

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Rush Your W. S. S. Purchases If You Value County Pride

With only a few more business days in the year, most of the counties in the state are making special efforts to secure investors in War Savings Stamps in sufficient amount to bring Arizona up to its quota for the year. Exact figures at this time are lacking, but even with the hard work done in several counties so far this month it is known that more money will have to be invested in War Savings in the seven remaining business days than is usually expected to be invested in an entire month if the War Savings Stamp quota for the year is to be reached.

Yavapai county is the only one which has reached its quota. Maricopa county, which had an intensive drive to reach its quota last week, is about \$129,000 behind the needed total for the year. Now that the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call is out of the way, Maricopa county will again undertake a strong campaign to reach its quota.

Some of the counties are severely handicapped by a recurrence of the influenza, but in most of the state the epidemic condition is so greatly improved that there are scores of workers able to take the field for a last dash for the sale of War Savings Stamps as against one worker who could be counted upon but a few weeks ago.

If all those who have given pledges to buy definite amounts of W. S. S. by January 1 would make good their promises Arizona would now be pretty nearly successful in reaching her quota. It does not reach the quota it will be the first patriotic campaign since the war started in which the Baby State has secured a failure.

Patagonians, wake up! If you have not purchased at least \$20 worth of W. S. S. per member of your family, you are behind your individual quota for the campaign. Do your duty now and help make up Santa Cruz county's quota for the purchase of these securities. We are nearly at the bottom of the list of Arizona counties in W. S. S. purchases.

A FEW CONSTRUCTIVE LINES

There are a few constructive lines of legislation that western states need not be afraid to take up.

The construction of permanent highways and bridges, where counties and state and the nation co-operate in expense.

Encouragement of the fruit and livestock industries, and of better conditions for marketing agricultural products.

Legislation that takes away obstacles to industrial and payroll and gives those who must labor for a living a better chance.

Western states are especially interested in encouragement of shipbuilding and maintaining the fisheries.

Salmon canning and encouragement of the fruit and vegetable canning industry are of the greatest importance to western states.

Appropriations for fish hatcheries are of far more importance than enactment of a lot of new game laws for the sportsman.

THE GOLD PROBLEM

Although cessation of hostilities has checked inflation of credit due to the war, that inflation will continue to a diminished extent until the cost of both war and reconstruction entirely cease, nor will normal credit conditions return until the normal relation between paper currency and gold reserves has been restored.

Gold production cannot be expected to be maintained much less increased, unless the difference between mint price and cost of production is made up to the gold miner in some way. This is the more necessary because the largest producers are low-grade mines, for which the margin of profit is small and has been entirely wiped out. A bonus to make good this difference on new gold should restore the old volume of production, and could be reduced from time to time as prices of commodities fell and as cost of production consequently approached closer to the mint price.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STARTS SOON

Beginning with the first Sunday in January, Sunday school will be held in the local schoolhouse. Patagonia has not been favored with this sort of Sunday duty for some time, and the advent of its renewal will be looked forward to with fervor by the good people of our town. Everybody will be welcomed at the meetings. Mrs. W. P. Capehart, wife of the bank's cashier, has taken an interest in the Sunday school, and says everybody who can should come.

Condition of Mining as Seen by J. C. Curry

J. C. Curry, secretary of the Arizona Chapter of the American Mining Congress, in his annual report gives a valuable summary of mining conditions which applies with equal force to every western mining state. He deals with facts and not theory and says:

"It is estimated that more copper has been produced since July than has been sold, yet apparently there has been a shortage in supply. The shortage, however, is unreal and is accounted for by delays in refining and transportation. Forcing production has been the rule. Keeping up production, handicapped by a shortage of labor with which to carry on development has brought many mines into a restricted productive capacity. Advance development work must be done before the properties will again be at their best.

"The advance in wages, freight rates and the increased cost of all supplies, together with war taxes, has brought the cost of producing a pound of copper to more than double pre-war cost and in many instances materially higher.

"With no reduction in wages, freight rates or supplies, there is no inducement for mining companies to continue foreign output even upon the continuance of the present market price of 26 cents a pound.

"In mining an manufacturing generally it is reported there has been notoriously diminished efficiency in work per hour or shift. Although wages are higher, efficiency is low. While this is clearly noticeable in manufacturing, it is more real than noticeable in mining when per ton of ore per man is taken into consideration. Figures may be set up to show that efficiency has either increased or decreased, but personal observation will, in every instance, show efficiency in working forces since the pre-war period has materially decreased. This condition is due to several things, but more particularly to increase in wages and scarcity of labor. The theory that raise in wages tends to lower efficiency has been clearly proven during the past year. Labor turnover has been greater. There is a financial loss with change of workmen. However capable one man might be to fill another's place it costs money to make the change. These changes are more frequent when work is plentiful and wages high."

SAN RAFAEL

It is reported that Will Brown, brother of Harold Brown, and well known in Santa Cruz county, is dead in France. It has not been learned whether he was killed in battle or died of disease.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker accompanied by Miss Grace Van Osdale, of the San Rafael valley, were business visitors to Patagonia Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Parker making the round trip to Nogales during the day.

It is reported that Wesley Ferguson of Parker Canyon was killed in the last battle fought in France.

Mrs. George N. Sayre, daughter of Mrs. A. B. Scoville, who has been very sick at the home of her mother in Harshaw, is much improved.

Mrs. George W. Parker, wife of Supervisor Parker of San Rafael valley, who has been reported on the sick list, is improving rapidly from an attack of pneumonia.

Lou Koller of Nogales was a dinner guest at the ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Parker Christmas day.

Mr. Bud Baldwin is spending a well-earned vacation in Douglas.

SNOWFALL GLADDENS HEART OF FARMERS AND CATTLEMEN

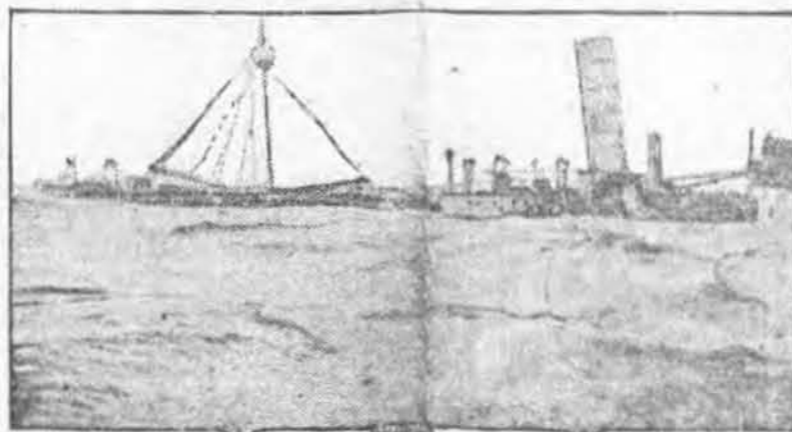
Snow fell in abundance Saturday night and Sunday, and in consequence broad smiles are visible on the faces of the cattlemen and farmers. The storm was worth thousands of dollars to these people and Santa Cruz county will reap the benefit next year. It is estimated that 18 inches of snow fell on the level in the San Rafael valley, 18 inches at Harshaw and in and around Patagonia several inches of snow lay on the ground for some time. The roads were made almost impassible but the snow was worth all the inconvenience suffered in that direction.

WHICH WAY TO TURN?

Paternalism versus Private Initiative. Socialism versus Individualism. Public ownership versus Private Ownership.

The foregoing are three ways of stating the problem that the American people will attempt to solve in economic and social readjustments now that the war is probably over.

PICTURES OF SINKING OF THE LUCIA



The steamer Lucia, which was struck by an enemy torpedo on October 17, was the last American vessel to be reported a victim of German submarines. The Lucia, which was equipped with buoyancy boxes designed to make her unsinkable, kept afloat for nearly 24 hours. The destroyers Fairfax and Huntington went to the rescue of the ill-fated vessel. The upper photograph shows the sinking of the Lucia, with the last boatload of survivors leaving. The lower photograph shows a motorboat of the Huntington arriving at the destroyer with survivors.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Capehart were Christmas dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse W. Miller.

Jim Rountree spent the week-end in the Elgin and Canello districts.

Dr. A. V. Hardtmayer has been put in charge of the Harshaw district by the county health officer. There have been several deaths in that camp recently from pneumonia following attacks of influenza, three dying Tuesday. All of the deaths were among the Mexican population. Dr. Hardtmayer will take up his duties at Harshaw immediately.

W. R. Stevenson of Bisbee spent the Christmas holidays in Patagonia.

Dr. A. V. Hardtmayer was a Nogales visitor Wednesday.

Mr. George B. (Duke) Ritchie has been confined to his bed at the Commercial hotel for several days with a light attack of pneumonia. His condition is not critical although he has been under the doctor's care. A nurse arrived Thursday from Nogales to attend him.

Sheriff Earhart and Deputy Clyde Shields were called out in Sunday's storm to try to intercept two convicts who escaped in the prison automobile and were presumably headed in this direction. Their search was unsuccessful as the men had evidently taken another route. The escaped prisoners were accompanied in their flight by two women and a boy.

The drawing for the 12 lots in Patagonia townsite, donated to the Red Cross by Col. R. H. Richardson, will soon be held. The tickets have just been received from the printer and the drawing will take place as soon as they can be disposed of. Everyone should make an effort to take as many tickets as possible. There is no greater charitable institution in the world than the Red Cross. Ask any soldier.

Andy Marojewich, an employe of the French mine was killed Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m. while working in the shaft at the 700-foot level. The man was alone at the time of the accident and it is not clear to the management how he happened to get under the cage as it descended. It is supposed that the bell cord broke and that the man was trying to tie it without stopping the cage on its downward course and the cage descended sooner than he anticipated and he was instantly killed. The body was taken to Nogales for burial. Funeral services were held Tuesday.

Ed Bohlinger, who has been doing development work at the Hermosa for Col. R. H. Richardson, was taken suddenly sick at Harshaw Sunday night and Dr. A. V. Hardtmayer was called to relieve his sufferings. He came to Patagonia Monday for a few days' rest, and is out and feeling fine again.

Val Valenzuela, Judge George T. Coughlin and Tom Stafford spent the afternoon of Christmas hunting ducks. We hope they were successful in their attempt to lower the high cost of living.

Mike Hogan, foreman of the French, and Tom Frazier of the same mine were Patagonia visitors Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles May of Crittenden, Monday night, a daughter. Both mother and baby are doing nicely.

Harvey K. Gatlin, son of Supervisor and Mrs. J. S. Gatlin, arrived from Clifton, Ariz., to spend Christmas with his parent in Patagonia.

Millar McGuire and family of Idaho are here looking for a cattle ranch. They are occupying Mrs. Eva Barnett's house temporarily.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Driscoll has been sick with flu, but is much improved at present.

C. L. Beatty received a carload of cottonseed cake last week.

Mrs. Lena Woods, the Elgin postmistress, received word last week of the death of her son in Cleveland, Ohio, from the flu. Mrs. Woods has the sympathy of her many friends in her loss.

C. L. Beatty and "Dad" Hanson spent Wednesday of last week in Nogales on business.

W. B. Croft and family have moved to Benson. Mr. Croft will engage in goat raising near that place.

Additional Local: R. Lewis and family of Parker Canyon, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Kenton, Mrs. Baldwin and son, Clyde; and Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Young of San Rafael valley were Patagonia visitors Saturday.

Take Advantage of This Generous Offer

With this issue of the paper the majority of the subscriptions expire. We are making an exceptional offer for the coming year to awaken interest in the Patagonian and boost the subscription list.

The offer of the Tucson Daily Star, an up-to-date daily paper that will be delivered every morning except Sunday, with the full Associated Press service, and the Patagonian, your home weekly, for a year for the lowest price that you will ever have the opportunity to take advantage of—\$5 for a whole year for both papers—is one that should appeal to our readers who like to keep up with current events.

Early subscriptions should be the rule for the reason that the offer may be withdrawn at any time. We were fortunate in being able to make such liberal terms with the Star as to make the combination price within the reach of everyone desiring a daily paper, and it is up to you to take advantage of the offer we are making and secure a good daily paper and the Patagonian for less than the yearly subscription price of the Daily Star alone.

Remember, if your Star subscription is not due you can have it extended for a year following the expiration date by renewing now, and the same offer holds good for your home paper. If your Patagonian subscription has not expired, and you are not a subscriber for the Star, you can take advantage of this big opportunity by sending in \$5 and having your Patagonian paid up a year from the date of expiration. Or you can have both papers extended a year from date of expiration by renewing your subscriptions now.

Just send in your \$5, and tell us the expiration date of your Star and we will do the rest. The offer may not be open long.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES

Associated Press dispatch of Wednesday says the Allied governments have decided against further intervention in Russia, "at least for the present."

Why not for all time? The only excuse any government could have for interfering in Russia, or any other country, would be to rid that country of the German menace.

Since the German menace in Russia has disappeared owing to the defeat of the German army by the Allies, there is no further reason for intervention.

The Russian people have decided to establish a republic, and they should be helped and not hindered by other republics. They have a government in the making just as the United States had at their beginning—and as France had when its king was overthrown and not one of the many republics in the world was ever put on a sound government basis without internal strife and revolution that lasted several years.

Perhaps we don't like the government of the Russian people. It may be far different from the kind we have in our country and vary widely from our ideal, but they should be left to work out their own destiny with the assistance of other free peoples and encouragement rather than by force.

ELGIN NEWS

Dr. and Mrs. Hies have been suffering from flu.

Miller McGuire and family of Idaho are here looking for a cattle ranch. They are occupying Mrs. Eva Barnett's house temporarily.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Driscoll has been sick with flu, but is much improved at present.

C. L. Beatty received a carload of cottonseed cake last week.

Mrs. Lena Woods, the Elgin postmistress, received word last week of the death of her son in Cleveland, Ohio, from the flu. Mrs. Woods has the sympathy of her many friends in her loss.

C. L. Beatty and "Dad" Hanson spent Wednesday of last week in Nogales on business.

W. B. Croft and family have moved to Benson. Mr. Croft will engage in goat raising near that place.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

R. Lewis and family of Parker Canyon, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Kenton, Mrs. Baldwin and son, Clyde; and Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Young of San Rafael valley were Patagonia visitors Saturday.

The Hoses mine crew spent Christmas in Patagonia.

"Paddy" Finn of the World's Fair mine spent Christmas in Nogales.

Mining in Patagonia District Never More Promising Than Now

The Pierce Gardner lease at Harshaw is improving with development. The vein of high-grade ore which was but five feet wide at the beginning and of about \$50 in value per ton has widened to seven feet and values have increased to above \$100 in silver and \$200 in gold. Both men interested in the lease are desiring of success after their many years of work in the mining industry.

The 3-R sale has not yet been concluded, but it is reported that the near future will witness the coming into the district of the Magna Copper company. Their advent here will improve conditions here more than anything that has occurred in mining circles since mining started here.

Development work is continuing with gratifying results at the Hoses property. It is reported that some good ore is being encountered and that shipments will be made soon.

Work at the Exposed Reef mines is going on steadily and the operators expect soon to be in shape to take out ore. Quarters have recently been built at the property for the men.

Development at the Hermosa, under the direction of Ed Bohlinger is progressing satisfactorily. The mine had not been worked for many years until Col. R. H. Richardson acquired a lease on it recently.

The Morning Glory is going ahead with development work and good ore has been encountered.

The World's Fair mine is improving steadily under the management of Mr. Hiram Whitecomb.

Arizona's 1918 copper output will exceed that of 1917 by 119,000,000 pounds, in spite of labor shortage, according to the secretary of the Arizona Mining Congress.

Women were elected to 22 places in state and county offices at the recent election.

Active operations have been resumed at Pearce, Ariz. on the Commonwealth property.

A reduction plant is being installed at the Peak silver mine at Crown King. American Smelting and Refining company's plant is expected to close at Sono on account of ore shortage.

The mining industry at Wilson is taking on new activity and idle claims are resuming operations. A gold strike running from \$80 to \$150 per ton has been made in the Bain claim.

Less Demand for Labor in East

The Arizona State Council of Defense has received from the National Council of Defense the following telegram:

"Figures received by wire this week by the United States Employment service show decrease in demand for labor and corresponding increase in supply. Speed in cancellation of war contracts and demobilization of army increasing daily. Many industries hesitating to take on any commitments at this time. Building trades at a standstill and probably will remain so until spring unless every state community organization and individual co-operate to the fullest extent with the federal service. There is grave danger of large, idle population after first of year. Purchasing power of the country at the present time is very great and every possible means must be used to stimulate business. Government plans for providing employment for all returning soldiers and sailors and workers in war industries can only be carried through with realization of the situation by the entire country. All contractors for war materials who expect to lay off workers should notify the United States Employment Service at once. All industries in need of help should obtain the same through the federal service."

There is in Arizona a completely organized United States Employment Service to which all such information should be directed. While this state may suffer less than many others from the sudden readjustment of business conditions due to the armistice, it is vital, as pointed out, that all co-operate in this work as recommended by the National Council of Defense.

NO SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

The Christmas entertainment planned by the local school faculty was not held owing to the closing of the school before the program had been completed. The influenza epidemic has been responsible for its missing many a treat, and the school entertainment is one of them. Past performances by the school have taught us to look forward to them with pleasant anticipation. It is to be hoped the program will be carried out at a later date.

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR
IS OUR 1919 WISH FOR YOU

Long Live the King

By
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

Copyright, 1917, by the Hildway Company All Rights Reserved Copyright, 1917, by Mary Roberts Rinehart

THROUGH ADELBERT THE COMMITTEE OF TEN LEARNS THE SECRET PASSAGE

Synopsis.—Prince Ferdinand William Otto, heir to the throne of Livonia, is unaware of plots of the terrorists to form a republic. His grandfather, the king, in order to preserve the kingdom, arranges for the marriage of Princess Hedwig, Otto's cousin, to King Karl of Karnia. Hedwig rebels because of an attachment she has formed for Captain Nikky Larisch, Prince Otto's personal attendant. Countess Loschek, attached to the marriage of Archduchess Annunziata, is in love with the king of Karnia, for whom she acts as spy. She is threatened by the committee of ten, leaders of the terrorists, unless she bows to the committee's will and helps to secrete the crown prince when the king, who is very ill, dies. Nikky is torn between love and a sense of duty and loyalty to his king. Without Karl's support the king's death would bring the terrorists into control. The terrorists fix the carnival as the time for kidnaping the crown prince.

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

The concierge bent closer over the table. "Doctor Weidman, the king's physician, is one of us," he whispered. "The king lives now only because of stimulants to the heart. His body is already dead. When the stimulants cease, he will die."

Old Adelbert covered his eyes. He had gone too far to retreat now. Driven by brooding and trouble, he had allied himself with the powers of darkness.

He sat silent while the concierge cleared the table, and put the dishes in a pan for his niece to wash. And throughout the evening he said little. At something before midnight he and his host were to set out on a grave matter, nothing less than to visit the committee of ten, and impart the old soldier's discovery. In the interval he sat waiting, and nursing his grievances to keep them warm.

Black Humbert, waiting for the hour to start and filling his tankard repeatedly, grew loquacious. He hinted of past matters in which he had proved his value to the cause. Old Adelbert gathered that, if he had not actually murdered the late crown prince and his wife, he had been closely concerned in it. His thin, old flesh crept with anxiety. It was a bad business, and he could not withdraw.

"We should have had the child, too," boasted the concierge, "and saved much bother. But he had been, unknown to us, sent to the country. A matter of milk, I believe."

"But you say you do not war on children!"

"Bah! A babe of a few months. Furthermore," said the concierge, "I have a nose for the police. I scent a spy, as a dog scents a bone. Who, think you, discovered Haeckel?"

"Haeckel!" Old Adelbert sat upright in his chair.

"Aye, Haeckel, Haeckel the jovial, the archconspirator. Who but I? I suspected him. He was too fierce. He had no caution. He was what a peaceful citizen may fancy a revolutionist to be. I watched him. He was not brave. He was reckless because he had nothing to fear. And at last I caught him."

Old Adelbert was sitting forward on the edge of his chair, his jaw dropped.



He Piloted the Veteran Among the Graves.

"And what then?" he gasped. "He was but a boy. Perhaps you misjudged him. Boys are reckless."

"I caught him," said the concierge. "I have said it. He knew much. He had names, places, even dates. For that matter, he confessed."

"Then he is dead?" quavered old Adelbert.

The concierge shrugged his shoulders. "Of course," he said briefly. "For a time he was kept here, in an upper room. He could have saved himself, if he would. We could have used him. But he turned sulky, refused speech, did not eat. When he was taken away," he added with unctuousness, "he was so weak that he could

not walk." He rose and consulted a great silver watch. "We can go now," he said. "The committee likes promptness."

They left together, the one striding out with long steps that were surprisingly light for his size, the other, hanging back a trifle, as one who walks because he must. Old Adelbert, who had loved his king better than his country, was a lagging "patriot" that night. His breath came short and labored. His throat was dry. As they passed the opera, however, he threw his head up. The performance was over, but the great house was still lighted, and in the foyer, strutting about, was his successor. Old Adelbert quickened his steps.

At the edge of the place, near the statue of the queen, they took a car, and so reached the borders of the city. After that they walked far. The scent of the earth, fresh turned by the plough, was in their nostrils. Cattle, turned out after the long winter, grazed or lay in the fields. Through the ooze of the road the two plodded; old Adelbert struggling through with difficulty, the concierge exhorting him impatiently to haste.

At last the leader paused, and surveyed his surroundings. "Here I must cover your eyes, comrade," he said. "It is a formality all must comply with."

Old Adelbert drew back. "I do not like your rule. I am not as other men. I must see where I go."

"I shall lead you carefully. And if you fear, I can carry you." He chuckled at the thought. But old Adelbert knew well that he could do it, knew that he was as a child to those mighty arms. He submitted to the bandage, however, with an ill grace that caused the concierge to smile.

"It hurts your dignity, eh, old rooster!" he said jovially. "Others, of greater dignity, have felt the same. But all submit in the end."

He piloted the veteran among the graves with the ease of familiarity. Only once he spoke. "Know you where you are?"

"In a field," said Adelbert, "recently ploughed."

"Aye, in a field, right enough. But one which sows corruption, and raises nothing, until perhaps great St. Gabriel calls in his crop."

Then, realizing the meaning of the mounds over which he trod, old Adelbert crossed himself.

"Only a handful know of this meeting place," boasted the concierge. "I, and a few others. Only we may meet with the committee face to face."

"You must have great influence," observed old Adelbert timidly.

"I control the guilds. He who today can sway labor to his will is powerful; very powerful, comrade. Labor is the great beast which tires of carrying burdens, and is but now learning its strength."

"Aye," said old Adelbert. "Had I been wise, I would have joined a guild. Then I might have kept my place at the opera. As it is, I stood alone, and they put me out."

"You do not stand alone now. Stand by us, and we will support you. The republic will not forget its friends."

Thus heartened, old Adelbert brightened up somewhat. Why should he, an old soldier, sweat at the thought of blood? Great changes required heroic measures. It was because he was old that he feared change. He stumped through the passage-way without urging, and stood erect and with shoulders squared while the bandage was removed.

He was rather longer than Olga Loschek had been in comprehending his surroundings. His old eyes at first saw little but the table and its candles in their gruesome holders. But when he saw the committee his heart failed. Here, embodied before him, was everything he had loathed during all his upright and loyal years—anarchy, murder, treason. His face worked. The cords in his neck stood out like strings drawn to the breaking point.

The concierge was speaking. For all his boasting, he was ill at ease. His voice had lost its bravado, and had taken on a fawning note.

"This is the man of whom word was sent to the committee," he said. "I ventured to ask that he be allowed to come here, because he brings information of value."

"Step forward, comrade," said the

leader. "What is your name and occupation?"

"Adelbert, excellency. As to occupation, for years I was connected with the opera. Twenty years, excellency. Then I grew old, and another— His voice broke."

"What is the information that brings you here?"

Suddenly old Adelbert wept, terrible tears that forced their way from his faded eyes, and ran down his cheeks. "I cannot, excellencies!" he cried. "I find I cannot."

He collapsed into the chair, and throwing his arms across the table bowed his head on them. His shoulders heaved under his old uniform. The committee stirred, and the concierge caught him brutally by the wrist.

"Up with you!" he said, from clenched teeth. "What stupidity is this? Would you play with death?"

But old Adelbert was beyond fear. He shook his head. "I cannot," he muttered, his face hidden.

Then the concierge stood erect and folded his arms across his chest. "He



"It Is There," He Said Thickly.

is terrified, that is all," he said. "If the committee wishes, I can tell them of this matter. Later, he can be interrogated."

The leader nodded.

"By chance," said the concierge, "this—this brave veteran"—he glanced contemptuously at the huddled figure in the chair—"has come across an old passage, the one which rumor has said lay under the city wall, and for which we have at different times instituted search."

He paused, to give his words weight. That they were of supreme interest could be told by the craning forward of the committee.

"The entrance is concealed at the base of the old Gate of the Moon. Our friend here followed it, and reports it in good condition. For a mile or thereabouts it follows the line of the destroyed wall. Then it turns and goes to the palace itself."

"Into the palace?"

"By a flight of stairs, inside the wall, to a door in the roof. This door, which was locked, he opened, having carried keys with him. The door he describes as in the tower. As it was night, he could not see clearly, but the roof at that point is flat."

"Stand up, Adelbert," said the leader sharply. "This that our comrade tells is true?"

"If it is true, excellency."

"Shown a diagram of the palace, could you locate this door?"

Old Adelbert stared around him hopelessly. It was done now. Nothing that he could say or refuse to say would change that. He nodded.

When, soon after, a chart of the palace was placed on the table, he indicated the location of the door with a trembling forefinger. "It is there," he said thickly. "And may God forgive me for the thing I have done!"

CHAPTER XV.

King Karl.

"They love us dearly!" said King Karl.

The chancellor, who sat beside him in the royal carriage, shrugged his shoulders. "They have had little reason to love, in the past, majesty," he said briefly.

Karl laughed, and watched the crowd. He and the chancellor rode alone, Karl's entourage, a very modest one, following in another carriage. There was no military escort, no pomp, it had been felt unwise. Karl, paying ostensibly a visit of sympathy, had come unattended.

The chancellor was not so calm as he appeared. He had lined the route from the station to the palace with his men; had prepared for every contingency so far as he could without call-

ing out the guard. As the carriage, drawn by its four chestnut horses, moved slowly along the streets, his eyes under their overhanging thatch were watching ahead, searching the crowd for symptoms of unrest.

Anger he saw in plenty, and suspicion. Scowling faces and frowning brows. But as yet there was no disorder. He sat with folded arms, magnificent in his uniform beside Karl, who wore civilian dress and looked less royal than perhaps he felt.

And Karl, too, watched the crowd, feeling its temper and feigning an indifference he did not feel. Olga Loschek had been right. He did not want trouble. More than that, he was of an age now to crave popularity. Many of the measures which had made him beloved in his own land had no higher purpose than this, the smiles of the crowd. So he watched and talked of indifferent things.

"It is ten years since I have been here," he observed, "but there are few changes."

"We have built no great buildings," said Mettlich bluntly. "Wars have left us no money, majesty, for building!"

That being a closed road, so to speak, Karl tried another. "The crown prince must be quite a lad," he experimented. "He was a babe in arms, then, but frail, I thought."

"He is sturdy now," the chancellor relapsed into watchfulness.

"Before I see the Princess Hedwig," Karl made another attempt, "it might be well to tell me how she feels about things. I would like to feel that the prospect is at least not disagreeable to her."

The chancellor was not listening. There was trouble ahead. It had come, then, after all. He muttered something behind his gray mustache. The horses stopped, as the crowd suddenly closed in front of them.

"Drive on!" he said angrily, and the coachman touched his whip to the horses. But they only reared, to be grasped at the bridles by hostile hands ahead.

Karl half rose from his seat.

"Sit still, majesty," said the chancellor. "It is the students. They will talk, that is all."

But it came perilously near to being a riot. Led by some students, pushed by others, the crowd surrounded the two carriages, first muttering, then yelling. A stone was hurled, and struck one of the horses. Another dented the body of the carriage itself. A man with a handkerchief tied over the lower half of his face mounted the shoulders of two companions, and harangued the crowd. They wanted no friendship with Karnia. Were they to lose their national existence? He exhorted them madly through the handkerchief. A babel of noise, of swinging back and forth, of mounted police pushing through to surround the carriage, of cries and the dominating voices of the student demagogues. Then at last a semblance of order, low muttering, an escort of police with drawn revolvers around the carriage, and it moved ahead.

Through it all the chancellor had sat with folded arms. Only his livid face told of his fury. Karl, too, had sat impassive, picking at his small mustache. But, as the carriage moved on, he said: "A few moments ago I observed that there had been few changes. But there has been, I perceive, after all, a great change."

"One cannot judge the many by the few, majesty."

But Karl only raised his eyebrows.

In his rooms, removing the dust of his journey, broken by the automobile trip across the mountains where the two railroads would some day meet, Karl reflected on the situation. A dual monarchy, one portion of it restless and revolutionary, was less desirable than the present peace and prosperity of Karnia. And unrest was contagious. He might find himself in a difficult position.

He glanced about his rooms. In one of them Prince Hubert had met his death. It was well enough for Mettlich to say the few could not speak for the many. It took but one man to do a murder, Karl reflected grimly.

But when he arrived for tea in the archduchess' white drawing room he was urbane and smiling. He kissed the hand of the archduchess and bent over Hedwig's with a flash of white teeth.

Then he saw Olga Loschek, and his smile stiffened. The countess came forward, curtsied, and as he extended his hand to her, touched it lightly with her lips. They were quite cold. For just an instant their eyes met.

It was, on the surface, an amiable and quiet tea party. Hedwig had taken up her position by a window, and was conspicuously silent. Behind her were the soft ring of silver against china, the countess' gay tones, Karl's suave ones, assuming gravity, as he inquired as to his majesty's health; the Archduchess Annunziata pretending a solicitude she did not feel. And all forced, all artificial.

"Grandmother," Hedwig whispered from her window to the austere old bronze figure in the place, "was it like this with you, at first? Did you shiver when he touched your hand? And doesn't it matter, after a while?"

"Very feeble," said the archduchess' voice, behind her, "but so brave—a lesson to us all."

"He has had a long and conspicuous career," Karl observed. "It is sad, but we must all come to it. I hope he will be able to see me."

"Hedwig!" said her mother, sharply, "your tea is getting cold."

Hedwig turned toward the room. Listlessness gave her an added dignity, a new charm. Karl's eyes flamed as he watched her. Even her coldness appealed to him. He had a feeling that the coldness was only a young girl's armor, that under it was a deeply passionate woman. The thought of

seeing her come to deep, vibrant life in his arms thrilled him.

When he carried her tea to her, he bent over her. "Please!" he said. "Try to like me. I—"

"I'm sorry," Hedwig said quickly. "Mother has forgotten the lemon."

Karl smiled and, shrugging his shoulders, fetched the lemon. "Right, now?" he inquired. "And aren't we going to have a talk together?"

"If you wish it, I dare say we shall," "Majesty," said Hilda, frowning into her teacup. "I see a marriage for you." She ignored her mother's scowl, and tilted her cup to examine it.

"A marriage!" Karl joined her, and peered with mock anxiety at the tea grounds. "Strange that my fate should be confined in so small a compass! A happy marriage? Which am I?"

"The long yellow leaf. Yes, it looks happy. But you may be rather shocked when I tell you."

"Shocked?"

"I think," said Hilda, grinning, "that you are going to marry me."

"And we are going to have—"

"Hilda!" cried the archduchess fretfully. "Do stop that nonsense and let us talk. I was trying to recall, this morning," she said to Karl, "when you last visited us." She knew it quite well, but she preferred having Karl think she had forgotten. "It was, I believe, just before Hubert—"

"Yes," said Karl gravely, "just before."

"Otto was a baby then."

"A very small child. I remember that I was afraid to handle him."

"He is a curious boy, old beyond his years. Rather a little prig, I think. He has an English governess, and she has made him quite a little woman."

Karl laughed, but Hedwig flushed.

"He is not that sort at all," she declared stoutly. "He is lonely and—rather pathetic. The truth is that no one really cares for him, except—"

"Except Captain Larisch!" said the archduchess smoothly. "You and he, Hedwig, have done your best by him, surely."

The bit of byplay was not lost on Karl—the sudden stiffening of Hedwig's back, Olga's narrowed eyes. Olga had been right, then. Trust her for knowing facts when they were disagreeable. His eyes became set and watchful, hard, too, had any noticed. There were ways to deal with such a situation, of course. They were giving him this girl to secure their own safety, and she knew it. Had he not been so mad about her he might have plied her, but he felt no pity, only a deep and resentful determination to get rid of Nikky, and then to warn her by his own fire. He might have to break her first. After that manner had many queens of Karnia come to the throne. He smiled behind his small mustache.

When tea was almost over, the crown prince was announced. He came in, rather nervously, with his hands thrust in his trousers pockets.



A Babel of Noise, of Swinging Back and Forth.

He was very shiny with soap and water and his hair was still damp from parting. In his faultless black jacket, his long gray trousers, and his round Eton collar, he looked like a very anxious little schoolboy, and not royal at all.

Greetings over, and having requested that his tea be half milk, with four lumps of sugar, he carried his cup over beside Hedwig, and sat down on a chair. Followed a short silence, with the archduchess busy with the tea things, Olga Loschek watching Karl, and Karl intently surveying the crown prince. Ferdinand William Otto, who disliked a silence, broke it first.

"I've just taken off my winter flannels," he observed. "I feel very smooth and nice underneath."

Hilda giggled, but Hedwig reached over and stroked his arm. "Of course you do," she said gently.

"Nikky," contumacious Prince William Otto, stirring his tea, "does not wear any flannels. Miss Braithwaite thinks he is very careless."

King Karl's eyes gleamed with amusement. He saw the infuriated face of the archduchess, and bent toward the crown prince with earnestness.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "since you have mentioned the subject, I do not wear any either. Your 'Nikky' and I seem most surprisingly

to have the same tastes—about various things."

"Do you like dogs?" inquired the crown prince, much interested.

"Dogs! Why, yes. I have quite a number of dogs."

"I should think it would be nice to have just one dog, and be very fond of it. But I suppose they would eat a great deal. Do you believe in love at first sight?"

"Otto!" said the archduchess, extremely shocked.

He turned to her apologetically. "I was only trying to find out how many things he and Nikky agreed about," he explained. "Nikky believes in love at first sight. He says it is the only real kind of love, because love isn't a thing you think out. You only feel it."

The archduchess met Karl's eyes. "You see!" she said.

"But it is sound doctrine," Karl observed, bending forward and with a stinging glance at Hedwig. "I quite agree with him again. And this friend of yours, he thinks love is the only thing in the world, I dare say?"

"Well, he thinks a great deal of it. But he says that love of country comes first, before anything else."

The archduchess glanced at Hedwig furiously. The girl had closed her eyes, and was sitting detached and pale. She would have liked to box her ears. Karl was so fool, and there was talk enough. He would hear it, of course.

"Tell us about your pilgrimage, Otto," she suggested.

"Well, I went," said the crown prince reflectively. "We walked a long time, and it was very warm. I have quite a large blister, and the archbishop had to take his shoes off and walk in his stockings, because his feet hurt. No one saw. It was on a country lane. But I'm afraid it didn't do very much good." He drew a long breath.

"No?" Karl inquired.

Suddenly the boy's chin quivered. He was terribly afraid he was going to cry, and took a large sip of tea, which cleared his voice.

"My grandfather is not any better," he said. "Perhaps some one else should have gone. I am not very good," he explained to Karl. "It ought to be a very good person. He is very sick."

"Perhaps," suggested Karl mockingly, with a glance at Hedwig, "they should have sent this 'Nikky' of yours."

Annunziata stirred restlessly. She considered this talk of Nikky in execrable taste.

"He is not particularly good."

"Oh, so he is not particularly good?"

"Well, he thinks he isn't. He says he doesn't find it easy to love his country more than anything in the world, for one thing. And he smokes a great many cigarettes."

"Another taste in common!" jeered Karl, in his smooth, carefully ironic tones.

Annunziata was in the last stages of irritation. There was no mistaking the sneer in Karl's voice. His smile was forced. She guessed that he had heard of Nikky Larisch before, that, indeed, he knew probably more than she did. Just what, she wondered, was there to know? A great deal, if one could judge by Hedwig's face.

"I hope you are working hard at your lessons, Otto," she said, in the severe tone which Otto had learned that most people use when they refer to lessons.

"I'm afraid I'm not doing very well, Tante. But I've learned the 'Gettysburg address.' Shall I say it?"

"Heaven, no!" she protested. She had not the faintest idea what the 'Gettysburg address' was. She suspected Mr. Gladstone.

The countess had relapsed into silence. A little back from the family circle, she had watched the whole scene stonily, and knowing Karl as only a woman who loves sincerely and long can know a man, she knew the inner workings of his mind. She saw anger in the very turn of his hand and set of his jaw. But she saw more, jealousy, and was herself half mad with it.

She knew him well. She had herself, for years, held him by holding herself dear, by the very difficulty of attaining her. And now this indifferent, white-faced girl, who might be his, indeed, for the taking, but who would offer or promise no love, was rousing him to the instinct of possession by her very indifference. He had told her the truth, that night in the mountain inn. It was Hedwig he wanted, Hedwig herself, her heart, all of her. And, if she knew Karl, he would move heaven and earth to get the thing he wanted.

She surveyed the group. How little they knew what was in store for them! She, Olga Loschek, by the lifting of a finger, could turn their smug superiority into tears and despair, could ruin them and send them flying for shelter to the very ends of the earth.

But when she looked at the little crown prince, legs dangling, eating his thin bread and butter as only a hungry small boy can eat, she shivered. By what means must she do all this! By what unspeakable means!

Karl saw the king that evening, a short visit marked by extreme formality, and, on the king's part, by the keen and frank scrutiny of one who is near the end and fears nothing but the final moment. Karl found the meeting depressing and the king's eyes disconcerting.

Countess Loschek sees a chance for revenge. The next installment gives the exciting details.

TO BE CONTINUED

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEMNER - Editor and Owner.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(In Advance)
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months 1.00

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

EDUCATION FOR AMERICA'S ALIENS

Bureau of Naturalization Plans Great Campaign.

PRESS WORK WITH VIGOR

Nearly 12,000,000 Persons Living Here Still Retain Allegiance to Other Nations—Schools Give Instructions to Adults in Essentials of American Citizenship—Helping Hand to Be Extended to Every Alien.

Now that the war has ended, with its evidence of the solidarity of Americans, native and foreign-born, the bureau of naturalization of the United States department of labor will increase its educational work, well underway before the war.

An announcement issued by the bureau said there were 17,500,000 alien-born residents of the United States, and that nearly 12,000,000 persons living here retain allegiance to other nations. It was stated that in New York city alone there were 500,000 foreigners who could not speak, read or write English, speaking some 100 languages and dialects.

The work of Americanizing this vast number of foreigners who themselves or their children are destined to become full-fledged Americans is to be pressed with renewed vigor. In the last four years the schools have begun the work of instructing adults in the essentials of American citizenship. This work has been conducted in 2,000 communities, the home cities of millions of immigrants. But, the statement issued by the bureau says:

Few Have Applied. "Thus far the surface has been barely scratched, for less than two per cent of the aliens in this country have applied for citizenship instruction. The Americanization of the other 98 per cent is the almost herculean task the bureau of naturalization faces. The aid of every resident of the community must be enlisted in the work if it is to be effective.

"Employers of aliens can aid in the work by having their workmen, particularly those who are deficient in their knowledge of English or of American institutions, enter the evening citizenship classes at once. Those who have foreign-born friends or acquaintances can see to it that they throw off the foreign influence by urging them, in a friendly manner, to enroll in one of the classes.

"Our foreign-born soldiers, many of whom have become naturalized since entering the army—either in camps at home or on the fields of France—will have American homes to return to, if the bureau's program is carried out properly here. The relatives and friends of these young men can have the meaning of Americanization brought home to them just as the young men themselves discover it in the army.

School Doors Opened. The doors of thousands of schools are open to the foreigner who sincerely wishes to become an American, and the teachers will receive him with a cordial welcome. The schools have already accomplished a great work in the naturalization program, but there is much more to be done. Many other schools will be opened in the near future, it is expected.

The government, through its bureau of naturalization, and in co-operation with the public schools, is extending a helping hand to every alien who comes here. If they realize their opportunity, they will embrace it gladly. It is the duty of Americans to make sure that foreigners understand what is being done for them.

The courts are showing thorough appreciation of what the bureau and the schools are doing for they have in the last two years recommended that 75,000 aliens take the citizenship courses—more than the total number of aliens admitted to citizenship in three years of the last decade.

SLIPPERY LITTLE BOY

Escapes From Protector and From Officers Who Arrested Him.

Alexander Buchas, a fourteen-year-old boy, was placed behind bars at Pottsville, Pa., recently after he had escaped from the Spring City protector and twice rescued from officers. After fleeing from Spring City the boy was started for Pottsville and although handcuffed to an officer he managed to wriggle away. He also escaped when arrested again. When finally captured it was necessary not only to handcuff him but to blindfold him with a cloth. It is believed an operation on his brain will be necessary to rid him of criminal tendencies.

WILL REINSURE MEN IN SERVICE

Plan Protection for Those Soon to Return Home.

UNCLE SAM TO PAY OVERHEAD

Soldiers and Sailors Now Holding Government Insurance to Be Permitted Within Five Years After Peace is Declared to Convert It into Ordinary Life, Twenty-Payment Life, Endowment, or Other Forms of Insurance.

Preparations by the government for reinsuring the lives of soldiers and sailors on their return have been hastened by the signing of the armistice. Although regulations have not yet been fully drafted, it is certain that each of the 4,250,000 men in the military or naval service now holding voluntary government insurance will be permitted within five years after peace is declared to convert it without further medical examination into ordinary life, twenty-payment life, endowment maturing at the age of sixty-two, or other prescribed forms of insurance.

This insurance will be arranged by the government, not by private companies, and the cost is expected to be at least one-fourth less than similar forms offered by private agencies. The low cost will result from the fact that the government will pay all overhead administration expenses, which for private companies amounts to about 17 per cent of premium receipts; will save the usual solicitation fees, and, in addition, bear the risk resulting from the wounding or weakening of men while in the service. Private companies would not write insurance on many wounded men, or their rates would be unusually high.

Pay Premiums Monthly. The government will arrange to collect premiums monthly, if men wish to pay this way, or for longer periods in advance. This may be done through post offices. The minimum amount of insurance to be issued probably will be \$1,000 and the maximum \$10,000, with any amount between these sums in multiples of \$500. There will be provision for payments in case of disability as well as death, according to the tentative plan. The insurance may be purchased by any soldier, sailor or marine—officer or enlisted—and by women members of the army or navy nurse corps, providing they already hold government voluntary life insurance. About 95 per cent of the 4,500,000 men in the service are covered by this insurance, which expires after they go back to civilian life and cease paying premiums. This is the system devised to replace the old pension plan of providing for ex-soldiers and sailors.

Greatest in the World. This will be created out of the government's emergency war insurance bureau, the greatest life insurance institution in the world for peace times, with more policy holders and greater aggregate risks than a half dozen of the world's greatest private companies combined. Out of the experience gained may eventually develop expansion of government insurance to old age, industrial and other forms of insurance, in the opinion of officials who have studied the subject.

Regulations for reinsuring soldiers and sailors are being framed by an advisory board to the military and naval section of the war-risk bureau, consisting of Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life Insurance company; J. A. Fraser, Omaha, of the Woodmen of the World, and F. Robertson Jones of the Workmen's Compensation Publicity bureau, New York. Plans also are under consideration for allowing beneficiaries of men who have died or been killed in the service to choose between taking monthly payments over a period of 20 years or to commute these payments in a lump sum.

NO SPITTING IN CORNERS

Big Factory Puts Ban on Old Custom of Men.

It is a known fact of men that they like to spit into dark corners. Spitting is known to spread disease, and the Nela Park works of the General Electric company at Cleveland, in promoting an antispitting campaign in an effort to check influenza, has hit upon a scheme that is said to be working extremely well in checking spitting in corners. Every corner in the great plant has had a white strip painted on the baseboard and a white quarter circle on the floor. The workers, seeing the reminder, hesitate to spit, and the result has been the virtual elimination of spitting in corners at the factory.

TEUTENBERG TOO TEUTON

"Now You're Tootin," Says Judge As Woman Asks New Name.

"Now you're tootin'," remarked Judge Calvin Hall in the superior court at Seattle when Mrs. Lillian M. Teutenberg appeared in court and asked to have her name changed because she said it was too Teutonic. She was given the name West. She has a son, Harry West, with the American army in France. She said she was married in Chicago in 1898 and her soldier son was the result of this union. She obtained a divorce from Teutenberg in 1905.

EXTENT OF YANK MILITARY POWER NOW DISCLOSED

Stupendous Figures Tell Story of American Effort.

2,000,000 MEN IN FRANCE

Complete Railroad System One of the Many Undertakings Completed by Americans—53,000 Auto Trucks in Operation—Every Effort of Civil Life Plus the Requirements of War Was Exerted—Steamer Berths Built.

The extent of America's military effort in France at the time the armistice was declared is shown by statistics which the Associated Press is now permitted to make public. While the stupendous figures required to tell the story are in themselves amazing, it should be remembered that they show only a part of the great effort made in war preparations in men, money and material.

On the morning of November 11, the United States had in France 78,391 officers and 1,881,376 men, a total of almost 2,000,000. As has already been announced there were 750,000 combat troops in the Argonne action. This number does not include the American units engaged on other parts of the front.

Man power, alone, however, was but one factor in the preparations for American participation in the war. Behind it lay vast machinery, which was required in operations. Railways and motor roads were constructed and across the sea were brought locomotives, cars, rails and motor transport of every kind.

Every Effort Exerted. Behind this again was the requisite food, clothing and general supplies for the men, as well as dockage and warehouse construction. Every effort of civil life, plus the requirements of war, was exerted.

The American army took over to France and had in operation 957 standard gauge locomotives and 13,174 standard gauge freight cars of American manufacture. In addition it had in service 350 locomotives and 973 cars of foreign origin. To meet demands which the existing French railways were unable to meet, 843 miles of standard gauge railway were constructed. Five hundred miles of this have been built since June 1. On top of this, the department of light railways reports the construction of 115 miles of road and 140 miles of German light railways were repaired and put in operation. Two hundred and twenty-five miles of French railway were operated by the Americans.

Engineers Always Busy.

These figures represent a fairly good sized American railway company, but railways represent only a fraction of the transport effort. Modern warfare is motor warfare, and it is virtually impossible to present in figures this phase of the work of the American army. In building new roads, as the exigencies of battle operations required, in keeping French roads repaired under the ceaseless tide of war transport and in constructing bridges in devastated battle regions, American engineers worked day and night. The whole region behind the American lines was full of typical American road machinery, much of it a character never before seen in Europe. To do this work the American expeditionary forces had in operation November 11 more than 53,000 motor vehicles of all descriptions.

Even at the present stage of the armistice, which may precede peace, it is not permissible to hint at the vast stores of munitions and armament taken over and held in readiness. The Associated Press, however, is allowed to give approximate figures showing what has been accomplished in the accumulation of food supplies. It will be seen that the American expeditionary forces were in no danger of being placed on short rations, had the war continued, although the Americans had produced the allies vast quantities of food, in addition to their own needs.

390,000,000 Rations of Beans.

In army terms, one ration represents the quantity of each article each man is entitled to daily. It is interesting to note the supply of some of the principal ration components on hand today. For instance, the Americans have 390,000,000 rations of beans alone, 182,000,000 rations of flour and flour substitutes, 267,000,000 rations of milk, 161,000,000 rations of sugar, 89,100,000 rations of meat, 57,000,000 rations of rice, hominy and other foods. There are requisites such as flavorings, fruits, candy and potatoes in proportion, while for smokers, there are 731,000,000 rations of cigarettes and tobacco in other forms.

Army authorities point out that these vast necessary supplies for the army represent food economies on the part of the people at home. Without such economies, the work would have been virtually impossible, nor would the Americans have been able to promise certain of the allies great assistance in meeting their requirements during the winter. The Associated Press is informed that the American army had engaged to give the French 2,000,000 pounds of meat, 5,500,000

pounds of beans and rice flour, and milk in proportion. To the British 8,000,000 pounds of meat were promised, while the Belgians were assured that they would receive 4,500,000 pounds of rations of all kinds.

Build Steamer Berths.

It is difficult to describe in exact figures what the American expeditionary forces have done in the construction and improvement of dockage and warehouses since the first troops landed. This work has been proportionate to the whole effort in other directions. Ten steamer berths have been built at Bordeaux, having a total length of 4,100 feet. At Montoir, near St. Nazaire, eight berths are under construction, with a total length of over 3,200 feet. These, however, do not indicate the magnitude of the effort of the engineer corps.

In this phase of improvement to French ports great labor has been expended in dredging operations, repairing French docks and increasing railway terminal facilities. Warehouses having an aggregate floor area of almost 23,000,000 square feet have been constructed. This development of French ports increased facilities to such an extent that even if the Germans had captured Calais and other channel ports, as they had planned, the allies' loss would have been strategically unimportant.

So largely were facilities increased that the English armies could have had their bases at the lower French ports, if necessary. In other words American work in port construction lessened to a material degree the value to the Germans of their proposed capture of the channel ports. These figures serve in a measure to show the magnitude of American accomplishments and the great machine is in operation today as the American third army moves forward into German territory.

During the second stage of the Argonne operation a captured German major, while in casual conversation with an American officer, said: "We know defeat is inevitable. We know your first and second armies are operating and that your third army is nearly ready to function. We know there are more and more armies to follow. We can measure your effort. The end must come soon."

THE EVERLASTING MERCY.

"For the sins of men God gave them repentance and for their wounds a healing balm. "For the errors of men God gave them truth and for their sorrows a great consolation. "For the hate of men God gave them love and for their greed, the gift of sacrifice. "And for the wars of man, which bring sin and sorrow, error, evil and greed, God gave them repentance and a healing balm, truth and a great consolation, love and the gift of sacrifice. "And the symbol of these is the Red Cross."

This is the opinion of the Red Cross furnished by Rabbi Abba H. Silver of the Cleveland Temple.

"Billy Sunday Slang."

Slang of a sort Americans would recognize as Billy Sunday type is creeping into the sermons of the Anglican padres at the front, according to a writer in the British Weekly. The parsons talk the language of the trenches, believing the men like it. And the men, it is claimed, prefer the same careful diction they are accustomed to in their churches at home.

Oldest Ohio Farmer Eighty-Four.

"Granddad" Mosler, eighty-four years old, claims to be the oldest active farm hand in Hancock county, Ohio, or "in the whole darned state of Ohio, by heck." He has just completed cutting and setting up 750 shocks of corn and during the past summer he cleared 25 acres of ground, made hay and harvested wheat.

Half Dimes for War Stamps.

H. A. Daily of Springfield, Mo., who for 24 years has collected half dimes as a hobby, took about 400 of the coins to a local bank and invested them in War Savings Stamps.

SPANISH WAR PALS IN DRAFT

Tate and Rumley Discover That History Repeats Itself.

History repeats itself, says the old adage.

Fred Tate, head of the special agents of the secret service department at Kansas City, Mo., can testify to that. Tate was standing in line on registration day when he noticed a familiar face. It was John Rumley, a boyhood friend from Gettysburg, Pa.

"What does this remind you of, John?" asked Tate. Rumley studied a moment and then said: "Twenty years ago when we stood in line to enlist in the Spanish-American war. It's queer how things repeat themselves."

"And we're both ready to go again," declared Tate.

"You bet," said Rumley.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 7, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Verna Estrella King, formerly Verna Estrella Pike, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 9, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 025076, for N1/4NW1/4, N1/4SW1/4, Section 8, Township 29 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. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 15th day of January, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Raymond Earhart, Thomas Thompson, Victor Wager, all of Nogales, Arizona; Erm Johnson, of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

1st pub 12-13-'18; 5th pub 1-15-'19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 14, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Ward Edson, of Canille, Arizona, who, on May 26, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 022463, for land described by notes and bounds, as follows:

Tract "A"

Beginning at corner No. 1 and line between Sections 8 and 17, T. 22 S., R. 18 E.,

Thence east 9.88 chains to Corner No. 2;

Thence S. 0 degs. 25' E. 39.80 chains to Corner No. 3;

Thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 9.41 chains to Corner No. 4;

Thence N. 12 degs. 26' E. 29.78 chains to Corner No. 5;

Thence N. 33 degs. 19' W. 17.32 chains to Corner No. 6;

Thence S. 89 degs. 57' E. 4.54 chains to Corner No. 7;

Thence N. 0 degs. 20' W. 4.96 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 33.13 acres;

Tract "B"

Beginning at Corner No. 8 from whence Corner No. 4, heretofore described, bears S. 89 degs. 33' E. 0.51 chains;

Thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 0.92 chains to Corner No. 9;

Thence N. 0 degs. 16' W. 29.73 chains to Corner No. 10;

Thence S. 89 degs. 54' E. 4.94 chains to Corner No. 11;

Thence N. 0 degs. 18' W. 4.95 chains to Corner No. 12;

Thence S. 33 degs. 19' E. 17.44 chains to Corner No. 13;

Thence S. 12 degs. 26' W. 20.68 chains to Corner No. 8, the place of beginning, containing 36.24 acres in Section 17, T. 22 S., R. 18 E., of the G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, Arizona, in the Coronado National Forest.

Total area 69.37 acres.

Has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 22nd day of January, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ferd. Mathas, William A. Parker, William E. Bauer, George Hyerley, all of Canille, Arizona.

JOHN L. IRVIN, Register.

1st pub Dec. 25, '18; 5th pub Jan. 17, '19

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other ailments put together and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

THE OWL SAYS:

For constipation and sour stomach we absolutely guarantee Kleeb's Vegetable Emulsion \$1.00 per bottle.

Don't worry. "Flu" germs live on that.

Of all the throat gargles you ever gargled there is no gargle that gargles like Owl gargles gargle. Cleans and cures the throat. Quick relief for tonsillitis.

Don't forget that mail orders are given prompt and careful attention. Send us your prescriptions.

Owl Toilet Lotion will rid you of chapped hands. Cures over night.

Just keep right on smiling!

"BUSINESS IS GOOD"

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Halls and Dolson

Owners—Owl Drug Store

NOGALES ARIZONA

FARRELL'S MEAT MARKET
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage, Oysters, Fresh Fish
Patagonia, Ariz.
Next to Henderson's Store



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

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

PATAGONIA WOOD YARD
WOOD \$0.60 PER CORD
Transfer Service in Connection
H. H. M'UTCCHAN, Proprietor

WANT ADS.

One cent a word each insertion. No charge less than 25 cents.

POSITION WANTED—A sayer of experience desires mine position. Address ASSAYER, 82 North 6th Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—Want to locate a mill for treating custom ore—silver and gold; must be free-milling ore. For further information address Box 417, Babson, Ariz. 12-13-4tp

FOR SALE—Five passenger Overland; also 1918 model, both overhauled, in good running order; price reasonable. Inquire at the Patagonian office. 1t

NOTICE TO MINE OWNERS—To fully protect yourself from liability for indebtedness contracted by your lessee, you should publish your "Notice of Non-Liability," usually called "Mine Warning" notice in Santa Cruz Patagonian. The rates are low. Inquire.

FOR SALE—Minn bells, 200 canvas ore sacks, reasonable price; single-jacks, 25 cents each. Inquire at this office.

SPECIAL COMBINATION FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY
ARIZONA DAILY STAR
A Real Morning Newspaper
One Year—312 Days
Single Subscription Price \$7.00
and the
Santa Cruz Patagonian, One Year,
Regular Subscription Price \$2.00
Send your order direct to Patagonian office
This is the most liberal offer ever made by the Arizona Star, and as this special combination price is for but a short time only you should get busy and send your order at once. If your present subscription for either of the papers has not expired, you may state in your order when you desire the papers started and your request will be complied with.
THIS OFFER FOR STRICTLY PAID-IN-ADVANCE SUBSCRIPTIONS

WAR WAS GREAT STIMULANT TO THE INVENTOR

Remarkable Work of Bureau of Patents.

WHERE RED TAPE IS NEEDED

More Than Million and Quarter Devices Have Passed Through Complicated Channels Necessary to Get Patents—High Explosives Play Important Part in Ideas Developed by War—Many Freaks Offered.

Any government bureau that has done what it was established to do more than a million times has accomplished a vast amount of work. Practically the entire machinery of that bureau has revolved each single time. At the close of business November 12, 1918, the United States patent office had registered 1,294,956 patents, and any one who has ever gone through the complicated channels of getting one thing patented will realize what it means to have recorded a million and a quarter of them. On an average, about 500 patents are issued weekly. Red tape attains a very luxurious growth in patent office business, but necessarily. When more than 1,000,000 machines and chemical compounds and whatnots have been recognized as being different from one another, some care must be taken that the machines and compounds that arrive daily are not duplications in some important feature of those already on hand. And care in a government bureau unavoidably requires the use of a lot of red tape. There is a book issued by the commissioner of patents containing one hundred and sixteen pages of printed rules, draftsmen's symbols, and legal forms, all a part of the procedure to be followed.

War Stimulates Inventors.
Naturally the war has been a great stimulant to the efforts of inventors and many man-killing devices have been conceived or reached a high stage of development within the last few years.

This has been a war in which high explosives played a leading part, and it is along that line that many American inventors turned their minds. For instance, many applications have been received for the issuance of patents on hand grenades, all of which are simply based upon a pound or so of some powerful explosive in a metal container. The important part of a grenade, the part on which a patent is asked, is its timing mechanism, by which it can be set to explode at a certain time after it is thrown. Then there are men who have sent in drawings of rifle grenades, practically the same as the hand variety, save that they are fired from a rifle; and "mine-thrower" or trench mortars—small, squat cannons which throw a tremendous and very destructive charge of high explosive over a short distance. Germany surrendered 25,000 of these mine-thrower to the allied forces by the terms of the armistice, which indicates that the allies have a pretty high opinion of their usefulness.

These are old ideas. It required a war like this one to furnish an incentive for developing them to a high degree of effectiveness. The same is true of the depth bomb, another war-time favorite of the inventors, which put the fear of the Lord into German U-boats. Dropped from the rear of a torpedo boat destroyer, primed to explode at a certain depth, it was the most effective weapon the allies had for combating the submarines. Patents had been taken out on depth bombs years before this war broke out, but not until the submarine menace became grave was the "ash can," as it is lovingly called, really taken up, developed and given a chance to show what it could do.

All Were Failures.
Then there have been patents granted for aerial torpedoes. Sad to say, none of them has turned out to be practical, but there is no doubt that a successful aerial torpedo will be a reality before very long. The patent examiners do not doubt it. They have seen so many inventions perfected which at first sight looked impossible, that they hesitate to laugh at any "freak" idea. Another aerial problem for which men have tried to find the solution is a device which would allow an aeroplane to remain stationary in the air. The advantage of such an achievement in connection with bombing expeditions can easily be imagined.

Naturally, since the war began, there has been a steady stream of freak ideas into the old gray building at Seventh and G streets in Washington, which houses the patent office. Many of them are of no value and never will be; others, as mentioned before, may have the germ of a long forward step in the science of war making. In the case of impractical ideas, a polite letter is usually written to the inventor, asking him to furnish a working model of his machine or contrivance, and that settles it. He cannot furnish a working model, because it won't work. This is the invariable method followed in connection with perpetual-motion machines, those wonderful conceptions that are expected to run forever without any power other than their own.

Use Enemy Patents.
Possibly the most interesting phase of the relations between the war and

patents lies in the "Trading With the Enemy Act." Under that law's provisions American firms or individuals can obtain licenses to use patents issued to Germans and Austrians before the war. Nearly 20,000 such patents have recently been listed and classified by the federal trade commission. Many of them would be of considerable value to American industry. There are any number of processes for making dyes and drugs, as well as many scientific formulas—treating old rubber, for instance, so that it can be remade into automobile tires and other articles of commerce. At the time the armistice was signed only about 100 applications had been made for permission to use any of these 20,000 different patents, partly for the reason that many firms did not know there was such a law, but mainly because, as the law now stands, American firms would have to stop using the processes when peace was ratified. However, efforts are being made to have congress amend the act so as to make its provisions permanent. In that case there probably would be a rush for many of the 20,000.

Most patents of real value are taken out by people who make a business or hobby of invention. It very seldom happens that a man stumbles upon a valuable invention by accident. Most of the worth-while ones are the result of long and patient study and experimenting.

It is a popular belief that Thomas A. Edison has patented more inventions than anyone else, but officials say this is not true. He has taken out a great many, however, and as one of the examiners put it, "Not more than anybody else, maybe, but a long ways better than anybody else."

TREATED GENERAL FOCH

An American Physician Gave French Leader Aid.

How a Richmond (Va.) physician saved the life of Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch, allied generalissimo, became known when it was learned Dr. Robert C. Bryan rendered emergency treatment to the great soldier. The account obtained here follows:

One day in June, 1916, while the allies were planning the Battle of the Somme and the French were making their last great stand at Verdun, Doctor Bryan received an emergency call at his office in the American hospital at Julliy, near Paris. He was told that a "distinguished French general" whose name was not given, had been seriously injured in his automobile at Plessis, Belleville, and was thought to be dying. After treating the injured man Doctor Bryan motored back to Julliy satisfied that Foch was dying, and the next morning went over to Meaux again in order to express his regrets. Inquiring at the hospital for General Foch, he was told by the head surgeon: "The general has gone."

"Yes," Doctor Bryan replied, "Gone beyond."
"Oh, no," the Frenchman protested. "Gone back to the front. The attention given him was in time to save him."

WILL HELP CHEER UP OUR BOYS OVERSEAS



Mrs. Ballington Booth, wife of Gen. Ballington Booth, president of the Volunteers of America, has gone abroad in the costume of the Y. M. C. A. to spend the winter with the American expeditionary forces in order to cheer up the boys who will be mighty homesick on the cold winter nights. Mrs. Booth is a very talented singer and in the past thirty-two years has visited almost every town in this country.

Entirely Harmless.

Water strainers are in demand at Hamilton, Ont., following the appearance of some lively specimens of aquatic animals in the city mains. Great alarm was caused at first, but Doctor Jaffray, city analyst, classified the wrigglers as "cyclopes" and explained that they are entirely harmless.

City Had 4,800 War Plots.

Lowell, Mass., had 4,800 war gardens this year. More than 407 acres of land were cultivated. The value of the garden products was estimated at \$110,000.

LET US MAKE YOU AN ESTIMATE

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

PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. MILLER, Manager.

Mail Orders Promptly Shipped

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

We are headquarters for state money. Loans secured promptly. We furnish the abstracts and certificates

SANTA CRUZ ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY

F. A. French, Mgr. P. O. Box 667, Nogales, Arizona.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT TO PATAGONIA

LOWEST PRICES

Furniture Implements Hardware

Samson Windmills

China and Glassware, Etc.

Geo. B. Marsh, Inc.

NOGALES B. P. O'bert, Mgr. ARIZONA

STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Prop. - Nogales, Ariz.

Hot and Cold Baths

Tinware and Kitchen Utensils

It is a pleasure to offer such a fine line of tinware and kitchen utensils as we now have in stock—and especially at the prices we are able to make. Our tinware is the finest, best finished kitchenware on the market and our enamelware, graniteware and aluminum cooking utensils are also of a very high quality.

As a reminder of some of the articles you may need, let us mention saucepans—stewpans—roasting pans—bread pans—tea and coffee pots—griddles—pie plates—rice boilers—kettles—jelly, pudding, croquette, ice cream and fish molds—strainers—flour sifters. Better still, come and see for yourself what we have.

BUY AT HOME

The prices we charge make it genuine economy to buy here everything you need.

The Patagonia Commercial Co.

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

_____ \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$ _____ each

_____ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name _____

Address _____

W. S. S. COST DURING 1918			
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.16
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20
		Oct.	4.21
		Nov.	4.22
		Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923			

SURE ???

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ASSAYS

are necessary to intelligent mine development. Accurate ones are more so. It might pay to repeat some with

HUGO W. MILLER
Assayer and Chemist

Nogales Arizona

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

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

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

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

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP

WM. FESSLER, Prop. Children's Hair Cutting

Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

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.

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

PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET

VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

PATAGONIA BLACKSMITH SHOP

Open for Business by

J. M. FREDERICK

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS

Hardware, Implements,
Furniture, Glassware,
Crockery, Rugs, Etc.

Agent for Moline Plow Co., B. F. Avery & Sons,
John Deere Plow Co.; Bain and Winona Wagons.

Nogales Hardware & Furniture Company

235-237 Morley Ave.,

NOGALES Drawer D ARIZONA

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

ABOUT THE WAR

Serious disorders have broken out at Danzig, West Prussia.

Czech forces have occupied Karisbad, it is reported at Amsterdam. The total of Germans killed in the war was officially announced as 649,000.

The Polish government has declared itself ready to conclude a military and political alliance with the entente nations, according to the Cologne Gazette.

Additional units overseas, including about 1,500 officers and men, assigned by General Pershing for early convoy home, were announced by the War Department at Washington.

The German fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, often called the Gibraltar of the Rhine, just across the river from Coblenz, is being prepared for occupancy by the American troops.

Sanguinary fighting is in progress in western Russia between the Bolshevik forces and the anti-Bolshevik, according to information received at Zurich. The Bolshevik troops have crossed the Dvina and are marching on Mitau.

The total war damage to France was 64,000,000,000 francs, excluding the loss of commerce and imports and the damage incurred by individuals, it was announced in the chamber of deputies in Paris by M. Dubois, head of the budget committee.

The German armistice has been extended until 5 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 17 and the Allies have notified Germany that they reserve the right to occupy the neutral zone east of the Rhine from the Cologne bridgehead to the Dutch frontier.

Italy, with a population of only 36,000,000, and with 5,500,000 men called to the colors, suffered approximately 1,500,000 casualties in the war, Gen. Emilio Gugliemetti, military attache of the Italian War Mission, announced in an address at a Red Cross rally in New York.

Estimating Russian casualties in the world war at "not less than 5,000,000 men, of whom 3,000,000 were killed and about 1,000,000 disabled for life," A. J. Rack, director of the Russian Information Bureau, in an address before the Foreign Commerce Club in New York declared "that Russia's pitiful condition is due to her exhaustion from war."

WESTERN

An aerial mail service between New York and Chicago began when Pilot Leon D. Smith took to the air at Belmont Park, Long Island, his biplane carrying 400 pounds of mail.

On a tour of the Northwest in the first vacation of a lifetime, Mrs. Laura M. Farren, 61, Randolph, Neb., was killed when she was struck by an automobile stage near Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.

Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been defeated in his race for re-election by J. H. Walker, according to word received in Denver mining headquarters. Walker defeated Hayes by approximately 40,000 votes.

A sensational escape from the Grant county jail occurred when John Parks and Charles Parks, his brother, convicted of murder and sentenced to serve life terms in the penitentiary, bound and gagged the jailer and walked out of the jail at Silver City, N. M.

A league of municipalities of New Mexico was formed at the first annual conference of mayors and other city officials held at Albuquerque.

WASHINGTON

Carter Glass of Virginia was sworn in as secretary of the treasury.

Vice President Marshall presided over the regular cabinet meeting again.

The fuel administration announced that the oil industry has been asked to suspend its plan to stabilize prices of crude oil.

A conference between William J. Bryan and House Majority Leader Kitchin started reports about the capitol that Bryan will soon take the stump for government ownership and try to commit the Democratic party to that platform.

The resignation of E. P. Bass as director of the marine and dock industrial relations division of the shipping board has been accepted, effective Jan. 1.

Confiscation of all dynastic fortunes, creation of a single Socialist republic, cancellation of all public debts and war loans are among the planks of the German Spartacus platform.

The Bulgarians continue to mistreat the Greek and Serbian who were taken to Bulgaria during the war, according to information reaching the semi-official Athens news agency.

FOREIGN

President Wilson will probably be the guest of the king of Buckingham palace during his visit to England.

Admiral Canto Y. Castro has been elected president of Portugal in succession to Dr. Sidonio Pais, who was assassinated.

Herr Lansberg, secretary of publicity in the German government, has announced that General Scheuch, the Prussian minister of war, has resigned.

British newspapers are planning to establish a special aeroplane service which will carry news of the peace conference from Paris to London twice a day.

A new Bolivian cabinet has been formed to strengthen the government in view of the differences between Chile and Peru over the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

John W. Davis, the new American ambassador at London, made his first official call when he went to the foreign office to see A. J. Balfour, the foreign secretary.

Field Marshal von Mackensen, interned by Hungarians, is confined with his entire staff in Count Karoly's castle at Poth, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

The American delegates to the peace congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships, and resist any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses.

There has been a steady increase in Bolshevist agitation in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina in the last two months, and it is reported that councils have been formed by workmen in co-operation with the police. At Rosario, Argentina, a council of this nature called a strike.

The German government has decided to convoke a conference of representatives of all the states of the former empire on Dec. 29 to elect a President of the German republic, according to a Berlin report. This step is said to have been taken in order to avoid fresh outbreaks.

Documents found on one of those arrested in connection with the assassination of President Paes at Lisbon show that an extensive plot had been organized, the participants in it drawing lots to see who should strike the blow against the President. The body of President Paes was viewed by thousands of all classes of Portuguese.

The American ambassador at Paris, William G. Sharpe, gave a dinner Tuesday evening in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson. The guests included the ambassadors to France, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber, the ministers of marine and foreign affairs, Marshals Joffre and Foch and the prefect of the Seine and their wives, the American delegates to the peace conference and Generals Pershing, Bliss and Harts.

SPORT

For the first time in his career of prosperity the baseball player faces a serious cut in his income.

At the Chicago horse sale, one of the top sales was that of Hal Day, an 11-year-old trotter, with a record of 2:01 for \$2,500. Adverse brought \$1,050, and Eva Gingham \$1,100.

Basketball practice at the University of Colorado opened at Boulder in full swing, the Montana vocational contingent of the S. A. T. C. having vacated the armory and made the floor available.

Jack Hendricks, manager of the Cardinals before he went to France as a but secretary, has written to friends at St. Louis that he will be back in the spring to resume his place at third head of the team.

By a majority of seventy-eight votes the people of Cedar Rapids, Ia., have granted their street railway company the right to increase its fare from a 5 to 6 cents.

Republican Leader James R. Mann announced he would be a candidate for speaker of the House in the next congress.

The Rocky Mountain Club will entertain 1,000 soldiers and sailors in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor in New York, Christmas.

The first detachment of negro soldiers to come back from the war zone set foot on home soil again when the steamship Celtic reached her pier in New York.

Names of four officers and seventy-six enlisted men of the expeditionary forces who have arrived safely in France from German prison camps were made public by the War Department.

Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, who, without resigning his seat in Congress, enlisted as a private in the American army a year ago, returned with other troops on the army transport Maul.

Government control of steel, copper and other hitherto restricted prices, to be discontinued at the end of the year, and the way paved for the normal laws of supply and demand to return to their own.

Milo H. Piper, held at Muskegon, Mich., on a charge of killing Frieda Weichman of Chicago, his alleged bigamous wife, questioned as to whether he had married Marion Grey of Benton Harbor, Mich., in 1903, broke down, according to Sheriff Carl A. Stauffer, and admitted the marriage to the woman, who, after obtaining a divorce, it is said, conducted a matrimonial agency in Chicago.

Ukrainian separatist troops of the Petlura forces entered Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. The hetman of the Ukraine abdicated.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

A cactus fiber plant has been established at Kingman.

Phoenix creameries are paying 87 1/2 cents a pound for butter fat.

Shannon Copper reports an output of 684,000 pounds in November.

The Old Dominion reports for November an output of 2,101,000 pounds of copper.

The Phoenix police are conducting a vigorous campaign for the suppression of vice.

The Miami Copper Company reports for November an output of 4,323,720 pounds of copper.

The Arizona State Teachers' Association meeting will be held in Phoenix Dec. 26 and 27.

The proposed interurban line between Clarkdale and Jerome will soon be in operation.

Phelps-Dodge Company reports its November smelter output of copper in pounds to be 15,785,001.

Further development of the carbonate deposit at the Dundee-Arizona at Jerome is to be undertaken.

Pima county sold her last issue of road bonds and soon will be busy on an extended county highway system.

Consolidated Arizona copper production is averaging around 1,000,000 pounds a month, or 12,000,000 pounds per annum.

A reduction plant is being installed at the famous old Black Silver mine, a few miles west of Crown King, in the Bradshaws.

Gross returns from the sale of masks by the Jerome Red Cross during the influenza epidemic were in excess of \$1,725.45.

November sales of War Savings stamps at the United Verde mine totaled \$4,972.97, as against \$5,426.24 for the month previous.

A large surplus of labor in the mining and smelting centers is likely before long to replace the shortage of the last three years.

E. N. McCormick, a Southern Pacific pumpman at Bowie, was scalded by steam and died at Drazoon while being taken to Tucson.

A Bay City, Mich., syndicate has practically concluded a deal to take over the Martin Simms group of copper claims, east of Mayer.

Eighty Bob White quail, imported by State Game Warden G. M. Willard from Nebraska, were liberated on six Verde valley and Oak creek ranches.

A slight decrease from the figures of October production is shown by the November report of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company of Humboldt.

The McCracken Silver-Lead Company, has just received a check for \$2,368.16 for a forty-ton carload of ore from the company's mine south of Kingman.

Max Quintanilla was reported "missing in action" Nov. 2, two days before the armistice was signed, according to a telegram received from the War Department by his wife at Jerome.

From abroad has come word that many of the Arizona men were in the last of the fighting, but that the Arizona National Guard regiment, the 158th, did not get an opportunity to go into action as an organization.

The quarantine which had been in effect at Douglas for several weeks, following a second violent outbreak of influenza, attended by many deaths, was lifted, but everyone appearing on the streets and particularly in the business district, was ordered to wear an influenza mask.

H. B. Sparks, a switchman for the El Paso & Southwestern railroad, was instantly killed in the yards at Douglas when he fell off a refrigerator car and was run over.

The first shipment of ore from the Shea Copper Company's property, a little less than thirteen tons, ran 9.55 per cent copper, 191.34 ounces silver and 26 ounces gold to the ton. The high silica content makes the dump ideal concentrating area and a concentrator is the end toward which the Shea company is now working.

The names of the following Arizona men are contained in the casualty list: Died of wounds, Farmer Harrington, Miami. Killed in action, Odus E. McFadden, Mesa. Died of accident, Guadalupe Flores, Tucson. Wounded severely, Oral T. Henderson, Cottonwood and Allen A. Berquist, Miami. Wounded, degree undetermined, Milton E. Ollerton, Temple; G. V. Cruthers, Tucson. Died of disease, Charles A. Fisher, Grand Canyon; Augustin Urrea, Clifton. Missing in action, Joseph Harris, Globe. Slightly wounded, Carl E. Schroeder, Safford and Frank C. Telasco, Bisbee.

Acting under orders from the governor's office, John F. Ross, Cochise county district attorney, began an investigation of the kidnaping of Dr. Enrique de Huerta, who was taken across the line by Mexicans and summarily hanged. Mr. Ross said he had obtained the identity of the kidnapers and filed four complaints with the Douglas justice of the peace.

Production of porphyries for November show a decline when compared with the previous month, output totaling 36,885,285 pounds against 40,283,000, a decrease of 3,667,715 pounds.

WILSON OUTLINES HIS PEACE HOPES

PRESIDENT IN FIRST INTERVIEW DECLARES THAT IDEALS WILL BE REALIZED.

VISIT LONDON DEC. 27

DELEGATES MUST REPRESENT PEOPLE, NOT NATIONS, EXECUTIVE TELLS WRITER.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The London Times correspondent asked President Wilson what, in his mind, was the great goal towards which the delegates to the peace conference should strive. He replied: "The plain people of all nations are now looking with anxious expectation toward Versailles and I am sure they are asking themselves this one question: 'Will there be found enough wisdom among the statesmen there assembled to create safeguards against future wars?'"

Paris.—"I am confident that the big council of statesmen of the world will be able to reach a just and reasonable solution of the problems that will be presented to them, and thus earn the gratitude of the world for the most critical and necessary service which has ever been rendered it," said President Wilson in an interview, referring to the approaching peace conference.

The interview was given to the correspondent of the London Times. In it the President is reported to have stated his views on the discussion of the freedom of the seas and to have contrasted the evils of the Vienna congress with a hopeful outlook for the Versailles congress.

Lord Northcliffe, editor of the London Times, has given the Associated Press a copy of the interview, from which the following extracts have been made:

The congress of Vienna, the correspondent says President Wilson told him, was a congress of "bosses." The delegates were concerned more with their own interests and the classes they represented than the wishes of their peoples.

"Versailles, as President Wilson said, the interviewer continues, 'must be a meeting place of the servants of the peoples represented by delegates, and he added, 'there is no master mind who can settle the problems of today.'"

"If there is anybody who thinks he knows what is in the mind of all peoples, that man is a fool. We have all got to put our heads together and pool everything we have got for the benefit of the ideals which are common to all."

"Asked whether he would visit the grand fleet, President Wilson replied that he was afraid he would not have time, adding that he fully realized that behind the great armies there was the strong, silent and watchful support of the British navy in securing the communications of the allies."

The correspondent declared that he left the President "with the assurance ringing in my ears that he desired to cooperate with the British and with all the allies, in securing, with their counsel, a new state of affairs throughout the world."

London.—King George will give a banquet at Buckingham palace Dec. 27 in honor of President Wilson.

Transports Arrive With Yankees.

New York.—The United States army transport Henry R. Mallory arrived with 1,461 American soldiers.

HINDENBURG LEADING REVOLT. Wires Berlin That He Will Form New Line Six Miles Behind Neutral Zone.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed the Berlin government advising it of his intention to form a new front six miles behind the neutral zone fixed by the armistice, according to a dispatch to Le Journal from Zurich.

The government has asked the field marshal for an explanation, adds the dispatch, but has not yet received a reply.

It also is announced that two regiments of the active army will be sent to Frankfurt-on-the-Main at an early date.

The correspondent affirms that Major General Scheuch, the Prussian war minister; Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Lequid (probably Lieutenant General Lequid, former governor of Metz), who is in command of the active troops in Berlin, are behind a counter-revolutionary movement. He declares the existing government is manifestly incapable of preventing the realization of their scheme.

German Dead Near Two Million.

New York.—When the total German casualties are published the number of dead will be about 2,000,000, according to the Cologne Gazette. Up to Oct. 25 the total casualties reported were 6,466,763, of whom more than 4,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties which were 70,000.

Mexican Bureau Head Quits.

Washington.—Leon J. Canova, head of the Mexican bureau of the State Department since 1915, has resigned.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver Metal Prices.

Bar silver, \$1.01 1/2.
Copper, per lb., 25 1/2 cts.
Lead, \$7.95.
Spelter, \$8.12.
Tungsten concentrates, unit, \$17.00 to \$22.00.

ARIZONA.

A recent visitor at Ajo states that among all Arizona producing mines New Cornelia is now looking best in point of efficiency of operation and extension of ore resources.

New Cornelia Copper Company output in November was 3,264,000 pounds of copper, compared with 4,841,000 pounds in October and 4,640,000 pounds in November a year ago.

The report of the Shattuck-Arizona Copper Company for the quarter ending September 30, shows a marked decrease in the amount of copper mined and in smelter recovery of metal.

The copper production of the state of Arizona for the year 1918 is estimated to be \$29,000,000 pounds as against the previous year's production of 700,000,000 pounds, showing an increase of 129,000,000 pounds.

The richest gold strike ever made in Yuma county has just been opened up fifteen miles from Quartzsite, near New Water Springs, according to Dr. J. H. Johnson and Hudson, the discoverers. It is said one sack of ore alone is valued at \$500. Joe Parker, one of the owners, declares the strike shows possibilities of developing into a bonanza.

Colorado.

The Golden Queen property of the Mutual Co-Operative Mining Company at Kokomo is being steadily operated.

The cross-cutting from the main working shaft of the Silver King group on Nigger hill, near Breckenridge, is being steadily continued.

The potash deposits in Park county, near Hartsell, recently subjected to expert examination, it is reported, have been pronounced of commercial value.

Teams are hauling ore from the Howard shaft of the Mary McKinley Mining Company, on the southeastern slope of Ironclad hill, above the town of Anonada.

Spelter in Colorado ores has moved up to \$8.12 per 100 pounds, showing a gain of \$2 per ton for last week. The market is very unsettled and smelters are buying on a conservative basis.

Cresson mine reports net returns on fully developed ore reserves as of Nov. 1, 1918, of \$2,791,775. The ore shipped in October yielded a net return of \$56,441.63 above all cost of operation.

An important ore strike some eight feet in width and yielding high values in gold and copper, is reported from the Gold King group near Silverton, now operated on a liberal scale by the Gold King Extension Mining Company, backed by Boston capital, with W. Z. Kinney as manager.

A dispatch from Roggen states that the Carter Oil Company of Oklahoma, a Standard Oil subsidiary, is leasing land between the Platte river and Roggen for the purpose of sinking oil wells, and will begin operations at once.

Montana.

November copper production, it was announced, was about 5,000,000 pounds under the October output.

The great ferro manganese plant which the Anaconda Copper Mining Company built in Great Falls at the request of government officials to furnish the metal for war materials and which began output Oct. 12, closed without having sold a pound of the production. The closing was necessary because of the lack of a market following the end of the war.

Experiments are being made for the production of calcium carbide in the plant and for a calcium carbon and nitrogen fertilizer suited for the West.

New Mexico.

Accurate figures on the output of manganese from the Boston Hill mines during the month of November show that a total of 1,780 wagon loads of ore passed over the weighing scales at Silver City and the aggregate carloads shipped during the month by the two firms operating was 200 cars. This total practically represents three weeks shipments.

The pay roll for the two months of the two firms was just over \$30,000 and this does not include officers' salaries.

Wyoming.

The E. T. Williams Oil Company has brought in a well in section 16, Salt Creek field, which is reported as being better than 300 barrels.

Plans are now being perfected whereby a deep test will be drilled in the Thornton-Upton field to test the productivity of the deeper sands.

The Glenrock Oil Company brought in its thirtieth well in the Pilot Butte field, with a production of 150 barrels initial. The company is now marketing 1,400 barrels a day from this district.

MAKE YOUR FUTURE SECURE

Easy Farming Methods in Western Canada and Certain Financial Benefits.

With your crop harvested and marketed, with the disposal of your cattle and hogs completed, you are ready to prepare your financial statement for the year. You will soon know what you have gained, and if the gain made in your farming operations has been up to your expectations and will meet your requirements. Probably you may have been the loser. Your land may have been too high priced. The cost of production has been too great. If you have had the remuneration you sought and are satisfied this article may not interest you. If your returns have not been satisfactory, or if your ambition leads you to the laudable desire of bettering your condition, if you have dependents for whose future you have anxiety, you will naturally look around for some place, some opportunity that offers greater advantages and brings satisfactory returns. To the north and west of you lie hundreds of thousands of unbroken acres in Western Canada awaiting the husbandman, and ready to give of its richness to place you where you desire to be placed. For thousands of farmers from nearly every state in the Union the prairies of Western Canada have afforded wealth beyond what they had been led to expect. The excellence of the soil of Western Canada, which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, can only partially be told by the knowledge of some facts.

Every year for some years past the world's highest prizes for wheat, oats and barley have been carried off by grain grown on Western Canadian Prairies. Beef fattened on the grasses of these same prairies recently brought the highest prices ever paid on the Chicago market. Throughout the entire world the quality of Canadian grain, and Canadian beef and mutton, is recognized. To recite what individual farmers have done, the riches they have acquired would fill volumes. The case of James Wishart of Portage la Prairie is not an exceptional one. His wheat crop this past season yielded him forty-five bushels per acre, and the land upon which it was grown was broken forty-four years ago, and it has been continuously under crop except for an occasional summer fallow. At Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, samples of the wheat of 1918 weighed 68 pounds to the bushel, others 66 and some 65 1/2 pounds. Wheat crops at Coaldale, Alberta, went as high as 58 bushels acre, while wheat crops near Barons, Alberta, had yields of from 25 to 30 bushels.

Records such as these speak in glowing terms of the excellence of the soil of Western Canada.

The war is over, and we are all settling down to a peace bustle. There is a great world beyond the seas to feed and clothe, and thus is afforded the opportunity to lend a hand in the great work. Aside from the philanthropy in which you can play a part, there is the satisfaction of knowing you are amply providing for yourself and for the future of those who may be dependent upon you. Greater progress can be made in this and your own development by availing yourself of the advantages that Western Canada offers in its low-priced lands and high yielding values. There are good schools, desirable social conditions, low taxation (none on improvements) with an enjoyable climate, and the satisfaction of possessing a well tilled soil capable of producing abundant crops for which good prices prevail, at easily accessible marketing places.—Advertisement.

Used Ladders in Battle.

The medieval scaling ladder played its part along with the more modern implements of war in the closing days of the American advance in France, according to a letter from Col. Alford V. D. Anderson of the Three Hundred and Twelfth Infantry, received by Mrs. Anderson.

Colonel Anderson said that his regiment, with the Three Hundred and Ninth and Three Hundred and Eleventh, rushed the walled town of Grand Pre with ladders five times. Four times they were driven back, he said, but on the fifth rush, by sheer weight of numbers, they gained a footing, and scaling the walls, which were 12 feet high, captured the town.

Insanitary.

Said the observing fellow, "It's a wonder the health inspectors don't get ahold of the chap who spits out just what he thinks."

Change of Countenance.

Said the facetious fellow: "As soon as a girl gets past the age of making faces at the boys she starts in making eyes at 'em."

Odd Foods.

Lizards and alligators are the latest propositions in the way of food variety. They do not seem very alluring to the United States appetites, yet lizards have been extremely popular in the Bahamas Islands, and Florida alligators have a reputation of being quite delicious.

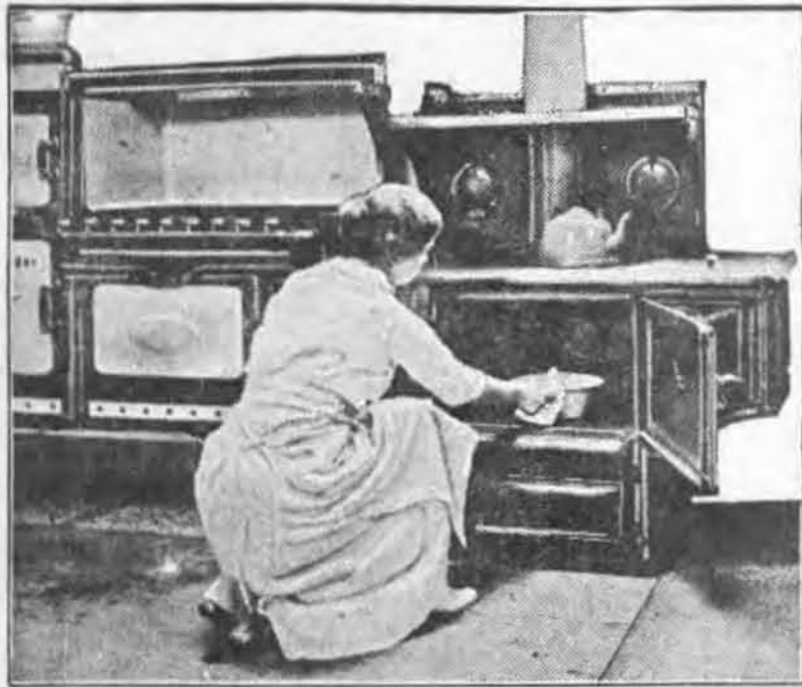
Zoological Notes.

Another thing we can't understand is how a woman can be a perfect cat and yet be scared to death of a mouse.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Housewife and Her Work

(Special Information Service United States Department of Agriculture.)

TIME TO BAKE THAT CHRISTMAS FRUIT CAKE.



The Last Stage—When Mother Puts It in the Oven.

CHRISTMAS CAKE WITHOUT SUGAR

Recipe for Sweetening It This Holiday Season by Use of Honey.

DRIED FRUITS INEXPENSIVE

Always Ready to Serve and Has "Saved the Day" on Many Occasions When Unexpected Company Arrived—How Served.

Perhaps you are saying that you cannot afford a Christmas fruit cake this year or that it would be unpatriotic to make one. But think of the many times that the fruit cake has "saved the day" when unexpected company arrived, as is likely to happen in the holiday season.

You didn't care if the dessert prepared for the family was not stretchable, but took down the fruit cake and opened a can of fruit to serve with it or steamed a slice around and served it with a sauce as a plum pudding. Remember the many ways you can make use of the fruit cake, and that it can be made without sugar, and you will find yourself deciding that you cannot forego it as a holiday treat.

This recipe makes use of honey for sweetening. The dried fruits used are less expensive than the candied fruits so often used in a fruit cake.

- Honey Fruit Cake.**
- 4 cupfuls flour
 - 1 teaspoonful soda
 - 3 cupfuls honey
 - 1 cupful butter
 - 4 eggs
 - 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon
 - 4 teaspoonfuls ginger
 - 1 teaspoonful ground cardamom seeds
 - 1/2 cupful raisins
 - 3 pounds raisins, seeded
 - 4 ounces citron
 - 1 pound cranberries
 - 1 pound canned pineapple
 - 1 pound dried apricots
 - 1 lb. dried apples

To prepare the cranberries, pineapple, apricots, and apples, cut the fruit in small pieces—except the cranberries which are left whole—and cook each in honey until soft. Remove from the fire and dry in a very slow oven. A little water should be added to the honey in which the cranberries cook. To any honey left over from cooking the fruits add enough more to make the two cupfuls used in making the cake. Place the fruit in a large dish and sift over it one-half of the flour, mixing thoroughly. Sift the soda with the remaining flour. Bring the honey and the butter to the boiling point and while still hot add the spices. When the mixture is cool add the well-beaten yolks of eggs, then the flour, and finally add the well-beaten whites and the fruit. The cake should be divided into three or four parts and put into buttered dishes covered with buttered paper tied closely over the top. Steam for five hours, remove the paper, and bake in a slow oven for one hour.

If you don't get your fruit cake made early you can try the following quick fruit cake, which is very good, also:

- Quick Fruit Cake.**
- 1/2 cupful shortening
 - 1 cupful corn syrup or sorghum
 - 2 eggs
 - 2-3 cupful milk
 - 2 teaspoonfuls vanilla
 - 1 1/2 cupfuls flour
 - 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder
 - 1 teaspoonful salt
 - 1 teaspoonful cloves
 - 1 teaspoonful ginger
 - 1 tablespoonful cinnamon
 - 1 cupful chopped nuts
 - 1/2 cupful chopped citron

Mix fat and syrup, add egg yolks and milk. Put chopped fruit and nuts in butter and add dry materials sifted together. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in loaf or muffin tins. This cake keeps well but not so long as the regular fruit cake.

Make Use of Nut Supply. Nuts may be had for the gathering in most parts of the country and nut meats are certainly coming into their

own as a food. Many people are just beginning to find out that nuts are a valuable source of food. Most varieties have a high nutritive value, due to their fat and protein content.

Chestnuts stand in a class by themselves, being largely carbohydrate in composition. They are good boiled and mashed. Serve as potatoes or use as stuffing for a fowl. Butternuts, black walnuts, English walnuts, filberts, hazel nuts, hickory nuts, pecans and almonds all may be used as fat savers, for they are especially rich in fat. It is certain that if you have on hand a large supply of nuts, you can add attractive and varied dishes to your meals at little expense. The protein and fat are combined in the nut much as they are in meat, which makes it a good substitute for meat. Vegetarians have learned to make many attractive combination dishes from nuts, such as nut loaves, croquettes and souffles, which they serve in place of meat.

This walnut roast is very palatable. Almost any nut can be used in place of the walnut if desired.

- Walnut Roast.**
- 2 cupfuls whole milk
 - 2 1/2 cupfuls toasted bread crumbs
 - 2 eggs
 - 1 cupful walnut meats (ground)
 - 2 teaspoonfuls onion (grated)
 - 1 teaspoonful salt

Mix the ingredients; pack into a greased loaf pan and bake. We all know the place of nuts in salad making. The ground nuts are also very good mixed with cottage cheese. Mold the mixture and slice. Another attractive dish which is delicious served for a Sunday night's supper is tomato, celery and nut sandwich. Slice bread and toast until a delicate brown. Place a slice of tomato on a slice of the toasted bread, sprinkle with salt and cover with finely chopped celery mixed with finely ground nuts. Cover with another slice of the toasted bread. Some people prefer to toast the bread for such sandwiches on one side only, putting the toasted side out.

In the pastry and cake recipes which follow, the nuts are used to replace the fat usually used. They also give a desirable flavor as well as richness to the products.

- Nut Pastry.**
- Take equal weights of nut meats and flour sifted with a small amount of salt. Put the flour and nut meats through a food grinder together until the nuts are finely ground. Mix with just enough cold water to make the mass hold together. Roll thin, cut in rounds or in strips and bake. These may be spread with cream cheese and used as a salad wafer or they may be served as a tart spread with jelly or lemon filling.
- Nut Cakes.**
- 8 ounces nuts
 - 1 1/2 cupfuls sugar
 - 3 cupfuls flour
 - 1 1/2 cupfuls water
 - 1/2 teaspoonful soda
 - 1 teaspoonful cinnamon
 - 4 teaspoonfuls baking soda
 - 4 egg whites
 - 1 1/2 cupfuls water
 - 1 teaspoonful cinnamon

Mix and bake in muffin molds or in a loaf.

GOOD WORKING CREED

The ideal of the boy and girl club members under the direction of the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges is to learn and practice the best way to produce something worth while and then to give the information to some one else, who may also reap the benefits from these better practices.

Can Meat in Cold Weather. Cold weather offers advantages for the canning of meat, as bacteria is less active. Put into jars the surplus cockerels and part of the freshly killed pork, rather than serve them until the appetite clogs. The meat ready but for reheating will come mighty handy when unexpected company drops in or on a hot day next summer.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKET.

Cattle.

Fat steers, grassers, choice	\$13.00@14.50
Fat steers, grassers, good	11.50@12.50
Fat steers, grassers, fair	10.00@11.50
Heifers, prime	8.75@9.50
Cows, fat, good to choice	8.50@9.25
Cows, fair to good	7.25@8.25
Cows, medium to fair	6.50@7.25
Cows, canners	5.00@6.25
Bulls	6.00@7.00
Veal calves	8.00@12.00
Feeders, good to choice	10.50@12.00
Feeders, fair to good	9.50@10.50
Stockers, good to choice	9.00@10.00
Stockers, fair to good	8.00@9.25
Stockers, medium to fair	7.25@8.50

Hogs.

Good hogs	\$16.50@17.10
-----------	---------------

Sheep.

Lamb, fat	\$14.75@15.25
Lamb, feeders, good	14.25@14.75
Lamb, feeders, fair	13.50@14.50
Ewes, feeders	8.00@8.25
Ewes, feeders	6.00@7.50
Yearlings	10.00@11.00
Wethers	9.00@10.00

Hay and Grain Market.

(F. O. M. Denver, Chicago Price.)

Hay.

Colorado, upland, per ton	\$22.00@23.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	20.00@21.00
Prairie hay, Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	20.00@21.00
Timothy, per ton	23.00@24.00
Alfalfa, per ton	19.00@20.00
South Park, per ton	22.00@23.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	21.00@22.00
Straw, per ton	5.00@6.00

Grain.

Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	\$2.45
Calgary, November 18	2.25
Corn in sack, selling	3.28
White corn meal, per 100 lbs.	4.00
Yellow corn meal, per 100 lbs.	3.80
Corn flour (white), per 100 lbs.	4.45
Gluten feed, sacked, selling	3.24
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling	1.30

Buying Prices.

Colorado, upland, per ton	\$22.00@23.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	20.00@21.00
Prairie hay, Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	20.00@21.00
Timothy, per ton	23.00@24.00
Alfalfa, per ton	19.00@20.00
South Park, per ton	22.00@23.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	21.00@22.00
Straw, per ton	5.00@6.00

Dressed Poultry.

The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver.

Turkey, November 18	\$22	6/22
Turkey, old tom	18	25
Turkey, choice	18	29
Hens, lb.	18	29
Hen, young, lb.	18	29
Geese, young	12	29
Roosters	12	14

Live Poultry.

Roosters, lb.	19	
Turkeys, 9 lbs. or over	27	6/29
Ducks, young, lb.	18	25
Geese	18	29
Springs	18	24
Broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs.	28	

Eggs.

Eggs, strictly fresh, case count	\$17.75@18.00
----------------------------------	---------------

Butter.

Creameries, 1st grade, lb.	68	
Creameries, 2nd grade, lb.	54	6/55
Creameries, 3rd grade (cold storage), lb.	52	
Process, 1st grade, lb.	51	6/52
Packing stock	40	6/41

Fruit.

Apples, Colorado, box	\$1.50@1.50
Pears, cooking	2.25@2.75

Vegetables.

Beans, navy, cwt.	12.00
Beans, pinto, cwt.	7.00@7.50
Beans, green, lb.	22@25
Beans, wax, lb.	22@25
Beets, navy, cwt.	2.00@2.50
Cabbage, new, Colo., 100 lbs.	1.75@2.00
Carrots, cwt.	1.75@2.00
Cauliflower, lb.	1.50@1.75
Celery, homegrown, doz.	9.00@10.00
Cucumbers, doz.	1.50@2.00
Lettsuce, head, Colo., doz.	6.00@7.50
Onions, table, doz.	5.00@6.00
Onions, new, Colo., 100 lbs.	1.75@2.00
Radishes, new, 100 lbs.	1.40@2.00
Radishes, long, 100 lbs.	3.00@3.50
Radishes, round, 100 lbs.	3.50@4.00
Spinach, doz.	9.00@10.00
Turnips, cwt.	1.50@1.75

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Flint Pelts.

Butcher, 16 lbs. and up	29c
Butcher, under 16 lbs.	25c
Butcher, all sizes, 100 lbs.	27c
Bulls and stags	27c
Culls	15c
Dry salted hides, 50 per lb. less	15c

Green Salted Hides, Etc.

Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 1	1.10
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 2	1.00
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 3	.90
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 4	.80
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 5	.70
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 6	.60
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 7	.50
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 8	.40
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 9	.30
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 10	.20
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 11	.10
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 12	.05
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 13	.02
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 14	.01
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 15	.00

Green Salted Hides, Etc.

No. 1	\$5.00@6.00
No. 2	4.00@5.00
No. 3	3.00@4.00
No. 4	2.00@3.00
No. 5	1.00@2.00
No. 6	.50@1.00
No. 7	.25@.50
No. 8	.10@.25
No. 9	.05@.10
No. 10	.02@.05
No. 11	.01@.02
No. 12	.00@.01
No. 13	.00@.00
No. 14	.00@.00
No. 15	.00@.00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Denver Metal Prices.

Bar silver, \$1.01 1/2
Copper, per lb., 25c
Gold, per oz., \$35.00
Spelter, \$8.12 1/2
Tungsten concentrates

Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City, Mo.—Butter—Creamery	66c
First, 56c; seconds, 56c; packing	41c
Eggs—First, 60c; seconds, 47c	41c
Poultry—Hens, 21c; roosters, 17c; broilers, 30c	41c

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes and Poultry.

Chicago—Butter—Creamery	54 1/2
Eggs—First, 61c; ordinary firsts	57 1/2
Eggs—First, 61c; at mark, cases included, 60 1/2	62
Potatoes—Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin bulk, \$1.50@1.65; in sacks, \$1.60@1.75	62
Potatoes—New York, 200 lbs., 24c; 100 lbs., 21c; 50 lbs., 18c	62

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago—Hogs—Butcher	\$17.00
Light	\$14.50@17.00
Medium	\$14.00@16.50
Good to choice	\$12.75@15.00

Cattle—Best Cattle, Good Choice and

Chicago—Best cattle, good choice and	\$14.50@17.00
Light	\$14.50@17.00
Medium	\$14.00@16.50
Good to choice	\$12.75@15.00

Belgium probably will come out of the war greater in territory than when she went in.

She intends to ask the restoration of the parts of the provinces of Limburg and Luxembourg which went to Germany and Holland by the international treaty of 1839, and also to ask that the Dutch return the land which includes the lower Scheldt.



1—View of Treves, headquarters of the American army of occupation in Germany. 2—Five hundred French veterans in San Francisco, on their way from the European battle front to Siberia, given flowers and cigarettes by Red Cross workers. 3—One of the hundreds of improvised schoolhouses erected in northern France by the American Red Cross.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Great Britain and Mr. Wilson Likely to Agree as to the "Freedom of Seas."

ENGLAND'S POSITION STATED

Allies Will Demand That Germany Pay Their War Bill of \$120,000,000,000—Conditions in Land of Huns Still Are Chaotic—President Reaches France.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

There are indications in the dispatches from Europe that the biggest problems of the peace conference may be solved more easily and amicably than had been feared. The greatest of these, possibly, is the matter of the "freedom of the seas." The Germans and certain others had been hoping that this rather nebulous question would be the cause of trouble between America and Great Britain, and there is no doubt that the British have been preparing to contend firmly that they must not give up the weapon that really saved the world from the Huns and that is so necessary to the safety of their widespread empire. Their public men, from Lloyd George down, all have said this frankly without waiting for President Wilson to define publicly just what he means by the phrase "freedom of the seas." London now professes to have assurance that the differences between Mr. Wilson and the British in this matter will not be difficult of adjustment.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney general, expressed succinctly Britain's attitude when he said: "I am not sure that Great Britain will not have to say to the allies at the peace conference: 'We shall be quite satisfied with such a definition of freedom of the seas as will enable the British navy in the unfortunate event of future wars to do exactly what the British navy, aided by the American navy, has been doing for the last eighteen months.'"

The premier himself, addressing a meeting at Bristol, said emphatically: "Wherever the request comes from, we are not going to give up the protection of the navy, so far as Great Britain is concerned."

It is to be regretted that some voices are being raised in England as well as in America in favor of a "soft peace" for fear the German people will be resentful! On this question Lloyd George again may be quoted. Referring to his declaration that Germany should pay to the utmost limit of her capacity, he said the war bill of the allies against the Huns is \$120,000,000,000. The whole wealth of Germany, as estimated before the war, would fall short of this sum by between twenty and forty-five billions. However, the premier says the allies propose to exact the entire cost of the war from Germany, that it can be exacted in such a way that it will do no more harm to the country that receives it than to the country that pays it, and that the demands of the allies must come in front of the German national war debt. A British commission already has reported on Germany's capacity to pay.

Belgium, France and the other victorious nations of Europe, it may be assumed, are no less determined than is Great Britain to compel Germany to stand the full cost of the fearful conflict she started. It is likely France will occupy the German lands west of the Rhine until payment has been made.

Belgium probably will come out of the war greater in territory than when she went in. She intends to ask the restoration of the parts of the provinces of Limburg and Luxembourg which went to Germany and Holland by the international treaty of 1839, and also to ask that the Dutch return the land which includes the lower Scheldt.

While the allied nations, generally agreeing that the former kaiser and his fellow conspirators must be brought to trial for their crimes, are discussing ways and means of bringing this about, William Hohenzollern is preparing to resist extradition from Holland, and is getting ready his defense in case Wilhelm's government does give him up. The Dutch premier declares the former emperor is entitled to the right of sanctuary in Holland, and is not interned, since he went there as a private citizen after renouncing his throne, and that his return to Germany cannot be legally demanded. In taking this position, he asserts, Holland is not unneutral but is observing the law and treaties. An unconfirmed report came across that Wilhelm attempted suicide, and other stories have him quite ill.

Premier Ebert, who may not become the first president of the German republic, appears to be gaining the upper hand, though slowly and with difficulty. Doctor Liebknecht and his Spartacus group have been badly wounded in several elections for members of the soldiers and workmen's council, and his advertised revolution resulted only in a series of rather bloody riots in Berlin and some other cities. There are other elements, however, that enter into the complicated situation, notably the Prussian Guard and other still intact bodies of troops that refuse to disarm and join wholeheartedly with the socialists when they return from the front. This, in the opinion of some Germans, portends a counter-revolution, presumably for the restoration of the monarchy; and a nucleus for such a movement has been provided by Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the former kaiser, who has proclaimed the establishment of a royalist party in Germany. For the present the Prussian Guard is supporting Ebert.

The executive committee of the soldiers and workmen's council invited Russian bolsheviks to Berlin to take part in a conference on December 16, but the cabinet has asked the Russian government not to send these delegates, because of the "present situation in Germany." The cabinet was much disturbed by the rash boasting of Joffe, bolshevik ambassador to Germany, that several of the ministers were actively seconding his plan to introduce Russian methods into Germany.

The anxiety of the German people is greatly increased by the belief that the allies will not conclude a peace until a stable form of government is established, and that their chances of getting food from their conquerors are very slim while disorder rules in their land. In order to give the Ebert government a parliamentary basis the reichstag probably will be convened soon. Incidentally, Ebert has got rid of Doctor Solf, who has resigned as minister of foreign affairs.

President Wilson was vociferously welcomed when he landed at Brest Friday. His journey to Paris was a triumphal progress, and at the capital he was wildly acclaimed. The welcome he received from the civil and military chiefs of France was most flattering. It was announced that his "official" visit to Paris would last only 48 hours, after which he would settle down to the serious business that has taken him overseas.

The French socialists are taking every advantage of Mr. Wilson's presence in France, and among those who greeted him was a large delegation of the socialist members of the chamber of deputies. The French general labor federation has caused meetings of workmen to be held throughout the country to adopt resolutions offering President Wilson their help "to bring about a triumph for his conception of a people's peace."

It is announced that the president will visit the devastated parts of Belgium and France and also that he will go to Italy. He has, however, emphatically declined in advance any invitations to visit Germany.

Unless Italy tones down her course on the east coast of the Adriatic the Jugo-Slavs are going to have serious complaints to lay before the conference of the allies. A considerable part of the territory the Italians have occupied there is claimed by the new

Jugo-Slav republic which hopes for international recognition, and in Cattaro, Dalmatia, an armed conflict, it is said, was averted only by the active intervention of the commander of the American contingent there. Prince Alexander of Serbia has been made regent of the state of Jugo-Slavia.

Conditions in Vienna and in German Austria generally are growing desperate. Food and coal are almost exhausted and the former soldiers, who are said to possess 100,000 rifles and many machine guns, have declared that unless food arrives speedily they will be at liberty to find it where they can. The Czechs could send the Austrians food and fuel, but will not do so until the latter agree to the Czech claims for certain Austro-German territory. The Vienna authorities are praying for the arrival of allied troops, preferably Americans, to check the rising disorder and bolshevism.

Bolshevik power in Russia is gradually dwindling, but there is little else in that country to encourage the allies. Admiral Kolchak, who was made dictator at Omsk, is disposed to cooperate with the allied forces, but their governments have not recognized him. The Russians and the Czechs do not know what the American and Japanese policies are—they are not alone in that—and the latter are reported to be hard pressed by their enemies in some quarters. Meanwhile, according to Stockholm advices, a new government for Russia is being formed in that city under the leadership of former Premier Trofimov, Prince Volkonsky, Baron Taube and Senator Jassandko. It is alleged this government will be supported by the entente and will carry on matters of state in Stockholm until the bolsheviks are finally crushed. In southern Russia Grand Duke Nicholasievitch, former commander in chief of the Russian armies, is in command of a formidable force of Cossacks. What his intentions are is not stated. The bolsheviks in the Volga region continue to attack the Russo-allied forces, without success. What is doing in Siberia, if anything, is concealed by the Japanese censorship.

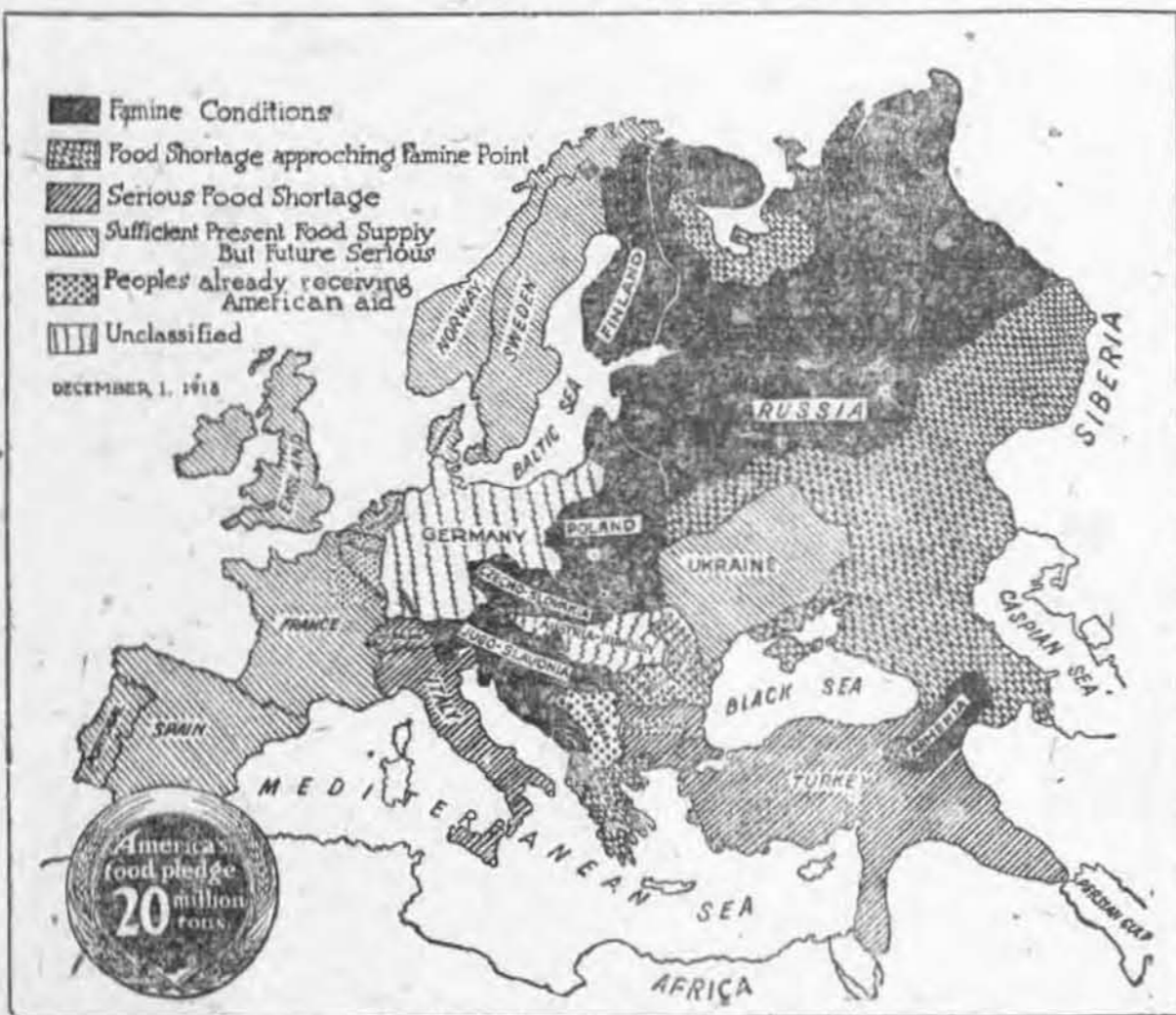
Advocates of leniency toward the Germans will find little support for their arguments in the reports that come from the allied armies of occupation. While the Germans in the occupied territory are giving their conquerors little trouble, they maintain their haughty and even insolent demeanor, and unbind only for the purpose of getting trade benefits. There is not the slightest trace of repentance for the crimes of their former government and their armies, and east of the Rhine those armies are being received as unconquered heroes and hailed as the chief support of the new state.

The American commanders have chosen not to interfere with the civil life of the inhabitants of the occupied cities more than is absolutely necessary. But in the regions occupied by the French and British strict regulations are enforced. When the Huns wall, they are reminded that these are almost copied from the middle of the regulations imposed on the French and Belgians by the Germans.

The German armistice delegates asked that they be permitted to maintain communication with the provinces west of the Rhine now being occupied by the allies, but Marshal Foch told them it was necessary to maintain the blockade of Germany as provided by the armistice. It appeared likely last week that the armistice would be extended.

Director General McAdoo, expressing, he says, not only his own opinion but that of President Wilson as well, recommends that congress adopt legislation extending the period of government control of railroads to January 1, 1924. He says the prosperity of the nation depends largely on the efficiency of railroads; that to continue government operation under present conditions for 21 months after peace is declared, the limit set by the present law, is impossible, and that unless congress takes the action recommended the roads must be returned to private ownership at the earliest possible moment.

HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

GOING TO NOGALES?
When hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there.
KING'S CAFE
Formerly, the New England Kitchen

Frank J. Duffy E. R. Purdum
Duffy & Purdum
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
NOGALES ARIZONA

T. B. FITTS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
138 Arroyo Boulevard
Phone 76
NOGALES ARIZONA

E. K. Cumming
General Real Estate and
Insurance Broker
Nogales, - - - Arizona

C. A. PIERCE
Mining Engineer
PATAGONIA ARIZONA
Examination, Management and
Operation of Mines
Soliciting the supervision of such properties as demand only a monthly or bi-monthly report, consisting of surveying, sampling, assaying, supplies, costs.

Patagonia-Nogales
AUTO
STAGE
Leaves Commercial Hotel,
Patagonia, at 9:30 a. m. re-
turning, leaves Montezuma
hotel, Nogales, 4:30 p. m.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(027511)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land
Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December
7, 1918.
Notice is hereby given that Watts
Hammond, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on
May 28, 1915, made Homestead Entry,
No. 027511, for E1/2SE1/4, E1/2NE1/4,
NW1/4NE1/4, Sec. 25; S1/2SE1/4, NW1/4
SE1/4, Section 26, Township 19 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. P. Christ-
mann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonita,
Arizona, on the 14th day of January,
1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: William
F. Neil, August C. Jepson, Frank E. Dal-
ton, Jesse L. Adams, all of Elgin, Ariz-
ona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Dec. 13, '18; 5th pub. Jan. 10, '19

**NO newspaper can succeed with-
out advertising, therefore we
solicit the patronage of our readers
for those who by their advertising
help to make this paper possible.**

The Border Furniture Co.

The Big White Store
216 GRAND AVENUE
NOGALES ARIZONA
Bowman Hotel Building

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

Write us when in need of furniture,
chinaware, stoves, ranges. We carry a
full line and will be glad to quote prices
on application.

Agents for Baldwin Pianos and Player Pianos

Mail Orders

Given Prompt Attention

A. S. HENDERSON

SHOES

for every member of the family.

Canned Goods Dried Fruits
of all kinds, and everything in the line of

Groceries and General Merchandise

PRICES THE LOWEST

A. F. KERR, President. R. E. BUTLER, Cashier. A. M. GILLESPIE, Vice-President.

THE NOGALES NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

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

DIRECTORS: W. J. Neuman, S. Lecker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wiss,
J. A. Harrison, A. M. Gillespie

MR. MOTORIST!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?

Do you know that "FEDERAL" Cord Tires ride easier, coast farther,
last longer, and save more gasoline than any other cord tire on the
market today?

If you do not know these things write or call on us and be convinced.

Roy & Titcomb,

(Incorporated)
Automobile Accessory Department
Nogales, Arizona.

"If It's a Federal It's Right"

PATAGONIA CAFE

GEORGE H. PRATT, Proprietor

A PLACE TO EAT

Clean, Courteous, Competent, Cheerful

PRICES RIGHT QUALITY BEST
Patagonia Arizona

WE WILL SERVE A
CHICKEN DINNER DE LUXE
every Sunday evening from 5 'til 8 o'clock. \$1 per plate.
RESERVED TABLES WHEN ORDERED IN ADVANCE.
Short Orders served at all hours between 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.
COMMERCIAL DINING ROOM OF PATAGONIA

SHOES

BLANKETS QUILTS
CHILDREN'S, LADIES' AND MEN'S
SWEATERS
BOYS' AND MEN'S MACKINAW
EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS
Come in and ask to see the goods; it doesn't cost any-
thing to look
WASHINGTON TRADING CO.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

CZARINA SAVES CROWN JEWELS

Smuggled Out of Country by a Near Relative.

IMITATIONS LEFT IN PLACE.

When Revolution Began to Rock Country Empress Summoned Crown Jeweler, Had Gems Taken From Settings and Replaced by Paste—Emissary Carries Them to Czarina's Paternal Kinsmen in Germany.

How the Russian crown jewels were smuggled out of the empire and saved to the house of Romanoff from the pillage and confiscation of the revolution is a romantic story told in Chicago by a Russian of noble blood who escaped from his native country by way of Vladivostok and recently arrived in the United States.

The imperial jewels are among the world's largest collections. In diamonds and pearls alone they are worth many millions of dollars. Diamonds and pearls are now regarded as among the safest means of conserving money. The war has more than doubled their value and jewelers declare their price will increase for several years after the war. So when the revolution began to rock the Russian throne, the czar's first thought was to save the crown jewels to insure her family against the threatened period of misfortune.

Removed in Secret.

She summoned the crown jeweler secretly by night to the palace of Tsarkoe-Selo. There under her personal supervision he removed all the gems from their settings and replaced them with paste imitations. Then employing one of her near relatives as an emissary, she smuggled the collection out of Petrograd on a naval vessel. Through Sweden and Denmark the special messenger finally made his way into Germany and delivered the jewels to the czar's paternal kinsmen in Hesse-Darmstadt. There the gems now repose in safety in the treasury of the principality.

For a long time no one in Russia not in the secret knew the gems had been removed. The imperial collection ostensibly continued to be kept on public display under military guard in Tsarkoe-Selo palace. Thousands viewed it and no one suspected that the resplendent ornaments were mere worthless imitations.

Some Notable Gems.

Among the salvaged jewels were the famous black pearl of Catherine II and the historic Orloff diamond weighing 194 1/2 carats. The Orloff was stolen originally by a soldier from the eye of a statue of Buddha in a Hindu temple. It was bought by Prince Orloff, one of the favorites of Catherine II for half a million dollars and presented to the empress. The Orloff and the Kohinoor, which blazes in the crown of England, are thought to be parts of the Great Mogul, a magnificent Indian diamond which disappeared mysteriously in the seventeenth century.

Czar Nicholas is dead, but if the czar's widow has not shared his fate, as has been reported, she may yet reclaim the imperial jewels and with them re-establish the fortunes of her family.

Kaiser Bill may put off abdicating for a time, but Kaiser, Arthur H., of Ciligny, took a chance at it the other day and abdicating in favor of Kimball, Arthur H., via a petition to change name in the circuit court.

GERMAN RETREAT BRINGS NEW WORK FOR RED CROSS

In France the retreat of the German armies and the redemption of wide territory has produced a tremendous expansion of all Red Cross activities. The German retreat widens the systematic destruction not only of cities and villages, but of practically everything in the evacuated territory.

It will be necessary to provide at once for the housing of homeless refugees in the devastated areas and in the temporary reconstruction of villages. It will be necessary to provide also clothing, cloth and dressmaking supplies, sewing-machines, in addition to foodstuffs and medical supplies, throughout all this territory.

With the coming again of winter, the fight against tuberculosis must be taken up with renewed energy. Seventy-six tuberculosis hospitals have been completed and are in operation, but requisitions have been made for ninety-six provisional hospitals, all to be in operation before winter. The Red Cross has adopted as a slogan "to visit every baby in France." It is estimated that 80,000 French babies died last year, 40,000 of whom might have been saved. One of the immediate objects of the Red Cross is to save those 40,000 babies in 1919.

Shoes for Belgian Children.

Faced with the fact that Belgian children are no different from any other in their ability to wear out shoes, the American Red Cross, figuratively, has gone in the shoe manufacturing business at Limoges, France. It will endeavor to make shoes for all the children in the various colonies in France which it is maintaining.

EXODUS ON FROM ALASKA

Gives Steamship Companies Problem to Wrestle With.

How to get hundreds of persons out of Alaska who are trying to leave is a problem that steamship companies of the north Pacific coast are wrestling with. More than 800 persons recently reached White Horse en route to the coast. About 500 of these are from Fairbanks and the other points on the lower Yukon river. The last boats leaving Dawson and other Yukon towns were loaded to capacity with gold miners and others on their way to the "outside." The population of Alaska and the Yukon territory has decreased to the lowest number in years as a result of the general exodus.

Gives Workers Insurance.

More than \$12,000,000 in old line insurance policies has been presented to its employees by a Seattle steel shipbuilding concern. All workers, from the heads of departments to the boys and women, have received \$1,000 policies. No charge is made to the workers so long as they remain in the company's employ.

TREAT WAS ON "NEWT"

Was Even Willing to Pay for Elevator Ride.

Uncle "Newt" Cavenaugh, a mountaineer from Kamloops, Canada, invaded Kansas City the other day. He didn't know a soul in town but Clerk Rodney of the Mehlbach hotel, Rodney was glad to see his old guide friend and said so.

"Kin you put me up for the night?" asked Uncle "Newt". "Sure," said Rodney.

Not wishing to turn him over to a hard-hearted bellhop, Rodney took him upstairs to his room. As he left the elevator with the guide he reached in his pocket for the room key.

"No yer don't, Rod," exclaimed the guide. "This here ride's on me," and he reached in his pocket for a coin.

Stage Boston Tea Party. Monticello, Wis., staged a "Boston tea party" that was not on the schedule when two box cars loaded with tea were backed off the Soo slip and plunged into Lake Michigan. The contents of the cars were valued at several thousand dollars and will probably be a total loss.

THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR

The Arizona Daily Star has the full Associated Press service.

It prints daily the best and most accurate market reports obtainable.

The stock, grain, mining, cotton and livestock quotations are fully adequate to the requirements of the business world.

It gives thorough correspondence a fair and full report of political activities in Arizona and at the National Capital.

The edition of the Morning Arizona Daily Star mailed to parties residing outside of the city of Tucson is today's paper, which goes to press at 1 a. m. on the day of delivery, while the Tucson afternoon paper delivered to mail subscribers is yesterday's paper with nothing changed but the date line on the first page.

So you can readily see that the Star is printed to mail subscribers contains sixteen hours later news than is printed in the Tucson afternoon newspaper.

The offer made to our subscribers to give the Star and our paper for the reduced price of \$5.00 a year in advance is a very alluring one for those who wish to keep up to date with the world's news daily and to have their home paper, too, at less than the yearly subscription price of the Daily Star alone, and you should take advantage of it at once, as the offer may be withdrawn at any time.

One of the best Hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home

appointment for the traveling public is the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.
Dining Room in connection

There Is an Asset

in our business not represented on the books. It finds expression in being a part of the success of others. We give it voice in sincere

NEW YEAR GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES

FIRST STATE BANK OF PATAGONIA

W. P. CAPEHART, Cashier