

Still a Chance for Doctorsto' Do Bit' in the U. S. Navy

The navy is still in need of proficient professional men to take care of the thousands of young American sailors.

Doctors who apply now may receive the commission of assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant J. G., which carries a monthly salary of \$166.66 with liberal allowances for quarters, heat and light when ashore.

Many doctors are still needed, and professional men are urged to offer their services to the naval reserve.

TRACING EVOLUTION OF BAR

In Old Rome It Had Its Origin in Relations Existing Between Patron and Client.

The Roman bar, writes S. P. Scott in Case and Comment, deduced its origin from the intimate association of patron and client in the days of the republic.

After law had developed into a science the profession became recognized as a distinct calling, and legal procedure having been systematically organized, representation of parties in court was successfully effected by three classes of persons—procurators, cognitors and advocates.

IDEAL SITE FOR REST CURE

City of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Bolivia, Practically a Place of Absolute Silence.

The only tropical city of Bolivia, it stands some 1,500 feet above sea level so far from the outside world that mail deposited on January 7 reached New York on March 11.

"It is a city of silence." Spreading over a dead flat, half sandy, jungled plain, its right angled streets are deep in reddish sand in which not only its shod feet, but no means in the majority, though the upper class is almost foppish in dress, but even the solid wooden wheels of its clumsy ox carts make not a sound.

If your neighbor offers his life, surely you can loan your money. Save with the same eagerness that your neighbor fights, and buy War Savings Stamps with your savings.

Secretary McAdoo says: "Let no one who genuinely loves America and wants to serve fall to enlist in the great army of War Savers during the balance of the year."

War's Victims to Be Self-Supporting

Perhaps none of the various uses to which the proceeds of the Liberty Loan are to be devoted appeals more strongly to the American people than the rehabilitation and re-education of our wounded men.

Compensation will be allowed them and family allowances will be paid their families as if they were in actual service while they are taking the training, and every method known to science will be used to restore our wounded men to health and usefulness.

This work has been delegated by congress to the federal board for vocational education. The board publishes at Washington a monthly bulletin, dealing with its work, called The Vocational Summary, which will be sent free to anyone upon request.

AUTHORS AS LONG WALKERS

Dickens, Wadsworth, Southey, Fawcett and Others Were Classed as Pedestrians of Prominence.

It is calculated that Wordsworth, in his many years of sauntering, must have traveled a distance of 150,000 miles. What sights he saw during such prolonged and delightful wanderings only those who have the poet's mind and eye can even guess, observes London Tit-Bits.

Charles Dickens was a confirmed tramp, and no doubt acquired his experience of "life on the road" from actual acquaintance with all sorts of vagabonds and odd characters.

Henry Fawcett, also, was a tireless walker, and one who, when deprived of sight, did not think of relinquishing this among many forms of exercise.

John Stuart Mill delighted in pedestrian tours, and Charles Lamb, though he loved town better than country, was one who believed in sweeping cobwebs from the brain by brisk and continuous walking.

WOMEN RUN OWN EXCHANGES

Much Expense is Attached to Conducting These Praiseworthy Enterprises in Many Cities.

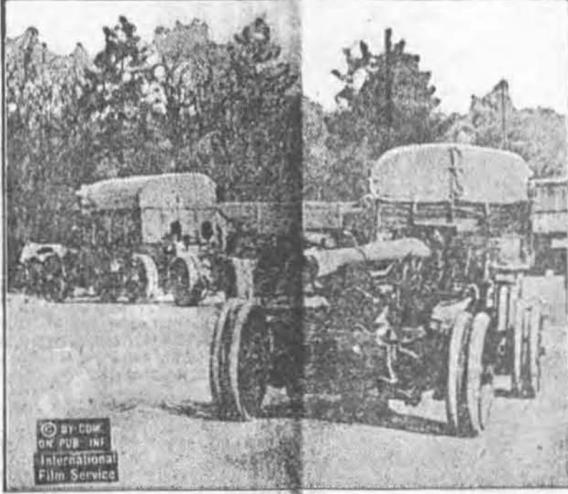
The general management of exchanges is about the same, wherever situated, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. A room or shop is provided for the reception and display of women's work, with paid saleswomen to conduct the exchange on a business basis.

It is obvious that such an organization, even on a small scale, is an expensive undertaking and the items of rent, salaries, coal, lights, stationery, wrappings, telephone and postage comprise a formidable expense account, which should justly be borne by those who benefit from its maintenance.

Describing Happiness.

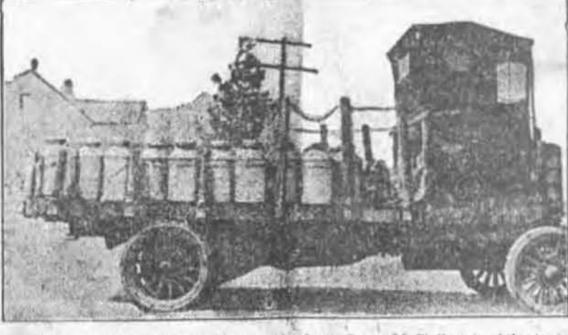
There are thousands of short story writers and minor poets who can deal very effectively with battlefields, slums, maniacs, shipwrecks, disease and a thousand forms of human degeneracy, observes the New York Independent, but they are incapable of making their characters happy without making them bored—and the reader likewise.

HAUL GUNS TO AN AMERICAN WAR CAMP



These 155-millimeter guns, made by France for use by the American army, are being hauled by a motorcar from the Parc de Princ, St. Cloud, France, to an American artillery camp.

AUTOS MAKE LONG TRIP WITH SUPPLIES



Ninety trucks made a 125-mile trip from Camp McClellan to Atlanta to bring back 130 tons of sugar to the soldiers at the Alabama camp.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

C. J. Smith, late superintendent of the World's Fair mine, left Monday for Tucson.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic county committeemen at the county courthouse, Nogales, tomorrow night.

W. D. Parker of the San Rafael valley passed through Patagonia Wednesday on his way to Nogales.

J. F. Johnson, Studebaker and Hudson sales agent of Nogales, has just received a carload of Hudson Super-Six automobiles.

Roy Blair of Elgin was a business visitor to Nogales Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beebe of Elgin spent Tuesday in Nogales.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northcraft were visitors to the border city Tuesday.

The twins of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Evans celebrated the anniversary of their birth Wednesday with a party, attended by the little folk of Patagonia, and an automobile ride with Mr. E. E. Bethel acting as host.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McPherson of the San Rafael valley were Nogales visitors Tuesday, going to the border city by way of Patagonia.

Watkins' Chocolates now at the Peerless Parlors. They are the best chocolates on the market today.—Adv.

Judge A. S. Hawkins of Phoenix, candidate for the office of attorney general on the Democratic ticket, was a Patagonia visitor Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Prescott of Phoenix are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles May at Crittenden.

Mr. J. M. Frederick, who conducts the blacksmith shop of C. B. Wilson, has been joined by his family. They arrived this week and will make Patagonia their home.

The American Garage is ready to supply you with Red Seal Dry Batteries, the best dry batteries to be obtained. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Try them.—Adv.

Mrs. Charles Pepper of the Red Rock district was in Patagonia last Tuesday.

Mr. A. S. Henderson, Republican, has given out the statement that he will be a candidate for a seat on the county board of supervisors at the coming election.

There will be a dance at the schoolhouse in the San Rafael valley Friday, July 19. Everybody is invited to attend and enjoy a social evening.

Mr. C. L. Northcraft has announced his candidacy for the office of county supervisor.

MARRIED MEN, BEWARE OF THE 'BABY DOLLS' OF NOGALES

Charges of the existence in Nogales of a sinister ring of women blackmailers, preying upon representative business men of the city, were hurled by Frank J. Barry of the well-known law firm of Barry & Barry, attorneys for Frank Damos, manager of the Nogales theater, who was cleared of the charge of attacking Senator Lupe Landero, an employee of the International Drug Store, says the Nogales Herald.

In arguing for a dismissal of the case on the ground that the evidence presented showed that the Landero girl had hoped to get \$5000 out of Mr. Damos, Mr. Barry charged that certain designing women were habitually engaged as blackmailers here and were earning their living in this unscrupulous manner.

This paper's choice for the nomination for governor on the Democratic ticket will that of the majority of the Democrats voting at the primary, September 10th. The choice should be a progressive Democrat, one who cares more for the right of humanity than for property rights and one with wealth enough to be beyond the reach of those seeking favor by the unscrupulous use of the almighty dollar.

However, if our choice for the nomination is defeated at the primaries, we will support the party's candidate, whomsoever he may be, provided he is not an avowed enemy of justice.

A. S. Hawkins Bids for a State Position

To the Democrats of Arizona: I am a candidate for Attorney General of the state, subject to the action of the Democratic primary. As such candidate, I invite the most careful inquiry as to my qualifications.

If elected Attorney General my opinions would be of a quasi-judicial nature, free from political bias of any kind and uninfluenced by the hope of reward or the fear of punishment.

When requested, I would cheerfully and freely assist all officials in interpreting and enforcing the law of this state and I would endeavor to see that my official utterances were so carefully, soberly, thoughtfully and conscientiously considered and expressed as to command the respect of the bench and bar of this state.

I stand squarely for law and order for the enforcement of all laws, including prohibition. I have worked for prohibition all my life, and if elected Attorney General that office shall be "bone dry" while I hold it.

At all times to secure and preserve a better feeling between labor and capital, to the end that each may reach its maximum of efficiency in developing the wonderful resources of this great state and in helping to win this great war waged in behalf of humanity.

Respectfully A. S. HAWKINS, Formerly of Midland, Texas, now of Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. Hawkins was born in Fannin county, Texas, in 1858. He is the son of Reverend E. J. Hawkins, deceased, of north Texas, and Mrs. E. M. Hawkins of Tennessee. His brother William E. Hawkins, is serving his second term as a judge of the Supreme court of Texas.

Many applications have been received by Dr. Morton W. Baker, medical aide to the commandant of the twelfth naval district, in response to his recent announcement that enrollments could now be made by southern California and Arizona doctors in the naval reserve forces.

MINES AND MINERS

Mr. Ed Anderson, the original locator of the now famous 3-R mine, is in Patagonia again after an absence of several years. Mr. Anderson always had faith in the property, but did not have the capital necessary to develop and prove up the property.

Manganese ore is being hauled to Patagonia from the Mowry, preparatory to shipping to the smelter. Tom Gardner has the contract for the freighting.

July 5 there was recorded at the court house an instrument which read: A. A. Holland to H. Whitcomb, revocation of power of attorney. There was rumor of internal strife in the management of the World's Fair mine, and it was said the quarrel resulted in laying off the entire force at work there.

Mr. J. L. Wilcox of the World's Fair mine celebrated the 4th of July in true patriotic style. His presence was not only noted, but his presence of \$20 to the Red Cross fund was greatly appreciated.

Every spendthrift adds to the war's length.

Men, Women and Children All Must Help Win the War

We read much of man power these days; human power is a better term, because it emphasizes the fact that the women and children also constitute a great factor in this war.

In comparing the man power of Germany with that of the United States it must be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of the manual labor of the man power of the nation is performed, is exerted, by the German women than by the women of America.

The women of the United States are nobly, unselfishly, manfully, one may say, bearing their share of the burdens of war. By the grace of God and the power and courage of America the fate of the German women is not and will never be theirs.

With a great proportion of the German men in the army, it is not improbable that women now constitute by far the larger half of German manual labor.

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ELGIN NEWS

Mr. James L. Finley of Canulla has announced his candidacy for County Supervisor. That part of the county is entitled to representation on the board.

Miss Florence Hunt of Ray is visiting Elgin and is the guest of Mrs. Eva Barnett.

Mrs. J. R. Harries of Ray is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hunt, of Elgin.

O. S. Coats, a Helvetia cattleman, was an Elgin visitor last Sunday. He reports the need of rain in the hills.

Mrs. M. B. Mowrey and sons, Paul and James, have departed for their old home in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. T. I. Beatty, Tuesday, celebrated her 66th birthday at her ranch at the Papagos. Many nice presents were received. Those present at the celebration included Mr. and Mrs. Carl S. Garfield and children, Roland Beatty, Miss Florence Hunt, Mrs. Eva Barnett. The guests departed after partaking of a delectable dinner, wishing Mrs. Beatty many happy returns of the day.

Mr. Charles Slaughter of Fanisanna, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Hunt, has left for Douglas, where he will visit friends before returning to his home.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 4TH OF JULY PICNIC INCOMPLETE

Owing to the fact that some bills for services rendered and material furnished have not yet been sent to the treasurer, Joe Colby, we are unable to give a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures. The total receipts were \$948.25 and the expenses so far as bills so far received show were \$412. It is not likely that outstanding bills will be more than \$100, so we can safely state that the approximate net receipts for the day will be \$536.25. This is a gratifying result, and the good people of the county should feel well paid for their hard work in the knowledge that the Red Cross will receive quite a handsome sum as the result of the picnic.

NOTICE TO POLITICIANS

All political publicity, advertising and announcements which appear in the Santa Cruz Patagonian will be charged for at the following rates:

- All display advertising, 50 cents an inch, each insertion.
All reader advertising, 10 cents a line each insertion.
Formal political announcements \$10. to run until the primaries; \$10 from date of primaries until election.
All Political advertising must be paid in advance.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN.

Do not cry out against the terrors of war as long as the men in the trenches do not cry out against their hardships. Consider yourself lucky to be able to save and to buy War Savings Stamps.

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

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

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

ABOUT THE WAR

Over a million U. S. troops are now in France.

Casualties in the American expeditionary forces since the war began to tal 10,383.

Detachments of American infantry assisted the Australians in capturing Hamel.

During the aerial fighting July 3 four more enemy machines were brought down.

British casualties during the month of June totaled 141,147. This compares with total casualties reported during May of 166,802.

A heavy German counter attack against the American positions at Vaux, Wednesday morning, was repulsed, the enemy losing heavily.

In the offensive movement begun on Tuesday along the lower Pieve front near the Adriatic, the Italians continued to gain ground on Thursday.

The brilliant American advance west of Chateau Thierry has destroyed Chateau Thierry's usefulness to the Germans as a supply center for Von Hindenburg's army of the Marne.

The Austrian war office admits the complete evacuation by the Austrian forces of the two important strategic positions of Col del Rosso and Monte di Val Bolla, on the western end of the Italian front.

Destruction in European waters of five German submarines by British transports and American destroyers conveying them, was described by passengers who arrived at an Atlantic port July 4 on an English liner.

Twenty-two German airplanes were shot down, ten were driven down out of control and two German balloons were destroyed during the air fighting Sunday, according to an official statement on aerial operations issued by the London war office.

Complete success crowned the splendid surprise attack made by the Australians at dawn July 4 against the Germans between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme—an attack which had been specially set to coincide with Independence day.

All the American air victories were achieved in a battle royal high in the skies over Chateau Thierry, when an American patrol met what is believed to have been one of the famous German flying circuses. The "dog fight," as the American flyers term such an engagement, lasted half an hour, the Germans beating a retreat when it became apparent that they were getting much the worst of the engagement.

WESTERN

Work on Chicago's \$33,000,000 union station project is to be suspended until after the war.

Funeral services for Benjamin R. Tillman, for nearly twenty-four years United States senator from South Carolina, who died in Washington, were held July 3 in the Presbyterian church at Trenton, S. C. Burial was made in a nearby cemetery.

Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico shoe dealers will be the guests of the Colorado footwear men at a meeting July 9 in Denver to organize a shoe retailers' association.

Harry G. Wheeler, who when sheriff of Cochise county, Arizona, directed the deportation of more than 1,200 men at Blabec on July 12, 1917, has sailed from France for the United States, according to a cablegram received by his wife at Tombstone. Wheeler holds a commission in the United States army as captain.

WASHINGTON

More than 2,000,000 men will be in France before the first of the year, if present War Department hopes are realized.

Brewing of beer and the manufacture of "near beer" will be curtailed 50 per cent through fuel restriction in the year beginning July 1, according to a joint announcement by Fuel Administrator Garfield and Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board, after the weekly meeting of the President's war cabinet.

Ship production in the United States in June amounted to 280,400 deadweight tons, making the total 1918 production to date 1,084,670 tons.

American citizens representing thirty nationalities took part in the Fourth of July exercises at Mount Vernon, where President Wilson made an address.

An effort by Senator Fall of New Mexico to bring up the woman suffrage resolution failed in the Senate, the vice president ruling the senator out of order.

FOREIGN

Viscount Rhondis (David Alfred Thomas), the British food controller, died in London.

Mohammed V, Sultan of Turkey, died July 3, says a Constantinople dispatch received by way of Vienna.

Lieut. Pittman, of an American pursuit squadron, brought down a German bi-plane near Regenville, north of Toul, France.

In all the allied countries and their colonies the American Independence day was observed in an unprecedented manner.

The Dutch cabinet will place the resignation of its members in the hands of Queen Wilhelmina, says the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant.

Three hundred Czechoslovak soldiers captured by the Austrians at Montello were immediately handed, according to the Vienna Neue Presse.

The British admiralty announced that during the month of June 134,159 gross tons of merchant shipping was completed in the United Kingdom yards and entered for service.

The United States government has formally presented the Turkish government the report that Turkish troops attacked and sacked an American hospital at Tabriz, Persia, and seized the American consulate there, with a request for an explanation.

Two hundred and thirty-four members of the crew and medical complement of the Canadian hospital ship Llandoverly Castle, torpedoed and sunk were still missing Tuesday. Patrol boats and destroyers are scouring the adjacent waters in search of possible survivors.

Eight hundred and forty-two American citizens, suffering "privations and indignities," are virtual prisoners of the Turks in Damascus and other cities of Galilee, according to a cablegram received in New York by the joint distribution committee of the American funds for Jewish war sufferers.

Gen. Otto von Below has been appointed commander-in-chief on the Italian front, according to Munich papers. Another change reported is Field Marshal Artur Arz von Straussenburg, chief of staff, is replaced by Gen. Krauss. According to the Munich Zeitung, Austrian military circles attribute the defeat on the Pieve mainly to the strike in the Budapest munition factories.

Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons in London, said that one would have thought that nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandoverly Castle was an unexplainable outrage. Nothing could be gained, he added, by talking about this last example of frightfulness.

SPORT

Keen competition marked the aquatic meet at Berkeley lake, Denver, on July 4.

In a remarkably well-played exhibition of golf, Jim Barnes and Jack Hutchinson defeated Chick Evans and Warren Wood, 2 up. It was the final dedication of the new Broadmoor golf course at Colorado Springs. The occasion was a gala one witnessed by a large and interesting gallery. The auction of the caddy privilege brought \$1,200. The golf ball autographed by the president was bought by Mrs. Sloan for \$500. An additional \$500 was realized from the sale of tickets, which with the guarantee of \$10,000, made by the club, brought the total sum realized for the Red Cross up to \$12,250.

King George saw the American army defeated in a hard-fought baseball game in London. The opponent of the army team was one picked from the American navy, which won by a score of 2 to 1.

GENERAL

Mrs. Mary Greeley, sister of Admiral George Dewey, died at her home at Montpelier, Vt. She was 78 years of age.

More than 3,000 union workers in the textile mills in Lowell, Mass., went on strike for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

The production of feldspar in the United States in 1917 amounted to 126,715 long tons of crude material valued at \$474,767.

Anti-Semitic outbreaks have occurred in Jaroslau and other Galician towns, according to information received by the Jewish correspondence bureau from Vienna.

United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on common and \$7 1/2 cents on preferred, both payable July 15 to stock of record July 5.

The International Textile, Inc., a \$1,500,000 lace manufacturing company of Bridgeport, Conn., a branch of the largest corporation of its kind in the world, has been seized by the United States government.

Freight traffic matters will be handled by state committees, so far as possible, under the plan adopted by the United States Railroad Administration.

Domestic mines produced approximately 4,000 short tons of strontium ore in 1917, according to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey.

Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, brother of the former Emperor Nicholas, has been proclaimed czar of Russia, according to the Ukrainian Telegraph bureau of Kiev.

WILSON SPEAKS AT MT. VERNON

PRESIDENT CONSECRATES NATION TO TASK OF WINNING WORLD WAR.

CAN BE NO COMPROMISE

SOUNDS DEATH KNEEL OF MILITARISM, AS HE PLEDGES U. S. TO ABOLISH IT.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Mount Vernon, Va.—President Wilson on July 4 pledged the United States to fight on against the Teuton menace until a "final settlement" is achieved. There can be "no compromise," he said. "No half way decision would be tolerable.

Before a notable international gathering at the tomb of Washington, here, he spoke "proudly and with confident hope" for the liberation of the nations afflicted by the "blinded rulers" of Prussia.

He defined the ends to which, not America alone, but "the associated peoples of the world," are fighting, and declared for a knockout of "every arbitrary power anywhere than can, of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world."

The text of his address follows: "Gentlemen of the diplomatic corps and my fellow citizens:

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and somber. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when Gen. Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation.

Washington Acted for People.

"From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that notable death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us, and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

"It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose, and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not for a single people only, but for all mankind.

"They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs, with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of here, but of a people who wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men.

For Liberties for All.

"And we take our cue from them—do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our cause differs from theirs only in this—that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure, but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment.

"And this is the appropriate place

July 4 Given World-Wide Honor. In all the allied countries and their colonies the American Independence day was observed in an unprecedented manner. In London and the large cities of England there were special exercises. Even the small towns joined in honoring the United States; in France the people of Paris and a great many other cities entered into the observance of the day with their proverbial enthusiasm, and elaborate programs were carried out

from which to avow, alike to the friends who looked on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we all act.

"This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plainly upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act, peoples of many races, and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless.

"Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves and whose peoples are fuel in their hands—the governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The past and the present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

Settlement Must Be Final.

"There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace.

"First—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice, disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"Second—The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of another nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own interior influence or mastery.

"Third—The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to that end all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"Fourth—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

Blinded Rulers Arouse Unseen Forces

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking people of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself.

"The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again, for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."

2,000,000 Troops for France Jan. 7. Washington.—More than 2,000,000 men will be in France before the first of the year, if present War Department hopes are realized. Secretary of War Baker makes no predictions of late unforeseen difficulties disappoint the nation. But other department officials said they could see no reason at present why the 2,000,000 figure should not be exceeded—perhaps to the extent of 675,000 or more. Others would not be surprised if the 2,750,000 mark were attained.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Two new business blocks are being built at Bowie.

Six cases of typhoid fever were reported at Miami.

Chini drilling is now going on at the Little Ajo mine.

High grade ore is being taken from the Gunsight mine at Ajo.

Many new rigs have started drilling in the Holbrook oil district.

Good ore is in sight and a concentrator is being built at Swansea.

Drilling has been resumed at the United Chino oil well near Jerome.

Plans have been started at Phoenix for the state capitol building addition.

A switchback railroad is to be run to the United Verde mine at Jerome.

Fourth of July celebrations were held in many cities throughout the state.

Rich ore has been discovered in the Nickellite claims in Whipple mountains.

Farmers around Bowie have signed up to raise a large acreage of Castor beans.

The parade of nations was a feature of the Fourth of July celebration at Miami.

Mining in the state breaks all records; output for May 76,711,507 pounds.

The May copper output at the Douglas smelters was over 24,000,000 pounds.

Belgravia Mill at Itay is ready to start operations, as the bins are filled with ore.

Black sulphides have been uncovered in the shaft of the Verde Squaw at Jerome.

Capt. H. C. Wheeler, formerly of Bisbee, is reported on his way home from France.

A piece of hematite encrusted with pure gold was taken from the Aleyone mine at Oatman.

A postoffice has been established at Mirimonte, and Rebecca Loftgreen appointed as postmistress.

The Safford Association has placed loans with the farmers of the Gila valley to the amount of \$100,000.

While Arizona is the one real copper state of the Union every effort is being made to increase production.

Miss Florence T. Taylor has been appointed postmistress at McNeal and Mrs. Mary H. Luak at Chiricahua.

Sidney D. Kempton was killed instantly by an explosion of a gasoline drum in his assay office at Nogales.

A \$12,000 electric light and power plant will be installed at the boys and girls industrial school at Fort Grant.

Two dollars is the minimum price for Arizona-grown wheat. It was announced by State Food Administrator Ritorian.

P. J. Sullivan, a boiler maker's helper at the Clarkdale smelter, had his skull fractured while at work jacking up an ore car.

Ng Yee Lun, a Yuma Chinese storekeeper, was murdered, presumably for the sake of the money in his possession, about \$600.

Fourteen companies interested in the Chino oil field have formed an organization at Prescott, known as the Chamber of Oil and Mines.

The valuation of the twenty-four telephone and telegraph companies in Arizona as returned for 1918 by the state tax commission is \$3,112,894.23.

The following postoffices in Cochise county have been discontinued: San Bernardino, mail now sent to Douglas; Overton, mail now sent to Ft. Huachuca.

The Old Silver King mine in Pinal county will soon be producing again.

Gold Road mines will soon have its big plant in operation at Kingman. Fifty thousand tons of cyanide for use at the mill has been hauled out for immediate use.

E. K. Gladney, of Wilcox, a long time resident of Arizona, has been admitted as a guest at the Pioneers' Home at Prescott. The home now accommodates forty-eight.

Progress in the Magnate property at Twin Buttes was marked by the opening up of a body of copper averaging higher than that which has previously marked the dissemination of the property.

Transportation conditions as affecting mine supplies have improved and are enabling a materially easier situation than was confronted six months back. There is yet, however, room for improvement.

The recent location of a mica deposit in Pima county, west of Tucson, has led to some discussion locally of mica and mica schist as possible war materials of value, outside of the commercial use of the product.

The unprecedented high price of manganese has created such an interest in the metal and its ores and the bulletin issued by the Arizona Bureau of Mines two years ago has been practically exhausted. The bureau, therefore, has undertaken the preparation of a new and amplified edition of this bulletin.

Arizona had 37,000 acres of grain sorghum last year. These were principally milo maize, but a considerable quantity of feterita, kaffir, hegaridorso and shallu were also grown.

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness,



nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent

health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Finkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Hard Boiled Sergeant. At a regular Saturday morning inspection a private was not wearing his belt.

First Sergeant—Have you a belt? Private—No, sir.

First Sergeant—You report to the quartermaster sergeant for a new one and don't forget to tell him to charge you for the one you lost. I'll stop this carelessness!

Private—All right, top, but I loaned you the belt about two months ago.—Corp. S. C. Samuels, Battery C, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Artillery, in Judge.

Cuticura is So Soothing To Itching, burning skins. It not only soothes but heals. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Top 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Only Small Sizes Left. "These shoes are too small for me." "Best I can do," replied the shoe clerk.

"How's that?" "On account of the war."

"What has the war to do with the size of shoes?" "A whole lot. You know, they're sending shoes to the boys 'over there' in large numbers."

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

What "Maru" Means. The word "Maru," attached to the name of every Japanese merchant ship and commonly accepted as meaning "ship," has no special meaning, according to Captain Takeshima of the Japanese steamship Hudson Maru, recently captured and released by a German raider in the South Atlantic. Captain Takeshima said that the word is the survival of a Japanese custom centuries old. He explained the origin as follows: "There are two opinions as to how the custom originated. One of the stories is that in ancient times the Japanese attached 'maru' to the name of anything highly prized. It was first applied to a ship's name about 2,000 years ago, when the Empress Jingo sent an expedition to Korea. She added the word to the name of the ship that transported the troops to Korea. Ever since then 'Maru' has been part of the name of every steamship or sailing vessel. It is never used with the name of a war-ship."—Fishing Gazette.

Patriotic. Patients—And so they are married? Patriotic—Oh, yes.

"And where are they spending their honeymoon?"

"He's spending his in the trenches, and she's spending hers in her war wardrobe."

All in the Expression. "Gibbes in a fight? Why, I thought he was a pacifist."

"Yes; only he calls it a pass-o-ist."

Some people are down on their neighbors because they are unable to come up with them.

Every Time I Eat POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN) Dad says — "Eat 'em up Bob You're saving wheat for the boys in France"

Every Time I Eat POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN) Dad says — "Eat 'em up Bob You're saving wheat for the boys in France"

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKET. Cattle. Fat steers choice to prime...

Hogs. Good hogs \$16.25@16.54. Sheep. Lambs \$15.25@16.25...

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET. F. O. B. Denver, Carload Prices. Hay. Colorado Upland, per ton...

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

Live Poultry. Broilers, 1915, lb. \$0.42. Eggs. Eggs graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver...

Butter. Creameries, ex. 34 grade, lb. 45. Creameries, 3d grade, lb. 41...

Fruit. Apples, Colo., fancy, box \$2.50@3.25. Gooseberries, crate \$1.00@1.25...

Vegetables. Asparagus, lb. \$0.10. Beans, navy, cwt. \$2.00@2.00...

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS. Cash Grain in Minneapolis. Minneapolis—Corn—No. 2 yellow...

Chicago Live Stock Quotations. Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, \$14.45...

Cattle—Beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$15.50@15.90...

Linseed. Duluth, Minn.—Linseed—\$4.04@4.05; to arrive, \$4.04...

Prices of Sugar. New York. Sugar—Centrifugal, 6.05c; fine granulated, 7.45c.

HIDES AND PELTS. Pound. Flint, butcher, lb. 25c. Flint, fallow, lb. 25c...

EXCURSION BOAT SINKS, 175 DROWN

COLUMBIA OVERTURNS IN ILLINOIS RIVER AND GOES DOWN IMMEDIATELY.

CARRIED 450 PERSONS

TORE GREAT HOLE IN SIDE, AND LOSS OF LIFE DUE TO PANIC THAT FOLLOWED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Peoria, Ill., July 6.—The number lost by the sinking of the Columbia is placed at 175 by the chief of police of Pekin. A message from him says his estimate is based on information gathered as to the probable number of passengers carried.

Peoria, Ill., July 6.—Hundreds of people are believed to have been drowned when the excursion steamer Columbia overturned in the Illinois river five miles south of here last night. All available nurses and physicians have been summoned from Pekin, Ill., which is near the scene of the accident. The boat jammed against the Peoria side of the river in a fog and tore a huge hole in the bow of the boat. It sank almost immediately.

As soon as the news reached Peoria relief parties were organized. Every doctor in the city who could be summoned was directed to report to the depot. A special train was made up at once and rushed to the scene of the disaster.

There were 450 excursionists on board the boat when it left Alfreco park, Peoria, on the return trip to Pekin. The boat ran into the Peoria shore in a fog that was prevailing. It backed away and began sinking immediately, water rushing in through a large hole in the bow.

Loss of life is said to have resulted largely from the panic that followed immediately on the boat as it began to sink.

ALLIES CAPTURE 5,000 BOCHES.

British Down 173 Airplanes in Week—Transport Sunk by Torpedo.

London, July 6.—During the last week the entente allies on the western front have taken more than 5,000 prisoners. A series of minor operations also resulted in their gaining possession of several strategic points, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and obtaining valuable information as to his plans for the immediate future.

Another satisfactory feature of the last week's operations was the work of the allies in the air. Great damage was done by the aviators to German communications and concentrations of men and material behind the lines. The superiority of the entente air fighters is shown by the fact that during the week, on the British front alone, 173 German airplanes were downed, while only thirty-six British machines are missing.

Washington, July 6.—The United States army transport Henderson has been afire at sea, but has made an Atlantic port in safety. There was no loss of life.

Twenty Norwegian Ships Sunk in June

London.—Twenty Norwegian vessels aggregating 26,833 gross tons, were sunk during June, according to a cablegram received by the Norwegian legation. Thirty-one men are reported missing during that month and are supposed to have lost their lives.

U. S. Transport Sunk by U-Boat.

Washington.—The United States army transport Covington, homeward bound with a fleet of troop ships conveyed by American destroyers, was torpedoed in the war zone Monday night and sank the next day while an effort was being made to tow her to port. Six men of the crew are missing, but the others, with the officers, were landed at a French port. No soldiers or passengers were on board.

Two Children Burn to Death.

Snowflake, Ariz.—Two children of Mr. and Mrs. John Dewitt, a girl, aged 8, and a boy, aged 4, were burned to death here when the Dewitt home was destroyed by fire. Two other boys, aged 12 and 10, in trying to rescue the others, received burns which will prove fatal.

Reichstag Passes Rumania Peace Pact

Amsterdam.—The Reichstag has passed the peace treaty and supplementary treaties with Rumania, according to a Berlin dispatch. The Independent Socialists voted against all the treaties.

House Passes Telegraph Bill.

Washington, July 6.—While the House was hastily adopting the resolution authorizing government operation during the war of all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems, Senate leaders received word from President Wilson which they interpreted as indicating his willingness to have final enactment of the resolution postponed until after midsummer vacation. Leaders in both houses went ahead with plans for a recess until Aug. 12.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices for Metals.

New York.—Lead—\$7.90. Bar silver—99 1/2c. London.—Bar silver, 48 1/2d per ounce. St. Louis, Mo.—Spelter, \$5.40@5.50. Boulder, Colo.—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; 10 per cent, \$9.40@12.20.

Arizona.

Oil is reported to have been found in a well at San Simon. The Gold Ore at Oatman is producing about seventy tons daily.

A vein was opened up on the 400-foot level in the Oatman United. The Arizona-Oklahoma Gas & Oil Company has struck oil in the second well near Jerome.

Bonanza silver ore has been found on the fourth level of the old Silver King at Oatman.

A 150-ton concentrator is planned to be erected near Fort Huachuca on a saungatea property.

Colorado.

John Cortellini and associates have taken a lease on the old Sunday property on Hall mountain and are extracting a small tonnage of rich gold-lead ore.

During the year 1917 the Iron Silver Company and its lessees produced from all its properties 40,975 tons of ore having a net value of \$368,739. A total of 7,626 feet of development work was completed.

At Leadville the leasers now operating through the Hibschle shaft on the Wolcott ground in the Down Town district have discovered a large body of manganese ore, averaging 31 per cent metal.

The Royal Tiger Mining and Milling Company, operating the property formerly known as the IXL in the Swan valley about nine miles from Breckenridge, is said to be operating its new testing mill on ore from the mine.

Day and night shifts are taking ore out of Cocomogone mine at Bonanza faster than three four-horse teams can take it to the railroad. The old White-man mine is being put in operation, there being good sale for lead- zinc ore.

That this summer is to witness the renewal of operations at a number of the old mines is evidenced by the repeated inquiries relative to conditions that are being made by property owners, formerly Leadville men, who are now located in other cities.

A company of lessees, headed by Harry McKeen, has just discovered a strong ore shoot on the 1,000-foot level of the Evelyn property in Graham Park. The ore is a high grade silver sulphide and is believed to be one of the rich veins that was formerly developed in the Mahala property adjoining. A steady tonnage is being produced.

Montana.

Montana Power reports for the four months ended April 30, 1918, gross earnings of \$2,514,203; net earnings, \$1,800,359; net income, \$1,809,193, and surplus after interest charges, etc., \$1,302,378.

Dividends declared include: Anaconda Copper Company, unusual quarterly of \$2 a share, payable Aug. 26 to stock of record of July 20; Eureka Pipeline Company, usual quarterly of \$5 a share; North Butte Copper Company, regular dividend of 25 cents a share, payable July 29 to stock of record of July 12.

New Mexico.

Ore has been cut by the Mogollon Mines Company in raises from 700 and 900-foot levels. Mill production is now averaging 160 tons per day.

The Socorro M. & M. Co. is square setting No. 1 shaft on the Johnson mine and sinking is to be started as soon as this timbering is finished.

The Oaks Company entered \$25 ore in the Mogollon district in a raise from the 500-foot level of the Pacific mine. Sinking continues in their Central shaft on the Deep Down mine.

Recently a number of capitalists from Texas have become identified with the Silver City Manganese and Development Company with the result that active operation of the properties will be hastened.

Water level on the Deadwood at Mogollon is being steadily lowered. The 400-foot level has now been cleared and workings above this retimbered. The property was flooded when silver was selling under 50c per ounce and has not been unwatershed since. The mine has a good ore reserve.

Wyoming.

The Maverick Springs well of the Sheridan-Wyoming Oil Company is reported to be making 400 barrels a day after two weeks' production.

The new pipe line of the Midwest is now about nine miles from Casper and the iron gage is working rapidly towards Salt Creek from the tank farm.

One of the important developments in Wyoming oil circles was the placing in operation of the new pipe line running from Thermopola to the Warm Springs field.

The LADY of the LAMP

From the Inspiration of Florence Nightingale Has Grown the Great Red Cross of Today



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, THE FIRST WAR NURSE

She died only four years before this great war and she was called the Lady with a Lamp—a lamp destined to shine for ages at a time. When British soldiers were dying of neglect in military hospitals and the British nation was started with the horror of the cry of the perishing at Scutari, it was a beautiful, cultured woman that answered the cry.

And from this woman's inspiration has grown all the Red Cross societies of the world. Florence Nightingale went out like an angel to the Crimean war, says a writer in the New York Sun. She secured corruption and uncleanness from the hospitals, she gave food to the starving, clothes to the naked, comfort to the sufferers. She made the hospital a place of healing, not a foul couch on which famished, fevered victims were thrown to die.

Born in Florence in 1820. She was born in Florence on May 15, 1820, and was named after her birthplace, and she died eight years ago on August 13, 1910, at the age of ninety years. Her parents were rich. Her mother was kind, clever and charming, but she did not in the least understand her daughter.

Florence did not really understand herself. She was brilliantly educated; she became an accomplished linguist and musician, a witty and graceful letter writer, and she thought deeply about politics and religion. She traveled in Europe, she went to Egypt, studying not only the treasures of art unveiled before her, but human life and suffering, too.

It was this study of suffering that moved in her the desire to take up nursing. She saw the enormous need for organized nursing. In spite of great opposition she managed to study at various hospitals in England and Paris. At last she approached her heart's desire by securing an appointment as principal of a sanatorium for governesses in Harley street. She was there when the Crimean war broke out.

The English troops were sent to the Crimea and such a wretched apology for a hospital as they had established on the spot, but the Turks made over to them certain buildings at Scutari, on the eastern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople. To get the sick and wounded from the battlefield to Scutari took eight days, and a quarter of the men who made the voyage died on the horrible ships. At Scutari the commonest appliances of a workhouse sick ward were wanting.

Never Recognized Women Nurses.

One day a strange thing happened. The British army had never recognized the existence of women nurses, but one morning two letters on the subject crossed in the post. One was from Florence Nightingale, suggesting that she should go out with two or three nurses at no cost to the nation; the other was from the husband of the lady she was writing to and was addressed to Miss Nightingale, suggesting that she should go at the expense of the government. The man who wrote to Miss Nightingale was Sidney Herbert, a member of parliament, who held an appointment at the war office. He and his wife were friends of Miss Nightingale, knowing her ambitions, and they felt that her hour had come.

She was appointed superintendent of the women's nursing establishments in the English hospitals in Turkey. She started with 38 nurses, some well-trained, some not—good, bad and indifferent, the best that could be got in the time available. Her masterly organizing powers asserted themselves at once. After traveling across France she took ship at Marseilles and there laid in a great store of all manner of useful things.

The task before her would have appalled most women, but it only served to inspire her with a firmer determination. There were several hospitals at Scutari, some bad, others worse, none good. There were five more hospitals to which she afterwards went, all horrible.

The first thing the lady in chief did

was to get down on her hands and knees and scrub the floors, and then cry: "Now, the strongest of the wash-tubs!" They were needed. Such washing of bed linen as had been done had been done in cold water, and as it came back Florence Nightingale burned it.

The doctors and officers objected to her. Books written at the time by the men who helped to officer the Crimean army show with what scorn they met her.

Little by little she got her stores together until she became the feeder and cloth of the army at Scutari. She provided 50,000 men with shirts and great numbers with other clothing; she provided all the things that were missing from the hospitals. "I have met only two men in the Crimea, and one of them was Miss Nightingale," said a traveler.

She worked 20 hours a day. She received the wounded, she dressed their wounds until the surgeons could take them in hand. She washed and clothed and comforted them. She sat with them, encouraging them before an operation. She gave them life and hope. She made them feel that mercy had come on angel wings into their bitter lives.

Drunken Orderlies Vanished.

Her nurses were here, there and everywhere—wherever the doctors would allow her to send them. The rough, drunken, unskilled orderlies vanished from the nursing and skilled and tender hands took their places. Florence Nightingale herself was the Lady of the Lamp.

When the long day's work was done she would go to her little study room to begin her correspondence; then, after a time, when the surgeons had retired and the wards and corridors were dark, she would take her little lamp and steal quietly through the silent rooms among the sick and dying men. She would kneel by the bed after bed to speak a word of comfort; she would give medicine here, food or drink there.

No wonder the men worshiped her, though at first they were a little afraid and shy. "Never be ashamed of your wounds, my friend," she would say in her gentle, musical voice. Her gentleness made poets of some of these rough men.

There was a giant Highlander who wrote home of her and her work: "What a comfort it was to see her even pass! She would speak to one and nod to another, but she could not do it to all, you know—we were lying there by hundreds—but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again, content."

It was a beautiful idea, and this soldier's letter traveled round the world. Longfellow used it in his poem on "The Lady of the Lamp."

She stayed the winter at Scutari and made a revolution. Whereas the deaths had averaged 42 in every 100 they were now down to about two in every 100. So in the spring of 1855 she went to the Crimea itself to attend

to the hospitals there. The Crimean surgeons objected and reminded her that she was superintendent of the nursing staff in Turkey, and the Crimea was in Russia. But she went nevertheless.

Stricken by the Camp Fever. She set to work reforming, as she had done at Scutari, but she had done very little when she herself was struck down with fever.

She was carried to a hut immediately behind those of the soldiers. In England the news of her illness created a sensation as profound as if a great battle had been lost. She was very near death, yet she managed to pull through, but she recovered, with her beautiful black hair cut off, looking like the ghost of her former self.

When she was well enough she was taken back to Scutari, feeble, unable to feed herself or to speak above a whisper, but she would not go home. She worked on until the last British soldier had left the hospital and the war was over.

At home by this time she had become a national heroine. Hundreds of poems were written about her; pamphlets describing her life were sold in the street. Her face was stamped on pottery, on tradesmen's paper bags, on showmen's booths, on newspaper in a thousand homes. Lifeboats, emigrant ships, children, streets, walks, race horses were named after her. She hated it all, but one thing pleased her—the founding of a Nightingale fund, which she was to spend as she liked.

Started Many Great Reforms.

Her fund grew to over \$200,000, and with this money behind her she established a training school for nurses and began many great reforms. She set herself to reform entirely the health arrangements of the army, not only in time of war but in peace; for she was able to show that horrible as were the civil hospital records, the death rate among soldiers in peace time was twice as high as among civilians.

She turned her attention to the workhouse system of hospital nursing and cleansed it of its horrors, and finally she assailed the entire hospital system of the country. She became the Lady of the Lamp indeed; she became the high priestess of light and air. She founded modern nursing, and all the great nursing associations and all the Red Cross societies throughout the world have spread from her work.

Yet all this time Florence Nightingale was an invalid. She never recovered from the hardships and overwork of the Crimea. For over half a century she was a chronic sufferer. She lived out of sight of the public, and very often out of the sight of friends; but cabinet ministers would go to see her, architects building new hospitals or barracks or schools consulted her. From all lands appeals came for her help, and she denied her aid to none.

Thirty-three thousand letters are dealt with by the British ministry of pensions every day.

Crowded Washington

When one stops to think that about the time America jumped into the war what there were, all told, only about 85 persons in the offices of the ordnance department, including everybody from the boss to the office boy, and that before the following Christmas there were in the same department in Washington about thirty-five hundred souls, which promises to be closer to ten thousand by the time these lines

stagger into print, then one must see that this, plus a like swelling of forces in innumerable other governmental departments, early resulted in a considerable haul of new white folks around town.—Frank Ward O'Malley in Century Magazine.

Exposed Throat Healthy.

Several American physicians practicing in Paris have corroborated the announcement made by the French throat specialist, Doctor Mangulliere, at the academy, that the new winter

style of wearing low-cut blouses has reduced the number of sore throats among French women by 75 per cent this winter.

Three-fourth of the patients suffering from bronchitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis, bronchial pneumonia and similar complaints are men, say these doctors, in direct corroboration of what Doctor Mangulliere asserted, according to a cable letter from Paris. They agree with him that the new mode that makes women expose their throats and necks is directly responsible.

Groceries and Dry Goods

Saving time is just as important as saving money when buying the necessities of life. And by making as many of your purchases as possible in one place you can accomplish both results, provided you buy here.

Our grocery department is complete in every respect and our goods are always fresh, clean and wholesome—our prices so low that you could not afford to trade elsewhere.

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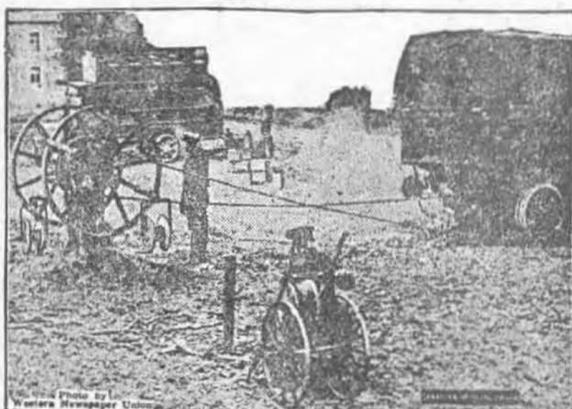
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PLAN FOR TWISTING TELEPHONE CABLES



Canadian ingenuity has devised a clever scheme for twisting telephone cables on the front. The autotruck furnishes the motive power for turning the wheel device in the center which, in turn, sets the two spools suspended from each large wheel revolving. These spools are so arranged that their revolutions twist up the single strands into a two-ply cable, which, passing through an opening in the post, is then rolled up on the reel truck to either side.

DAY OF NATIVITY UNKNOWN

World Has Only Tradition to Rely Upon as to Date of the Birth of Christ.

The traditional 25th of December as the date of the birth of the Savior has no historical authority beyond the fourth century, when the Christmas festival was introduced first in Rome (A. D. 300), on the basis of several Roman festivals (the Saturnalia, Sigilaria, Juvenalia, Brumalia, or Dies natalis Invicti Solis), which were held in the latter part of December, in commemoration of the golden age of liberty and equality, and in honor of the sun, who in the winter solstice is, as it were, born anew, and begins his conquering march. The only indication of the season of Christ's birth is the fact that the shepherds were watching their flocks in the field at the time (Luke 11:8), and this fact points to any other season rather than winter, and is, therefore, not favorable to the traditional date. Besides, the ancient tradition is of no account here, as it varied down to the fourth century. Clement of Alexandria relates that some regarded the 25th, Pachon (i. e., May 20), others the 24th or 25th, Pharmuthi (April 19 or 20), as the day of Nativity.

As to modern research, the only point on which divines generally agree is that Christ was not born on Christmas day, while numerous learned authorities put the birth on almost every date of the year.

HILL PUZZLE TO GEOLOGISTS

Stone Columns on Eminence Near Pachuca, in Mexico, Out of Keeping With Other Formations.

A very remarkable geological freak in Mexico is a mountain situated near Pachuca which presents the appearance at a distance of being covered with spikes. The sides of the mountain are closely studded with stone columns or palisades. These columns are five to twelve feet long and as large round as an average man's body. It is a remarkable uplift of nature which has the appearance, however, of being the handiwork of human beings. One side of the mountain is almost perpendicular and the stone columns protrude from the surface at right angles, forming an impressive picture.

Pachuca is one of the most noted mining districts in Mexico, and it is said by geologists that this remarkable spiked mountain is out of keeping with the remainder of the formation of the mineralized region. The stone is as hard as flint and has withstood the elements of ages. The spikes form a natural battlement that makes the mountain appear from a distance like an ancient fort. The mines of the Pachuca district are situated not far from this wonderful freak of nature, but the formation encountered in their respective underground workings is of an entirely different kind from that of the palisade.

"Chapels" in Printing

Benjamin Franklin, who was himself a printer in early life, gives the following explanation as to why "chapels" are found in printing offices. He says: "A printing house is always a chapel by the workmen, the origin of which appears to have been that printing was first carried on in England in an ancient chapel converted into a printing house, and the title has been preserved by tradition." Of course, the reference is to Caxton's printing press, set up in one of the chapels of Westminster abbey. The father of the chapel is one of the printers, who usually presides over any meetings that may be held.

Appreciated British Oysters.

As early as 50 B. C. the fame of the British oyster had extended as far as Rome, and Sallust seems to have been more impressed by the oyster than by any other feature of the country, for he wrote: "The poor Britons—there is some good in them, after all—they produce an oyster." In 80 A. D. oysters were exported from the Thames estuary to Rome, and ever since that time England has had an oyster industry of respectable proportions, although for many years the supply has been inadequate to fill London's gigantic demands, and importations from the United States, Ireland and France have been necessary.

BIBLE WITHIN REACH OF ALL

May Be Well Described as the Most Valuable and Cheapest Book in the World.

The Bible is the most valuable and the cheapest book in the world. Its value we all acknowledge, but did you know that you could buy a complete Bible of 1,000 double pages for 30 cents in Germany and 17 cents in England and the United States? And copies of the New Testament are sold in England for a penny apiece!

In the thirteenth century a fine English Bible cost £30.

At that time the wages of a laborer were nine pence a week. So to buy a Bible he must save his entire income for 15 years.

Of course he didn't. He went to the churches, where the precious volume was chained to the desk to keep it safe, and there he read the exciting Old Testament stories or the beautiful Gospels, or more likely listened to a reader who was better educated than he.

In those days the Bible was valuable in every way. Today a workman may buy the New Testament by walking home one night instead of taking the car, or giving up the potato he had planned for his dinner.—From the World Outlook.

Explaining Turbine Engine.

"The best idea I can give of it," said an engineer, "is to liken it to those paper windmills which spin on the end of a stick and which are sold to children in the streets. A turbine, in fact, is like a series of those revolving wheels fixed one behind the other, only instead of being turned by the wind it is revolved by jets of steam. The turbine wheels turn a shaft inside a cylinder, in the interior of which are fixed a number of stationary blades which project into the spaces between each wheel. The purpose of these blades is to catch the steam and direct it on to the wheels at an angle where it will exert the most force. As the steam enters the cylinder it is caught by the stationary blades and deflected on to the blades of the first wheel, which are set turning. The steam then passes to the next until all the wheels are set whirling and the ship is driven through the water."

First Appendicitis Operation.

There was a time when appendicitis was quite a fashionable disease. In some parts of Europe it was known as the "American disease." The first operation for appendicitis was performed at St. Luke's hospital, Denver, Colo., in January, 1886. A young woman residing in Davenport, Ia., had the distinction of being the first person to have the troublesome vermiform appendix removed. The operation, necessarily, was in the nature of an experiment, and the patient was so informed, but she pluckily declared her willingness to submit to the knife as a last resort. It was not until about two years later that another operation of this kind was performed. Since then thousands of such operations have been performed in every hospital in the world.

General Education.

It takes a master mind to live entirely on its own thoughts, notably if one would not grow morbid, and a good book will do wonders to remake health by resting and awakening thoughts.

The habit of the day seems to be to eliminate poetry from chosen lines of reading. This is an error. Those who are to a reasonable proportion familiar with best verse will find that they have a smooth and easy grace in general expression that is worth while.

No one can afford to live without softening their thoughts and keeping art before themselves in whatever form it may be available, and poetry is one of its most available forms.

CARING FOR RADIATOR CAPS

Practice of Using It to Push Cars Back Is Dangerous as It Is Liable to Be Broken.

When it is necessary to back a car into place by pushing the first thing on which most drivers settle is the radiator cap. This is rather a dangerous practice, for the exertion of such heavy pressure against this part is quite likely to break it off.

THE WHITE HOUSE
BLOCK BROS.
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SURE ???

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales,

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Best Ventilated, Most Attractive Playhouse in the Southwest
Courteous Lady Ushers Always in Attendance
High Class Entertainment in the Afternoon and Evening
Furnished Under the Personal Direction of Past Masters in the Business
The Last Word in Movies

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

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Given Prompt Attention

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

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

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Drawer D

ARIZONA

EMMA ROBERTS



Emma Roberts, the contralto, who was chosen to represent America's best type in the music festival at Ann Arbor and the great Bach festival at Bethlehem, Pa.

MILITARY AIDED BY AUTOMOBILES

Real Significance of Motocars in Transportation Problems of Present Day.

SOLDIERS MUST BE CARRIED

Food and Other Necessities Must Be Transported to Them Without Delay—Conservation of Gasoline is Important.

H. H. Franklin, president of a large automobile concern, in a recent address before a large number of automobile dealers and owners, pointed out the real significance of the motor car in the transportation problems of today.

"America is at war now in the fullest sense," stated Mr. Franklin, "and under such conditions come natural transportation difficulties incident to efficient military operations. Not only must millions of troops be transported from place to place, but food and other necessities must also be carried to them without delay.

War Needs Are Primary. "Military needs, absolutely and properly, must have preference, and with the railroads taxed to their limits manufacturers must find some other means of forming a regular and satisfactory contact between themselves and their public.

"This problem is already finding answer in the use of automobiles and motor trucks. Not only are regularly scheduled automobile express lines being opened up between different cities throughout the East, but manufacturers are finding it advisable to furnish their salesmen with automobiles in order that they may not be dependent upon unsatisfactory train service.

"The results in all cases where motor vehicles are being tried seem highly satisfactory, and it is quite likely that even after the war is over and conditions have again become normal, that a greater appreciation will be had of the desirability of automobile transportation.

Drive-Away Satisfactory.

"For example, the war has brought about with our firm the necessity for insisting that dealers in adjacent territory, or even territory within several hundred miles, come to the factory and drive what cars they order home themselves instead of having them shipped. This has proved very satisfactory, and, as even under normal conditions, several days could be saved, it is quite likely to be continued right along.

"Another important outcome of the war is the greater consideration automobile owners are giving to the gasoline their cars consume for each mile they are run. In the past little thought has been given to this question, but now, with our double need for gasoline, the issue must be faced.

"War requirements alone are over 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline per day, and, as the total daily production in the United States is but 6,849,000 gallons, the greatest conservation is necessary in order that a shortage may not occur."

DON'T ABUSE THE SPOTLIGHT

Its Free Use is Sure to Be Legislated Against Unless Drivers Restrain Themselves.

Don't abuse the privileges a spotlight gives you. This light is wonderfully helpful when properly used, but damnable when misused. Its free use is sure to be legislated against severely unless drivers curb some present propensities. Always carry the spotlight higher than the other lights. Never flash it on a vehicle which is approaching—it's blinding. Use it to light up the road surface and to define ditches, but never on another car.

WOMEN DRIVERS FEAR TOO MUCH

Fair Motorist Expresses Opinion That They Lack Confidence in Themselves.

DRIVING IS STATE OF MIND

Many Know What to Do Under Practically All Conditions and Still Fail to Do It—Best Nerve Tonic in the World.

As has been said about worry—namely, that most of one's troubles never happen—so the fear that a woman has in driving a car is not so much that as it is the fear of being afraid. At least that is the opinion of a well-known woman motorist.

"From my own experience and the experience of other women to whom I have talked about the subject, I believe the most difficult thing a woman has to overcome in learning to drive a car is not to be afraid of being afraid," says this expert woman driver. "Probably this sounds a little complicated, and an easier way to say it would be that women as a whole, I believe, lack confidence in themselves to handle the unexpected, should the unexpected occur.

Easy to Handle Car. "A lot has been said about driving. Much advice has been offered as to what to do and what not to do. I believe that good driving is simply a state of mind and that as soon as any one discovers how easy it is to handle a car and how near an impossibility it is for an emergency to arise that cannot be met with little effort, when the simple mechanism of the modern car is mastered, she has learned about all there is to know in order to drive a car.

"Of course one might know what to do under practically all conditions, and still not do it. Here is where lots of women fall as good drivers; their fear of doing the wrong thing is so great that they do nothing at all. Material Benefits. "I have yet to see any woman who has not been materially benefited by driving. The fresh air, the co-ordination of eye, mind and muscle, the exhilaration of feeling that you are master of the powerful and yet tractable motor, and that it will answer your every whim, cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the nerves. In fact, I firmly believe that driving is the best nerve tonic in the world.

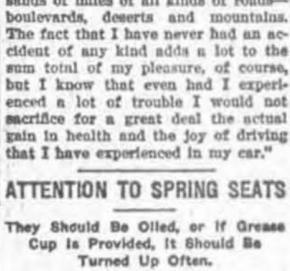
"I have driven my car over thousands of miles of all kinds of roads—boulevards, deserts and mountains. The fact that I have never had an accident of any kind adds a lot to the sum total of my pleasure, of course, but I know that even had I experienced a lot of trouble I would not sacrifice for a great deal the actual gain in health and the joy of driving that I have experienced in my car."

ATTENTION TO SPRING SEATS

They Should Be Oiled, or If Grease Cup is Provided, It Should Be Turned Up Often.

Movable spring seats which are used in some cars should receive periodic attention. They should be oiled, or if a grease cup is provided, as is usually the case, it should be turned up every few days. In springs of the cantilever type it is necessary to give the fulcrum joint periodic attention.

THOMAS J. KEHOE



Thomas Joseph Kehoe of Liverpool, England, has the unusual distinction of being a war veteran at the early age of sixteen. He enlisted when he was fifteen and was but 4 feet 10 inches in height when sent to the front line trenches.

A. S. HENDERSON

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for every member of the family.

Canned Goods Dried Fruits

of all kinds, and everything in the line of

Groceries and General Merchandise

PRICES THE LOWEST

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MAIER BROTHERS

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They Treat You Right

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Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

A. F. KERR,
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MR. MOTORIST!

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Roy & Titcomb,

(Incorporated)
Automobile Accessory Department
Nogales, Arizona.

"If it's a Federal it's Right"

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

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

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery.

_____ \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$ _____ each
(This number wanted) (See prices below)

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

Name _____

Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918			
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19
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		Dec.	4.23

W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL

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

ASSAYS

(REVISED PRICES)

Gold or Silver.....75c. Gold and Silver.....\$1.
Lead or Copper (by best methods).....\$1.
Lead or Copper with Gold and Silver.....\$1.50
Lead, Copper, Gold and Silver in same sample.....\$2.00

Prompt and Accurate Work

HUGO W. MILLER, NOGALES, ARIZONA

"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien

PREFACE

There is a common idea that the age of miracles is past. Perhaps it is, but if so, the change must have come about within the past few weeks—after I escaped into Holland, or if anything is certain in this life it is this: this book never would have been written but for the succession of miracles set forth in these pages.

Miracles, luck, coincidence, Providence—it doesn't matter much what you call it—certainly played an important part in the series of hair-breadth escapes in which I figured during my short but eventful appearance in the great drama now being enacted across the seas. Without it, all my efforts and sufferings would have been quite unavailing.

No one realizes this better than I do and I want to repeat it right here because elsewhere in these pages I may appear occasionally to overlook or minimize it; without the help of Providence I would not be here today.

But this same Providence which brought me home safely, despite all the dangers which beset me, may work similar miracles for others, and it is in the hope of encouraging other poor devils who may find themselves in situations as hopeless apparently as mine oftentimes were that this book is written.

When this cruel war is over—which I trust may be sooner than I expect it to be—I hope I shall have an opportunity to revisit the scenes of my adventures and to thank in person in an adequate manner every one who extended a helping hand to me when I was a wretched fugitive. All of them took great risks in befriending an escaped prisoner and they did it without the slightest hope of reward. At the same time I hope I shall have a chance to pay my compliments to those who endeavored to take advantage of my distress.

In the meanwhile, however, I can only express my thanks in this ineffective manner, trusting that in some mysterious way a copy of this book may fall into the hands of every one who befriended me. I hope particularly that every good Hollander who played the part of the Good Samaritan to me so bountifully after my escape from Belgium will see these pages and feel that I am absolutely sincere when I say that words cannot begin to express my sense of gratitude to the Dutch people.

It is needless for me to say how deeply I feel for my fellow-prisoners in Germany who were less fortunate than I. Poor, poor fellows—they are the real victims of the war. I hope that every one of them may soon be restored to that freedom whose value I never fully realized until after I had had to fight so hard to regain it.

PAT O'BRIEN.

Momence, Ill., January 14, 1918.

CHAPTER I.

The Folly of Despair.

Less than nine months ago eighteen officers of the Royal Flying Corps, which had been training in Canada, left for England on the Meganic.

Years ago I heard of the epitaph which is said to have been found on a child's grave:

"If I was so soon to be done for
What, O Lord, was I ever begun for?"

The way it has come to me since I returned from Europe is:

"If, O Lord, I was to be done for.
What were my sufferings e'er begun for?"

Perhaps the answer lies in the suggestion I have made.

At any rate, if this record of my adventures should prove instrumental in sustaining others who need encouragement, I shall feel that my sufferings were not in vain.

It is hardly likely that anyone will quite duplicate my experiences, but I haven't the slightest doubt that many will have to go through trials equally nerve-racking and suffer disappointments just as disheartening.

It would be very far from the mark to imagine that the optimism which I am preaching now so glibly sustained me through all my troubles. On the contrary, I am free to confess that I frequently gave way to despair and often, for hours at a time, felt so dejected and discouraged that I really didn't care what happened to me. Indeed, I rather hoped that something would happen to put an end to my misery.

But despite all my despondency and hopelessness, the worst never happened, and I can't help thinking that my salvation must have been designed to show the way to others.

CHAPTER II.

I Became a Fighting Scout.

I started flying in Chicago in 1912. I was then eighteen years old, but I had had a hankering for the air ever since I can remember.

As a youngster I followed the exploits of the Wrights with the greatest interest, although I must confess I sometimes hoped that they wouldn't really conquer the air until I had had a whack at it myself. I got more

our "wings"—a qualification which must be won before a member of the R. F. C. is allowed to hunt the Huns on the western front.

This was in May, 1917.

By August 1, most of us were full-fledged pilots, actively engaged at various parts of the line in daily conflict with the enemy.

By December 15, every man Jack of us who had met the enemy in France, with one exception, had appeared on the casualty list. The exception was H. K. Boysen, an American, who at last report was fighting on the Italian front still unscathed. Whether his good fortune has stood him up to this time I don't know, but if it has I would be very much surprised.

Of the others, five were killed in action—three Americans, one Canadian, and one Englishman. Three more were in all probability killed in action although officially they are listed merely as "missing." One of these was an American, one a Canadian, and the third a Scotchman. Three more, two of them Americans, were seriously wounded. Another, a Canadian, is a prisoner in Germany. I know nothing of the others.

What happened to me is narrated in these pages. I wish, instead, I could tell the story of each of my brave comrades, for not one of them was downed. I am sure, without upholding the best traditions of the R. F. C. Unfortunately, however, of the eighteen who sailed on the Meganic last May, I happened to be the first to fall into the hands of the Huns, and what befell my comrades after that, with one exception, I know only second hand.

The exception was the case of poor, brave Paul Raney—my closest chum—whose last battle I witnessed from my German prison—but that is a story I shall tell in its proper place.

In one way, however, I think the story of my own "big adventure" and my miraculous escape may, perhaps, serve a purpose as useful as that of the heroic fate of my less fortunate comrades. Their story, it is true, might inspire others to deeds of heroism, but mine, I hope, will convey the equally valuable lesson of the folly of despair.

Many were the times in the course of my struggles when it seemed absolutely useless to continue. In a hostile country, where discovery meant death, wounded, sick, famished, friendless, hundreds of miles from the nearest neutral territory the frontier of which was so closely guarded that even if I got there it seemed too much to hope that I could ever get through, what was the use of enduring further agony?

And yet here I am, in the land of liberty—although in a somewhat obscure corner of it—the little town of Momence, Ill., where I was born—not very much the worse for wear after all I've been through, and, as I write these words not eight months have passed since my seventeen comrades and I sailed from Canada on the Meganic.

Can it be possible that I was spared to convey a message of hope to others who are destined for similar trials? I am afraid there will be many of them.

Years ago I heard of the epitaph which is said to have been found on a child's grave:

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O'Brien Standing Beside the First Machine in Which He Saw Active Service.

whacks than I was looking for later on.

Needless to say, my parents were very much opposed to my risking my life at what was undoubtedly at that time one of the most hazardous "pastimes" a young fellow could select, and every time I had a smashup or some other mishap I was ordered never to go near an aviation field again.

So I went out to California. There another fellow and I built our own machine, which we flew in various parts of the state.

In the early part of 1916, when trouble was brewing in Mexico, I joined the American flying corps. I was sent to San Diego, where the army flying school is located, and spent about eight months there, but as I was anxious to get into active service and there didn't seem much chance of America ever getting into the war, I resigned and, crossing over to Canada, joined the Royal Flying Corps at Victoria, B. C.

I was sent to Camp Borden, Toronto, first to receive instruction and later to instruct. While a cadet I made the first loop ever made by a cadet in Canada, and after I had performed the stunt I half expected to be kicked out of the service for it. Apparently, however, they considered the source and let it go at that. Later on I had the satisfaction of introducing the loop as part of the regular course of instruction for cadets in the R. F. C., and I want to say right here that Camp Borden has turned out some of the best fliers that have ever gone to France.

In May, 1917, I and seventeen other Canadian fliers left for England on the Meganic, where we were to qualify for service in France.

Our squadron consisted of nine Americans, C. C. Robinson, H. A. Miller, F. S. McClurg, A. A. Allen, E. B. Garnet, H. K. Boysen, H. A. Smeeton and A. A. Taylor, and myself, and nine Brits, Paul H. Raney, J. R. Park, C. Nemes, C. R. Moore, T. L. Atkinson, F. C. Conry, A. Mulr, E. A. L. F. Smith and A. C. Jones.

Within a few weeks after our arrival in England all of us had won our "wings"—the insignia worn on the left breast by every pilot on the western front.

We were all sent to a place in France known as the Pool Pilots Mess. Here men gather from all the training squadrons in Canada and England and await assignments to the particular squadron of which they are to become members.

The Pool Pilots Mess is situated a few miles back of the lines. Whenever a pilot is shot down or killed the Pool Pilots Mess is notified to send another to take his place.

There are so many casualties every day in the R. F. C. at one point of the front or another that the demand for new pilots is quite active, but when a fellow is itching to get into the fight as badly as I and my friends were I

go on dropping bombs and not to fight unless they have to. There is seldom a time that machines go out over the lines on this work in the daytime that they are not attacked at some time or other, and so the scouts usually have plenty of work to do. In addition to these attacks, however, the squadron is invariably under constant bombardment from the ground, but that doesn't worry us very much, as we know pretty well how to avoid being hit from that quarter.

On my first flight, after joining the squadron, I was taken out over the lines to get a look at things, map out my location in case I was ever lost, locate the forests, lakes and other landmarks and get the general lay of the land.

One thing that was impressed upon me very emphatically was the location of the hospitals, so that in case I was ever wounded and had the strength to pick my landing I could land as near as possible to a hospital. All these things a new pilot goes through during the first two or three days after joining a squadron.

Our regular routine was two flights a day, each of two hours' duration. After doing our regular patrol, it was our privilege to go off on our own hook if we wished, before going back to the squadron.

I soon found out that my squadron was some hot squadron, our fliers being almost always assigned to special duty work, such as shooting up trenches at a height of fifty feet from the ground.

I received my baptism into this kind of work the third time I went out over the lines, and I would recommend it to anyone who is hankering for excitement. You are not only apt to be attacked by hostile aircraft from above, but you are swept by machine-gun fire from below. I have seen some of our machines come back from this work sometimes so riddled with bullets that I wondered how they ever held together. Before we started out on one of these jobs, we were mighty careful to see that our motors were in perfect condition, because they told us the "war bread was bad in Germany."

One morning, shortly after I joined the squadron, three of us started over the line of our own accord. We soon observed four enemy machines, two-seaters, coming toward us. This type of machine is used by the Huns for artillery work and bomb dropping, and we knew they were on mischief bent. Each machine had a machine gun in front, worked by the pilot, and the observer also had a gun with which he could spray all around.

When we first noticed the Huns, our machines were about six miles back of the German lines and we were lying high up in the sky, keeping the sun behind us, so that the enemy could not see us.

We picked out three of the machines and dove down on them. I went right by the man I picked for myself and his observer in the rear seat kept pumping at me to beat the band. Not one of my shots took effect as I went right down under him, but I turned and gave him another burst of bullets, and down he went in a spinning nose dive, one of his wings going one way and one another. As I saw him crash to the ground I knew that I had got my first hostile aircraft. One of my comrades was equally successful, but the other two German machines got away. We chased them back until things got too hot for us by reason of the appearance of other German machines, and then we called it a day.

This experience whetted my appetite for more of the same kind, and I did not have long to wait.

It may be well to explain here just what a spinning nose bend is. A few years ago the spinning nose dive was considered one of the most dangerous things a pilot could attempt, and many men were killed getting into this spin and not knowing how to come out of it. In fact, lots of pilots thought that when once you got into a spinning nose dive there was no way of coming out of it. It is now used, however, in actual flying.

The machines that are used in France are controlled in two ways, both by hands and feet, the feet working the yoke or rudder bar which controls the rudder; that steers the machine. The lateral controls fore and aft, which cause the machine to rise or lower, are controlled by a contrivance called a "joy stick." If, when flying in the air, a pilot should release his hold on this stick, it will gradually come toward the pilot.

In that position the machine will begin to climb. So if a pilot is shot and loses control of this "joy stick," his machine begins to ascend, and climbs until the angle formed becomes too great for it to continue or the motor to pull the plane; for a fraction of a second it stops, and the motor then being the heaviest, it causes the nose of the machine to fall forward, pitching down at a terrific rate of speed and spinning at the same time. If the motor is still running, it naturally increases the speed much more than it would if the motor were shut off, and there is great

danger that the wings will double up, causing the machine to break apart. Although spins are made with the motor on, you are dropping like a ball being dropped out of the sky and the velocity increases with the power of the motor.

This spinning nose dive has been frequently used in "stunt" flying in recent years, but is now put to practical use by pilots in getting away from hostile machines, for when a man is spinning it is almost impossible to hit him, and the man making the attack invariably thinks his enemy is going down to certain death in the spin.

This is all right when a man is over his own territory, because he can shut his machine and come out of it; but if it happens over German territory, the Huns would only follow him down, and when he came out of the spin they would be above him, having all the advantage, and would shoot him down with ease. It is a good way of getting down into a cloud, and is used very often by both sides, but it requires skill and courage by the pilot making it if he ever expects to come out alive. A spin being made by a pilot intentionally looks exactly like a spin that is made by a machine actually being shot down, so one never knows whether it is forced or intentional until the pilot either rights his machine and comes out of it, or crashes to the ground.

Another dive similar to this one is known as just the plain dive. Assume, for instance, that a pilot flying at a height of several thousand feet is shot, loses control of his machine, and the nose of the plane starts down with the motor full on. He is going at a tremendous speed and in many instances is going so straight and swiftly that the speed is too great for the machine, because it was never constructed to withstand the enormous pressure forced against the wings, and they consequently crumple up.

If, too, in an attempt to straighten the machine, the elevators should become affected, as often happens in trying to bring a machine out of a dive, the strain is again too great on the wings, and there is the same disastrous result. Oftentimes, when the patrol tank is punctured by a tracer bullet from another machine in the air, the plane that is hit catches on fire and either gets into a spin or a straight dive and heads for the earth, hundreds of miles an hour, a mass of flame, looking like a brilliant comet in the sky.

The spinning nose dive is used to greater advantage by the Germans than by our own pilots for the reason that when a fight gets too hot for the German, he will put his machine in a spin, and as the chances are nine out of ten that we are fighting over German territory, he simply spins down out of our range, straightens out before he reaches the ground, and gets on home to his airframe. It is useless to follow him down inside the German lines, for you would in all probability be shot down before you can attain sufficient altitude to cross the line again.

It often happens that a pilot will be chasing another machine when suddenly he sees it start to spin. Perhaps they are fifteen or eighteen thousand feet in the air, and the hostile machine spins down for thousands of feet. He thinks he has hit the other machine and goes home happy that he has brought down another Hun. He reports the occurrence to the squadron, telling how he shot down his enemy; but when the rest of the squadron come in with their report, or some artillery observation balloon sends in a report, it develops that when a few hundred feet from the ground the supposed dead man in the spin has come out of the spin and gone merrily on his way for his airframe.

In a desperate battle with four Hun flyers, O'Brien is sent crashing to earth behind the German lines from a height of 8,000 feet. The next installment tells of his miraculous escape from death and of his regaining consciousness to find himself a prisoner of war.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Why They Are Lonely.

The people who are lonely in this world are those who are always looking for something to come to them; they hope for pleasant adventures; they exact much from their friends and from their family—and they are never satisfied. But the happy men and women are those who never think to demand for themselves—who give and give and give again, and find joy whenever they find opportunity to give joy.—Exchange.

Strange Contradiction.

"De man dat don't see de bright side o' life," said Uncle Eben, "is generally de same feller dat's afraid of his shadow."



Lieut. Pat O'Brien in the Uniform of the Royal Flying Corps.

sealed the fact, because they don't accept older men for the R. F. C.

Nine of the squadron were British subjects; the other nine were Americans, who, tired of waiting for their own country to take her place with the allies, had joined the British colors in Canada. I was one of the latter.

We were going to England to earn

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Doesn't hurt at all and costs only a few cents

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without any pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

His Suggestion.

"No," said the positive girl, "I will never tie myself down to one man." "Perhaps," he replied sarcastically, "if I organize a syndicate you will consider our offer."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Not Entertaining.

Mollie—"And did she entertain you last night?" Cholly—"No, she sang the whole time."

Poor.

"How's your garden?" "Nothing to brag about. Even my neighbor's chickens disdain it."

ALL WORN OUT

Doan's, However, Restored Mr. Rouleston to Good Health. Results Have Lasted.

"Mornings I was so stiff and sore I could hardly get up," says A. C. Rouleston, prop. blacksmith shop, 2540 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass. "The sharp pains through my kidneys were so bad I often thought I wouldn't be able to get to work. I couldn't rest comfortably and turned and tossed from one side to the other, with a dull, dragging backache. There were red spots under my eyes and I felt worn out all the time. The kidney operations passed too often and were otherwise unnatural. Four or five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I can honestly recommend Doan's for they have surely done me a world of good."



Mr. Rouleston

Mr. Rouleston gave the above statement in 1915 and in March, 1917, he said: "My cure is still lasting. I take Doan's occasionally, however, to keep my kidneys in good working order. One can depend upon Doan's to cure kidney ills."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than 5 milipox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost infallible efficiency, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, your family, or your friends. It is more vital than loss of income. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PREVENTING TYPHOID AND BACILLARY DYSENTERY. U. S. GOV. LICENSE

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Think of Factory Price. Same price as before the war. Then write to us for catalogue. AMERICAN FLAG MFG. CO., Keaton, Pa.

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DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies, mosquitos, gnats, etc. Lasts all season. Made of natural, non-toxic, vegetable matter. Sold by druggists, or direct by the manufacturer, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Itching Rashes

Soothed With Cuticura. All druggists, Soap W. O. Williams & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sample sent free of "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, Mass."

Denver Directory

The Oxford Hotel

DENVER, COLO. 120 Rooms - \$1.00 and up. Modern Garage in connection. JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPOT

Kodaks and PRINTING

Send for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Studio, Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 425 14th Street, Denver, Colorado.

The Platte River Cattle Co.

715 E. C. Building, Denver, Colo. PURE BRED HERFORD BULLS FOR SALE. One, two and three. See or write us before buying.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 27-1918.

THESE TWO MEN REFIT THE ARMY

Lively Work of Major Fawcett and Captain Thrall at Camp Blank.

SPRUCED UP FOR OVERSEAS

Hungry and Ill-Clad Soldiers Well Fed and Made Spick-and-Span for the Voyage to Battle Front in France.

Washington.—Major George W. Fawcett is the camp quartermaster at an American embarkation camp. It is his first business to see that troops going overseas find comfortable, healthful temporary quarters, and have plenty of food. The camp is more than a rest resort for travelers. When it was established less than a year ago incoming troops were warned that they must not rely on getting any of their overseas outfit here. This is so completely changed under Major Fawcett's administration that there is nothing an organization can possibly need which this camp will not supply nearly as fast as the men can be marched up to his warehouses to take the supplies away.

Major Fawcett has a ten-foot square office in an unpainted shack. He sits at a little desk with two clerks, one behind him and the other at his side. A telephone receiver is strapped over his head all the time. The officers requiring supplies for the present and future who come into this camp make mistakes, big and little, but not one of them has ever got anything worse than an amused or an astonished grin from the camp quartermaster. "It is easier and quicker to give a man what you know he wants," the major says, "than to waste your time, his, and the government's, by quarrelling with him because he has not put his needs in proper shape."

Makes it Easy for Them.

Army regulations require particular printed formulas for requisitions, prepared with scrupulous attention to small details. Major Fawcett has taught his men to accept any scribbled memorandum on the back of an envelope or a bit of wrapping paper, tell the applicant for supplies to come back in half an hour, and then, when he returns, hand to him a perfectly arranged form of requisition, stating all his needs with military exactness, and at the same time directing him to a storehouse where his supply is already waiting.

The interior traffic of the camp has increased until 100 big motortrucks are tearing through the streets from dawn until dark, and half of them

BROTHERS IN ARMS



Every wearer of khaki who is now with the American expeditionary forces in France has been taken into the hearts of the French families and our sons are as their sons. There is no bond like that which arises from fighting in a common cause for high ideals.

'MERRY WIDOW' TO DIE

French Woman Found Guilty by Court-Martial.

Sold Military Secrets to the Germans in Letters to Her Children.

Paris, France.—Brief announcement has just been made that a Paris court-martial has condemned to death as a spy Mme. M.—, thirty-seven years old. Her son, Noel, sixteen years old, who was accused of being her accomplice, was ordered to a penitentiary colony until he comes of age. The court believed he was too young to be held responsible for his acts.

As the case was not heard in public only a few details have become known, such as that Mme. M.'s husband was killed at the front in March, 1916, and that the wife soon started a life that earned her, in the circles she frequented the name of "The Merry Widow."

work far into the night. The more the camp speeds up the more troops Major Fawcett invites the war department to send through the camp. The ideal of seeing to it that no man crosses the seas for service with clothing and equipment which is not new, or as good as new, has just about been reached. Troops are detrained from the interior in dusty, faded clothing, patched and pulled out of shape, and go onto their ships in an incredibly short time dressed up like a show window display.

His lieutenants in charge of money disbursements, subsistence, construction, transportation, and reclamation are at his door with brand-new complications every few minutes. Bewildered supply officers, who have come to the camp without the slightest idea of what is expected of them (and who would have resigned before coming had they known) appear at his door looking scared; they listen for a few minutes to the general run of his telephone conversation, forget their score, answer his questions with a promptness and a definiteness which seem to surprise the men themselves, and go out with their heads up, smiling confidently, and accomplish changes and refittings and substitutions such as they had never dreamed of.

Work Well Divided.

The work under Major Fawcett subdivided itself naturally so that no disproportionate burden falls on any one department, with one exception. For accounting purposes it is absolutely necessary that one man should have charge of what, in quartermaster language, is called "property." He must sign every invoice and assume responsibility for it financially. This job under Major Fawcett is that of Capt. C. E. Thrall, Q. M. R. C. Captain Thrall has counted it a big thing when he has had more than four hours' sleep since the war started.

Captain Thrall has never been

caught rattled. He swears now and then, but laughs at himself when he swears and he never lets anybody else get rattled. Captain Thrall is a much more tired looking man than he was a year ago—but like his chief he has found that the best way to keep men moving is to meet ignorance and stupidity alike with a friendly grin and straighten them out as they go along.

Major Fawcett left the regular army 17 years ago and was for many years purchasing agent for the Philippine constabulary. Captain Thrall came from the ranks of the regular army.

GETTING A "BEAD" ON A HUN



This machine gun operator is carefully aiming a Lewis gun at a raiding Gothia. It takes a dead shot to bring down one of the birds when it flies high.

GIRLS DO GOOD WORK

American Telephone Operators Now Serving in France.

Hundred Who Were Sent Over Giving Such Efficient Service More Will Be Sent.

Washington.—To the 100 girls from America now doing service as military telephone operators in France, 150 more in training schools here may soon be added, leaving a reserve force of 400 more on file out of about 5,000 applications.

The telephone is referred to as the "nerves of the army," and the young women who have been accepted for this work have undergone tests as severe as those to which a soldier at the front is subjected.

The telephone exchanges often are only a short distance behind the trenches, and the operator must possess both courage and calmness under dangerous circumstances.

"These girls," said Capt. E. J. Weston, who recruited the unit, are going to astonish the people over there by their efficiency. In Paris it takes from 40 to 60 seconds to complete one call. Our girls are equipped to handle 300 calls an hour."

Other reports that have reached the war department from France show that the American hello girl is making good rapidly in a task as difficult as is to be found back of the front line trenches.

The first group of operators entered training school here on January 12 for instruction in advanced telephony. They received practice in the largest New York exchanges and were then tried out at military cantonments. The course included talks upon personal hygiene.

The first contingent sailed on March 2. Other groups sailed in March and April and were stationed at supply depots and debarkation bases.

In addition to speaking both French and English fluently, every one of these girls has stood a loyalty test which proved that she could be trusted with military information.

The uniform prescribed consists of a coat and skirt of navy blue serge, shirtwaist of navy blue Palm Beach

cloth and straight-brimmed hat of blue felt, while the regulation orange and white cord on the left sleeve is used to designate their rank, as operator, supervisor, chief operator and so on.

'WAR BRIDES' DUPE SOLDIERS

Women Fortune Hunters Arrested for Having More Husbands Than Law Allows.

San Diego, Cal.—Almost since the United States entered the war soldiers have been victims of women fortune hunters. Girls at various camps are being arrested charged with having an over quota of soldier husbands, and in every case the question of insurance was the motive.

This city has been no exception to the rule, and with the thousands of soldiers and sailors in training at the camps near by federal officials are always on the alert, and as a result two girls are under arrest. They gave their names as Miss Mae Smith and Mrs. Elsie Byrnes, and both are pretty. They were caught in the act of mailing about 20 letters to sailors and soldiers asking for money for clothes and traveling expenses. In every letter written by the girls was the phrase: "I wish you oceans of love with a kiss on the top of every wave." The girls also received 18 letters from ardent lovers and each letter contained money.

WHILE OVER THERE HE GETS DIPLOMA OVER HERE

Knoxville, Tenn.—Although Clay Barber, Knoxville lad, is "over there," a formal presentation of a diploma to him as the only boy graduate of the Carter High school occurred here. Patrons attending the school's exercises beheld the sent of the only boy graduate draped with Old Glory.

Madagascar, the world's third largest island, has an area equal to France, Holland and Belgium combined.

ters from a brother to a little sister at school.

'DUKE' JUST A HORSE, JOINS RED CROSS BODY

Seattle, Wash.—The life and services of Duke will henceforth be devoted to the Red Cross. Duke is a pet horse and because its owner, Frank Larson, had no money to contribute to the Red Cross, he gave Duke. The animal was brought to the Red Cross headquarters and duly accepted for.

Beggar Had \$500.

Memphis, Tenn.—John Johnston, a professional beggar, cursed a white woman when she refused to buy a pencil from him. He was arrested. At the city jail when he was searched \$500 in currency was found in his clothes.

Old Griet Mill to Norristown.

The Montgomery County (Pa.) Historical society has appointed a committee to arrange for the removal of an ancient grist and sawmill in Horse-barn, built in 1734, to Elmwood park, Norristown. The old mill, not operated for many years, has been offered to the society by Miss Mary Iredell. It was an old relic and the town council of Norristown has signified that if it is accepted by the historical society and placed in Elmwood park along Stony creek, it would be taken care of by the borough in order that future generations may see how flour was ground and lumber sawed in pioneer days. It is the intention to bring to Norristown, if possible, the large driving wheel, turbine wheel and cob crusher.

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

Figures Wanted.

Pain Hell—'I'd give a good deal to find a man who would love me just for myself.

Impudence—'H'm, yes! Well, about how much?'—Boston Transcript.

Outstretched.

The Girl—"Did you observe the lovely palms in the cafe?" The Man—"The only palms I saw were the waiter's."—Puck.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quartier pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whiter, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Soft Coal Increased.

The fuel administration announces that during a recent six-day period 11,688,000 net tons of bituminous coal were mined in this country. This amount is an increase of 0.7 per cent over the production of the week before. For the month, it is estimated, 46,478,000 net tons were mined, which is about 10 per cent over the amount mined during April, 1917.—Pathfinder.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrup and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Community Phone.

The war has about eliminated gossip over rural telephone lines in the Owensville community. The old familiar answer from central that the "line's busy" has been crowded out by answers of the Red Cross.

"Can't ring 'em. They are out selling for the Red Cross."

"You'll find 'em at the Red Cross workshop."

"Mrs. Farmer is helping put up hay. Call later."

"Haven't been able to ring 'em all day. They are out at work."

Should Survive.

"Do you think this poem of mine will live?"

"It ought to, it seems pretty tough."

As a female entertainer the average man isn't in it with a cheap looking glass.

Snowy Owls in Nebraska.

The appearance of snowy owls, a rare occurrence, is reported in Nebraska. These remarkable and remarkably beautiful birds come from the Arctic regions. Only four previous visitations have been recorded in the ornithological history of the country. The snowy owl is a bird of wonderful plumage, is about two feet in height, and is more likely to be found roosting on a straw stack or a hummock of some sort than on the branches of trees.—The Argonaut.

Relative Hardships.

"Well, Pete," said Menndering Mike, "I guess we'll have to go to work."

"I s'pose we will," answered Plodding Pete. "Wid all dese antiloadin' laws under way, it's harder work dodgin' work dan it is workin'."

It takes a strong-minded woman to keep her calendar torn off up to date.

Red-Hot Weather! Stomach Off?

No Appetite? Mouth Dry? Tongue Stiff and a Fierce Thirst? Here's Relief!!

Hot, heavy foods and iced drinks often play havoc with bad stomachs in hot weather. The weak ones haven't got a chance. A quickly chilled or overworked stomach is a starter of untold misery for its owner.

When you have that dull, depressed feeling after eating—stomach pains, bowel disorders, heartburn or nausea, belching, food repelling—it is the danger point. You want to look out—and be quick about it in this hot weather.

A way has been discovered to make sick stomachs well and to keep them cool and sweet. It is a commonsense way. No starvation plan of diet is needed. Make this test and see how quickly you get a good appetite in hot weather and enjoy the things you like without misery to follow.

EATONIC Tablets have amazed people everywhere with the marvelous benefits they have produced for thousands of stomach sufferers. Start the test today and let your own stomach tell you the truth.

EATONIC works quick—it absorbs and neutralizes hurtful, poisonous acids, juices and stomach gases caused from undigested foods. Thousands testify that it quickly puts the stomach in a clean, sweet condition—recreates—builds up the lost appetite and makes life worth living for the man who likes good things but who suffers every time he eats them.

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed to do all this and you are to be the judge. If it doesn't rid you of stomach and bowel misery most common in hot weather—you get your money back at once, right from your own druggist whom you know and can trust. No need of your taking a chance of suffering. Start EATONIC today. You will see.



Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada, Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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



Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KERNER - Editor and Owner.

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One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months 1.00

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

MOTHER HAD REASONED WELL

Decision That Combined Strict Justice and a Knowledge of the Child Character.

My child and my sister's two children were playing in the room next to where my sister and I were talking. Presently her older boy came in and said that the others were bothering him. He was building a railroad and they took his things; would mother please make them stop? To my surprise, she said surely she would; it was too bad they bothered him, and she called them in with us, and when she had started them playing there she quietly closed the door between the two rooms. In a moment it opened, and the young railroad builder said he did not care about having the door shut, he only did not want to be bothered. But the mother answered that she could not keep the little folks happy if they saw him with all the things; the door would have to stay shut. Every little while, for half an hour or so, on one excuse or another, that door came open, and just as surely a reprimand was given why it must be kept shut. Then the law of the Kingdom, the Spirit in Man, worked; every one knows what would happen. The boy came where we were, and leaning against his mother, had a tremble in his voice as he said: "I'd rather stay in here; it's lonesome in there and I don't care about the things."

She had not told him he was wrong, but it was just as the inventor said: "If you understand the case and the law governing it, any one can tell what will happen. Certain things always work certain ways."—Eleanor Scott Sharples, in the Philadelphia Ledger.

To achieve victory, we must have two armies: One that fights; one that saves. Every patriot will be a member of one of these armies.

Help fight the war. Pay your way with War Savings Stamps if you cannot go to the front.

The governor of Montana says that "thrift and self-denial are handmaidens in the house of victory."

IMPRESSED BY MOTORTRUCK

Farmers Could Not Help but See Value of Machines as They Carried Immense Loads.

Farmers in nearly all parts of the United States have had impressed upon them the value of the motor-truck for farm work. The railroad congestion and the shortage of railroad equipment made it particularly necessary during the past five or six months to send new trucks overland from the factories and to handle large quantities of freight, such as ordinarily would have been handled by the railroads, by using motortrucks. These conditions took the trucks out into the farming districts in greater numbers and with greater frequency than ever before. Farmers saw them hauling immense loads on the paved roads and on the ordinary roads of the country and could not help being impressed.

Every individual must look this thrift question squarely in the face. If he does not meet the issue fully and promptly, he is not doing all that he can to win the war.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in curable conditions. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, 7c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(017163)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 28, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Jose Salido, of Tubac, Arizona, who, on April 4, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 017163, for S½SE¼, Section 19, and N½NE¼, Section 20, Township 20 S., Range 12 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. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 15th day of July, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel Kaplan, Jose P. Kaplan, William Lowe, Raymond Burrall, all of Tubac, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. June 14—5th pub. July 12.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

C. A. PIERCE
Mining Engineer
PATAGONIA ARIZONA
Examination, Management and Operation of Mines.

Soliciting the supervision of such properties as demand only a monthly or bi-monthly report, consisting of surveying, sampling, assaying, supplies, costs.

AUTO BATTERY WORK
Done quicker and better than elsewhere. We employ an expert, and guarantee our work.

NOGALES ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Nogales Arizona

Frank J. Duffy E. R. Purdum

Duffy & Purdum
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

NOGALES ARIZONA

GOING TO NOGALES?

When hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there.

KING'S CAFE

Formerly, the New England Kitchen

T. B. FITTS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(022035—024469)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 8, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Jesse L. Adams, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on April 4, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 022035, for N½NW¼, W½NE¼, Section 8, and on February 25, 1914, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 024469, for NE¼, Section 7, Township 20 S., Range 12 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. Christman, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoma, Arizona, on the 22nd day of July, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: George J. White, Guy S. Bryant, both of Sonoma, Arizona; John J. Myatt, Raymond L. Schock, both of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. June 21—5th pub. July 19

Thoughtless spending is one of Germany's silent allies.

Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

T. P. Thompson
for the office of
State Senator

Subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

C. L. Northcraft
for the office of
County Supervisor

Subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

James L. Finley
for the office of
County Supervisor

Subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

Oscar F. Ashburn
for the office of
COUNTY SUPERVISOR

subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

Josephine M. Saxon
for the office of
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

R. R. Earhart
for the office of
Sheriff

Subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

REPUBLICAN

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

A. S. Henderson
for the office of
County Supervisor

Subject to the Republican primary, September 10th, 1918.

THE OWL SAYS:

Phone 28—lucky number.
Lady clerks
We speak Spanish
Free delivery 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Magazine subscriptions—(club rates)

She demands "Chocolate Shop" candies. You demand it. The best on the market.

Bevo served at our fountain. Everything in it but the kick. Looks like beer, tastes like beer.

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

First Merchant: "I see old man Crab has failed in business."
Second Merchant: "How did it happen?"

First Merchant: "Oh too much advertising I guess."
Second Merchant: "But Crab never did advertise."
First Merchant: "No, but his competitors did."

Come to the Owl for fancy box stationery. This special line is our hobby.

Office supplies such as ink, pencils, erasers, etc.

To make peace in the family tell your wife that you think that Joan of Arc was the greatest general the world has ever known.

Latest magazines sold at the Owl. Don't give your subscription to someone you don't know. Give it to us and be sure you receive what you order.

Taslae will build your system up. It makes new blood. Take it and feel like a new man.

What has become of the old fashioned mother who used to punish Willie by making him wear his sister's dress.

Brimming over with joy we say: "BUSINESS IS GOOD."

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Hails and Dolson
Owners—Owl Drug Store
NOGALES ARIZONA

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
(025992)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 8, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Ira D. Brooks, of Sonoma, Arizona, who, on November 3, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 025992, for N½N½, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Section 33, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christman, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoma, Arizona, on the 22nd day of July, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Gabriel P. Woodward, George J. White, William D. Carson, all 3 of Sonoma, Arizona; A. C. Dalton, of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. June 21—5th pub. July 19

WANT ADS.

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

REWARD—\$25 will be paid to the person giving information that will lead to the conviction of the poisoner of the editor's bulldog last Sunday morning.

WANTED—Anyone having old auto tires to donate to the Red Cross may leave them at the Patagonia office, where they will be turned over to Mrs. Clyde McPherson, of San Rafael valley, who is active in this particular line of work for the Red Cross.

FOR SALE—Ford truck; perfect condition; price \$225. Nogales Cash Grocery, Nogales, Arizona. 5177f

FOR SALE—12x14-foot wall tent; 10-ounce duck. The money derived from the sale will be donated to the Red Cross. Treat is new and should sell readily. Inquire of A. G. Miles, Washington Trading Co., for price.

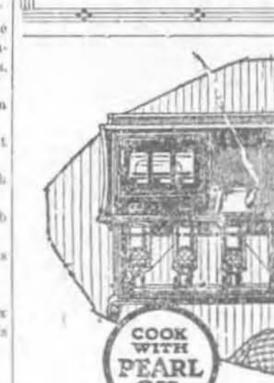
FOR SALE—Mine belt, 200 canvas ore sacks, reasonable price; single-jacks, 25 cents each. Inquire at this office.

Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office

PATAGONIA BLACKSMITH SHOP
Open for Business by
J. M. FREDERICK
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS

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

COOK WITH PEARL OIL



Keep Your Kitchen Cool
Your kitchen is always cool and comfortable even in the hottest weather if you use a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.
There is no smoke or odor, no dust or dirt, and none of the bother of coal or wood. All the convenience of gas.
Better and more economical cooking all the year round.

In 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes, with or without ovens or cabinets. Ask your dealer today.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(California)

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

F. L. BOSCH, Special Agent, Standard Oil Company, Nogales, Ariz.

These Stoves for Sale by
EVANS MERCANTILE COMPANY
Patagonia, Arizona

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

This Is the Only Place
to get
Periodicals
and
Magazines
WATKINS' CHOCOLATES
CANDIES
ICE CREAM
and
COLD DRINKS
The Place to Bring the Ladies
Peerless Parlors
McIntyre & Ijams, Props.



DISCRIMINATION.
should be used in the choice of the store at which to purchase your Soft Drinks. You will show the best of judgment if your choice falls on this establishment. A visit will impress you with the truth of that claim. A single purchase of our Soda will prove it. We try to please.
PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR
Subscribe for the Patagonian.

AT OUR HOUSE
Eyes O'Blue and Tousehead Learn About the Red Cross
By JUDD MORTIMER LEWIS

We have talked it over at our house. Talked it over as we have never talked it over before. We did not want Eyes O'Blue to know about it, nor did we want to lay any part of the world's heavy burden upon the heart of Tousehead. We have taught them that the world is a good and a beautiful place, but last night, gathered beneath the light in the humble little parlor at our house, we talked it over between us. Eyes O'Blue and Tousehead were told that, while the world is good, it is not all good; that there are men who have started out to enslave the world and who in the furtherance of that ambition have done awful things.

Gradually as the tale was told they drew nearer until we sat with our arms about them. We told them of hands hacked from baby wrists, of death rained from the sky upon helpless little ones, of murder rising from the sea's green depths to feed upon helpless mothers and babies.

And then we told them how these splendid soldier boys we see every day are going to the far front to fight and, if need be, die to keep this horror from our land. We told them of burns and wounds and suffering.

And then—we told them of the Red Cross.

We had a number of Red Crosses in our windows; but they had not known. We told them of the bandages and supplies needed to allay suffering. We told them of the noble women who are giving their lives to the binding up of hurts of the boys in khaki.

We told them of the great need of money with which to carry on the work of mercy.

Then Eyes O'Blue in a voice which choked with pity for the distressed spoke of her savings, and Tousehead clasped her hands at the thought.

This morning I went to the bank and withdrew their savings, \$63.29, and they are to be put to work—to a better work than they have been doing.

At our house for the duration of the war we expect to "keep the days," we expect to wear cobbled shoes and patched clothing, and if we ever hesitate in our sacrifice I shall see the faces of Eyes O'Blue and Tousehead as, with tears on their cheeks, they smiled at the thought of the help they might be to the Red Cross.

Are you helping us to carry the Red Cross?

JOHN MADISON'S FAMILY

When John Madison sailed for France there were no indications that his family would suffer in a pecuniary way while he served his country. John's father was earning good wages. John's younger brother, Henry, a driver, was helping out the family budget.

Then John's father was stricken with pneumonia. His earning power stopped. Henry met with an accident. If John had stayed home he could have carried his mother and little sisters through the crisis. But John was with Pershing overseas. Must his family suffer destitution?

The Madison family's dilemma was reported to the Red Cross and promptly placed in the hands of Home Service. As a result the best medical attention was secured for John's father and brother. Immediate funds were placed in the mother's hands to provide for the household as before the family income stopped. In the brief

FIGHTING SISTERS OF FIGHTING MEN
Twenty Thousand Nurses Now Enrolled in American Red Cross.

Of the eighty odd thousand registered trained nurses in the United States about 20,000 have enrolled as Red Cross nurses, volunteering their services at the front, in cantonments and hospitals or in any other needed capacities. This enrollment is the nursing reserve of the United States Army Nurse Corps and the United States Navy Nurse Corps, and from it will also be drawn contingents for service under other allied flags than our own. The enrollment goes on at the rate of 1,000 volunteers a month. On a basis of an army of a million men over 30,000 nurses will be required for active duty in the present year.

Up to the last of February over 7,000 nurses had been actually detailed to duty or were ready for immediate mobilization. So it is seen that there are none too many, in view of the requirements of the service, since between time of enrollment and actual assignment to duty the nurse must undergo a period of special study and training for war service, and the work of organizing and mobilizing this "army of mercy" is no small thing.

A Nurse Is a Soldier.

Surgeon General Gorgas has called upon the Red Cross to supply 5,000 nurses for the Army Nurse Corps by June 1, and if this quota is forthcoming the total number detailed will have reached 12,000. So the mobilization of another 18,000 to 25,000 by Jan. 1, 1919, will be a big problem to solve.

Now, a nurse is a soldier. She is recognized officially by the government and included in those eligible for soldiers' and sailors' war insurance. A nurse goes into actual danger of wounds and death by shell fire and bomb explosion. Her work is arduous, exacting, calling for the finest qualities of mind and heart. She is the right hand of the surgeon.

So, because nursing is primarily a woman's job, the war nurse is properly the peculiar responsibility of the women of America. While the trained nurse is urged to volunteer the risk of her life at the front, the American woman at home is commanded by every dictate of patriotism and humanity to support her "fighting sister."

The nurse fights pain, disease and death, making her sacrifice with amazing cheerfulness and enthusiasm.

space of a few hours Home Service had driven poverty from the absent soldier's home.

The whole aim and object of Home Service is to protect the welfare of the soldier's family while he is away and to maintain as far as possible the same standards of home life that prevailed while he was at home. More than this, when the standard of living is low it is the duty and the opportunity of Home Service to raise the standard.

Think of what it means to John Madison and his legions of comrades in khaki and in blue to realize that in their absence their loved ones will be safeguarded as carefully and as constantly as they themselves would have done. Think what it means to the morale of these brave lads to know that whatever may happen in the perils of warfare the future of their families will not be jeopardized.