

Time for Filing Income Statements Extended Month

Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, sends out the following for the information of the public: "Because of unavoidable delay in the preparation of forms and regulations for the war excess profits tax, and hence in the preparation of the related forms and regulations for returns for the income and war income taxes, and in order to afford taxpayers a necessary period for the preparation of returns after receiving the forms and regulations, the time for filing returns due after October 16, 1917, and on or before March 1, 1918, pursuant to the act of September 8, 1916, and the act of October 3, 1917, for income, war income and war excess profits taxes whether they are to be made on the basis of the calendar year or of a fiscal year ended during the year 1917, is hereby extended to April 1, 1918."

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors. NEWS OF THE MINES

John Hoy, manager of the French mine, was a Nogales visitor the latter part of last week.

The famous Flux mine, which has been idle for some time is likely soon to start operations. Mr. Frederick Colberg of Bisbee has been in Patagonia for some time experimenting with the ore, and believes that it can be worked at a profit under his management. It is hoped that the property will be taken by the parties who have been considering its purchase, as it is close to Patagonia and will, if operated on the scale it should be, prove of much benefit to the camp.

Messrs W. P. Burritt and N. R. McKnight, who for some time have been employed at the 3-B mine have left that property, and departed Monday morning for Douglas.

Mrs. B. Reed of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGregor of Bisbee, together with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stafford were out looking at the Flux mine early in the week.

The Arizona State Bureau of Mines does not in any way recommend the purchase of any oil or mining stocks and the use of part of reports is a practice that should be denounced by every person in the state, says Charles F. Willis, director. The Bureau of Mines disclaims any knowledge of whether or not the oil stocks on the market today in this state are good or bad investments.

The Montana mine has closed, it is reported, as the men who have been putting up the money can't see where they are going to get their money back from the property. The mine is owned by a New Yorker well known in this district.

A. J. Hooks and Dale Goodrich spent several days recently in El Paso, where they had gone to take care of a carload of copper ore taken from the Sunlight group of claims, which were under lease to them.

Peto Hansen was in town Wednesday from the Island mine, in which he is interested with Dr. Hardtmeier. He brought in some fine specimens of lead-silver ore which he had taken from the mine. The property has a bright future, and we are glad to know that the mine is looking like a coming producer.

Ed Massey of Bisbee, who has an option on the Henry Ford mine, was in Patagonia last Saturday.

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

Mr. H. Gordon Glone, the well-known civil engineer of Nogales, was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday.

H. B. Riggs was a Nogales visitor Thursday of last week.

The quarantine that has been on all places of public gatherings in Bisbee for several weeks owing to the prevalence of smallpox, has been lifted.

Secretary Lane has recommended a bill for the further protection of men engaged in the present war who prior to entering the service had initiated claims on public lands.

Men who are capable of handling horses are still wanted for the veterinary corps. They must be physically fit and not of selective service age.

Subscribe for the Patagonian.

Physically Fit for Military Service

The following 28 men have passed the physical examinations recently held subject to the next call by the government for war duty:

Charles L. Hardy, Harry E. Hingham, Albert B. Crayne, Richard Kunde, Edgar C. Kendall, Edward A. Butler, Charles A. Anderson, Ross B. Dayton, William J. Broad, Francisco Gomez, Colonel Charles Allen, Howard E. Baack, Arthur Martin, Albert Templeton, Thomas Bayze, Fred H. Barr, G. Fladung, Charles W. Hawley, Charles D. Thompson, Frank Schneider, Carlos Valenzuela, Alex Carrol, James A. Battiste, Louis C. Hummel, Frank Wilson, Olaf R. Franzen, James G. Kane and Ramon A. Moreno.

Twelve of the above will be drawn to complete Santa Cruz county's quota of the first draft call.

The D. Moore vulcanizing plant of Nogales soon will have installed a complete automobile tire re-treading outfit. The need for such an institution in this community is apparent to all auto owners. The convenience of having a nearby place to which to send worn tires will be of benefit to those needing this class of work. The economy of having your tires re-treaded is a feature not to be overlooked these days of high prices. We will have efficient workmen at this business, and once you get the habit you will be the gainer by many a saved dollar.—Adv.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Among the list of visitors to last week's convention of gentlemen in Nogales from this county are the following besides those mentioned elsewhere in these columns: W. J. Kane, Jr., J. R. Sorrells, F. N. Cox, E. Moyza, J. T. Garrett, J. E. Wise, B. K. Wilson, H. J. Saxon, Nick Farrell, George J. Everett, Henry Levin, Earl Hanamak, Jesse L. Gatlin, C. C. Chapman, Albert A. Gatlin, James L. Finley, Henry Carnes, Peter Perry, John Clary, J. P. Chapman, John A. Jones, Nick Berelch, Jack Linsater, J. E. Booker, J. H. Morrill, W. R. Ferguson, Fred Kellogg, George Berelch, Tomas E. Heady, W. M. Woody, W. J. Russell, S. W. Lney, Cy Marsteller, A. J. Panica, E. T. Nance, G. W. Parker, W. D. Parker.

When visiting Nogales and in need of hotel accommodations, the Hotel Burton will be found a place of comfort. All rooms are outside ones, and beds are clean and restful. \$1.00 per day.—Adv.

Albert Davidson, who left Patagonia some time ago to try for the aviation corps at San Diego returned last week, being unable to pass the rigid examination for that branch of the service.

Mr. W. H. Florentine, Nogales Overland agent, of Nogales passed through Patagonia Wednesday afternoon on his way, with a party of army officers, to Sonoita.

The Evans Mercantile Company has carpenters at work building new shelves and doing general improvement work in their Patagonia store.

Hon. Fred T. Colter of Colter, Arizona, was a visitor early in the week to Patagonia. Mr. Colter is seeking the nomination of the democratic ticket for the office of governor at the fall primaries, and he has a good chance to get it, as he is well and favorably known throughout the state, especially among the ranchers and cattlemen.

Mrs. E. E. Bethel returned last week from California, where she had been for some time on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Dr. Ray Ferguson was appointed by County Physician Chenoweth to succeed Dr. T. B. Fitts as health officer for this district. He took office on the 15th of this month.

Mr. Clyde McPherson of the San Rafael valley was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Merino of Nogales and Mr. Bert Ahrens, who represent an El Paso wholesale clothing and furnishings house, were visitors to Patagonia last Sunday where they visited the Valenzuela family. Mrs. Merino is a cousin to the Valenzuela children.

Mrs. C. F. Young of the San Rafael valley left Monday for Phoenix and nearby points, where she will visit friends, among them being Mrs. Elza Brown, who for some time was a resident of the valley.

Mr. Frank Allison is here from Tucson, to join his wife, who has been visiting for some time her mother, Mrs. M. A. Fryer.

FRENCH GUNS OF LATEST TYPE



Newest type of French cannon mounted on Alsine canal boats. They are used both against aircraft and for keeping the enemy patrols from approaching the canal.

OLD LANDMARK IS PRESERVED

Historic General Schuyler Mansion at Albany, N. Y., Associated With Revolutionary Times.

By the dedication of the General Schuyler mansion at Albany, N. Y., another interesting landmark of revolutionary days was permanently preserved from the devastating hand of modern improvement, notes a correspondent. The house is 155 years old, having been built in 1762. Its recent dedication by Governor Whitman, marked the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. General Schuyler took an active part in the campaign against the invading British army from the North, and at Saratoga, he suffered a serious loss in the burning of the British of his country home and mills. Notwithstanding this, he acted the part of the chivalrous conqueror a few days later, when he entertained General Burgoyne and his staff, including the Hessian general, Baron Riedesel, and his wife, at his Albany home, when, as prisoners of war, they stopped there on the way to Boston.

With the single exception of the famous Washington headquarters at Newburg, purchased by the state in 1849, the Schuyler mansion is more closely associated with revolutionary times than any other of the historic memorials purchased from time to time by the state for preservation.

WAS CALLED BY WASHINGTON

First Cape Cod Canal Engineer to Be Pressed Into Service Because of Demand for Experts.

Thomas Machin, the engineer charged by a committee appointed in 1770 by the colony of Massachusetts with the task of making the first survey for the Cape Cod canal, was "drafted" as an army engineer by George Washington before he could make a fair start on the survey, says the Engineering News-Record. George Washington's letter to the chairman of the committee which appointed Mr. Machin read:

"The great demand we have for engineers in this department has obliged me to order Mr. Machin hither to assist in that branch of the business."

This bit of American engineering history is recounted by William Barclay Parsons, in a paper (published in the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers) on the Cape Cod canal, which was first proposed more than three hundred years ago and finally opened to commercial traffic in 1914.

Meaning of "Sinn Fein."

"Sinn Fein" (pronounced Shinn Fain) is a Celtic expression meaning "ourselves alone," and is the name and motto of an Irish party which construes it as meaning both for and by the Irish alone. It dates actively from 1900 and claims to be more practical and comprehensive than any of the old parties that have aimed at Irish independence or self-government. Among other things, it proposes to establish a purely Irish parliament, army and navy, mint, civil and consular service, judiciary and school system; also the economic reorganization of Ireland by its own people on a purely Irish basis, including merchant marine, stock exchange, banks, etc.; all official and business matters and correspondence to be conducted in Gaelic, the use of English language to be boycotted in public offices, schools and business. These and many other interesting results are to be accomplished by passive means and peaceable methods. It is not stated exactly how, but by some kind of social and political pressure without violence.

RELIGION OF THE CHILDREN

Spirit of Faith, Hope and Love Toward the Father and Mother is Offspring's World.

We need not follow the antiquarians back into the era of the cave dwellers in our search for the origin of religion. Religion is reborn in the birth of every babe, says Lyman Abbott in the Outlook. He needs no teacher to tell him that he is dependent on his mother for his food, and a widening sense of his helpless dependence on her grows with his widening experience. Her service to him awakens his gratitude, her brooding love for him inspires in him an answering love.

If she is wise as well as an affectionate mother, he early recognizes her authority and learns that prompt obedience is one secret of happiness. If she loves and honors her husband her child's love and honor follows hers to the strong stranger. If she has pity as well as human affection, he dimly perceives in her prayers at his bedside an experience which he presently wishes he might share. Thus there grows up in him a spirit of dependence, gratitude, love, reverence, obedience, faith—and this spirit is religion. It antedates all theology, precedes thought, transcends definition. The spirit of faith, hope and love toward father and mother is the child's religion. The conception of God and his duties toward God comes later.

TURNS THOUGHT TO RELIGION

Destruction by Shell of Statue That Stood Somewhere in Gallicia Resulted in Many Reproductions.

Yes, war does turn men's thoughts to religion. Go to any, Immoral Budapest. You find it today a city of sober people. You find in many of the shop windows the reproduction of a famous statue that stood "somewhere in Gallicia," relates the Christian Herald.

It was a large crucifix. A battle pivoted around it. A shell struck the statue, tore away the entire cross and left the figure of the Christ standing and unscathed. This event made a tremendous impression upon the Hungarians.

The story of it went through the army like wildfire. At Budapest miniature statues, showing the destroyed cross and the intact figure of the Christ, were at once manufactured, and put on sale. You can find them now, expensive or cheap, in nearly every Hungarian house.

The pity of it is that it seems to take a war to make some people think of these things.

Make Your Own Fat Compound.

Many folks object to paying the present high price for lard, but realize that at the price of hogs and with the probable future demand it is unlikely that the price will be reduced soon. It becomes important, then, to find a cheaper satisfactory substitute. Dr. Louise Stanley of the Missouri college of agriculture, suggests that housewives consider suet as a source of cheap fat. Suet has not been as extensively used as lard on account of its harder consistency. It can be obtained at about 10 cents a pound. From this can be obtained 14 ounces of pure fat at a cost of 12 cents a pound. In order to bring this to the consistency of lard it is only necessary to add oil in the proportion of one of oil to two parts of suet. This gives a compound fat which is very satisfactory for general household use. Cottonseed oil or corn oil can now be obtained at about 21 cents a pound. On the basis of the above proportions a satisfactory lard substitute can be had at a cost of 15 cents a pound.

GOVERNORSHIP BECKONS

And Senator Fred T. Colter of Apache County Listens to the Call of the Democratic Hosts of Arizona

(From the December Number of the Arizona Magazine.)

In 1872 very few regions in Arizona were secure from the depredations of hostile Indians. The Apaches, and other tribes often mistaken for Apaches, had a habit of turning up unexpectedly. The visit generally left behind ruined crops; horses and cattle were driven off and not infrequently a settler's family murdered. Even as late as 1882 Apache county, Arizona, was ravaged and every living white settler in the county was either killed or wounded. In this fight the father of Fred Colter, State Senator and National Committee man, was wounded. In this, too, Providence had a hand. The Apaches left old Colter for dead.

James G. Colter, Sr., came to Apache county in 1872, bringing the first reaper and threshing machine that was introduced into Arizona. Farming under natural difficulties was aggravated by the necessity of constant watching and the fear of roving Apaches. It required hardy men and women to stand the double strain of hardship and fear.

It was under such conditions that the present Senator from Apache was brought up. As soon as young Colter was old enough to toddle, his hobby-horse was an old Springfield which had seen service in the Civil War. And it is related that one time the 6-year-old Colter shot and killed the best bull on the ranch and to this day it is not known whether the bullet was committed under proper provocation or with malice aforethought.

In childhood the open range was his natural cradle, hardship an accepted condition, and dangers the usual thing to be met fearlessly and stoically. Not a very bad school-room—the open range and the blue sky, not are the stars above but guides, nor all nature a bad book. out of our leading men has this experience, as Lincoln, Jefferson and Franklin. Independence and self-reliance need not be taught in such an environment. These characteristics are called virtues among degenerates. One might as well mention among accomplishments of a duck, swimming.

Those who know Fred T. Colter best know him for an independent, self-reliant man, characteristics that he came by as naturally as the freckles that adorn his open countenance. And it was only the strong, fearless, and self-reliant that survived the early pioneer days. The other kind furnished scalps for the Apache Indian museum.

As a young man Colter punched cows, broke broncos, farmed and hunted Indians, took his books with him, and whatever he did he did well. He was the champion steer roper of the county, as well as the hardest riding cow-puncher, or. But if his ambition had exhausted itself in bronco busting or steer roping our story would never have been written. The fact is, that in addition to his indomitable will, he possessed vision.

Young Colter decided upon converting a desert wilderness into an irrigated farm, and from that decision, aided and abetted by an unwavering courage and industry, grew the famous Cross Bar ranch, one of the largest in Arizona. Very few of our self-made captains of industry can point to greater achievement if by the odds and obstacles are taken into consideration.

Where there was wild brush there is now thousands of acres of the best farm land in the state and cattle that wander over the range are numbered by the thousands. Canals and reservoirs have been projected and land cleared and a townsite laid out, where today is the flourishing town of Colter.

In 1905 Fred Colter was elected an advisor of Apache County and served in that position until 1910, when he was sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Here his strong personality found full recognition and he was rewarded by being made chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. In this convention Mr. Colter fathered the woman's suffrage amendment. For the good work done in the Constitutional Convention he was returned by the county to the second and third legislatures, and as evidence of the high esteem with which he is held by the Democrats of the state he was made National Committeeman in 1910. And it is not a little due to his leadership and management that Wilson carried Arizona by 13,000 votes.

Now there is a concerted movement throughout the state to make him Governor. The Democrats feel that Mr. Colter has been tested in his county and state sufficiently to warrant their confidence. He has labored for the good of the people of the state, he has worked for the cause of the Democratic party with the same zeal and ardor



Hon. Fred T. Colter

effort that built up a Cross Bar ranch or a town of Colter.

Conditions in Arizona are complex and grave, and to be solved only by one who understands them. Mr. Colter, himself a successful business man, will undoubtedly be welcomed by the business men of his party; starting poor and having risen by means of honest labor the working men may look upon his advent into the gubernatorial chair with great confidence. His record in the legislature has shown him to be a practical progressive, attuned to the good roads, educational and humanitarian movements.

Cattlemen's Meet a Great Success

The convention of cattlemen held in Nogales the last three days of last week was a success in every way, and Nogales can be proud of the able manner in which it took care of and entertained the visitors.

The program of sports arranged near Nogales were not gotten up by the people of Nogales who had in charge the convention features, and many of the visitors to the convention were away Saturday afternoon attending the sporting events when their presence were desired at the convention hall where the election of officers for the ensuing year was in progress. The vote for the new officers was not a representative one owing to the fact that the sporting events not on the regular program were pulled off on the afternoon of the election of officers.

Among the noticeable features of the gathering was the number of political aspirants and office-holders who started the political pot to simmering by boosting themselves and their friends preparatory to opening up a campaign later on when the time is ripe to spring things political.

The aftermath of the horse races at Nogales last Saturday during the Cattlemen's convention was a match race between the sorrel horse belonging to Cleora Martin and a brown filly belonging to the Sorrells boys, which was run on the mesa along the road between Nogales and Patagonia last Monday afternoon. The Sorrells filly took the race with ease, and the much-touted sorrel race horse is in disgrace.

ELGIN

A meeting of the directors of the Santa Cruz County Fair Association was held last Saturday evening at Sonoita.

Friends of Miss Lillian Cheat were shocked to learn of her death, last Friday morning, in Nogales. Miss Cheat was beloved by all who came in contact with her. The sympathy of the community is extended to her family in their great bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCarty of Elgin were business visitors to Patagonia Wednesday afternoon.

Red Cross Benefit

It has been decided to celebrate the National week of Song and the National Enrollment Week of the Junior Red Cross on Washington's birthday, February 22, at 8 p. m. The entertainment will be held in the Patagonia school building, and the public is cordially invited to attend and join in the patriotic and folk songs of our nation. Refreshments will be served. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds will go to the American Red Cross.

The American Garage will close at 12 o'clock noon Sunday until 7 a. m. Monday in future, to give the proprietors an opportunity to rest a few hours each week.—Adv.

King of the Khyber Rifles

By TALBOT MUNDY

The Most Picturesque Romance of the Decade

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KING IS LED TO VISIT A VAST CAVE THROUGH WHICH AN UNDERGROUND RIVER FLOWS, AND IN A GREAT CAVERN MEETS THOUSANDS OF FANATICS

Synopsis.—At the beginning of the world war Capt. Athelstan King of the British Indian army and of its secret service, is ordered to Delhi to meet Yasmini, a dancer, and go with her to Kinjan to meet the outlaws there who are said by spies to be preparing for a jihad or holy war. On his way to Delhi King quietly foils a plan to assassinate him and gets evidence that Yasmini is after him. He meets Rewa Gunga, Yasmini's man, who says she has already gone north, and at her town house witnesses queer dances. Ismail, an Afridi, becomes his body servant and protector. He rescues some of Yasmini's hillmen and takes them north with him, tricking the Rangar into going ahead. The Rangar deserts him at a dangerous time. He meets his brother at Ali Masjid fort. The disguise he assumes there fools even the sharp-eyed outthroats composing his guard. He enters Khinjan caves, thanks to his lying guides.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

"Are there devils in Tophet? Fire and my veins are one!"

The man did not notice the eagerness beaming out of King's horn-rimmed spectacles, but Ismail did; it seemed to him time to prove his virtues as assistant.

"This is the famous hakim Kurram Khan," he boasted. "He can cure anything, and for a very little fee!" The man looked incredulous, but King drew the covering from his row of instruments and bottles.

"Take a chance!" he advised. "None but the brave wins anything!" Ismail and Darya Khan were new to the business and enthusiastic. They had the man down, held tight on the floor to the huge amusement of the rest, before he could even protest; and his howls of rage did him no good, for Ismail drove the hilt of a knife between his open jaws to keep them open.

A very large proportion of King's stores consisted of morphia and cocaine. He injected enough cocaine to deaden the man's nerves, and allowed it time to work. Then he drew out three back teeth in quick succession, to make sure he had the right one.

Ismail led the victim up, and Darya Khan gave him water in a brass cup. Utterly without pain for the first time for days, the man was as grateful as a wolf freed from a trap.

"Are there any others in pain in Khinjan?" King asked him. "Listen to him! What is Khinjan? Is there one man without a wound or a sore or a scar or a sickness?"

"Then, tell them," said King. The man laughed.

"When I show my jaw, there will be a fight to be first! Make ready, hakim! I go!"

King sat down to eat, but he had not finished his meal—he had made the last little heap of rice into a ball with his fingers, native style, and was mopping up the last of the curried gravy with it—when the advance guard of the lame and the halt and the sick made its appearance. The cave's entrance became jammed with them, and no riot ever made more noise.

"Hakim! Ho, hakim! Where is the hakim who draws teeth? Where is the man who knows yunnai?"

Ten men burst through the passage all together, all clamoring, and one man wasted no time at all but began to tear away bloody bandages to show his wound. King rolled up his sleeves and began, so that eagerness gave place to wonder. The desperate need of winning his first trick, made him horror-proof; and nobody waiting for the next turn was troubled because the man under the knife screamed a little or bled more than usual.

When they died—and more than one did die—men carried them out and flung them over the precipice into the waterfall below.

Ismail and Darya Khan became choosers of the victims. They seized a man, laid him on the bed, tore off his disgusting bandages and held their breath until the awful resulting stench had more or less dispersed. Then King would probe or lance or bandage as he saw fit, using anesthetics when he must, but managing mostly without them.

They almost finished him. He tossed money and clothes and every other thing they gave him into a corner at the back of the cave, and nobody tried to steal them back, although a man suspected of honesty in that company would have been tortured to death as an heretic and would have had no sympathy.

For hour after gruesome hour he tolled over wounds and sores such as only battles and evil living can produce, until men began to come at last with fresh wounds, all caused by bullets, wrapped in bandages on which the blood had caked but had not grown foul.

"There has been fighting in the Khyber," somebody informed him, and he stopped with lance in midair to listen, scanning a hundred faces swiftly in the smoky lamplight. There were ten men who held lamps for him, one of them a newcomer, and it was he who spoke.

"Fighting in the Khyber! Aye! We were a little lashed, but we drove

them back into their fort! Aye! we slew many!"

"Not a jihad yet?" King asked, as if the world might be coming to an end. The words were startled out of him. Under other circumstances he would never have asked that question so directly; but he had lost reckoning of everything but these poor devils' dreadful need of doctoring, and he was like a man roused out of a dream. If a holy war had been proclaimed already, then he was engaged on a forlorn hope. But the man laughed at him.

"Nay, not yet. Bull-with-a-beard holds back yet. This was a little fight. The jihad shall come later!"

"And who is 'Bull-with-a-beard'?" King wondered; but he did not ask that question because his wits were awake again. It pays not to be in too much of a hurry to know things in the "Hills."

As it happened, he asked no more questions, for there came a shout at the cave entrance whose purport he did not catch, and within five minutes after that, without a word of explanation, the cave was left empty of all except his own five men. They carried away the men too sick to walk and vanished, snatching the last man away almost before King's fingers had finished tying the bandage on his wound.

"Why is that?" he asked Ismail. "Why did they go? Who shouted?"

"It is night," Ismail answered. "It was time."

King stared about him. He had not realized until then that without aid of the lamps he could not see his own hand held out in front of him; his eyes had grown used to the gloom. Like those of the surgeons in the sick-bays below the waterline in Nelson's fleet.

"But who shouted?"

"Who knows? There is only one here who gives orders. We be many who obey," said Ismail.

"Whose men were the last ones?" King asked him, trying a new line.

"Bull-with-a-beard's."

"And whose man art thou, Ismail?"

The Afridi hesitated, and when he spoke at last there was not quite the

same assurance in his voice as once there had been.

"I am hers! Be thou hers, too! But it is night. Sleep against the toil tomorrow. There be many sick in Khinjan."

King made a little effort to clean the cave, but the task was hopeless. For one thing he was so weary that his very bones were water. He appointed two-hour watches, to relieve one another until dawn, and flung himself on a clean bed. He was asleep before his head had met the pillow; and for all he knew to the contrary he dreamed of Yasmini all night long.

It seemed to him that she came into

the cave—she, the woman of the faded photograph the general had given him in Peshawar—and that the cave became filled with the strange intoxicating scent that had first wooed his senses in her reception room in Delhi.

He dreamed that she called "In by name. First, 'King sahib!' Then 'Kurram Khan!' And her voice was surprisingly familiar. But dreams are strange things."

"He sleeps!" said the same voice presently. "It is good that he sleeps!" And in his sleep he thought that a shadowy Ismail grunted an answer.

When he awoke at last it was after dawn, and light shone down the passage into the cave.

"Ismail!" he shouted, for he was thirsty. But there was no answer.

"Darya Khan!"

Again there was no answer. He called each of the other men by name with the same result. He decided to go to the cave mouth, summon his men, who were no doubt sleeping. But there was no Ismail near the entrance—no Darya Khan—nor any of the other men. The horse was gone. So was the mule. So was the harness, and everything he had, except the drugs and instruments and the presents the sick had given him; he had noticed all those lying about in confusion when he woke.

"Ismail!" he shouted at the top of his lungs, thinking they might all be outside.

He heard a man hawk and spit, close to the entrance, and went out to see. A man whom he had never seen before leaned on a magazine rifle and eyed him as a tiger eyes his prey.

"No farther!" he growled, bringing his rifle to the port.

"Why not?" King asked him.

"Allah! When a camel dies in the Khyber do the kites ask why? Go in!"

He thought then of Yasmini's bracelet, that had always gained him at least civility from every man who saw it. He held up his left wrist and knew that instant why it felt uncomfortable. The bracelet had disappeared!

He turned back into the cave to hunt for it, and the strange scent greeted him again. In spite of the surrounding stench of drugs and filthy wounds, there was no mistaking it. If it had been her special scent in Delhi, as Saunders swore it was, and her special scent on the note Darya Khan had carried down the Khyber, then it was hers now, and she had been in the cave.

He hunted high and low and found no bracelet. His pistol was gone, too, and his cartridges, but not the dagger, wrapped in a handkerchief, under his shirt. The money that his patients had brought him, lay on the floor untouched. It was an unusual robber who had robbed him.

"Who's 'Bull-with-a-beard'?" he wondered. "Nobody interfered with me until I doctored his men. He's in opposition. That's a fair guess. Now, who to thunder—by the fat lord Harry—can 'Bull-with-a-beard' be? And why fighting in the Khyber so early as all this? And why does 'Bull-with-a-beard,' whoever he is, hang back?"

CHAPTER XII.

They came and changed the guard two hours after dawn, to the accompaniment of orders growled through the mist, and the crash of rifle-butts grounding on the rock path. King went to the cave entrance, to look the new man over; he was a Mahsudi—no sweeter to look at and no less treacherous for the fact. Also, that he had bolts all over the back of his neck. He was not likely to be better tempered because of that fact, either. But it is an ill wind that blows no good to the secret service.

"There is an end to everything," he remarked presently, addressing the world at large, or as much as he could see of it through the cave mouth. "A hill is so high, a pool so deep, a river so wide. There is an end to pain!" he went on, adjusting his horn-rimmed spectacles. "I lanced a man's bolts last night, and it hurt him, but he must be well today."

"Go in!" growled the guard. "She says it is sorcery! She says none are to let these touch them!"

"I can heal bolts!" said King, retreating into the cave. Then, from a safe distance down the passage, he added a word or two to sink in as the hours went by. At intervals throughout the day Yasmini sent him food by silent messengers. It is not easy to worry and eat heartily at one and the same time. Having eaten, he rolled up his sleeves and native-made cotton trousers and proceeded to clean the cave.

After that he overhauled his stock of drugs and instruments, repacking them and making ready against opportunity.

"As I told that heathen with a gun out there, there's an end to everything!" he reflected. "May this come soon!"

The second guard that afternoon proved even less communicative than the first, up to the point when, to lessen his enmity, King began to whistle. Each time he came near the entrance the new guard could catch a few bars of the tune. After a little while the hook-nosed ruffian began to sing the words to it, in a voice like a forgotten

dog's. So King stopped at the entrance and saw then a blood-soaked bandage on the right of his neck, not very far from the jugular.

"Hah!" said King. "Was that wound got in the Khyber the other day?"

"Nay. Here in Khinjan."

"A man told me last night," said King, drawing on imagination without any compunction at all, "that the fight in the Khyber was because a jihad is launched already."

"That man lied!" said the guard, shifting position uneasily, as if afraid to talk too much.

"So I told him!" answered King. "I told him there never will be another jihad."

"Then thou art a greater liar than he!" the guard answered hotly. "There will be a jihad when she is ready, such an one as never yet was! India shall bleed for all the fat years she has lain unplundered! Not a throat of an unbeliever in the world shall be left unslit! No jihad? Thou liar! Get in out of my sight!"

So King retired into the cave, with something new to think about. Was she planning the jihad? Or pretending to plan one? Every once in a while the guard leaned far into the cave mouth and hurled adjectives at him, the mildest of which was a well of information. If his temper was the temper of the "Hills," it was easy to read disappointment for a jihad that should have been already but had been postponed. King let him alone and paced the cave for hours.

He was squatting on his bed-end in the dark, like a spectacled image of Buddha, when the first of the three men came on guard again and at last Ismail came for him holding a pitchy torch that filled the dim passage full of acrid smoke and made both of them cough. Ismail was red-eyed with it.

"Come!" he growled. "Come, little hakim!" Then he turned on his heel at once, as if afraid of being twitted with desertion. He seemed to want to get outside, where he could keep out of range of words, yet not to wish to seem unfriendly.

But King made no effort to speak to him, following in silence out on to the dark ledge above the waterfall and noticing that the guard with the bolts was back again on duty. He grinned evilly out of a shadow as King passed.

"Make an end!" he advised. "Jump, hakim, before a worse thing happens!"

To illustrate the suggestion he kicked a loose stone over the cliff, and the movement caused him to bend his neck and so inadvertently hurt his bolts. He cursed, and there was pity in King's voice when he spoke next.

"Do they hurt thee?"

"Aye, like the devil! Khinjan is a place of plagues!"

"I could heal them," King said, passing on, and the man stared hard.

"Come!" boomed Ismail through the darkness, shaking the torch to make it burn better and beckoning impatiently, and King hurried after him, leaving behind a savage at the cave mouth who fingered his sores and wondered, muttering, leaning on a rifle, muttering and muttering again as if he had seen a new light.

Instead of waiting for King to catch up, Ismail began to lead the way at great speed along a path that descended gradually until it curved round the end of the chasm and plunged into a tunnel where the darkness grew opaque. For thirty minutes he led swiftly down a crazy devil's stairway of uneven boulders, stopping to lend a hand at the worst places, but eventually urging him to hurry.

Then the hell-mouth gloom began to grow faintly luminous, and the waterfall's thunder burst on their ears from close at hand. They emerged into fresh wet air and a sea of sound, on a rock ledge like the one above. Ismail raised the torch and waved it. The fire and smoke wandered up, until they flattened on a moving opal dome, that pressed all the noises to the world.

"Earth's Drink!" he announced, waving the torch and then shutting his mouth tight, as if afraid to voice sacrilege.

It was the river, million-colored in the torchlight, pouring from a half-mile-long slash in the cliff above them and plunging past them through the gloom toward the very middle of the world. Somewhere it met rock bottom and boiled there, for a roar like the sea's came up from depths unimagivable.

He watched the overturning dome until his senses reeled. Then he crawled on hands and knees to the ledge's brink and tried to peer over. But Ismail dragged him back.

"Come!" he howled; but in all that din his shout was like a whisper.

"How deep is it?" King bellowed back.

"Allah! Ask him who made it!"

The fear of the falls was on the Afridi, and he tugged at King's arm in a frenzy of impatience. Suddenly he let go and broke into a run. King trotted after him. After ten minutes' hurrying uphill he guessed they must be level with the river, in a tunnel running nearly parallel. Ismail kept looking back to big King hurry and never paused once to rest.

"Come!" he urged fiercely. "This

leads to the 'Heart of the Hills!'" And after that King had to do his best to keep the Afridi's back in sight.

They began after a time to hear voices and to see the smoky glare made by other torches. Then Ismail set the pace yet faster, and they became the last two of a procession of turbaned men, who tramped along a winding tunnel into a great mountain's womb. The sound of slippers clicking and treading on the rock floor swelled and died and swelled again as the tunnel led from cavern into cavern.

In one great cave they came to every man beat out his torch and tossed it on a heap. After that there was a ledge above the height of a man's head on either side of the tunnel, and along the ledge little oil-burning lamps were spaced at measured intervals. A quarter of a mile farther along there were two sharp turns in the tunnel, and then at last a sea of noise and a veritable blaze of light.

Part of the noise made King feel homesick, for out of the mountain's very womb bled a music-box, such as the old-time carousels made use of before the days of electricity and steam. It was being worked by insect-pert hands, for the time was something jerky; but it was robbed of its tiny meanness and even lent majesty by the hugeness of a cavern's roof, as well as by the crashing, swaying music it played—wild—wonderful—invented for lawless hours and a kingless people.

"Marchons!—Citoyens!"

The procession began to tramp in time to it, and the rock shook. They deployed to left and right into a space

of ladies let loose—drawn by it, as by a magnet, although subsequent events proved him not to have been altogether without a plan. He got up, with his eyes fixed on the dance, and thrust himself and King next to some Orakzai Pathans, elbowing savagely to right and left to make room. And patience proved scarce. The nearest man reached for the ever-ready Pathan knife, but paused in the instant that his knife licked clear. From a swift side glance at King's face he changed to a full stare, his scowl slowly giving place to a grin as he recognized him.

"Allah!" He drove the long blade back again.

"Well met, hakim! See—the wound heals finely!"

Raising his shoulder under the smelly sheepskin coat, he lifted a bandage gingerly to show the clean opening out of which King had coaxed a bullet the day before. It looked wholesome and ready to heal.

"Name thy reward, hakim! We Orakzai Pathans forget no favors!" (Now that boast was a true one.)

King nodded more to himself than to the other man. He needed, for instance, very much to know who was planning a jihad, and who "Bull-with-a-beard" might be; but it was not safe to confide just yet in a chance-made acquaintance. A very fair acquaintance with some phases of the East had taught him that names such as Bull-with-a-beard are often almost photographically descriptive. He rose to his feet to look. A blind man can talk, but it takes trained eyes to gather information.

The din had increased, and it was safe to stand up and stare, because all eyes were on the madness in the middle. There were plenty besides himself who stood to get a better view, and he had to dodge from side to side to see between them.

"I'm not to doctor his men. Therefore it's a fair guess that he and I are to be kept apart. Therefore he'll be as far away from me now as possible, supposing he's here."

Reasoning along that line, he tried to see the faces on the far side, but the problem was to see over the dancers' heads. He succeeded presently, for the Orakzai Pathan saw what he wanted, and in his anxiety to be agreeable, reached forward to pull back a box from between the ranks in front. Its owners offered instant fight, but made no further objection when they saw who wanted it and why. King wondered at their sudden change of mind.

He found a man seen who was not interested in the dancing, but who had eyes and ears apparently for everything and everybody else. He watched him for ten minutes, until at last their eyes met. Then he sat down and kicked the box back to its owners. He touched the Pathan's broad shoulder. The man smiled and bent his turbaned head to listen.

"Opposite," said King, "nearly exactly opposite—three rows from the front, counting the front row as one—there sits a man with a black beard, whose shoulders are like a bull's. As he sits he hangs his head between them. Look! See! Tell me truly what his name is!"

The Pathan got up and strode forward to stand on the box, kicking aside the elbows that leaned on it and laughing when the owners cursed him. He stood on it and stared for five minutes, counting deliberately three times over, striking a finger on the palm of his hand to check himself.

"Bull-with-a-beard!" he announced at last, dropping back into place beside King. "Muhammad Anim, the mullah Muhammad Anim."

"An Afghan?" King asked.

"He says he is an Afghan. But unless he lies he is from Ishtamboul (Constantinople)."

Itching to ask more questions, King—the hakim, Kurram Khan—blinked mildly behind his spectacles and looked like one to whom a savage might safely raise his hand.

"He bids me go to Sikaram where my village is and bring him a hundred men for his lashkar. He says he has her special favor. Wait and watch, I say!"

"Has he money?" asked King, apparently drawing a bow at a venture for conversation's sake. But there is an art in asking artless questions.

King witnesses wild doings in the cavern and sees harrowing sights. Yasmini appears, a lovely vision, and the army of fighters go wild with enthusiasm.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



A Man Whom He Had Never Seen Before Leaned on a Magazine Rifle and Eyed Him as a Tiger Eyes Its Prey.



1—American troops, just across a fence, lined up to get their baggage. 2—One of the new giant Zeppelin airplanes, with three cars, that was brought down by French gunfire near Solons. 3—Friedrich von Payer, German vice chancellor and leader of the progressive party, who played an important role in suppressing the great strikes in the empire.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President Wilson More Hopeful of Austrian Peace Than Is Lloyd George.

AGAIN SETS FORTH DEMANDS

Bolshevik Perplex the Germans by Abandoning the War Without Signing Treaty—Ukraine Makes Separate Peace—All Ready for West Front Offensive.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson believes Count Czernin meant what he seemed to say in his recent speech on peace, and still hopes Austria-Hungary may be separated from Germany and that the war may be brought to an end without a great deal more of fighting.

Premier Lloyd-George believes that in its real substance the Czernin address was an uncompromising one and that of Chancellor von Hertling and that the allied war council at Versailles was right when it declared peace must be won by force of arms.

In his address to congress on Monday Mr. Wilson enunciated the four cardinal principles to which he said the enemy must agree before general peace negotiations can be begun. Briefly, these are:

Each part of the final settlement must be based on essential justice to insure permanent peace.

No peoples shall be bartered for the gain of any sovereignty or to retain the now discredited "balance of power."

Territorial settlements must be for the benefit of the people and not of neighboring states.

All well defined national aspirations must be satisfied.

Until a peace based upon these principles is secured, the president asserted, America has no choice but to go on, and will continue its mobilization of its resources until the whole strength of the nation has been put into this war of emancipation. He denounced the stand of the imperial chancellor, but seemed to invite Count Czernin to lead Austria away from its autocratic ally.

Though hailed as a sign of weakening by most of the Teutonic press, the president's speech is not so regarded by his fellow countrymen. Many of them may believe he is overoptimistic concerning Austria, as does Lloyd-George, but they accept at its face value his statement of the nation's determination not to stop fighting until the results he demands have been achieved. They feel no harm can result from leaving open the door to possible negotiations with any one of the central powers, provided there is no letup in our war preparations because of the bare chance that they may not be needed.

Premier Lloyd-George's stand in supporting the Versailles council and maintaining secrecy concerning the plans decided on, which gave him a vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority.

The German press warns Mr. Wilson again that his efforts to separate Germany and Austria-Hungary will be futile and calls his references to American mobilization mere bluff.

The kaiser, it may be noted, also delivered a speech, in which he said any peace must be preceded by an admission of German victory.

The outside world is not permitted to know much of what is going on in Austria, but such information as does escape the censor really indicates that President Wilson may not be far astray in his hopes. It is said Austria shows increasing reluctance to sending her troops to fight against the British and Americans in France. The Berliner Tageblatt admits that the internal situation in Austria is serious and that government "is no longer possible, since the Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and Poles form an important majority, against

which the German parties are powerless."

According to an American correspondent in France, the peace program of Hindenburg, Ludendorff and the crown prince, forced on Von Kuehlmann and the emperor, includes the extending of the East Prussian frontier, making an autonomous protectorate of the Baltic provinces, dismembering Belgium and annexing or otherwise controlling the Briey-Longwy industrial region of northern France. The question of Poland apparently is left to Austria.

Meanwhile Trotzky and his bolshevik comrades have handed Germany a hard nut to crack. Flatly refusing to sign a peace treaty, they declared the war with the central powers, so far as Russia is concerned, has ended. They decline to fight longer against the workers and peasants of Germany and Austria. Simultaneously, the complete demobilization of the Russian armies was ordered, although it was reported that this order was immediately countermanded and that the reorganization of the Red guard was begun. At first the people of Germany and Austria hailed this great "victory" with extravagant joy, but in a few hours they and their governments began to wonder what it would avail them. They cannot obtain treaty recognition for their intended annexations on the east front, and they are far from sure that it will be safe to move to the west all or nearly all their troops. As the bolshevik leaders long ago admitted, the Teutons can easily push a long way into Russia, but what ultimate good will that do them?

The bolshevik always have maintained that they are operating, not for the benefit of Russia or any other nation, but for the workers and peasants of all nations, and they are persistently continuing the spreading of their propaganda all over the world. Whatever may be the real motives of Lenin, Trotzky et al, they appear to have the Prussian autocrats up in the air just now.

Ukraine, one of the independent governments into which Russia has split, has presented a complication that may be more serious for the allied cause than the quitting of the bolshevik. It has signed a separate peace treaty with the central powers which opens to them the possibility of obtaining immense stores of food from that rich grain country. However, as pointed out in these columns some time ago, the transportation system of that part of Russia is so utterly inadequate that supplies can be got out only extremely slowly, and besides, the crops have been sadly neglected ever since the war began. The treaty gave Ukraine quite a slice of Poland, which aroused the Poles to bitter opposition.

Germany during the week attempted to put the screws on Roumania, demanding that it accept peace terms within 24 hours or suffer the consequences. But the Roumanians defied the kaiser, declaring they still had unshaken confidence in their allies and would continue to fight to the finish. Their armies now occupy all of Bessarabia, where they have repeatedly defeated the bolshevik troops. It is believed they were nerved to take this determined stand by prospects of an allied offensive in the Balkans which they might aid by attacking the Bulgarians and Austrians from the north. There are increasing evidences that such a drive, to cut off Turkey and reduce Bulgaria, is contemplated. A new Roumanian cabinet is headed by General Avarescu.

In southern Finland, where the Red guards are still holding out against the government, horrible conditions prevail. Murders and all other crimes are committed openly and the bolsheviks are running amuck. Sweden still fears to violate neutrality and send help to the government. Recent reports from Stockholm said certain Red guard leaders had asked General Munnerheim to consider peace negotiations.

There is little to say of the Italian front except that the fighting there was mainly by the artillery and aviators and that neither side had any marked advantage.

Seemingly the stage is set for Germany's supreme military effort on the west front, and Field Marshal von Woyrsch, the invader of Poland in

1915, is said to have been selected to lead it. Allied aviators report that the kaiser has gathered about 2,100,000 men there and that elaborate rehearsals are going on behind the lines. Where the blow will fall has not been revealed, but the commanders of the allied armies evince no fear that it cannot be repulsed. They have made every preparation that their skill and resources permit and are sitting tight. All feeling-out movements by the enemy have been checked and the French, in their turn, have been making some strong raids that carried them far into the German lines. In every way possible the Germans have been seeking to test the strength of the American forces, and there are indications that Pershing's men will be in the thick of the fighting when Hindenburg orders the forward movement.

It is believed in London, and topped by naval men, that Germany plans to combine a naval drive with her spring offensive. The kaiser is supposed to have a number of "supersubmarines" which have not yet been in operation and which may then be put to work. Switzerland is growing very nervous with fear that the kaiser will determine to tear up another scrap of paper and invade her territory in order to attempt to turn the right flank of the French armies. There have been large concentrations of German troops near the Swiss frontier, and Teutons in Zurich have openly boasted that the conquest of the little republic would be a matter of but a few days. It was said skeleton governments for the cantons already had been prepared by the authorities in Berlin.

Just in case his spring drive doesn't succeed, as the allies are determined it shall not, Wilhelm has been constructing most elaborate and extensive systems of defensive works back of his present lines all the way from the North sea to the Swiss frontier.

Vice Admiral Sims went to Rome last week, presumably to confer regarding plans to clear the Mediterranean of U-boats, which have worked havoc there with allied shipping for a long time.

Efforts of the government to recruit a great army of shipyard workers are meeting with considerable success, but the work of building our marine was threatened by a prospective strike of 50,000 members of the marine woodworkers' union. They demanded \$6.40 a day instead of the \$4.80 allowed by the shipping board, and the government got busy at once to try to settle the dispute.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board sent a telegram to the union heads warning them that the fathers who have sent their sons to war will not long permit continued interference with the shipping program and urging that the workmen continue their labors and trust to the fairness of the wage adjustment board.

Charges of gross mismanagement and reckless spending of money in connection with the new government shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., having been made, the president ordered an investigation to determine whether there had been any criminal misuse of funds. Rear Admiral Bowles, general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation, said he was confident all expenditures ordered by the board would be vindicated.

Reorganization in the war department reached the general staff last week. It has been restored to its former power and under General March as acting chief of staff are now five new members—Generals Pierce, Kerney and Graves, and Colonel Ketchan.

Owing to good work by Director General McAdoo and his assistants and milder weather, traffic conditions have greatly improved, and Fuel Controller Garfield felt warranted in rescinding the order for heatless Mondays. The railroads are now giving much attention to the transportation of corn and wheat, for the former must be marketed and the distribution of wheat and flour still is very faulty.

Holo Pasha, the Levantine financier who conspired to break down the French morale and to bring about a dishonorable peace and who was financed by Germany, was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death. "They order those things better in France," as Uncle Toby used to say.

NOT QUITE WHAT THEY MEANT

Frenchman and German Alike Too Literal in Their Use of an Unfamiliar Language.

The literal translation of words and grammatical construction of sentences in the different languages is productive of some very amusing situations.

A gentleman whose wife was noted for her domesticity was seated next to a Frenchman at a dinner party. Desiring to compliment his neighbor and enter into conversation, he remarked: "Your wife, she is very homely."

But it remained for a German hotelkeeper to cap the climax. Having taken a trip on a train he was much impressed by the brakeman calling "Next station—Don't forget your packages." Desiring to save himself the annoyance of forwarding articles left by departing guests, but mixing his English words with his German grammar, he put up a sign where it could not be missed by them:

"Wait! Look! Have you anything left!"

That Woke Her.

The visitor had dropped in "just for a minute," but she remained about three hours after the minute was up.

Little Freddie had formed several plans, the execution of which must be postponed till the departure of his mother's guest, so he sat quietly thinking things.

"Dear little man!" gushed the visitor. "And what is he thinking about so deeply?"

"I was wondering if it wasn't time for you to be going," said Freddie.

"Hush!" said his mother. Then, turning to her guest: "You mustn't be offended Mrs. Smith. Children will go blurring out the truth without thinking, but they don't mean anything by it."

Then Mrs. Smith recollected that she had only three minutes in which to catch the last car home.

Becomes a General Nuisance.

"De man dat's always bossin' around," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to git folks so interested dat dey neglects deir work to listen to him talk."

Aid in Emergency.

"Did those speeches you delivered help anybody?"

"Yes," said Senator Sorghum. "I have no doubt some of the copies I had printed were used for fuel."

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

Advice.

"My son, it is easy enough to be a promising young man."

"Yes, father."

"But the trick in life is not to promise, but to perform."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Quite Literal.

"What did the jockey exclaim when his mount threw him and fell on top of him?"

"He said: 'This is a horse on me!'"

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Like All Men.

Hokus—"I like a girl who is reserved." Pokus—"So do I, if she is reserved for me."—Life.

One seldom meets a strong-minded thinker who is capable of whistling a popular tune correctly.

Nature is generous, but she never forgets to avenge her wrongs.

PERUNA—The Greatest Human Vitalizer

Mr. Wm. A. Hartman, 217½ South Second St., Muskogee, Okla., writes: "During the winters of 1897 and 1898, I was so badly afflicted with catarrh of the head and thought I must surely die from it. After trying many doctors and all other recommended remedies made known to me, I was induced to use Peruna. I was cured entirely by using twelve bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin. Since that time, I have never been without Peruna. I use it for colds and as a general tonic during Spring and Fall months and find it the greatest human vitalizer."

Those who object to liquid medicines can secure Peruna tablets.

Catarrh of Head Thought I Must Die. Now ENTIRELY WELL



STRANGLES

Or Dietsuper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPHON'S COMPOUND Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "soured" from having the disease, 55 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the dozen. All druggists, hardware stores, or manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION

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

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Lesson in Pronunciation. Harry Lander told a story at a Robert Burns dinner in Chicago.

"A new minister preached his first sermon in a little Scottish village," he began, "and at the end of the services the preacher came to him and said: 'So ye call 'em Swams, do ye? Losh, noo, we never knew what to make o' that there P' herobabous. We always called 'em Spasms.'"

Modern Blindness. Husband—Did she look out of sight? Wife—I can't imagine any person with sight wearing such a gown.

Quite Frequently. Examiner—How is Central America divided? Pupil—By earthquakes.

Not Where Age Is Concerned. The little twins, John and Jennie, were questioning as to which was the older.

John straightened himself up and said, "Jennie, I am the oldest."

"No, John," said Jennie, calmly; "Iadies first."

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

Willing to Be Wise. "A wise man changes his opinion." "I'd like a chance to change my opinion about this climate."

A merchant can get along without advertising and so can a wagon without grease—but it goes hard.

Does the Itching Disturb Your Sleep?

A word of advice from Paris Medicine Co., Beaumont and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo. (Manufacturers of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE and GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC.)

We wish to state to our millions of friends that in

PAZO PILE OINTMENT

which is manufactured by us, we have a remedy which instantly relieves the intense itching of piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. We have letters from a large number of our customers saying they were permanently cured of this very annoying trouble. Every druggist has authority from us to refund the money to every customer who is not perfectly satisfied after using it. Most all druggists handle it, but if your druggist should not have it in stock, send us 50 cents in postage stamps with your Name and Address and it will be mailed to you promptly. After you try one box of PAZO PILE OINTMENT we know you will ask your druggist to keep it in stock, and will recommend it to your friends.

Send for a box of PAZO OINTMENT today and get immediate relief.

Dress Goods and Patterns

The season's latest style dress goods and patterns have reached us, and we can now supply all your home dressmaking needs in a way that is sure to delight you.

We have all kinds of silk, woolen and cotton dress materials in a wide variety of beautiful colorings; also dress trimmings and other dress accessories made according to Dame Fashion's latest decrees.

We take great pride in the large line of dress materials that we are now able to show at prices that we believe will save you considerable money.

It will pay you to make a special trip here before the new goods are all picked over.

BUY AT HOME

We are never too busy to show you goods and tell you our prices.



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LET US MAKE YOU AN ESTIMATE

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

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LOWEST PRICES

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WOOD FOR SALE

We can furnish you with juniper, oak or mesquite wood—a full cord for \$9—cut to any desired length.

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IF SERVICE STRENGTH STABILITY

Is what you desire in your banking connections this bank has that to offer you.

Special attention given to patrons who bank by mail.

We make Real Estate Loans.

3 Per Cent Paid on Savings Accounts

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Benson

BLIND MAN ORDAINED AS CATHOLIC PRIEST



For the first time in the history of the Catholic church a blind man became a priest when Rev. Henry J. Westling, S. J., a former Bostonian, was ordained in the Church of the Immaculate Conception in New York. Reverend Father Westling, although blind, had little trouble in finding his way about the sanctuary and his sense of direction was remarkable. After the ceremony the newly ordained priest gave his first blessing in the sacristy to his aged mother, then to his three brothers and three sisters and to a large number of friends. Rev. Henry J. Westling, S. J., graduated from Boston college in 1901, and soon after entered the Jesuit novitiate, where he became one of the most promising of the young scholastics. It was not until 1910 that he became blind by an explosion while conducting a chemical experiment in Cusidus college, Buffalo, N. Y. He never gave up hope of becoming a priest, however, and continued his studies. His case was brought before Pope Benedict by Cardinals O'Connell and Gibbons some time ago, with the result that the pope finally gave him a dispensation about a month ago, enabling him to receive the office of priesthood.

TIN DISKS DO DUTY AS COIN IN LONDON

Serve as Purchasing Medium and Help Make Change in Restaurants.

In many of the public eating establishments in London there has been introduced a system of token money that is extremely interesting and suggestive. Despite all efforts, the mints and printing presses have difficulty in turning out enough paper and metal coins to supply the demand. The English system of money is at best a cumbersome one. There is the ha'penny, corresponding to the American cent; the penny, worth two cents; the three-penny and sixpenny silver pieces; the shilling, two shillings and half a crown or 60-cent piece; then there is no other combination in general circulation until the ten-shilling note is reached; after that the one-pound note, approximately corresponding to a five-dollar bill, and then the five-pound note.

It is much as if America had nothing between the half-dollar and a \$2.50 bill; no dollar bill, no two-dollar bill and never anything like enough of the \$2.50 bills. The effort to do business with pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves and five-dollar bills would about parallel the English position. There is never enough small silver to take care comfortably of the serious business of making change.

So in some of the government offices' eating establishments they have provided a sort of imitation money—tin disks, stamped to indicate the denomination. A munition-making girl buys at the beginning of the week a supply of these sufficient to buy her luncheons and tea for the week. They are of no value except for this particular purpose and in these specific establishments. But they have proved a great convenience, and the extension of the scheme promises considerably to relieve the pressure for small money.

GERMAN POSES AS PILGRIM

Prisoner Recaptured in France After Two Weeks' Liberty.

A young German newspaper man, who made his escape from a prison camp in the south of France, has been recaptured after two weeks' liberty. He was wearing a long black beard and a long cloak like that worn by some of the French religious orders.

In his hand he carried a French prayer book, on the fly leaf of which he had written in perfect French that he was a priest on a pilgrimage to Lourdes and that he had vowed to make the journey on foot and without speaking a word. He then asked that he be given bread to eat and water to drink and lodging at night time. The German had shown this soiled prayer-book everywhere along his way, and the simple minded peasants believing him to be a priest, had fed and sheltered him without suspicion.

LOANED WATCHES RAN AWAY

Timepieces Borrowed From Jeweler Inherited Odd Habit of One Left to Be Repaired.

There are several kinds of watches—there are gold watches, silver watches, dollar watches and watches the jeweler has to lend his patients while theirs are being repaired.

For the last ten days we have been carrying a borrowed watch, relates a writer in the Detroit Free Press. Our timepiece was not exactly out of order. It ran wild on the bases. It stole the second and third hour frequently. We would set it at eight o'clock and look at it 20 minutes later and discover that it was 15 minutes past three. We are erratic, but we weren't erratic enough to keep up with that watch. So we took it into the dry dock, where the man squints at it through a sawed-off telescope and tells you that it will cost \$2 to fix it.

After he had told us it would cost us \$2 we asked him to lend us a watch until we called for our own. This he did. He wound up a ticker and set it. It was 12 noon when we took it from his hands. Two hours later a friend asked us the time, and we showed him our watch. It was a quarter to seven.

"Gosh," he said, "I didn't think it was that late. I overlooked dinner time in some way."

So we went back and borrowed another watch from the jeweler. "This one is O. K.," he said with a smile. We carried it for an hour. In that time it had jumped 16 hours. We don't know now when we look at it whether it is Berlin time or tomorrow's time. We can set it at two o'clock, and when the city hall is ringing three our borrowed watch swears it is 15 minutes after four o'clock tomorrow. At first we looked on the watches suspiciously, but now we have begun to suspect ourselves. When three watches begin to lie to your face something is wrong.

PAY JEWELER HIS OWN MONEY

Parisian Swindlers Inveigle Merchant Into Signing Name to Order for Three Hundred Pounds.

A very clever swindle was successfully carried out in the Rue de la Paix, Paris. A carriage drove up to a large jeweler's shop, and an elderly man, with his arm in a sling, accompanied by a footman, who carried a rug, entered the shop.

The gentleman selected and bought some three hundred pounds' worth of jewelry, and then said, "If you do not mind, I will send my man home for the money." The jeweler bowed, and the gentleman continued: "I should be pleased if you would write for me. I have hurt my arm. Just write, 'Please give Robert three hundred pounds,' and sign it 'Henri.'"

The jeweler wrote as he was directed, and in a quarter of an hour the footman came back with the money, and then he, with his master, left with the jewelry.

When the jeweler went home to dinner his wife asked him the reason he had sent for three hundred pounds. Then the swindle was discovered. The rogue knew that the jeweler's name was Henri, and they had got him to write the note for the money, which was taken to his wife, and then they paid him for the jewels with his own money.

Shirk Duty When Hungry.

Hungry jurymen appealed to the judge in a London court. They had been kept sitting during the luncheon hour, and had failed to agree on a verdict. One of them suggested to Judge Rentoul that possibly a little refreshment might help them. "Hungry men," he added, "are not disposed to listen to arguments." The judge said refreshments should be supplied if there was any possibility of the jury coming to a verdict, but the foreman replied that there appeared to be no chance of their agreeing. "In my native country," said Judge Rentoul, "a jurymen once took in a quantity of beef and a small bottle of beer and said to his fellow jurors, 'I am for an acquittal,' without waiting for their verdict. And the others had to give in from the sheer necessities of the case."

Kaiser's War Library.

It is reported that the Kaiser is devoting considerable time to the creation of his own war library, and already this remarkable collection numbers 10,000 volumes.

The war lord is well known as a vain man and his collection of photographs runs into thousands. While the books come from every country, only German photographs are included, and those of the Kaiser himself are numerous.

The war collection of the Royal Library of Berlin now numbers 50,000 volumes, and they are bound in special covers of gray, stamped with the Prussian eagle.

Temper, Foe of Collar.

Recent tests prove that a man's temper has more to do with his collar wearing out than does the much abused laundry. In the tests new collars endured around forty trips through the laundry process before cracks began to render them unrepresentable.

On the other hand, collars that were worn after each washing were good for only about twenty trips through the laundry.

It is easy to crack a collar in buttoning it; damage can be done when adjusting the necktie, especially when this adjustment is done violently or impatiently.



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BUTCHER CITES BIG PROFITS
Meat Dealer Points Out Pills, Mineral Water and False Teeth as Producers of Immense Margins.

"Talk about food profiteers!" growled the butcher, as he charged up a two-pound rump steak at 60 cents a pound. "Why I know people whose profit has been from time immemorial 5,000 per cent and more. Yet you don't jump on them. Why, then, jump on me?"

"Take Junck's liver pill, for instance. I know Otto Junck's bookkeeper, and the man tells me that this Junck pill sells wholesale at exactly 6,000 per cent profit.

"Take mineral water—plain soda. You can make and sell plain soda at a profit of 40,000 per cent. And, mind you, no kinks.

"Take false teeth. They used to make false teeth out of ivory, and in those days it was right to charge \$100 a set for them. But now false teeth are made of porcelain. They cost 10 cents apiece. Dentist's profit, 76,000 per cent.

"So I could go on. And you ask me if my conscience isn't sure about this 60-cent rump steak. Oh!"

Center of Fashion.
Paris, the center of the world's fashions, has no fewer than 60,000 women dressmakers, not counting designers and fitters, which would bring the number up to close on 100,000. The designers, who sketch out their ideas in pen and ink or with water-colors, and often originate the fashions that prevail throughout the world, earn easily over four figures a year, observes a correspondent.

Good mannequins are the most difficult to obtain. Some of the largest Parisian houses employ twenty or thirty, whose whole time is passed in trying on dresses before the eyes of fashionable French women. Naturally the numbers are fewer nowadays, and many of the most famous mannequins of Paris are now nursing in the hospitals or employed in the French munition works.

Forty Miles of Jam.
So enormous has the business of jam making become in Dundee, Scotland, since the great firms there organized to supply preserves to the British army and navy, that, according to a report sent by E. R. Pottle, U. S. vice consul there, to the department of commerce, the tins in which they put up one week's supply alone "would, if stood end on end, form a column fully 40 miles high. It is no unusual thing for this firm to deal with 100,000,000 oranges, and all kinds of fruit are dealt with on a similar scale."

The Dundee manufacturers are about to give up the use of earthenware, glass jars and tins, for a stout cardboard container is now being made and experiments with it have proved highly successful.

China's Great Man Power.
Of the 400,000,000 persons in China, it is estimated that at least 40,000,000 are men capable of carrying arms or doing some sort of labor directly connected with the war. Of this number, 2,000,000 are living within reasonable distance of transportation facilities and could be mobilized were it necessary. China has such an abundance of men that millions could be spared to the advantage of those remaining at home.

The Cow Won.
An official of the board of health in a Massachusetts town notified a citizen that his license to keep a cow on his premises had expired. In reply to this letter the official received the following communication:

"Monsieur Bord of Helt—I just get your notice that my license to keep my cow has expire. I wish to inform you, M'sieur Bord of Helt, that my cow she beat you to it—she expire free week ago. Much oblige. Yours with respect, "FETE."

Ticket-Vending Semaphore.
At Kansas City an electric interurban railway has tried out, with gratifying results, a coin-operated semaphore intended for way stations where cars do not stop unless signaled. To operate the signal, one places a nickel in the slot and presses a lever. This actuates the semaphore arm, ignites a red lamp, and issues a five-cent ticket to the prospective passenger.

To while away your leisure hours in harmless pleasure, and enjoy good fellowship, come to

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AIRCRAFT HELP FIGHT U-BOATS

Important Factor in Defeat of Submarine Drive.

SPEED IS GREAT ADVANTAGE

Seaplanes Battle Submarines, Detect Mines and Rescue Seamen—Co-operation With Naval Vessels Robs German Campaign of Effectiveness—Stories of Daily Fights Would Make Thrilling Epic.

"As everyone knows, aircraft are used for many purposes in this war, that most familiar to the public being the direction of artillery fire at the front," writes a special correspondent in the London Daily Telegraph. "This is one of the ways in which aircraft preserves human life, but far more extensive in its consequences is the use of aircraft at sea to protect us from the submarine menace. Had it not been for the co-operation of our aircraft, the antisubmarine campaign would have been far less effective, the people of Great Britain and certain of her allies would have been faced with stiffer rations, and the central powers would have been unduly elated.

"Here are a few figures relating to the work which naval aircraft performed during the month of September, 1917. The total distance covered by the patrols was 170,000 miles, of which 90,000 miles was covered by seaplanes and 80,000 miles by airships. On seven occasions ships which were being attacked by submarine sent S O S signals, which brought seaplanes to their assistance in time to save them by compelling the submarines to dive. Several hundreds of ships were convoyed.

Speed a Big Advantage.
"Unfortunately the number of submarines attacked and destroyed by our aircraft cannot be published, but a few words may be said as to the method of attack. When a destroyer sights a submarine some five or six miles away, he goes full speed to the attack at about thirty miles an hour, so that the submarine has ten minutes or so in which to dive beyond the reach of the destroyer's depth charges.

"But when a seaplane sights a submarine at the same distance he flies to the attack at anything from 80 to 100 miles an hour, so that the submarine has only three or four minutes before bombs begin to fall around her. It must not be assumed, however, that destroyers have been superseded by the seaplanes as the enemy of submarines. On the contrary, the two very often work together, and their co-operation usually spells disaster to the U-boat.

"The stories of these fights, which are going on daily between seaplanes and submarines, would make a thrilling epic. Here is one which happened recently: A seaplane sighted a German submarine on the surface, flew directly over her before she had a chance to dive, and dropped a bomb on her tail which was seen to make a large hole in the deck. Immediately afterward the seaplane pilot saw through the mist three more German submarines, in line abreast, followed by three German destroyers, and escorted by two German seaplanes. All six vessels fired their aircraftcraft guns at our seaplane but the German seaplanes did not attack because they could not get through the barrage put up by the fire of their own destroyers.

Calls British Warships.
"Our seaplane turned, dropped another bomb on the wounded submarine, saw her sink amidst a pool of oil, in which fragments of her floated, and then retired gracefully from an unequal contest.

"This incessant and ruthless warfare against the U-boat by naval aircraft has been one of the main factors in defeating Germany's aims and in saving the people of this country from the starvation which Germany has tried to inflict upon them. But our seaplanes save life in other ways. As already mentioned, their mere presence has many times saved a merchant ship when a submarine has been attacking it. Moreover, when the tragedy has actually occurred and the torpedo has found its mark, it is the seaplane which is the first to see the shipwrecked crews in their boats, to send wireless messages for assistance and to direct the rescuers to the right spot.

"It is the seaplane and the other aircraft which first sight the dandy mine, and so help the minesweepers in their task. In a word, it is the naval aircraft which has been, and is, saving the lives not only of those who traverse the seas, but of every man, woman and child in the British isles, who otherwise would be threatened with starvation. The strike at Coventry already has been a serious blow to the empire; a repetition there or elsewhere would be a disaster which cannot be contemplated, for the consequences would be so far-reaching that no one could properly estimate them.

"Without a constant stream of new aircraft to replace the inevitable heavy wastage in machines the struggle against the German submarines will be prolonged, food become dearer, and last, but not least, the lives of our sailors exposed and in many cases needlessly lost. This is a war necessitating complete co-operation of the whole of the British empire, and in the event of lack of aircraft the eyes of the navy will grow dim."

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PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR



NO PATCHWORK PEACE--WILSON

PRESIDENT SEES HOPE IN AUSTRIAN BUT NONE AT ALL IN GERMANY'S ANSWER.

PEACE MUST BE FOR ALL

Declares Every Nation Must Be Given Voice Upon Every Issue Involved If Conflict Is Settled With Justice to All.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—President Wilson addressed a joint session of Congress Monday with the hope of ending the war. The full text of his address follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war, as our people conceive them. The prime minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 6th of January. To these addresses the German chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world:

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments.

He is represented to have intimated the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them; but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions.

Hertling's Views Too General.

He refuses to apply them to them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities, and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general counsel, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood.

He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common good. He would without reserve declare to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate.

He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what dispositions shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France "the conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire to the Turkish authorities themselves.

Settlement by Individual Barter.

After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his

statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbances.

It must be evident to every one who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches.

Is Hertling Living in World of Past?

Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is it in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of July 19, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state. The peace of the world depends upon just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress.

I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained.

They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace, affects mankind and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly announced the decisions of that court.

Annexations and Indemnities Banned. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent.

"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied.

But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of the civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed and its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiance and their own forms of political life.

Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and these covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations who love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trades.

League Must Operate in All Fields.

Count von Hertling wants the essen-

tial bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without agreeing it in the other.

I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compact with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compact with regard to provisions and people.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and her dependence on Germany.

Simple Tests Easily Applied.

After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular cause and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be hartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that,

Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and,

Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism which would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

A general peace erected on such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on.

So far as we can judge these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragic circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

America Must Never Turn Back.

I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion and that we never can turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety.

Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force.

We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. We hope that new order the world will be without peace and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it we shall not turn back.

I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken them only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words but a passion which one set in action must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices Quoted for Metals.
New York—Lead—\$7.00@7.25.
Bar Silver—85 1/2 c.
Copper—\$23.17 1/2.
St. Louis—Spelter—\$7.65.
Boulder—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent., \$20.00@22.50 per unit.
Crude ores, 60 per cent., \$22.00@25.00; 25 per cent., \$12.00@12.50; 15 per cent., \$9.40@12.20 per unit.

Arizona.

Sinking from the \$90-level of the Gadsden is under way.

Interesting mining developments are taking place in the Harcuvaras.

Calumet and Hecla Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$10 a share, payable March 20.

The old Silver King mine at Superior is expected to reopen rich lower levels soon and be numbered among the big shippers.

Samples of wire silver, recovered from workings of the old Silver Butte holdings, now known as the Thumb Butte Consolidated Mines Company, excited much interest in mining circles in Babeev.

Colorado.

After a temporary shutdown work has resumed on the St. Lawrence property, Red mountain.

Victory Oil Shale Company is a corporation organized to engage in the development of the beds of oil shale on the Western slope.

Modoc Consolidated Mines Company of Cripple Creek made a two-car shipment of screenings estimated to be worth \$30 and \$35 to the ton.

The Alexandra mine, an old Red mountain property that was abandoned as far back as 1899 is being worked during the present winter.

Any attempt to estimate the quantity of manganese ore in Leadville would be extremely hazardous. Old stops that are not recorded on mine maps are continually being broken into.

President Wilson approved an agreement reached by the War Industries Board and the producers of grade "A" zinc, fixing a maximum price of 12 cents per pound f. o. b. East St. Louis, subject to revision on June 1.

With the advent of the new year, and following the equipment of the property with an up-to-date motive power plant, including compressor, air drills and all other necessary appliances, the upper quartzite zone of the Calliope mine, Bachelor district, is now undergoing exploration on a scale never before attempted and with results that already justify the installing of power drills.

Montana.

Butte-Superior January production was 14,300,000 pounds of copper and 265,000 ounces of silver.

Anaconda Copper Company's January production totaled 24,900,000 pounds of copper against 22,600,000 in December. The company also produced in Jan. 14,300,000 pounds of zinc and 265,000 ounces of silver.

The production of spelter from domestic ore in 1917, is estimated at 574,994 short tons, worth, at the average St. Louis spot quotation, about \$102,350,000, and the production from foreign ore at 92,757 tons, a total of 667,751 tons, worth \$118,860,000, compared to a total of 607,450 tons in 1916 (563,561 tons of domestic origin and 104,005 tons of foreign origin), worth \$178,878,000 at the average St. Louis selling price.

New Mexico.

Oil and gas leases have been secured on 20,000 acres of land in the Capitan-Lincoln field. Negotiations are under way to secure 20,000 more. Drilling will be begun within a few weeks.

Considerable work at Mogollon is being done along various sections of the Queen vein. The Scurro Mining and Milling Co. are opening up the Consolidated and Gunboat Mines through tunnels and are also drifting into this same section through the 700- and 1100-foot levels of the Fanny Mine. The Oaks Co. are starting a shaft in the Clifton Tunnel under a slope from which they have been milling \$15 ore. This same company is shipping and developing the Queen vein in the Eberle Mine 1,500 feet further south, the last shipment milling over \$11 without sorting. Peterson and associates are developing the same vein a mile further to the south from which good values have been found. The Queen vein crops strongly for several miles in length and varies in width from 10 to 30 feet. Extensive development work is planned for this vein during the present year.

Wyoming.

Two wells were drilled in at Warm Springs by the Leslie Company and the Warm Springs Development Company. The production of the six wells brought in since last fall is rated at 600 barrels a day.

Indications are that the Maverick Springs field will be one of the most active this year, as 103 allotments must be drilled before next October or the buyers lose their bonuses, rental and \$2,000 bonds put up as a guarantee.

British Casualties Total 7,077.

London.—British casualties reported in the week ending Feb. 11 were 7,077.

WAR IN RUSSIA ENDED

Aims of Bolsheviki Realized and Chaotic Russia Handed Over to Germans After Year of Anarchy and Bloodshed.

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has ordered the demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here sent from Brest-Litovsk on Sunday. The dispatch follows:

"The president of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday's) sitting stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

Russia steps formally out of the war by act of the Bolsheviki government, which seized the reins of power in Petrograd last November and almost immediately opened peace negotiations

with the Central empire. The authority of this government seems virtually unquestioned at present in northern Russia and the Teutonic powers already have assured the cessation of even nominal hostilities along virtually all the remainder of the original long line in the east by signing a peace with the Ukraine and isolating Rumania.

British Casualties Total 7,077.

London.—British casualties reported in the week ending Feb. 11 were 7,077.

Lungs Are Weakened By Hard Colds

CASCARA QUININE

WHEEL'S BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 Days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c.

HAVE YOU BARRER COWS?

Are your calves or cows troubled with Anemia? Overcome the difficulty by feeding Dr. E. H. Roberts' BREEDING TONIC Price \$1.00. It acts on the organs of reproduction and gives animals in better breeding condition. Read the Practical Home Veterinarian. You will find an abundance of facts. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. E. H. Roberts, Vet. Co., 100 Grand Street, New York, N. Y.

One Treatment with Cuticura Clears Dandruff

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Wilson Reaver Trace

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 8-1918.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to produce abundant hair. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

American Flag Soap

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 8-1918.

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 8-1918.

Found an Oyster. Bill—Did you go to the oyster supper at the church?
Jim—I sure did.
"Were there many there?"
"I found one."

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble. Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper—Adv.

Not Good Boon Companions. "I'd never accept an invitation to drink with a doctor."
"Why not?"
"Because even when they treat a man they make him pay for it."

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectation in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Polly Will Get 'Em. "I hear that Polly Peck is applying for a position as postwoman."
"Well, Polly would arrest attention if nothing else."

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

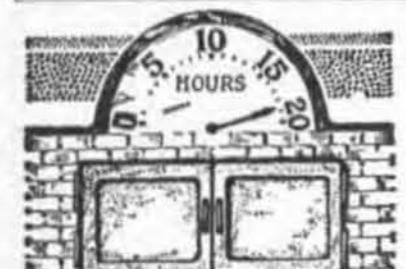
In Britain. "One could hardly call her good looking." "Oh, no; but she's so rotten sweet and devilish amiable."

Catarrrh Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. CATARRH is a local disease, greatly influenced by Constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrrh. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonic known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrrh conditions. Druggists sell. Testimonials free. E. J. Chesney & Co., Provs., Toledo, O.

Practical. "Does he pay his debts?" "No; I gave him a Christmas present since and he only thanked me."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No itching. No smarting. No stinging. No burning. No watering. No redness. No pain. No trouble. No expense. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO



A Baked Cereal Food

Different from the usual run of toasted or steam-cooked cereals,

Grape-Nuts

is baked in giant ovens—baked for nearly twenty hours under accurate conditions of heat, so that the whole wheat and malted barley flours may develop their full, rich sweetness. You don't need sugar on Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

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

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

Snow and rain fell in quantities last Sunday and Monday and gladdened the hearts of the ranchers in Santa Cruz county, who had begun to get somewhat discouraged at the outlook.

Exchanges say a big German drive is about to begin on the western front in France. Well, the "big drives" have not gained much for the Germans since the allies have built up an army of men and material to compare with that of the enemy.

The \$4000 reward offered for the capture of the Powers gang that murdered the sheriff and two deputies of Graham county has resulted in an army of men engaging in the chase in the hope that they may participate in the division of the reward when the men are finally taken into custody.

Professional beggars have been numerous in Patagonia lately. The word evidently has gone forth that the Patagonia residents are "easy picking" for their kind.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one graded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh.

This Is the Only Place

to get Periodicals and Magazines Candies, Lunches, Toys, Hot and Cold Drinks the Peerless Parlors McIntyre & Ijams, Props.

Nogales News

(From the Border Vistas)

"Buck" Titus of Elgin just couldn't stay away from the convention.

A. W. Gillespie, vice president and general manager of the Nogales National bank, has been joined by his family.

Last Wednesday Ed. Titeomb of the firm of Roy & Titeomb, Inc., returned from a business visit to Tucson and Phoenix.

O. K. Franklin, the well-known local mining man, is shipping ore to the E. Paso smelter, from his property near Duquesne.

J. A. Dolson of Lansing, Mich., a brother of Harry Dolson of the Owl Drug Store, has arrived to make his home in Nogales.

Hon. C. E. Hardy's address of welcome to the cowmen was the best ever. Colonel Hardy is not a cowman, but when it comes to handling the "bull" he can't be beat.

Mrs. Josephine Saxton, Santa Cruz county's efficient school superintendent, went to Phoenix Thursday of last week to attend the annual meeting of superintendents from the different counties in the state.

B. Lewis from over Parker Canyon way and Henry Pyeatt from the Huachuca mountain foothills were very much in evidence here during the convention. So was Al and Charley Chapman from the Santa Rita's.

Judge Frank J. Duffy, returned early last week from Phoenix, where he had been to attend a meeting of the State Fair Commission, of which body he is a member. Thursday he addressed the cowmen.

J. D. Rountree, the well driller from the San Rafael valley, accompanied by Mrs. Rountree, spent last Friday at the county seat.

W. E. Bowers of Canille attended the convention. Bill has a nice bunch of white-faces ranging in the Huachuca foothills.

W. H. Land, formerly vice president and manager of the Nogales National bank, now cashier of the Tucson National bank, came over to attend the meeting of cowpunchers and stock-growers last week.

A minstrel show and dance at the home of Mel Eason, near Canille, for the benefit of the Canille schoolhouse will be held on Saturday evening March 2. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. A fine time is assured. Don't miss it.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar E. Ashburn of the Pennsylvania ranch, near Patagonia, attending the cattlemen's convention last week. While in Nogales they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Friedman.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Edward Mix received a telegram from her husband who has been in Camp Funston for the last six months, conveying the glad news that Mr. Mix, who is clerk of Santa Cruz county, has been granted a leave from the army, as a result of a change in the draft regulations, and will return home shortly.

It is reported from Berlin that a trust is being formed for handling all motion picture films.

To meet the shortage of small silver change in Norway a large issue of 1 crown notes (at normal exchange the Norwegian crown is worth 26.5 cent U. S. currency) has been put in circulation.

But 2000 men have been exempted on the ground of "moral deficiency." This phrase was defined by the president's regulation to include persons convicted and sentenced for felony in any court of record.

Statistics that reports show men in army camps have made remarkable improvement in physique and bearing. Secretary of War Baker has advised that troop parades be held in cities near the camps and encampments.

THE OWL SAYS:



Good hot coffee, good hot chocolate, good sandwiches and good pie. Snack your lips and say fine. Step in and try one of our lunch-connettes.

We guarantee good developing work on all films. We have found a photographer who does fine work. Bring your films to the Owl for developing.

Have you bought a Thrift Stamp today? Get them at our cigar counter.

Fresh salted nuts (all kinds).

Ladies will find that the Owl has the largest and best assortment of Toilet Articles in Nogales. Our perfumes are superb.

Hudson's combination Toilet Sets - direct from New York.

We keep our candies in an air tight case. Ask for "Chocolate Shop." The box alone is worth the price as it is useful after the delicious candy is gone.

Our object is to give good service with our good merchandise. If you have a kick to register, don't hesitate, but speak.

Playing cards on sale.

Gentlemen will find Pall Mall cigarettes at the Owl.

We still say that Coca-Cola is a bone dry drink.

Make your dollar go further by spending it at the Owl.

Read the Owl says each day.

With the opening of Spring, we smile and say: "BUSINESS IS GOOD."

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION Halls and Dolson Owners - Owl Drug Store NOGALES ARIZONA

Come in and pay that overdue subscription account. Don't wait until the paper stops.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (019433-024529) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 16, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Louis G. Peterson, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on January 17, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 019433 for 8 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 15, and on March 5, 1914, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 021539, for Section 15, Township 29 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 20th day of March, 1918.

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

J. L. IRVIN, Register. First pub. Feb. 22 - 5th pub. March 22

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (025233) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 2, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that John B. Weynt, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on December 4, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 026234, for SW 1/4 Section 28 and SE 1/4 Section 29, 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. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 16th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Albert G. Johnson, of Elgin, Arizona; Jesse Little, of Sonoita, Arizona; George J. White, of Sonoita, Arizona; Clarence L. Beatty, of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. First pub. Feb. 8 - 5th pub. March 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (022318) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, January 19, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Charles L. Everhart, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 7, 1917, made Homestead Entry, No. 022318, for a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1 identical with quarter corner between Sections 28 and 29, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, thence S. 89° 55' W. 6.08 chains to cor. No. 2; thence N. 1° 43' W. 19.05 chains to cor. No. 3; thence N. 77° 25' E. 47.85 chains to cor. No. 4; thence N. 77° 25' E. 32.40 chains to cor. No. 5; thence S. 1° 49' E. 19.94 chains to cor. No. 6; thence S. 76° 29' W. 33.22 chains to cor. No. 7; thence S. 77° 25' W. 40.98 chains to cor. No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 158.82 acres in Sections 27 and 28 (unsurveyed) T. 21 S., R. 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 26th day of February, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: John A. McCarty, Robert R. McGregor, Thomas Yearly, Henry E. Parker, all of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Jan. 25 - 5th pub. Feb. 22

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (028485) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, January 19, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Juan Telles, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on October 2, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 028485, for lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, S 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 15, Township 21 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 28th day of February, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ydalo Solano, V. P. Hanson, Nathaniel Houston, all three of Elgin, Arizona; Manuel Ruiz, of Canille, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Jan. 25 - 5th pub. Feb. 22

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (011070) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 2, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Davis, of Canille, Arizona, who, on June 23, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 011070, for a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1 identical with the East 1/2 corner of Section 2, Township 22 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, thence N. 0 deg. 01' East 29.85 chains to Cor. No. 2; thence S. 89 deg. 31' E. 10.61 chains to Cor. No. 3; thence N. 9.64 deg. to Cor. No. 4; thence N. 80 deg. 31' W. 3.87 chains to Cor. No. 5; thence N. 9 deg. 44' W. 34.74 chains to Cor. No. 6; thence N. 88 deg. 30' E. 23.50 chains to Cor. No. 7; thence S. 1 deg. 05' E. 19.04 chains to Cor. No. 8; thence S. 88 deg. 50' W. 21.94 chains to Cor. No. 9; thence S. 0 deg. 59' E. 15.17 chains to Cor. No. 10; thence S. 89 deg. 31' E. 5.29 chains to Cor. No. 11; thence S. 9.70 chains to Cor. No. 12; thence S. 89 deg. 31' E. 5.00 chains to Cor. No. 13; thence S. 19.86 chains to Cor. No. 14; thence N. 80 deg. 30' W. 5.00 chains to Cor. No. 15; thence S. 0.04 chains to Cor. No. 16; thence N. 80 deg. 30' W. 20.04 chains to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 100 acres in Section 2, Township 21 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, Arizona Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 12th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Thore Bryant, N. L. Houston, Wilford Erb, William A. Parker, all of Canille, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. First pub. Feb. 8 - 5th pub. March 8

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

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (016735-025299) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 2, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Jesse F. Little, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on February 16th, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 016735, for SW 1/4 Section 21 and W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 29, and on June 11, 1914, made additional Homestead Entry, No. 025299, for E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 29 and W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 29, Township 29 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 16th day of March, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jerry Hietler, Charles F. Davis, both of Elgin, Arizona; George J. White, Richard T. Fossett, both of Sonoita, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. First pub. Feb. 8 - 5th pub. March 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (017709) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, January 19, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Charles O. Putnam, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 20, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 017709, for S 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 33, Township 19 S., Range 17 E., and Lots 3 and 4, Section 4, Township 29 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 27th day of February, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: John S. Carver, H. S. Sprung, Frank T. Berry, Cornelius Ferris, all of Sonoita, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Jan. 25 - 5th pub. Feb. 22

WANT ADS.

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

LOST - Balding; named Gyp; when last seen had on a studded collar; color white with two black eyes; ears trimmed. A reward of \$10 will be paid for his return to Ray Blabon, 3-R Mine, Patagonia. 1231f

FOR SALE - Several small ranches.

suitable for both farming and cattle raising. Also a few extra good homesteads and relinquishments. Inquire at The Patagonian.

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

Only the most capable men are employed by us, and carefulness is our motto. We treat every car 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

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

The old standby for FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

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