheviks. Moreover, the immense gold reserve of the Russian empire, which was removed from Petrograd to the Kremlin in 1913, has been taken still further into the interior and is out of the reach of the maximalists. Whether Kaledines and the Cossacks will chose to support the social democrats or will aid in a restoration of the monarchy is not clear. But sane friends of order, democracy and freedom feel that anything would be better than the reign of anarchy and civil war that threatens Russia now.

The soldiers who remain at the front are waiting bitterly because of the shortage of food, and there is a fine prospect of hundreds of thousands of these fighting men turning back into their country half-starved and ready to pillage and ravage it without restraint.

Italy's Danger Lessened.

The heroic Italian troops having demonstrated their ability to hold back about four times as many Teutons along the Piave front, the fears of a more extended invasion of Italy and of the capture of Venice are lessening. During the week great numbers of reinforcements arrived from the British and French armies on the west front, many of them having marched eight days through the mountains. They brought with them ample artillery and supplies. Italian reserves in great masses, young, well-equipped and full of spirit, also moved north to relieve those who have been combating the invaders, and in some places the Italians took the offensive. The fighting, especially between the Piave and the Brenta, continued fierce and unabated throughout the week, and the losses on both sides were heavy, but the Austro-Germans made no further gains. Down toward the Adriatic they made repeated attempts to cross the river and the flooded lands in pontoons, but were completely routed by the Italian artillery. As the week closed the situation in Italy was still serious, but improving each day.

Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations in the British war office, was especially well satisfied with the week's developments in Italy. From the fact that Germany had not brought up vast reinforcements to follow up the initial success with a decisive blow, he concluded that Germany was unable to send them. It is now time, he declared, to say definitely that the crisis in Italy has passed, this being due entirely to the efforts of the Italian army. "Anglo-French troops are now available in sufficient quantities to satisfy us that the situation is secure," he concluded.

Hard Fighting Around Cambrai.

The war has seen no more desperate fighting than has followed on the heels of General Byng's sensational thrust toward Cambrai. Crown Prince Rupprecht seemed determined not to let that city fall into the hands of the British, or at least to make it a costly prize, and his constantly re-enforced troops were sent against the British in Bourlon wood again and again in the village of Fontaine, which changed hands several times. Byng's men held on tenaciously and usually had the best of it in the hand-to-hand fighting as well as in the artillery combats, and the tanks continued to play their part. These monsters often cleared the way for the infantry, and in at least one instance, when they were themselves held up by superior forces, the British armor, flying dangerously low, routed the enemy with machine gun fire and permitted the tanks to go on. Altogether, it has been the most spectacular battle of the war, and it has cost the Germans a great many of their best men.

General Byng last week seemed to be endeavoring to break through to the north of Cambrai, a movement that probably would compel the enemy to fall back on a wide front. Cambrai itself seems doomed to destruction.

General Pershing last week sent over his second casualty list. It gave the names of two privates who were killed in the trenches by German artillery fire and of five severely wounded. U. S. Supreme War Council. While urgently advising upon our allies more unified action in the prosecution of the war, the administration is not overlooking the need for similar co-ordinated effort at home. On Tuesday a great step toward centralized control of all the country's resources

was taken in the appointment of a superior war council through which all the war activities of the government will be enabled to work together. This council is made up of the members of the council of national defense—Secretaries Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield and Wilson—Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Chairman Willard of the war industries board. Director Gifford of the council of national defense will sit with this superior council, and President Wilson will meet with it whenever he thinks it advisable. The government is making a determined effort to settle the troubles of the railways and its own problems in the matter of transportation, and just now the plan of a railroad pool for all lines east of Chicago is being tried out. If this is not successful, it is predicted, the government may take over the operation of all American railways.

President Wilson proclaimed a new embargo on the importation of many articles that are essentials of munitions of war, without the express permission of the government. This will operate to conserve American tonnage for war purposes and to facilitate the importation of raw materials and other supplies necessary in the manufacture of munitions. This assumption of control over imports, provided for in the embargo act, gives the government a powerful weapon for the economic war on Germany and can be directed also against neutral traders suspected of supplying the central powers with American goods.

President Wilson on Monday approved a recommendation of Mr. Hoover reducing the alcoholic content of beer to 3 per cent and reducing the amount of grain used by brewers to about 70 per cent of the volume hitherto consumed. Prohibition of all brewing, the administration believes, would divert tipplers from the comparatively harmless beer to the consumption of whiskey, brandy and gin, of which there is in the country enough to last several years.

No War on Austria Yet.

Vigorous enforcement of the orders restricting enemy aliens made things rather lively last week for German residents, especially of the large cities. But the hope that the administration would make easier the checking of espionage by having congress declare war on Austria went glimmering. For reasons which could not be made public, President Wilson and his cabinet agreed that no declaration against the dual monarchy should be made unless it commits some further especially hostile acts. The president pointed out the fact that the enemy alien law could be amended to include the subjects of countries allied with Germany, as was done in the trading with the enemy act, and Attorney General Gregory at once began the preparation of such an amendment.

Vatican Replies to Critics.

Unusually bold criticism of the course of the Vatican by a number of papers, and assertions that the pope had been fostering the cause of Austria, had been far from neutral and should be called on to make his position clear, brought forth indignant denial from Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state. Said he: "To say that his holiness favors, or has favored, or will favor an unjust, un-Christian, and unendurable peace is not only false but also absurd. Any propaganda for such a peace, alleged to be conducted at the Vatican's inspiration, especially in certain nations, is the product of pure malice."

He asserted that the disruptive propaganda that began to affect the morale of the Italian army could not be laid at the doors of the Vatican, and that "the shoulders on which rests the responsibility for the reverses are well-known, a responsibility which certainly does not touch Catholics, the clergy and least of all the august person of the sovereign pontiff."

His eminence made no reference to the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland.

One of the first matters taken up by the interallied conference in Paris was the need of speedy diplomatic action in regard to Switzerland, where German intrigue is imperiling the neutrality of the country and gaining economic domination through control of the Swiss railways. The Swiss federal council is becoming anxious over German military movements on the frontier.

GREAT PERIL IN HAIR DYES

Munitions Workers Use Explosive to Get Auburn Tint.

British Official Issues Warning Against Practice Which is Fatal to Health.

London.—An official of the explosives department of the ministry of munitions has uttered a warning against the practice, disclosed in a West London police court case, among munition workers of using T. N. T. powder to impart to their hair a chestnut or auburn color. The particular powder mentioned was tetryl, a variety of T. N. T.

"Officially, I am unaware of the practice," said the official, "but if it does exist it is a most dangerous one. The familiar pigmentation of the skin, due to handling this explosive is not, in itself, a serious matter, for it wears off after a time, but the skin itself is a great absorber of

poison, and toxic jaundice and dermatitis may result. Those continually 'doping' the scalp and roots of the hair with T. N. T. would lay themselves open to this obstinate complaint, but, apart from this, the effect of the stuff on the hair cells and tissue is in no way persistent. A yellowish hue may be imparted, but viewed purely as an ornament it is ineffective.

"Picric acid, on the other hand, which gives a deeper shade, is quite harmless, and can be handled with impunity; but di-nitrate-benzene and tetrachlorethane (used for airplane wings and eliminating beetles from Westminster hall) is much worse."

"I cannot conceive any woman, however vain, placing herself in the position of acquiring disease by inculcating the scalp with T. N. T.," declared a well known private analytical chemist. "She can, if she wishes, chew it without disaster, but to rub it is fatal from a health point of view."

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(023489)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 27, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Albert Miller, of Mowry, Arizona, who, on May 20, 1913, made Home Stead Entry, No. 023489, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, T. 23 S., R. 17 E.; and also a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: Beginning at Cor. No. 1 from which the northwest corner of Sec. 15, T. 23 S., R. 17 E. bears N. 7 $^{\circ}$ W. 40.28 chains; thence S. 88 $^{\circ}$ 16' W. 10.51 chains to Cor. No. 2; thence S. 54 $^{\circ}$ W. 9.35 chains to Cor. No. 3; thence W. 9.42 chains to Cor. No. 4; thence N. 32.92 chains to Cor. No. 5; thence S. 89 $^{\circ}$ 53' E. 20.00 chains to Cor. No. 6; thence S. 7 $^{\circ}$ E. 30.21 chains to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning, in (unsurveyed) Section 24, T. 23 S., R. 16 E., G. & S. R. B. & M., has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 15th day of January, 1918.
Claimant names as witnesses: Perry Wilson, George Parker, Duke Parker, Arthur Wilson, all of San Rafael, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Dec 7 '17 Jan 4 '18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(023479)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Elmore J. Lowe, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on December 18, 1912, made homestead entry, No. 020479, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 25, Township 19 S., Range 16 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 December, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses: Alonzo J. Lowe, Irvin Douglas, Leonard Wood, George Crayne, all of Sonoita, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Nov. 23-Dec. 21

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(023311)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Alonzo T. Lowe, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on December 16, 1912, made homestead entry, No. 020311, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 25, Township 19 S., Range 16 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 December, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses: E. J. Lowe, Irvin Douglas, Leonard Wood, George Crayne, all of Sonoita, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Nov. 23-Dec. 21

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(023440)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Melvin W. Jones, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on Oct. 1, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 023440, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 13, Township 21 S., Range 17 E.; and Lot 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 18, Township 21 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 27th day of December, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses: Mrs. James E. Cunningham, Frank Jolly, both of Elgin, Arizona; Arcus Reddick, Allen T. Bird, both of Nogales, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Nov. 23-Dec. 21

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(023491)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that George W. Crayne, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on April 16, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 023491, for W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 21; and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, 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. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 28th day of December, 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses: John Cotyer, Frank Fischer, Alonzo Lowe, George White, all of Sonoita, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Nov. 21-Dec. 21

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA.
Marians V. Stokoe, Plaintiff, vs. Harry Stokoe, Defendant.
Action brought in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and the complaint filed in said Court of Santa Cruz in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.
In the name of the State of Arizona to Harry Stokoe, Defendant, Greeting: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and answer the Complaint therein filed with the Clerk of this said Court, at Nogales in said County, within twenty days after the service upon you of this Summons, if served in said County, or in all other cases within thirty days thereafter, the times above mentioned being exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you.
Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, this 27th day of November, 1917.
EDW. L. MIX, Clerk of said Superior Court.
By LONA C. MIX, Deputy Clerk.
1st pub. Nov. 20; 4th, Dec. 21, '17.
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ELGIN

J. R. Beat, is sporting a brand new automobile.
Miss Nettie Holcomb is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Driscoll.
Mrs. Lida Turner of Pantana is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hattie Beatty.
Mrs. Mamie Kane and daughter spent Tuesday in Elgin, the guest of Mrs. Barnett.
Ladies of the Elgin chapter of the Red Cross met Saturday to sew for the boys at the front.
There have been no church services in Rain valley since Rev. Stetman and wife returned to California.
The ladies of Elgin sent a box of good things to eat to the Arizona soldier boys for Thanksgiving.
The Country club met at Casille Saturday evening. Mrs. W. H. Collie and Miss Bartlett furnished the music.
After doing their necessary chores Sunday Mrs. Mary B. Mowrey and family drove to Elgin to attend Sunday school, but were disappointed on finding no services were being held. They visited Mark Turney, who has been laid up from injuries received almost a year ago.

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WILL the party that "borrowed" some law books from the Patagonian office a few days ago without our permission please return them and explain the joke? We also wish to announce that the postoffice is the place to get postage stamps, not this office.

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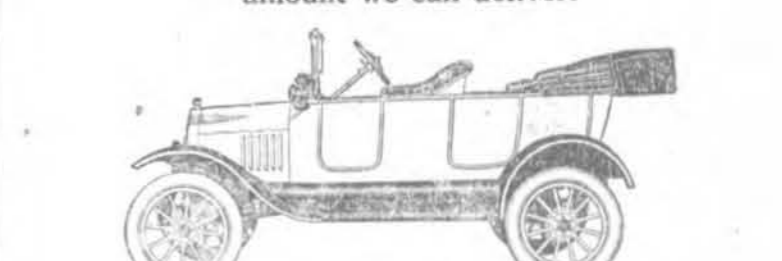
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