

Class of 1918 Boys In Order of Their Liability for Service

The local board for the county of Santa Cruz, at Nogales, Arizona, has furnished the following list of names of registrants of the class of June, 1918, whose registration cards are in the possession of this local board...

\$1000 Limit Placed on Purchase W, S, S,

The wealthy people of the country would buy up every War Savings Stamp issued if they were allowed to do so. That is because they realize how splendid an investment War Savings Stamps are.

Coming

Dr. Schell, the well-known optometrist and optician, of Tucson, will be at the Commercial Hotel on his regular visit on Tuesday of next week (23rd) and will remain the one day only.

GO BAREFOOT, SAYS GERMANY

Old and Young Urged to Save Leather Even at Church. "Go barefoot this summer and help the fatherland," is the latest patriotic catchword to be placarded in Germany.

FEAR SELECTIVE DRAFT

Mexicans of Laredo, Tex., Are Fleeing to Mexico. As a result of war conditions and especially the selective draft striking terror to many of the Mexican residents of Laredo, Tex., and causing them to flee with their families from this country, or "hiding out" their children to prevent enrollment on the scholastic census...

MOTOR COP MAKES GOOD

Joins Tank Squad After Completing Task Set Self. "If I get the fellows that stole that car I'll feel that I am a good man and will enlist in the 'tank' service," declared Leo Hays, a motorcycle policeman of Ombaha, to his fellow workers at the police station.

All Wish to Wed Soldier.

A soldier at Camp Benetgard wrote the editor of a paper at Pine Bluff, Ark., saying he would like to correspond with a Pine Bluff girl with a view to matrimony.

Concerning Natural Death.

"Under normal conditions most complex animals have a characteristic and rather sharply defined duration of life. But one-celled animals, which reproduce by fission, are apparently immortal unless life is stopped by what may be called an accident, for as the cell divides in half, neither part may be called the parent, and both halves will go on reproducing.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. A. L. Kinsley and son, Athol, of the San Rafael valley spent Thursday in Patagonia.

A Southern Pacific bridge and building repair crew is in Patagonia fixing the company's property in this neighborhood.

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.

The National Hotel in Nogales was the scene Monday night of a wedding ceremony. Mr. Henry Woods, deputy sheriff, was married to Miss Marty McDonald of Elgin, the knot being tied by the Rev. W. J. Gordon, pastor of the Baptist church.

Lieutenant Joseph A. Duggie and Miss Anita Holcomb were married July 11 in Nogales. Lieut. Duggie left immediately for Vancouver, Wash., where he will be joined later by Mrs. Duggie. The bride was a former resident of Patagonia, and is well known among the younger people. Her many friends wish her joy.

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

Robert Arthur, Sr., and family have moved to the Santa Cruz valley, near Nogales, where he has leased a 200-acre ranch. Mr. Arthur recently sold his homestead in the San Rafael valley to George and Duke Parker, who acquired it for pasture for their cattle.

Charles L. Miller and the Peterson boys visited the San Rafael valley last Saturday.

J. D. Rountree is drilling a well for P. J. Wilson in the San Rafael valley. 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.

A heavy rainstorm visited the San Rafael valley district last Friday, and many chickens were drowned before they could be put under shelter.

Charles Curtis and family of the San Rafael valley spent last Saturday in Patagonia shopping.

Mrs. James Gamble and baby son are visiting her sister, Mrs. Clyde McPherson at the McPherson ranch in the San Rafael valley.

Need Glasses? See Dr. Schell, the optometrist, of Tucson, at the Commercial Hotel next Tuesday (23rd). One day only. Accurately fitted glasses guaranteed.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Bergier of Sorrono Canyon visited in Nogales Tuesday.

Judge A. S. Henderson, Joe Collie, Val Valenzuela, Jr., Joe Lamma and G. Lou Stevens took in the Republican get-together at Nogales Monday night.

C. L. Northcraft, candidate for supervisor on the Democrat ticket, accompanied by C. A. Pierce, was a business visitor to the county seat Tuesday.

Mrs. Merna Brown and baby are visiting Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Williamson at her San Rafael valley ranch.

Supervisor George W. Parker and family have gone to the Grand Canyon, where Mr. Parker will attend the meeting next week of the state tax commission and county supervisors.

Victor Wager, Robert E. Lee and Miss Laura Parsons started yesterday for the Grand Canyon to attend the tax collectors' and supervisors convention to be held there.

Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Clyde McPherson of the San Rafael valley motored to Nogales by way of Patagonia. Mrs. McPherson has not been in good health for some time and is undergoing treatment by a Nogales physician.

Miss Luz Valenzuela, the efficient bookkeeper at the Patagonia Commercial Company's store, paid a visit to her sister, Carolina, in Nogales Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinsley of the San Rafael valley celebrated, last Friday, their silver wedding. Their many friends hope they be hale and hearty on their golden wedding day.

Tonight, July 19, there will be a dance at the schoolhouse in the San Rafael valley. Everybody welcome. Large crowds usually attend the dances held in that popular district, and nobody goes home feeling that he has not enjoyed the evening.

Mr. Elbert Kinsley, wife and baby visited Mr. Kinsley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinsley of the San Rafael valley for a few days recently, calling on other friends and neighbors before returning to Ibahee, where Mr. Kinsley is at present employed.

Nick Berich of Parker Canyon was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

Miss Caroline Valenzuela has taken up the study of professional nursing at the Nogales hospital, and when she has thoroughly mastered the profession will join the army Red Cross nursing force. Friends of Miss Valenzuela will be glad to learn that she is making rapid strides in her chosen vocation, and know that her energetic nature will carry her to the top in rapid time.

LONDON IS STIRRED BY FUEL SAVING

New Gas and Electricity Regulations Fall Heavily on Household.

The regulations regarding the reduction of the use of gas and electricity have caused considerable feeling in London among households using these supplies for lighting and cooking purposes. The effect of the order has been to place the careful person who has kept down her bills in a more difficult position than her neighbor who has been wasteful.

Many families in view of the coal rationing scheme have installed gas or electricity for heating and warming purposes, and they now find that under the conditions of the order these appliances will be insufficient for their needs. The object of the order was stated as being the saving of coal, but the effect, especially in the middle-class homes, will be to rely more on the coal fire for cooking and heating purposes than the other means, and as a result more coal will be burned.

The London traffic problem was never in even a fair way of solution until the American experts came over and took the matter in hand some years ago. But they succeeded in doing more than solving the problem of rapid transit—they taught the people to use their systems, and the passenger traffic of London has grown enormously in consequence.

Today experts are needed more than ever as the situation of London traffic under the present condition goes from bad to worse. The commandment by the military authorities has reduced the supply of motor omnibuses to a mere dribble, while the saving of coal and electricity has caused the withdrawal of many of the surface cars and the subway trains.

SKILL ESSENTIAL IN AIRPLANE WORK



The highest grade of workmanship is required in the preparation of metal parts for airplanes. Every part must be finely tempered and accurately fitted to prevent collapse under hard strains. These men are welding parts of a navy hydroplane. The navy is guarding carefully publication of any parts or the whole of a finished plane.

President Wilson says: "The practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity."

Wilson Speaks on Our War Intentions

"We intend what our forefathers, the founders of this republic, intended. We in America believe our participation in this war to be the fruition of what they planted. Our case 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. There can be put one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. "The blind rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which can never be crushed to earth again; for they have in their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are leathless and of the very stuff of triumph."—From the President's Mount Vernon Address.

OXY-ACETYLENE PLANT IN THE FORD GARAGE, NOGALES

Automobile and machinery owners will be interested in the knowledge that the Ford Garage at Nogales, under the direct ownership of Mr. Dolson, has an Oxy-Acetylene plant, which is used to braze broken machinery parts. The outfit is handled by an expert, and your repair work will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The plant was installed at a cost of \$1000. There has lately been installed, also, a lathe, drill press and the latest improved machinery to do all sorts of auto repair work, while his handied by expert machinists. We guarantee our work.—Adv.

County's Wealth, \$10,000,000

County Assessor Vic Wager reports a gratifying increase in the assessed valuation of property in Santa Cruz for 1918. Mr. Wager says that during the four years of his incumbency the increase in property value has been at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually. The assessed valuation now is \$10,000,000, whereas when he took office it was \$6,000,000.

The Democratic county committee held a meeting Saturday night at the county courthouse at Nogales. Candidates for the various county offices were discussed, but no definite plans were laid. The committee will hold another meeting soon to determine ways and means for carrying the party ticket to victory this fall.

MINES AND MINERS

The old Silver King mine has come back as a producer, after being idle 33 years.

Mr. Ed Bohlinger visited the county seat Wednesday on business.

Manager John Hoy of the French mine says they will start sinking deeper immediately upon the arrival of heavier drills, which have been ordered. The shaft is now down 500 feet and it is planned to sink to a total depth of 700 feet. Manager Hoy expects to make a real mine of the French soon. There is a great body of ore now in sight, but with more depth he expects to block out enough ore to keep a mill constantly in operation. The erection of a mill at the mine is one of the possibilities of the near future.

Mr. H. K. Welch, general manager of the Harshell mine, reports that the mine is turning out a very high-grade manganese concentrate product, and that, beginning next week, the company will have its output doubled by the installation of new machinery. The addition to the equipment will mean a greater number of men employed, more ore and concentrates shipped, and more prosperity for Patagonia.

Mr. R. E. Houren, an attorney of Gary, Ind., who is identified with the Mid-Continent Securities Company of that city, which is financing the Arizona Consolidated Copper Company of Kansas City, Mo., whose mining property adjoins the Mowry, was in the district last week inspecting the workings. He was well satisfied with the mine's prospects as a future producer.

County Republicans held a meeting in Nogales Monday night, at which time a partial list of candidates were named to oppose the Democrats at the fall election. Among those named are: For sheriff, G. Lou Stevens, of Patagonia; Ivo Johnson, of Elgin, for supervisor; Ignacius Burgoon, of Nogales, for county treasurer; A. S. Henderson, of Patagonia, for supervisor. The other offices, it is said, will be contested for by women whose names were not given out.

Treasurer Joe Collie Makes Final Report of Picnic Finances

A detailed report of the 4th of July picnic financial standing has just been completed by the treasurer. The reason for the delay is that outstanding bills were not all turned in until this week. The statement of receipts and expenditures follows:

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include Barbecue and Lunch (Total \$411.48), Ice Cream (Total \$117.53), Soft Drinks (Total \$231.79), and Dance (Total \$119.12). Expenditures include Carpenter work (\$5.00), Water hauling (\$10.00), Coffee and milk (\$12.53), Barbecue supplies (\$4.49), Lunch supplies (\$6.93), Lumber and nails (\$27.20), Ice cream (\$67.00), Express charges (\$12.50), Carpenter work (\$2.70), Lumber (\$4.70), Freight (\$2.42), Soft Drinks (\$72.00), Auto hire for musicians (\$17.00), Carpenter work (\$13.00), Lumber (\$35.98), Nails and lights (\$2.95), Labor at grounds (\$20.90), Gen. A. Burns (\$4.81), Geo. H. Francis (\$5.00), and Incidentals (\$20.90).

The report shows that the dance was the only unprofitable feature of the celebration. This was due to the fact that it started late in the afternoon and threatening weather caused the early departure of a large number of dance lovers.

ELGIN NEWS

The Elgin Red Cross chapter shipped a large box of needfuls to headquarters last Monday.

Will B. Goff spent Monday in Elgin.

Glenn Perry of the Pennsylvania ranch was an Elgin visitor Monday.

Monday night a show was given at the Elgin schoolhouse, which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cunningham were in Elgin the beginning of the week on their way to their Vaughn ranch. They have a nice home in Ibahee, but say they have a decided preference for the Vaughn district.

Nearly 2,000,000 girls and boys have volunteered for the United States garden army in the department of the interior. Their service flag bears a crossed rake and hoe with the letters U. S. G. in blue on a field of white with a red border. The enlistment entails a pledge on the part of the child to use efforts to increase food production by cultivating one or more crops under a garden supervisor or teacher chosen for this work and to make such reports as may be required.

Marshall Field, some years ago, said: "Careful saving and careful spending invariably promote success. Economy is one of the most essential elements of success, yet most wretchedly disregarded. The 5 or 10 cents squandered a day, if saved, will in a few years amount to thousands of dollars. If a man is not competent to manage a small income or a small business, he is not competent to manage a large income or a large business."

LIVESTOCK PEST EXPERT VISITS THE STATE

Arizona stockmen, during the month of July and the first half of August, are to receive the benefit of a visit by Roscoe Wells, a specialist of the bureau of entomology of the department of agriculture on parasitic insects of livestock. Mr. Wells will visit the different parts of the state, and, with the county agents, old meetings and demonstrations of the control of such pests as screw worms, ticks on cattle and sheep, lice and mites on poultry, horseflies and horn flies of livestock and the many other parasites with which Arizona livestock is infested.

Stockmen should get in touch with their county agent at once and arrange to attend to meetings that are held in their sections. As many personal visits will be made to premises as possible for the purpose of showing the best ways to control these pests.

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.

"GUN WASN'T LOADED"

Bugler J. R. Metcfe, of Co. G, 35th Infantry, accidentally killed himself Saturday while cleaning his pistol. He had been cautioned against being careless with the gun, being told that the weapon might be loaded. The boy laughingly remarked "I'll show you whether it's loaded or not," and placed the gun to his neck and fired. His funeral was later.

Economizing may possibly hurt, but what of the hurts of the men who fight and die for you?

# "OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By Lieutenant Pat O'Brien

(Copyright, 1918, by Pat Alva O'Brien)

## O'BRIEN FINDS HIMSELF A PRISONER OF WAR AFTER A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

**Synopsis.**—Pat O'Brien, a resident of Momence, Ill., after seeing service in the American flying corps on the Mexican border in 1916, joins the British Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and after a brief training period is sent to France. He is assigned to a squadron in active service on the front. He engages in several hot flights with German flyers, from which he emerges victorious.

### CHAPTER III.

#### Captured by the Huns.

I shall not easily forget the 17th of August, 1917. I killed two Huns in the double-seated machine in the morning, another in the evening, and then I was captured myself. I may have spent more eventful days in my life, but I can't recall any just now.

That morning, in crossing the line on early morning patrol, I noticed two German balloons. I decided that as soon as my patrol was over I would go off on my own hook and see what a German balloon looked like at close quarters.

These observation balloons are used by both sides in conjunction with the artillery. A man sits up in the balloon with a wireless apparatus and directs the firing of the guns. From his point of vantage he can follow the work of his own artillery with a remarkable degree of accuracy and at the same time he can observe the enemy's movements and report them.

The Germans are very good at this work, and they use a great number of



Machine O'Brien Was Driving When He Was Overcome and Captured by the Huns.

these balloons. It was considered a very important part of our work to keep them out of the sky.

There are two ways of going after a balloon in a machine. One of them is to cross the lines at a low altitude, flying so near the ground that the man with the anti-aircraft gun can't bother you. You fly along until you get to the level of the balloon and if, in the meantime, they have not drawn the balloon down, you open fire on it and the bullets you use will set it on fire if they land.

The other way is to fly over where you know the balloons to be, put your machine in a spin so that they can't hit you, get above them, spin over the balloon and then open fire. In going back over the line you cross at a few hundred feet.

This is one of the hardest jobs in the service. There is less danger in attacking an enemy's aircraft.

Nevertheless, I had made up my mind to either get those balloons or make them descend, and I only hoped that they would stay on the job until I had a chance at them.

When our two hours' duty was up, therefore, I dropped out of the formation as we crossed the lines and turned back again.

I was at a height of 15,000 feet, considerably higher than the balloons. Shutting my motor off, I dropped down through the clouds, thinking to find the balloons at about five or six miles behind the German lines.

Just as I came out of the cloud banks I saw below me, about a thousand feet, a two-seater hostile machine doing artillery observation and directing the German guns. This was at a point about four miles behind the German lines.

Evidently the German artillery saw me and put out ground signals to attract the Hun machine's attention, for I saw the observer quit his work and grab his gun, while their pilot stuck the nose of his machine straight down.

But they were too late to escape me. I was diving toward them at a speed of probably two hundred miles an hour, shooting all the time as fast as possible. Their only chance lay in the possibility that the force of my drive might break my wings. I knew my danger in that direction, but as soon as I came out of my dive the Huns would have their chance to get me, and I knew I had to get them first and take a chance on my wings holding out.

Fortunately some of my first bullets found their mark, and I was able to come out of my dive at about four thousand feet. They never came out of theirs!

But right then came the hottest sit-

uation in the air I had ever experienced up to that time. The depth of my dive had brought me within reach of the machine guns from the ground, and they also put a barrage around me of shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns and I had an opportunity to "ride the barrage," as they call it in the R. F. C. To make the situation more interesting, they began shooting "flaming onions" at me. "Flaming onions" are rockets shot from a rocket gun. They are used to hit a machine when it is flying low, and they are effective up to about five thousand feet. Sometimes they are shot up one after another in strings of about eight, and they are one of the hardest things to get through. If they hit the machine, it is bound to catch fire and then the jig is up.

All the time, too, I was being attacked by "Archie"—the anti-aircraft gun. I escaped the machine guns and the "flaming onions," but "Archie," the anti-aircraft fire, got me four or five times. Every time a bullet plugged me, or rather my machine, it made a loud bang, on account of the tension on the material covering the wings.

None of their shots hurt me until I was about a mile from our lines, and then they hit my motor. Fortunately, I still had altitude enough to drift on to our own side of the lines, for my motor was completely out of commission. They just raised the diktens with me all the time I was descending, and I began to think I would strike the ground before crossing the line, but there was a slight wind in my favor, and it carried me two miles behind our lines. There the balloons I had gone out to get had the satisfaction of "pin-pointing" me. Through the directions which they were able to give to their artillery they commenced shelling my machine where it lay.

This particular work is to direct the fire of their artillery, and they are used just as the artillery observation airplanes are. Usually two men are stationed in each balloon. They ascend to a height of several thousand feet about five miles behind their own lines and are equipped with wireless and signaling apparatus. They watch the burst of their own artillery, check up the position, get the range, and direct the next shot.

When conditions are favorable they are able to direct the shots so accurately that it is quick work destroying the object of their attack. It was such a balloon as this that got my position, marked me out, called for an artillery shot, and they commenced shelling my machine where it lay. If I had got the two balloons instead of the airplane, I probably would not have lost my machine, for he would in all probability have gone on home and not bothered about getting my range and causing the destruction of my machine.

I landed in a part of the country that was literally covered with shell holes. Fortunately my machine was not badly damaged by the forced landing. I leisurely got out, walked around it to see what the damage was, and concluded that it could be easily repaired. In fact, I thought if I could find a space long enough between shell holes to get a start before leaving the ground that I would be able to fly on from there.

I was still examining my plane and considering the matter of a few slight repairs, without any particular thought for my own safety in that unprotected spot, when a shell came whizzing through the air, knocked me to the ground and landed a few feet away. It had no sooner struck than I made a run for cover and crawled into a shell hole. I would have liked to get farther away, but I didn't know where the next shell would burst, and I thought I was fairly safe there, so I squatted down and let them blaze away.

The only damage I suffered was from the mud which splattered up in my face and over my clothes. That was my introduction to a shell hole, and I resolved right there that the infantry could have all the shell-hole fighting they wanted, but it did not appeal to me, though they live in them through many a long night and I had only sought shelter there for a few minutes.

After the Germans had completely demolished my machine and ceased firing, I waited there a short time, fearing perhaps they might send over a lucky shot, hoping to get me after all. But evidently they concluded enough shells had been wasted on one man. I crawled out cautiously, shook the mud off, and I looked over in the direction where my machine had once been. There wasn't enough left for a decent souvenir, but nevertheless I got

a few, "such as they were," and readily observing that nothing could be done with what was left, I made my way back to Infantry headquarters, where I was able to telephone in a report.

A little later one of our automobiles came out after me and took me back to our airdrome. Most of my squadron thought I was lost beyond doubt, and never expected to see me again; but my friend, Paul Raney, had held out that I was all right, and as I was afterwards told, said, "Don't send for another pilot; that Irishman will be back, if he has to walk." And he knew that the only thing that kept me from walking was the fact that our own automobile had been sent out to bring me home.

I had lots to think about that day, and I had learned many things; one was not to have too much confidence in my own ability. One of the men in the squadron told me that I had better not take those chances; that it was going to be a long war and I would have plenty of opportunities to be killed without deliberately "wishing them on" myself. Later I was to learn the truth of his statement.

That night my "flight"—each squadron is divided into three flights, consisting of six men each—got ready to go out again. As I started to put on my tunic I noticed that I was not marked up for duty as usual.

I asked the commanding officer, a major, what the reason for that was, and he replied that he thought I had done enough for one day. However, I knew that if I did not go, someone else from another "flight" would have to take my place, and I insisted upon going up with my patrol as usual, and the major reluctantly consented. Had he known what was in store for me, I am sure he wouldn't have changed his mind so readily.

As it was we had only five machines for this patrol, anyway, because as we crossed the lines one of them had to drop out on account of motor trouble. Our patrol was up at 8 p. m., and up to within ten minutes of that hour it had been entirely uneventful.

At 7:50 p. m., however, while we were flying at a height of 13,000 feet, we observed three other English machines which were about 3,000 feet below us pick a fight with nine Hun machines.

I knew right then that we were in for it, because I could see over toward the ocean a whole flock of Hun machines which evidently had escaped the attention of our scrappy countrymen below us.

So we dove down on those nine Huns.

At first the fight was fairly even. There were eight of us to nine of them. But soon the other machines which I had seen in the distance, and which were flying even higher than we were, arrived on the scene, and when they, in turn, dove down on us, there was just twenty of them to our eight!

Four of them singled me out. I was diving, and they dived right down after me, shooting as they came. Their tracer bullets were coming closer to me every moment. These tracer bullets are balls of fire which enable the shooter to follow the course his bullets are taking and to correct his aim accordingly. They do no more harm to a pilot if he is hit than an ordinary bullet, but if they hit the petrol tank, good night! When a machine catches fire in flight there is no way of put-

ting it out. It takes less than a minute for the fabric to burn off the wings and then the machine drops like an arrow, leaving a trail of smoke like a comet.

As their tracer bullets came closer and closer to me I realized that my chances of escape were nil. Their very next shot, I felt, must hit me.

Once, some days before, when I was flying over the line, I had watched a fight above me. A German machine was set on fire, and dived down through our formation in flames on its way to the ground. The Hun was diving at such a sharp angle that both his wings came off, and as he passed within a few hundred feet of me I saw the look of horror on his face.

Now, when I expected any moment to suffer a similar fate, I could not help thinking of that poor Hun's last look of agony.

I realized that my only chance lay in making an Immelman turn. This maneuver was invented by a German—one of the greatest who ever flew and who was killed in action some time before. This turn, which I made successfully, brought one of their machines right in front of me, and as he sailed along barely ten yards away, I "had the drop" on him, and he knew it.

His white face and startled eyes I can still see. He knew beyond question that his last moment had come, because his position prevented his taking aim at me, while my gun pointed straight at him. My first tracer bullet passed within a yard of his head, the second looked as if it hit his shoulder, the third struck him in the neck, and then I let him have the whole works, and he went down in a spinning nose dive.

All this time the three other Hun machines were shooting away at me. I could hear the bullets striking my machine one after another. I hadn't the slightest idea that I could ever beat off those three Huns, but there was nothing for me to do but fight, and my hands were full.

In fighting, your machine is dropping, dropping all the time. I glanced at my instruments, and my altitude was between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. While I was still looking at the instruments, the whole blamed works disappeared. A burst of bullets went into the instrument board and blew it to smithereens, another bullet went through my upper lip, came out of the roof of my mouth and lodged in my throat, and the next thing I knew was when I came to in a German hospital the following morning at five o'clock, German time.

I was a prisoner of war.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### Clipped Wings.

The hospital in which I found myself on the morning after my capture was a private house made of brick, very low and dirty, and not at all adapted for use as a hospital. It had evidently been used but a few days on account of the big push that was taking place at that time of the year, and in all probability would be abandoned as soon as they had found a better place.

In all, the house contained four rooms and a stable, which was by far the largest of all. Although I never looked into this "wing" of the hospital, I was told that it, too, was filled with patients lying on beds of straw around the ground. I do not know whether

they, too, were officers or privates.

The room in which I found myself contained eight beds, three of which were occupied by wounded German officers. The other rooms, I imagined, had about the same number of beds as mine. There were no Red Cross nurses in attendance, just orderlies, for this was only an emergency hospital and too near the firing line for nurses. The orderlies were not old men nor very young boys, as I had expected to find, but young men in the prime of life, who evidently had been medical students. One or two of them, I discovered, were able to talk English, but for some reason they would not talk. Perhaps they were forbidden by the officer in charge to do so.

In addition to the bullet wound in my mouth I had a swelling from my forehead to the back of my head almost as big as my shoe—and that is saying considerable. I couldn't move an inch without suffering intense pain, and when the doctor told me that I had no bones broken I wondered how a fellow would feel who had.

German officers visited me that morning and told me that my machine went down in a spinning nose dive from a height of between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, and they had the surprise of their lives when they discovered that I had not been dashed to pieces. They had to cut me out of my machine, which was riddled with shots and shattered to bits.

A German doctor removed the bullet from my throat, and the first thing he said to me when I came to was, "You are an American!"

There was no denying it, because the metal identification disk on my wrist bore the inscription:

"P. O'Brien,  
U. S. A.  
R. F. C."

Although I was suffering intense agony, the doctor, who spoke perfect English, insisted upon conversing with me.

"You may be all right as a sportsman," he declared, "but you are a d—d murderer just the same for being here. You Americans who got into this thing before America came into the war are no better than common murderers and you ought to be treated the same way!"

The wound in my mouth made it impossible for me to answer him, and I was suffering too much pain to be hurt very much by anything he could say.

He asked me if I would like an apple. I could just as easily have eaten a brick.

When he got no answers out of me, he walked away disgustedly.

"You don't have to worry any more," he declared, as a parting shot. "For you the war is over."

I was given a little broth later in the day, and as I began to collect my thoughts I wondered what had happened to my comrades in the battle which had resulted so disastrously to me. As I began to realize my plight I worried less about my physical condition than the fact that, as the doctor had pointed out, for me the war was practically over. I had been in it but a short time, and now I would be a prisoner for the duration of the war!

The next day some German flying officers visited me, and I must say they treated me with great consideration. They told me of the man I had brought down. They said he was a Bavarian and a fairly good pilot. They gave me his hat as a souvenir and complimented me on the fight I had put up.

My helmet, which was of soft leather, was split from front to back by a bullet from a machine gun, and they examined it with great interest. When they brought me my uniform I found that the star of my rank which had been on my right shoulder strap had been shot off clean. The one on my left shoulder strap they asked me for as a souvenir, as also my R. F. C. badges, which I gave them. They allowed me to keep my "wings," which I wore on my left breast, because they were aware that that is the proudest possession of a British flying officer.

I think I am right in saying that the only chivalry in this war on the German side of the trenches has been displayed by the officers of the German flying corps, which comprises the pick of Germany. They pointed out to me that I and my comrades were fighting purely for the love of it, whereas they were fighting in defense of their country, but still, they said, they admired us for our sportsmanship. I had a notion to ask them if dropping bombs on London and killing so many innocent people was in defense of their country, but I was in no position or condition to pick a quarrel at that time.

That same day a German officer was brought into the hospital and put in the bunk next to mine. Of course I casually looked at him, but did not pay particular attention to him at that time. He lay there for three or four hours before I did take a real good look at him. I was positive that he could not speak English, and naturally I did not say anything to him. Once when I looked over in his direction his eyes were on me, and to my surprise he said, very sarcastically, "What the hell are you looking at?" and then

snuffed. At this time I was just beginning to say a few words, as my wound had prevented me from talking, but I said enough to let him know what I was doing there and how I happened to be there. He evidently had heard my story from some of the others, though, because he said it was too bad I had not broken my neck; that he did not have much sympathy with the flying corps anyway. He asked me what part of America I came from, and I told him "California." After a few more questions he learned that I hailed from San Francisco, and then added to my distress by saying, "How would you like to have a good, juicy steak right out of the Hofbrau?" Naturally I told him it would "hit the spot," but I hardly thought my mouth was in shape just then to eat it. I immediately asked, of course, what he knew about the Hofbrau, and he replied, "I was connected with the place a good many years, and I ought to know all about it."

After that this German officer and I became rather chummy; that is, as far as I could be chummy with an enemy, and we whittled away a good many long hours talking about the days we had spent in San Francisco, and frequently in the conversation one of us would mention some prominent Californian, or some little incident occurring there, with which we were both familiar.

He told me when war was declared he was, of course, intensely patriotic and thought the only thing for him to do was to go back and aid in the defense of his country. He found that he could not go directly from San Francisco, because the water was too well guarded by the English, so he boarded a boat for South America. There he obtained a forged passport and in the guise of a Montevideoan took passage for New York and from there to England.

He passed through England without any difficulty on his forged passport, but concluded not to risk going to Holland for fear of exciting too much suspicion, so went down through the Strait of Gibraltar to Italy, which was neutral at that time, up to Austria.



Pat O'Brien and Paul Raney.

and thence to Germany. He said when they put in at Gibraltar, after leaving England, there were two suspects taken off the ship, men that he was sure were neutral subjects, but much to his relief his own passport and credentials were examined and passed O. K.

The Hun spoke of his voyage from America to England as being exceptionally pleasant, and said he had a fine time, because he associated with the English passengers on board, his fluent English readily admitting him to several spirited arguments on the subject of the war, which he keenly enjoyed. One little incident he related revealed the remarkable tact which our enemy displayed in his associations at sea, which no doubt resulted advantageously for him. As he expressed it, he "made a hit" one evening when the crowd had assembled for a little music by suggesting that they sing "God Save the King." Thereafter his popularity was assured and the desired effect accomplished, for very soon a French officer came up to him and said, "It's too bad that England and ourselves haven't men in our army like you." It was too bad, he agreed, in telling me about it, because he was confident he could have done a whole lot more for Germany if he had been in the English army. In spite of his apparent loyalty, however, the man didn't seem very enthusiastic over the war and frankly admitted one day that the old political battles waged in California were much more to his liking than the battles he had gone through over here. On second thought he laughed as though it were a good joke, but he evidently intended me to infer that he had taken a keen interest in politics in San Francisco.

From his prison, O'Brien witnesses a thrilling air battle, which results in the death of his chum, who is shot down by a German flyer. Don't miss the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

#### Wives Evidently His Hobby.

Probably the modern world's marrying record for men was created by George Witzoff, the bigamist, whose marriages have variously been estimated at from 200 to 800. It was reported that in the space of a single week he went through marriage ceremonies with ten women.

#### Worse'n Bols, Too.

Old Job had his troubles, but nobody raised the price of ice on him when he was laying in his winter's coal.—Atlanta Constitution.



Lieutenant O'Brien in the First Machine He Used in Active Service. With Him Is Lieutenant Raney.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKET.

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and various market prices.

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B. Denver, Carload Prices. Hay, Buying Prices.

Table listing prices for various types of hay and grain.

POULTRY.

Dressed Poultry. The following prices on live poultry are set F. O. B. Denver:

Table listing prices for various types of poultry.

Live Poultry.

Table listing prices for live poultry.

Eggs.

Table listing prices for various types of eggs.

Butter.

Table listing prices for various types of butter.

Fruit.

Table listing prices for various types of fruit.

Vegetables.

Table listing prices for various types of vegetables.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Prices for Metals. New York—Lead—\$1.00@1.05.

St. Louis—Spelter—\$4.50@5.50. London—Bar silver, 99 1/2 per ounce.

The Boston Wool Market. Boston—Wool—Scoured basis.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations. Chicago—Hogs—Bulk of sales.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices. Chicago—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$2.30.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City—Butter—Creamery, 40c.

Duluth, Minn.—Lard—\$4.81 to arrive, \$4.60.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Table listing prices for various types of hides and pelts.

Green Salted, Cured Hides. Over 40 lbs., lb. 12@13c.

Dry Pelt Pelts. Wool pelts, lb. 44@47c.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices Quoted for Metals. New York—Bar silver, 99 1/2 c.

Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00@22.50 per unit.

Arizona. The shaft of the Mossback at Oatman is being retimbered.

The new Cornelia has started work on a new flotation plant at Ajo.

High-grade lead ore has been struck in the Dixie mines at Patagonia.

The Ray Hercules Copper Company's new mill at Globe has a capacity of 1,200 to 1,800 tons a day.

Colorado. Cresson dividend of \$122,000 for June makes a total of \$6,539,162 taken from that mine.

As forecast, the Maid of the Mist is now being opened up and retimbered preparatory to its further development.

The Micky Breen mine and mill, Poughkeepsie district, will be operated during the coming season under lease and bond.

Gold shipments from the Breckenridge district, being principally gold taken in dredging from June 5 to 22, amounted to \$70,000.

Silverton reports that the Caledonian Mining Company, formerly known as the Peerless San Juan, is making ready for a most active season's work.

Gunnison county desires to share with the Creede district in credit for high-grade sulphur.

Shipments of high-grade silver ore from the Monon lease, Sunnyside district, northwest of Creede, are regularly made at the rate of three broad-gauge carloads (ninety tons) per week.

The Beaver and Belfast mines, Iron-ton, operated through tunnel workings, continues to produce a galena-lead product that runs in car lots as high as 66 1/2 per cent lead and 18 ounces silver to the ton.

The Carruthers leases are taking out ore and milling it at the mill, getting from two to three cars per month of rich concentrates.

The Telluride-Ouray quadrangle continues to supply the major portion of the crude tonnage that enables the Tomboy, Smuggler-Union and Liberty Bell to ship on an average of between 162 and 165 cars of concentrates every month.

Montana. Butte Copper Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable July 30 to stock of record July 15.

Butte and Superior stock, a large amount of which is held by Denver investors, sold at the new high of \$30, a gain of \$3 since the court decision gave back to this company entire control of its property.

New Mexico. Considerable development work is being done in the Pecos Valley oil fields.

The K. & K. Floupsar Mining Company, office in Silver City, has filed articles of incorporation.

The Flourine Mining Company was incorporated, office in Silver City, and Alvan N. White statutory agent.

The Gypsy Oil Company has arranged to drill a second well on the Rosenwald ranch about twenty-five miles south of Las Vegas and expect to begin work immediately.

Another of Grant county's famous old camps, that has been silent and deserted for twenty-five years, bids fair to enter the producing class again under the changing conditions in the metal market caused by the war.

Wyoming. A rumor was current that the Allen Oil Company had struck oil in their well in Salt Creek.

The Leslie D. Welsh interests are reported to have struck oil on the Murphy dome, on Kirby creek, east of Thermopolis.

Midwest Refining Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, or 2 per cent on the par value of \$50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

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

Total Loss. "What is the unluckiest stone?" "The diamond," replied young Cub-witz.

"I've never heard the diamond called unlucky before." "It seems to be so in my case. I've bought engagement rings for three girls who married other fellows and forgot to return the rings."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Scandal often stings itself.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, 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 each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Automatic Water Pan for Furnace. An extra large water pan, illustrated in Popular Mechanics Magazine, is now being installed in furnaces of a certain make, which is equipped to fill automatically when almost empty.

The pan holds seven gallons, and one end makes a contact with the fire pot, so that evaporation is very rapid. Water is supplied through a pipe, the flow being governed by a float-controlled valve.

Most people who keep diaries for any length of time keep them for sale. A girl may be intellectual and yet retain her appetite for ice cream soda.

FRECKLES "BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these blemishes.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful rose complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Letter from the Dead. On the body of a British soldier recently killed at the front, was found the following letter addressed to his mother: "I am dead; I have lived my life, fought the good fight, and given my life willingly and happily for your sakes on the altar of duty. The fighting will be severe, the suffering great; but, mother darling, every child whom God receiveth He scourgeth. It is only part of the imitation of our blessed Lord's life—just a weak, unworthy imitation—but the best a poor, puny, sinful child can make. I plead with you not to worry. Put all your faith, your hope, your trust in the God of love."

Soothe Itching Scalps. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

In jealousy there is more self-love than love.—La Rochefoucauld. Coffee is like the earth when it is ground.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman. Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularity, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did. Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

A self-closing door spring adds to the anger of a man who wants to slam the door.

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profits of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair-minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour & Company Cudahy Packing Co. Morris & Company Swift & Company Wilson & Company

## 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.

In the line of dry goods we can supply your wants just as readily and just as satisfactorily as you could wish. Our stock contains all the variety you would find in many stores selling dry goods exclusively.



**BUY AT HOME**  
The dollar or dime you spend with us stays right here at home.

**The Patagonia Commercial Co.**  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

### LET US MAKE YOU AN ESTIMATE

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

**PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY**

J. W. MILLER, Manager.

Mail Orders Promptly Shipped

### WE PREPAY FREIGHT TO PATAGONIA LOWEST PRICES

Furniture Implements Hardware  
Sawson Windmills  
China and Glassware, Etc.

**Geo. B. Marsh, Inc.**

NOGALES

B. P. Olbert, Mgr.

ARIZONA

### WOOD FOR SALE

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

Transfer Service in Connection

**PATAGONIA WOOD YARD**

McCutehan and Miller, Props.

### COCHISE COUNTY STATE BANK

Tombstone Arizona Benson

Authorized Capital \$50,000.00  
Paid-In Capital 30,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits 6,000.00

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Member of Federal Reserve Bank

## WOUNDED BOYS SHOW AMERICA'S SPIRIT IN WAR

Hope of New Chance Is the Dominant Note.

### IN PAIN DO NOT MURMUR

Chief Interest Is in Outcome of Battle in Which They Were Hurt—Hospital Crowded With Men From All Sections Who Were Barring the Way to Paris When They Got Their Wounds—Tricks With Red Cross.

The minute I entered the long hospital corridor I was aware of a pair of eyes. They were wistful; they were searching. They wanted something.

This was one of our base hospitals, and I was there because it was crowded with wounded Americans, writes Mary Brush Williams in the Chicago Tribune. Our boys had smelled the smoke of battle and borne its wounds. Swathed in bandages, they crowded the wards whose swinging doors wafted the heavy odors of iodiform. Not nearly all of them could get into the rooms, and the overflow lined the corridors in a lane of cots stretched end to end.

Men from the Mississippi basin and the wheat fields of the Northwest, from California, New York and Kentucky filled that hospital, and it was no light skirmishing that had brought them there. They were barring the way to Paris when they got their wounds.

In a cot against an end wall sat a boy whose gaze fascinated me. One leg lay stiffly in a cast outside the bedclothes and one arm swung from a pulley. His pallid face was framed in strong, black hair that reached backward against the upright pillow. Only his eyes showed any animation, and, although we were fully a half-block apart, they reached out and spanned the distance, stretching an invisible bridge between him and me.

I said to myself he wanted something and that I would go and fetch it for him. I hurried as fast as I could, which wasn't very fast, because of the congestion of the corridor by blanketed men on stretchers who were being wheeled along the narrow path between the cots. Nurses hurried along with thermometers and Red Cross men with cups of gruel.

"There's a good deal of traffic along this boulevard," grinned a boy from behind a diagonal bandage with which they had bound his head.

#### Wants News of Regiment.

All through my slow progress those eyes never left my face. They kept drawing and shortening the bridge between us. As I neared his bed in the last lap of that trip I pushed past a doctor and all but upset a cup of coffee on a chair beside a cot, so urgent seemed this one boy's need.

"Easy, lady!" He threw out his voice toward me. "Could you possibly tell me have they got any news of my regiment. Do you know whether they hold?" He made no personal request.

As I was gasping to recover from the question so unforeseen another voice re-enforced him. It came from a man lying flat on his back in the next cot with his eyes bandaged over and his face wearing the withdrawn, unparticipative look of those who cannot see.

"What I want to know is, did they hold the railroad station in front of—?" That is the important question. If they did, we're all right, and those Boches could never get another foot nearer Paris along that front."

A boy on a neighboring cot made a gesture to indicate to me that this man's sight was forever gone. Only his upper forehead and his lower jaw were visible beyond the bandage, but they were set and square. "I wish I could get back at that, doggone it! I couldn't have stood it if those swine had got to Paris."

I inter got his record. He was William Myers of Louisville and he traveled for his father, who is in the liquor business.

#### Foe Avoids Open Fight.

"I'm so interested in my regiment," said the blind boy. His neighbor beckoned to me and whispered that he never thought about anything else. He never talked about himself, nor made a personal request nor asked if his sight was gone forever. He wanted to know if his regiment had been relieved. A visitor had come and asked him if he wanted anything, and he asked her to please find out anything she could about his regiment. She read the papers of three consecutive days which mentioned them. Then all news ceased. But the blind boy's only comment was that they must have been relieved.

I was invited to sit down and the conversation became general.

"Those Boches can't fight in the open," said Frank Deluca, a boy from New York state, who had been shot in the lung. He panted a little as he talked. "This was an open scrap and I put four of them on the run with my bayonet. They can't stand the sight of a bayonet. Individually, they ain't so brave. It's that they're organized and go in great lots or else they stay in the woods or in the trenches and under cover, where they are dead safe. Then they're careful to pick you off." "Oughtn't you stop talking?" A slight flush was mounting his cheek.

"Don't you want a drink of water?" His hand was over the sore spot in his lungs. "Are you in pain?"

"No. You know what those Boches do, don't you?" That is just about as much of the personal in conversation you will ever get out of any of them.

He continued with his narrative. "Of course you're not supposed to shoot when you see a Red Cross on a man's arm and he is bearing a stretcher. Well, we saw a lot of them one day and let up until all of a sudden it occurred to one of us that those stretchers had awful queer shapes. One of our boys just took the tip of his bayonet and flipped back the gray blanket covering it. There was a whole mountain of cartridges. We uncovered another and what do you think showed up? A machine gun!

"Those were regular soldiers, but you ought to have seen them take to their heels in the scrap that followed. We used to say at home that my little sister would cry if you pointed your finger at her. Well, let me tell you, those Germans will fly if you point a bayonet at them. It was a machine gun that got me over in the woods under cover. We were going over the top."

#### No Need of Brandy There.

"Did they give you brandy before you started?"

The boy's eyes opened in surprise. The Germans give their men ether before they send them out into the open. "No, Americans don't seem to want anything. You don't feel afraid when the time comes. Americans haven't sense enough to be afraid," grinned a man who lay so flat and heavy and lifeless on his cot that he had not attracted attention before.

One of his companions whispered to me that this was Alva Ketchum of Tennessee, and that he was something of a hero.

"Where are you wounded?" I demanded.

"In the back," he answered. "I got the bayonet in the back. I was taken prisoner and I went along with them for a ways and then I figured it that I'd rather be dead than a prisoner to those people, so I started a scrap. I didn't have anything but my hands, but I knocked two of them down. Then the third stuck the bayonet into me." That was all he volunteered about himself.

John Maier was an engineer from Rochester, N. Y., who had fought out in the open and had gone over the top, he said, and it was very unusual that one in his branch of the service did so. He was complaining that he had never been in bed for a day before, and he simply could not stand it. His wound was in his arm.

"Oh, well," I said, "they'll let you be up in a day or two, and they will send you home presently. Your contribution to your country is made."

"Don't tell me a thing like that. At this time home would be a nice place for me!"

#### That is the spirit of all of them.

#### All Eager to Get Back.

Presently I moved to a different quarter in the corridor and a boy from South Dakota beckoned me. Confidently, he was worried about his leg. He feared it would have to go, and if it did he would never reach the front again.

His neighbor wanted me to write a letter for him. His name was Mike Sullivan and he lived in Wyoming. He wanted his father and mother told that their letter to him had come, but he had not been able to read it because it was handed to him before daylight just previous to his starting for the attack, and just a little after daylight he was wounded and the letter got blotted with his blood.

But they were not to worry, for it was nothing and he would be back at work in a few days. Back at work meant his job in the trenches and not tending cattle in Wyoming.

#### FUN IN A BASE HOSPITAL



With a clown hat and a toy flute this wounded American soldier is entertaining his fellow patients in a base hospital.

#### Never Played Hooky.

Alert Tegen, high-school boy of Manitowish, Wis., has a perfect school record for the last twelve years, or during his entire school course. He was not absent or tardy during that entire time.

#### Whale Meat Supply Grows.

Five hundred cases of whale meat are being canned at Victoria, B. C., daily. Up to the present 75 whales have been captured and brought to the cannery this season.

## THE WHITE HOUSE

BLOCK BROS.

313 Morley Ave., Nogales

## SHOES

Hats

Underwear

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings

## STUDEBAKER and HUDSON CARS

J. F. JOHNSON  
319 MORLEY AVENUE

NOGALES

ARIZONA

## SURE ???

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

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

## The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

## SHOES

BLANKETS QUILTS  
CHILDREN'S, LADIES' AND MEN'S  
SWEATERS

BOYS' AND MEN'S MACKINAWES  
EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS

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

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

## Staple & Fancy Groceries Hardware of All Kinds

Wholesale and Retail

MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES

at

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

## Nogales Theater

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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The Big White Store

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ARIZONA

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

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

Agents for Baldwin Pianos and Player Pianos

Mail Orders  
Given Prompt Attention

J. E. Hopkins.

F. D. Valles.

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

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

## THE AMERICAN GARAGE

## STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Prop. - Nogales, Ariz.

Hot and Cold Baths

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

HERB M'UTCHEAN'S  
PATAGONIA  
POOL HALL  
AND  
CIGAR STAND  
COLD SOFT DRINKS  
GOOD CIGARS  
RE-FINISHED POOL TABLES

Patagonia-Nogales

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Leaves Commercial Hotel, Patagonia, at 9:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Montezuma hotel, Nogales, 4:30 p. m.

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Regular Meals and Short Orders

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

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

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IS A NEW PUNCTURE PREVENTIVE and it absolutely prevents punctures in tires. 100 per cent less trouble.  
M. L. COLLINS, NOGALES, ARIZONA  
Distributor for Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and Sonora, Mexico

Hardware, Implements,  
Furniture, Glassware,  
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Nogales Hardware & Furniture Company

235-237 Morley Ave.,

NOGALES

Drawer D

ARIZONA

## BISBEE WOMAN WINS \$25 PRIZE

MRS. FRANK CREASEY SENDS IN NEAR-WHEATLESS BREAD RECIPE.

## TRY THIS ON YOUR RANGE

POTATOES, OATMEAL FLOUR AND BARLEY FLOUR INGREDIENTS.

Mrs. Frank Creasey of Bisbee was awarded the prize of \$25 offered by a member of the food administration staff for Arizona for the best near-wheatless recipe for yeast bread.

The prize recipe is as follows:  
YEAST: Boil one large potato till very soft; strain off the water and keep it hot. Mash potato very fine. Into this put one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of sugar; beat well. On top of this mixture put one big handful of dry flour, then pour on this the hot potato water; beat this well until it is like hot cake batter; set away to cool. When luke warm, add one yeast cake (preferably Yeast Foam) which has been soaked in warm water. Stir well and put in a warm place to rise.

INGREDIENTS: 1 quart mashed potatoes, 2 cups oatmeal flour, 1 quart barley flour, 1 cup wheat flour, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 tablespoonful salt, 1 teaspoonful Cottoleone.

METHOD: Start your bread at night by placing the above ingredients in a large mixing pan. Boil well six large potatoes; mash very fine. Save potato water and when cool pour on the warm mashed potatoes and mix well. Pour yeast mixture into mixing pan, stir well; add mashed potatoes; mix thoroughly by beating three minutes. Do not make this sponge any thicker than cake batter. Set away to rise. In the morning knead this up with one quart of wheat flour and one quart of oatmeal flour mixed dry. Knead stiff until the dough does not stick to board or hands. Grease the top and set away to rise. When it has risen to top of pan, knead down again. Mould into loaves. Allow to rise again and bake in moderate oven at least one hour. This makes seven large loaves.

## NEW WHEAT PRICE SET.

The new wheat price has been established for Arizona at \$2.20 at San Francisco and Los Angeles terminals, with a minimum of \$2 a bushel at all shipping points in Arizona. The new price schedule is intended to take care of the increased freight rates.

## J. W. DORRIS, PIONEER MERCHANT ASSUMES BIG TASK WITH FOOD FORCES

J. W. Dorris, pioneer merchant of Arizona, having sold out his extensive grocery business in Phoenix for the purpose of entering war work, has accepted the post of state merchant's representative with the Federal Food Administration for Arizona.

Mr. Dorris, on account of his thirty years experience in the grocery business, is regarded as a valuable acquisition to the staff. He has entered upon his new duties at the state headquarters at Flagstaff with a whole-hearted ambition, he says, to aid merchants of the state in solving many perplexing problems which are continually arising in connection with the rulings of the Food Administration.

## SUMMARY ACTION TAKEN TO STOP SUGAR LEAKAGE ACROSS LINE TO MEXICO

Acting under instructions from the federal food administrator for Arizona, county food administrators and their deputies located on the Mexican border are taking steps to prevent the exportation of sugar into Mexico.

Heretofore customs officials have allowed the exportation of sugar in five pound lots. The United States Food Administration has now abrogated this rule by directing the federal food administrator for Arizona to prevent this practice.

Large quantities of sugar are said to have been purchased at 10 cents a pound on American soil to be carried across the border and disposed of at from 17 to 25 cents a pound.

## JULY SUGAR ALLOTMENT.

The sugar division of the Food Administration has allotted 702,000 pounds of sugar for July for the state of Arizona. This allowance is far below expectations, and the supply will but barely suffice if the most rigid economy is practiced.

## IF YOU EAT MORE THAN 5 POUNDS OF WHEAT PER MONTH, SOMEBODY DEPRIVED

"If you eat more than 5 pounds of wheat products a month," says Timothy A. Riordan, federal food administrator for Arizona, "you are depriving others of their lawful share."

"Wheat saving is a military necessity—it is more than that. It is a matter of life or death for some one; it may be a matter of victory or defeat."

## COOK GETS OFF BOAT IN HURRY

"Sub" Gives Him Ten Minutes—Two Was Plenty.

## NO MORE OCEAN FOR HIM

"Gwine Ter Keep Fah, Fah From de Oshun fo' Evahmo," Declares Negro Who Was on Schooner Edward H. Cole Which Was Sunk by U-Boat—Will Do All His Traveling by Train in Future.

Daniel Giro was the negro cook of the schooner Edward H. Cole, which was sent to the bottom by a U-boat off the Jersey coast; but there'll be no sons of sea cooks in the Giro family—not if Daniel Giro knows it, and Daniel's "gwine ter keep fah, fah from de oshun fo' evahmo."

Daniel has gone to Maine, the home of his ancestors. Not on the ragged coast do Daniel and his family abide. He comes not from a family of the sea. He comes from a family of cooks and has always lived in the interior. Daniel went to the barge office to get his discharge after he, with the rest of the crew, had told his story to the United States authorities. He said to a reporter:

"Boss, what am de best way to get to Maine? Mah folks don' all live dere 'nd dey may have heard about mah accident and be worried."

"Why, by way of Boston," was the answer.

"Sure, I know dat; but what am de best way ter get to Boston?"

"Go on one of de Fall River boats."

"Bowt!" And a greenish hue overspread the bronze of the Giro frontpiece. "Did yo' say bowt, boss? Nevah no bowt, no mo' for mah."

The cook gazed reflectively out of the window toward Battery park, where a squad of naval reserve sailors were drilling. A new light came into his eye.

## Cars for Him.

"See dem sailors!" he asked, "over dere in de park, I'll nevah see sailors on de oshun any mo'. Dem sailors dey know sumpin. Ahm gwine to Boston same way dey go, I'm gwine in de cabs."

"What were you doing when the U-boat hove in sight, Daniel?"

"Twas on a Sunday aft'noon, about fo' o'clock, boss, ah was gettin' dinner ready for de crew. I done kill fo' chick-ens and I was gwine to have fried chickenfo' de sailors. De stove in de galley was red hot. An' de cap'n put his face down in de companyun way, and sez to mah: 'Yo' done got ten minutes ter leave de bowt.'"

"De cap'n done used to kid me offen; but when I done look up dey was no lie on dat face in de do'. I sez de cap'n he ain't kiddin' mah dis time, an' I clum on deck. Suh nuff, boss, der was de U-boat right off our bow, an' a little rowboat a-comin' for us. I just don' couldn' believe mah eyes, dat's all. I dun run down de ladder quick agin' and Ah shut my eyes and put mah finger on de red hot stove."

"Den Ah know 'twasn't no dream. I run up de companyun way to de deck, and den de rowboat came 'longside and de cap'n he jumped on deck, and says to mah in English just as good as I spoke: 'Ter done got ten minutes ter get off de bowt,' and he held up his ten fingers."

"Ah I want is two, mistah! Ah done told him, an' I held up two fingers. Den de sailors came over de side and dey all hed bomms. Dey tote mah ter go down in de focastle and get mah duds. I looked at dem bomms, and I don' tote 'em Ah hed all de close I needed right dere on de deck."

"No, suh, I done get right in de lifeboat wid de cap'n, and de German sailors put de bomms down on de deck—two in de front of de schoonah an' two in de back. We was right between de schoonah and de U-boat. Say, boss, dean let 'em tote yo' duds U-boat's am little. Dat U-boat was mah de biggest thing Ah ever saw in my life. I nevah pulled an osh in mah life."

## Saw Another Sunk.

"We was off de schoonah 'bout five minutes when de bomms went off and de schoonah, wit' all her sails up, sailed right to de bottom of de oshun. Den we knowed we was gwine ter get it nex', but we jess kep' pullin' on de osh. Den we see smoke on de horizon, and de U-boat, he seen it, too. Fo' de fust time we felt safe. De U-boat put right fo' de smoke, an' twenty minutes later, by de cap'n's watch, we saw de steamer turn up an' go down. Jee like our own schoonah."

"We was plicked up by a stegmah about eight o'clock dat night, an' we was mighty happy when de cap'n done tote us we was bound fo' New York. Den he tote us dey was short of stoke-ahs. Say, boss, Ah don' never shuvvel coal in all mah life, but Ah was de fust ter volunteer mah services. An' de whole crew followed mah to de stokehole. An' ever' time I don' open de furnace do Ah don' see dat U-boat, an' Ah shuvvelled coal like coal neber was shuvvelled befoh."

"No mo' bowt fo' me, boss. I wanna get back to Maine, ter see mah folks pow'ful bad, but not by de bowt, boss, not by de bowt. Ah wanna go by de cabs. An' Ah nevah want to see no mo' sailors on de sea, nevah mo'. I like de sailors on de land, like dem sailors ovah dere. Dey know sumfin, boss; dey know sumfin."

## A. S. HENDERSON SHOES

for every member of the family.

Canned Goods Dried Fruits

of all kinds, and everything in the line of

Groceries and General Merchandise

PRICES THE LOWEST

## THE ROAD TO THRIFT

## MAIER BROTHERS

BENSON, ARIZONA

Give Them a Trial Order for

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

And Note the Big Savings Effected

They Treat You Right

## PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP

WM. FESSLER, Prop. Children's Hair Cutting  
Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

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

## THE NOGALES NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

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

DIRECTORS: W. J. Neuman, S. Leaker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wise, J. A. Harrison, A. M. Gillespie

## MR. MOTORIST!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?

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

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

## Roy & Titcomb,

(Incorporated)  
Automobile Accessory Department  
Nogales, Arizona.

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

## 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 5 \_\_\_\_\_ each

(State number wanted) \_\_\_\_\_ (See address below)

\_\_\_\_\_ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

W. S. COST DURING 1918

April \$4.15 July \$4.10 Oct. \$4.21

May 4.16 Aug. 4.19 Nov. 4.22

June 4.17 Sept. 4.20 Dec. 4.23

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

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

appointment for the traveling public is the

## COMMERCIAL HOTEL

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.

Dining Room in connection

## 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

# 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.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### ABOUT THE WAR

In aerial fighting British and French airmen have accounted for twenty-five machines.

Germany is reported to have seized entire Russian navy, and to be adding the warships to her own fleet.

In the mountain sectors of the northern Italian front Austrian units which have approached the Italian positions have been driven back.

French and Italian detachments are steadily pushing Austrian forces back along the western slopes of the mountains that parallel the coast of Albania.

The Austrians lost 20,000 men, or half their troops engaged, during the fighting in the mountain region and on the Piave from July 2 to 6, the Rome war office announced.

In addition to gaining the complete possession of Corcy, including the Corcy railway station, the French took the Chateau and the farm of St. Paul to the south of Corcy.

A large German patrol which attempted to raid the American trenches on the Marne front was broken up and routed in confusion. The Germans left several dead, which aided the Americans in establishing the identity of new German units.

Virtually all western Siberia is in control of the Czech-Slovaks, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking, dated July 10. The dispatch states that the Bolsheviks have been overthrown in the whole region from Tobolsk, east of the Urals, to Semipalatinsk, 750 miles to the southeast, near the Chinese frontier.

The defeat of the Bolsheviks in western Siberia is confirmed. The Bolsheviks are evacuating Irkutsk. The new provisional Siberian government has been constituted at Novonikolayevsk. The Japanese have advanced to China 10,000,000 under a reorganization loan with the concurrence of entente bankers, the security being the revenue from salt surplus.

### WESTERN

The mining companies operating in Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls, Montana, announced an increase of fifty cents a day in the wages of miners.

William A. Sunday, the evangelist, was operated on for hernia at a Rochester, Minn., sanitarium. It was announced that the operation had been successful.

The bodies of William Hille, his sister, Edna, and Ernest Fense were found at the Hille farm, near Waukegan, Wis. Evidence of poisoning was found in Miss Hille's body. Several horses were found to have been shot.

At least 125 persons, most of them negroes, were killed and seventy-five injured in a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway at Dutchman's bend, five miles from Nashville, Tenn.

A posse patrolled the banks of the Marais des Cygnes river near Paola, Kan., in search of a dozen men who held up a southbound Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train south of Paola, shot three persons and looted the express and mail cars.

### WASHINGTON

The year's corn harvest promises to be the largest on record with a total of 2,160,000,000 bushels.

Coal rationing plan for next winter, with house temperatures limited to sixty-eight degrees, says Fuel Administration.

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

Names of seventy-two additional American soldiers held in prison camps in Germany were announced by the War Department.

A reduction of 40,000,000 bushels in the prospective wheat harvest was shown in the Department of Agriculture's July forecast, which is 891,000,000 bushels, compared with 931,000,000 bushels forecast in June.

A dispatch received at the State Department from the American legation at Teheran, Persia, states that on account of riots arising from the food shortage and other disturbances the city has been placed under martial law.

President Wilson signed the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill to meet expenses of the army program for the next fiscal year.

Receipts of \$16,410,933 on July 10 from War Savings and Thrift Stamp sales were the largest of any single day since these securities were offered to the public.

Following the recent capture of three American engineers by bandits in China, a census of Chinese outlaws has been made, showing that in five provinces there are a total of 37,000 brigands.

### FOREIGN

A thousand Chinese have been murdered in Chinese Turkestan by roving hordes of the Bolsheviks, according to reports from that district.

An American sanitary commission, headed by A. K. Kendall, has arrived at Guayaquil, Ecuador, to co-operate in wiping out the yellow fever.

General Pershing, in a general order has decreed July 14, France's national holiday, as a day of celebration for the American expeditionary forces.

John Robert Cline, parliamentary secretary to the Control Department, has been appointed to succeed the late Viscount Rhoads as food controller in London.

In a recent German raid on the Belgians, more than fifty girls were killed by air bombs launched upon an ambulance park at La Panne, behind the Yser front.

Emperor William has fallen a victim to the influenza that has been so prevalent in the German army, according to advices from a Swiss source that have reached Rome.

A new provisional government for Siberia, which has the unanimous support of the population and which will continue to fight the central powers, has been established at Vladivostok.

According to the Amsterdam Telegraph, Germany has demanded from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, 2,000,000 eggs, 150 tons of fatty products, a large quantity of poultry, 3,000 tons of sugar and 200,000 hides.

Addressing American troops after a review, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain said: "Germany can have peace tomorrow with the United States, France and Great Britain if she will accept the conditions voiced July 4 by President Wilson."

Italians from the Trentino, drafted into the Austrian army and made to fight under Austrian banners under duress, have suffered maltreatment at the hands of their Austrian commanders, according to the story of an Italian captain made public at London.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Moscow. Advices received at Basle, Switzerland, stated that the Russian social revolutionaries confessed the plot to murder Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, in order to annul the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

### SPORT

Tony Zill, Youngstown, Ohio, lightweight boxer, has been appointed boxing instructor at Camp Sherman, to succeed Johnny Kilbane.

Harry P. Way, Denver sportsman, who has been making great progress in the trap shooting game of late, won the president's trophy at the three-day shoot in Indianapolis.

Jack Coffey, better known to hundreds of friends in the baseball world as "Genial Jack," has signed with the Detroit Americans for the remainder of this season and will play second base, according to word received in Denver.

Up at ole Cheyenne the yip-yip of the cowboy and the hi-hi of the cowgirl are being heard again—and the one-time cow town is taking on once more the colorful atmosphere of the West that has passed. Preparations are nearing completion for the annual Frontier celebration—and they're proclaiming to the world that it will be bigger and better this year than ever before.

Following the announcement that this year's show—which will be staged from July 22 to 27, opening with an auto road classic on the 22nd—will be for the benefit of war funds, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation army and the Knights of Columbus, comes word that the entries have surpassed all other years, and this will be the twenty-second time the famous frontier exposition has attracted thousands from over all the country.

Richard F. Cleveland, 20 years old, son of Grover Cleveland, has enlisted in the marine corps.

The telegraphers strike order was rescinded.

Basic prices on coke were established by the Fuel Administration at \$4.50 to \$6.50.

Sixty-four million silver dollars have been melted into bullion by the United States treasury, most of which has been exported to India.

With the recovery of four more bodies at Peoria, Ill., the death list of the steamer Columbia disaster was increased to eighty-four. At least eight more bodies, possibly as many as fifteen, are still in the water.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice president and treasurer of the Mail and Express Company, publisher of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested in New York, in the office of Attorney General Lewis, charged with perjury in a report to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

After saving the lives of more than 600 cannery employes, including twenty-one men marooned on an iceberg for three weeks, and towing three big vessels to safety, the United States fisheries steamer Roosevelt, Capt. H. Bierd, returned to port at Seattle, Wash., from Alaskan waters.

Maj. John Purroy Mitchel, soldier, statesman and former mayor of New York, was laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery in New York in the presence of 5,000 mourning citizens after one of the most remarkable and impressive funerals ever held.

The strike of operatives in the Amoskeag and Stark cotton mills at Manchester, N. H., was settled on terms similar to those arranged in the case of the Lowell, Mass., strike, the manufacturers agreeing to pay the increase of 15 per cent in wages demanded by the strikers.

# ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The Home Oil Company's well at Jerome is ready for casing.

A saw mill is now operating at the Cornucopia mine near Hooper.

The Gold Oro mine at Oatman is taking out seventy tons daily.

A fine body of lead ore has been found in the Twins mines at Cerbat.

Temple lodge, P. P., at Bisbee, has bought \$1,000 worth of War Stamps.

Miami reports that good progress is being made in the Warren mining district.

Shipments of copper are being made from the Emerald Isle mine at Kingman.

Seven initiated amendments will be on the ballots at the November election.

Nathan Kendall was elected chairman of the Pima county road commission.

Geo. Lavan, a Greek, 32, was drowned while swimming in the Verde at Jerome.

The Silver King mine at Superior shipped a car load of rich ore that is expected to return \$25,000.

Angus R. McKay, one of the wealthiest men of Phoenix, died at Oakland, Cal., after only a brief illness.

Governor Hunt denied the rumor that the state fair will be called off this year because of the war.

W. H. Sharpe, a brakeman, met instant death on the 600-foot level of the Inspiration mine at Miami.

A pay streak twelve to eighteen inches wide has been encountered in the mine in the old Gunsight at Ajo.

Plans for a \$600,000 drainage system for the Salt River valley are being perfected by the Water Users' Association.

Regular shipments, averaging higher than 12 per cent copper, are being made from the Grand Pacific mine at Superior.

Louis Gordon, 45 years old, an employe of the mine at Crown King, was drowned when he fell into a pit of oil and water.

Earl Hawley of Phoenix has been appointed purchasing agent for the Red Cross, with headquarters in Washington.

Petitions were filed with Secretary of State Sidney P. Osborn, which initiate the proposed workmen's compensation law.

Hon. George H. Crosby, Jr., tendered his resignation to Governor Hunt as judge of the Superior Court of Apache county.

The largest shipment of gold bullion bars left the Tom Reed mine at Kingman a few days ago, and dividend payments are expected soon.

The Apache railroad, being built from Holbrook south into the coal fields and pine forests of that region, will be completed in about a month.

Last month was a record-breaker for tonnage production at U. V. Extension at Jerome, a total of 15,909 tons of ore having been extracted and shipped.

The report on the 1917 wool crop of Arizona states that the shipments for the year aggregated 5,877,000 pounds compared with 5,602,000 pounds the previous year.

The jury in the damage suit of H. E. Frederickson against Thomas Childs, both Ajo mining men, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him damages the sum of \$20,000.

Captain William McDermott of Tucson has been appointed by Governor Hunt as member from Arizona of the National Council of the United States Junior Naval League.

Clifford W. Poland of Tucson was killed in action on the French front.

Byron E. James, mine superintendent of El Tigre Mining Company, with properties situated about forty miles south of Douglas in Sonora, was killed by an alleged American draft evader.

One hundred and sixty suits, asking upwards of \$3,250,000 as the aggregate sum of damages alleged to have been sustained through deportations from the Bisbee district July 12, 1917, were filed in the District Court of Cochise county in Tombstone in behalf of 160 of the 1,186 men deported.

Dennis A. Burke of Rouse is in a hospital at Prescott receiving treatment for the effects of a vingaroon, or "child of the earth," received nearly two years ago. His health has been steadily falling, owing to the poison in his system. Often the bite of the reptile is fatal.

Robert and Delbert Strong, brothers, who were charged with white slavery in bringing two women into Arizona, at Tucson, from California, were sentenced in the Federal court at Tucson, the former receiving a sentence of sixty days and a fine of \$500 and the latter ninety days and \$500.

Mrs. Hazel Carter, who last fall went with an infantry regiment from Douglas to France, disguised as a soldier, died at Lordsburg, N. M., and the body was taken to Douglas by the Red Cross society for burial. Mrs. Carter's husband was a corporal in the regiment with which his wife went to Europe and still is in France. Her identity and sex was not discovered until shortly before the ship bearing the troops reached its destination and she was sent back to the United States on a returning transport.

# GERMANY READY FOR PEACE TALK

ACCORDING TO STATEMENT BY CHANCELLOR VON HERTLING IN REICHSSTAG.

## FOES WON'T ASK PEACE

DECLARES VIEW SAME SINCE REPLY TO POPE, BUT WOULD WELCOME PROPOSALS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—There is the closest union between the political leaders of Germany and German army headquarters regarding their readiness to receive peace proposals from the allies if they are offered in a spirit of sincerity. This statement was made in the Reichstag by Chancellor von Hertling, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The program of Germany's foreign policy, the chancellor added, was laid down in Germany's reply to the papal peace note. That would be a righteous peace and Germany has not and will not change her policy.

Chancellor von Hertling told the Reichstag main committee that the government intended vigorously to prosecute the reforms already begun. He commented on the problems in the east and in the west and concluded with remarks on the government's future program regarding the declaration made in November, 1917, which had been accepted by a large majority in the Reichstag.

The recent utterances of President Wilson and Foreign Secretary Balfour, he continued, forced Germany to continue the struggle.

The chancellor concluded his remarks by saying that the replacing of Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann was only a personal matter.

Admiral von Hintze, the new German foreign secretary in succession to von Kuehlmann, made a binding declaration to Count von Hertling that he was willing in every way to follow the imperial chancellor's policy.

## ALLIES EXTEND FRONT

French Advance Lines and Capture Castel and Longpont—Albanian Gains Reported.

Paris, July 13.—French troops attacked over a front of approximately three miles between Castel and north of Mally-Raineval (in the Picardy sector) according to the war office statement. The village of Castel, the Anchine farm and a number of strong German positions were taken and 500 prisoners were captured. The attack penetrated the German lines to a depth of more than a mile.

Between the Marne and the Aisne the French have continued their offensive operations. It is reported that the village of Longpont, south of Corcy, the capture of which was reported Thursday, has been taken by General Petain's men, who have also made progress north of Corcy, at the Chavigny farm, East of Faverolles the lines have been advanced.

On the British front there has been spirited fighting, according to the German official report, which indicates that from Ypres around the Lys salient and down in the Picardy sector as far as Albert, there have been scattering attacks made by the British.

On the Marne front American troops have routed a German patrol which attempted a raid.

Austrian forces in eastern Albania continue to retire under pressure. In the Tomorica valley the enemy is fleeing northward before the French, who have reached the valley from the east and occupied several villages. Italian troops on the west have occupied the commanding peak of Glumaka, capturing 250 prisoners. This height commands the district between Berat and the Tomorica.

A revolt of Austrian troops in Serbia is reported from Italian sources. The mutiny was suppressed only after hard fighting. Athens reports a similar state of affairs in a Turkish garrison in Asia Minor, where, it is said, German officers were murdered by Turkish soldiers.

Moffat Road Gets \$1,300,000 Loan.

Denver.—Secretary McAdoo has approved a move made through the District Court at Brighton to rehabilitate the Moffat railroad, and has authorized a loan of \$1,300,000 for that purpose.

Launch Eighteen Ships Labor Day.

San Francisco.—Eighteen large steel ships will be launched here on Labor Day, Sept. 2.

Yankee Launch Sunk by Huns.

Washington.—An American naval launch, after aiding a French destroyer in towing a disabled American seaplane to safety, was sunk by German shore batteries, losing two of her crew, probably drowned, and two taken prisoner by the enemy.

Wilson Vetoes \$2.40 Wheat Bill.

Washington.—President Wilson vetoed the annual agricultural bill containing an amendment increasing the price of wheat to \$2.40 per bushel.

**Libby's**  
Slice Libby's Veal Loaf and garnish with cucumbers, water-cress and salad dressing—very tempting!

## Veal Loaf with such flavor!

THIS delicately flavored Veal Loaf is made with such perfection by Libby's expert chefs in the immaculate Libby kitchens—that you will always want these chefs to make it for you. You find it so appetizing, so nutritious a meat at such little cost and trouble.

Order Libby's Veal Loaf for luncheon today. Serve either hot or cold, your family will delight in it.

**Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago**

This Season's Objective.  
"Where are you going this summer?"  
"Don't know for sure," replied the young man. "France, I hope."

The little word "but" blunts the point of many a good argument.

Beauty is often one woman's thorn in another woman's flesh.

Go to Speak.  
"I hear he spoke feelingly."  
"You might call it feelingly. He kept groping around for a word."

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

Time isn't always money to the man who does business on credit.

**SWIFT & COMPANY**  
U.S.A.

## One Carload Every Two Minutes

**15,000 POUNDS MEAT A MINUTE GOING TO ALLIES**

**One Hog Out of Every Four Being Sent Abroad.**

Shipments of meat have been going to the allies for some time at the rate of 15,000 pounds a minute. As the shipments are kept up during a ten hour day they amount to 9,000,000 pounds daily. The meat goes to soldiers of the United States and the allies and to the civilian population of all the countries at war with Germany.

—Chicago Tribune, June 4, 1918

These statements were made by a prominent representative of the United States Food Administration.

No industry in the country has played a more important part in helping to win the war than the American livestock and meat-packing industry.

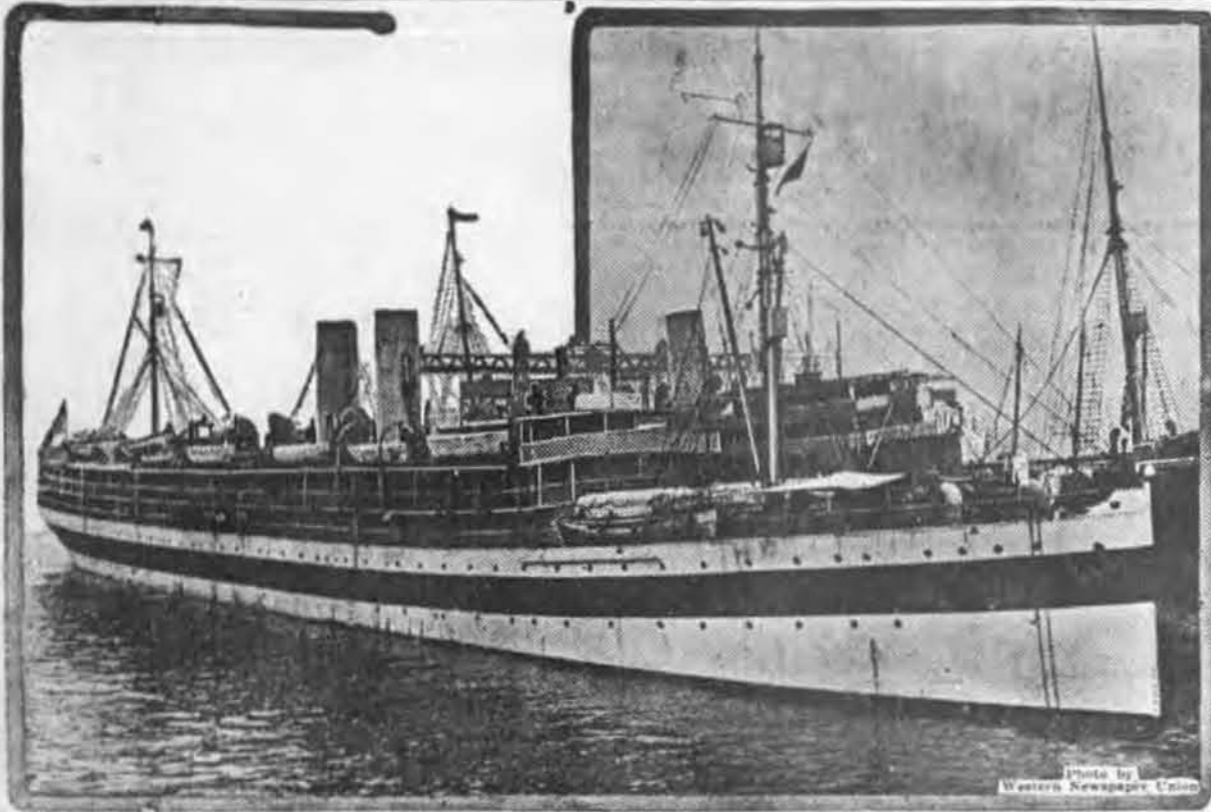
Swift & Company alone has been forwarding over 500 car loads of meat and meat products per week for overseas shipment.

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**

**Kill All Flies!** THEY SPREAD DISEASE  
Poisoned anywhere, Doley Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Suits to excessive dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. Also, for itching scalp.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 28-1918.



This is the American hospital ship Comfort which the war department intended to send across the Atlantic without protection to test the behavior of the Germans. Since the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandover Castle the plan has been held up and may be abandoned.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Most Glorious Independence Day in History of the United States Celebrated.

### HUNDRED VESSELS LAUNCHED

President Wilson Declares There Can Be No Compromise With the foe—Secretary Baker's Heartening Statement—Confusing State of Affairs in Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With more than a million Americans in France fighting for the freedom of the world; with more than another million Americans in training for the same great contest; with the submarine menace finally overcome, the "bridge across the Atlantic" completed and its maintenance assured by the tremendous amount of shipbuilding accomplished and underway; with quantity and quality production of airplanes and artillery announced; with huge crops in prospect, and finally with the nation solidly behind the government in its plans for the prosecution of the war to a victorious finish, the people of the United States very properly made the celebration of the Fourth of July the greatest celebration in the history of the country. No task so great and glorious ever before confronted them, no more lofty idealism ever inspired them to perform the task, never was their confidence in their power so absolute.

With reason, too, was the national holiday celebrated by the allies of America, and especially gratifying was the fact that the day was made a national holiday by many of the Latin-American republics for that indicates that the unreasonable jealousy and fear of the United States some of them have entertained is passing away.

Though last Thursday was not so noisy as the old-time Fourth, there was one most glorious noise that, figuratively speaking, must have been distinctly heard in Berlin and Vienna. That was the "grand splash" when about one hundred vessels were launched at the various shipyards of the country. Between sunrise and sunset approximately half a million tons of dead weight shipping was added to the fleets that are defeating the submarine pirates, carrying our armies to France and transporting the food and munitions for them and our allies. This greatest ship launching in all history was the most significant feature of the day's celebrations.

In the fiscal year just ended 1,622 new ships were numbered by the bureau of navigation, their gross tonnage being 1,480,798. This was a record output and one-half of it was completed in the last four months. In the new fiscal year this record will be eclipsed, for many new shipyards are just getting started. The loyalty and devotion of the shipyard workers were justly recognized by the government officials from the president down, and by the people, and the praise for their efforts is shared by the railroad workers, without whose devoted co-operation the achievements of the vessel builders would not have been possible.

Beautifully dovetailing in with all this was the announcement by Senator Swanson, chairman of the naval affairs committee, that with the co-operation of the American destroyers the allied naval forces have destroyed 65 per cent of the submarines sent out by Germany, and that they are now destroying the U-boats faster than they can be replaced.

Secretary of War Baker's detailed statement to the house committee on military affairs was made just in time to give added zest to the celebration of the Fourth. He said the American army now consisted of 160,400 officers

and 2,010,000 enlisted men and that on July 1 practically a million of them were in France; that the death rate for disease among all troops in the United States was only 3.16 per thousand; that the number of combat planes delivered to June 8 was 280, the production for the week ending on that day being 80; that 5,315 training planes had been delivered to June 8, more than 2,000 Liberty engines, and 37,500 machine guns for use on airplanes. Between the declaration of war and June 1 more than 1,300,000 rifles were produced and delivered and enough are now being received to equip a division every three days. Mr. Baker told many other encouraging facts, and enlarged on the wonderful work of the American engineers who enlarged port facilities and built railroads in France for the landing and movement of American troops.

If the central powers would know the unwavering determination of the people of the allied nations, they have but to read President Wilson's Independence day address at the tomb of Washington, in which it was voiced most eloquently. "There can be but one issue," declared the president. "The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable." He thus put our great objects in 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." In less formal language, the Huns must be whipped to a frazzle, for until they are their rulers will not accept such a peace as the allies will grant, and the people of Germany and Austria, with too few exceptions, are like sheep.

In the absence of any great military operations on the French and Italian fronts last week attention was largely directed toward Russia. What shall be done to aid that distracted country is a problem still unsolved, and it is made more difficult by the lack of reliable information as to what is going on there. The reports of the downfall of the bolshevik and the re-establishment of the monarchy with Grand Duke Nicholas as czar, which came through the always unreliable German sources of news, were given little credit, but it appears to be the truth that Grand Duke Michael is co-operating with the Czech-Slovak forces in Siberia and that they are establishing their rule in that country. The Ukrainian telegraph bureau at Kiev says Michael has been proclaimed czar and is marching toward Moscow.

Washington received official reports confirming the news that the Czech-Slovaks had whipped the bolsheviks in a bloody battle at Vladivostok and taken over the administration of that port. It may be they will form the nucleus for the gathering of the elements that have revolted against the bolshevik and before long be recognized by the allies as a stable government and given aid. It is now admitted in Germany that the German and Austro-Hungarian war prisoners in Russia are fighting on the side of the bolsheviks.

Up in the province of Archangel, which extends across northern Russia in Europe, there is new trouble brewing. At Kola and along the railroad southward from that port are great stores of war supplies now guarded by American and allied marines and blue-jackets, and moving toward that region is a large force of Germans and Finns. Submarines already are reported to be in the White sea. It may be the allies will find it necessary to send troops up there. Delegates from the Murman and White sea coasts already have asked them for protection.

The Swedish press says the kaiser has ordered the Finnish diet to introduce monarchial rule without delay, threatening that if it does not comply Germany will set up a military dictatorship.

Having discovered extensive movements of troops and materials behind the German lines in the Chateau Thierry region, indicating a coming attack, the Americans stationed there took the initiative and, in the most important operation they had thus far undertaken by themselves, they captured the

village of Vaux and the Bois de la Roche, advancing their lines on a front of several kilometers and occupying strong strategic positions. Previous to the attack the American artillery utterly demolished Vaux, and the assault which followed was equally efficient and complete. The enemy lost heavily in killed and wounded and several hundred prisoners and considerable material were taken. All next day the new American positions were subjected to heavy bombardment and then the Huns made a fierce counter-attack, but did not regain a foot of the ground they had lost. The American machine guns and artillery mowed down the enemy in heaps, and our losses were comparatively slight. A complete American army corps of 230,000 men under command of Gen. Hunter Liggett now holds the Chateau Thierry sector.

The French started off the week with an important advance between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, capturing a commanding ridge and other points that the Germans had organized as the jumping off place for their next attack. The British moved their line forward northwest of Albert, but after several counter-attacks they were compelled to withdraw to their former positions. On Independence day the Australians, assisted by some Americans, took the town of Hamel and neighboring woods, and the French cut through the enemy lines near Autrech.

Observers at the front believed the Germans were about ready to launch another great blow, perhaps the greatest of all, despite their terrific losses since the beginning of the offensive on March 21, estimated at 800,000. The opposing forces there are now nearly or quite equalized by those losses and the arrival of more Americans, and the allied commanders and troops have not the least doubt of the solidity of their lines of defense.

The Italians continued their brilliant work last week, and the Austrians suffered accordingly. The latter were gathering their forces for new attacks in the mountain region, but General Diaz struck there first, and in a fierce battle won the formidable heights of Monte del Rosso, Monte di Val Bells and the Col di Chelo. These mountains on the northern edge of the Asiago plateau and just west of the Brenta river, are of great strategic importance. Their capture put the Italians in the strongest possible position to meet the expected offensive, in which German troops were expected to take part. The Italians also kept up a continuous series of attacks on the enemy along the Piave, and on Wednesday they forced their way forward across the partly flooded ground near the mouth of the river.

A characteristic piece of German brutality was the torpedoing of the Canadian hospital ship Llandover Castle off the Irish coast. About 200 lives were lost, including medical corps men and nursing sisters. The commander of the submarine questioned concerning American flying officers whom he mistakenly supposed to be on board, Berlin sought to evade responsibility for this new outrage by asserting that the ship was sunk by a British mine. It may be that the sinking of the Llandover Castle will cause our war department to abandon its plan to send the hospital ship Comfort across without convoy or any attempt to avoid the enemy. It is difficult to see how Secretary Baker can find any excuse for trusting to the decency and humanity of the Huns, for they have repeatedly proved that they are wholly lacking in those qualities.

Holland has again aroused the United States and Great Britain, this time by making an agreement to sell 50,000 tons of potatoes to Germany in exchange for the right to purchase 50,000 tons of German coal. In Washington and London it was more than intimated that unless Holland canceled this agreement the breadstuffs promised the Dutch from America will not be provided.

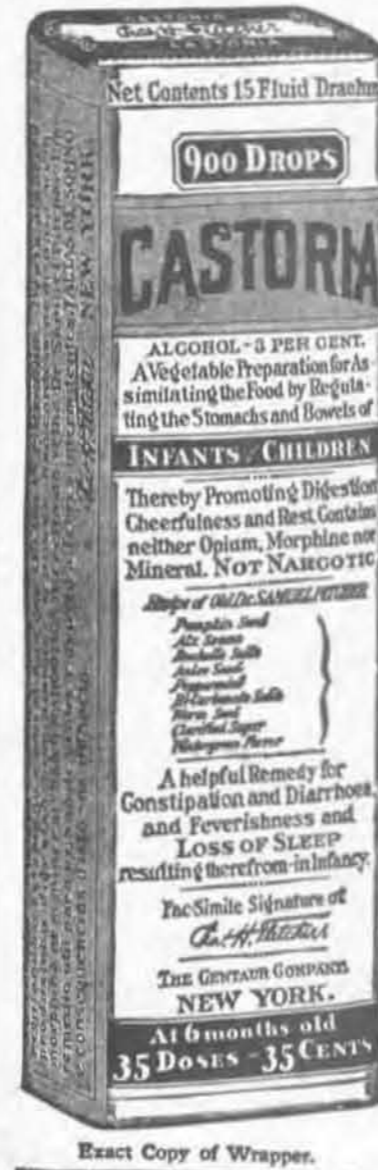
The sultan of Turkey died on July 3, but this is unimportant for he was but the tool of the Young Turk party.

## A Great Responsibility.

THE responsibility attached to the preparing of a remedy for infants and children is undoubtedly greater than that imposed upon the manufacturer of remedies for adults whose system is sufficiently strong to counteract, for a time at least, any injurious drug. It is well to observe that Castoria is prepared today, as it has been for the past 40 years, under the personal supervision of Mr. Chas. H. Fletcher.

What have makers of imitations and substitutes at stake? What are their responsibilities? To whom are they answerable? They spring up today, scatter their nefarious wares broadcast, and disappear tomorrow.

Could each mother see the painstaking care with which the prescription for Fletcher's Castoria is prepared: could they read the innumerable testimonials from grateful mothers, they would never listen to the subtle pleadings and false arguments of those who would offer an imitation of, or substitute for, the tried and true Fletcher's Castoria.



## Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

G. J. English, of Springfield, Mass., says: "It was your Castoria that saved my child."  
 Mrs. Mary McGinnis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "We have given our baby your Castoria ever since she was born, and we recommend it to all mothers."  
 N. E. Calmes, of Marion, Ky., says: "You have the best medicine in the world, as I have given your Castoria to my babies from first to last."  
 Mrs. Albert Ugucky, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., says: "As I have had your Castoria in use for nearly three years, I am pleased to say it is just as represented. My children are both well and happy—thanks to Castoria."  
 R. P. Stockton, of New Orleans, La., says: "We began giving your Castoria to our baby when he was eight days old and have kept it up ever since, never having had to give any other medicine."  
 Mrs. Dolph Hornbuckle, of Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "We commenced giving your Castoria to our baby when she was four weeks old. She is now seven months and weighs 19½ pounds. Everyone remarks 'What a healthy looking baby.' We give Castoria credit for it."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*  
 THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

### INSTANT ACTION CALLED FOR

Wrangell, Alaska, Said to Be Without a Resident Physician, and That Won't Do.

Members of the medical profession, alert to its interests, should go out of their way to see that the doctorless town of Wrangell, Alaska, is supplied with a physician forthwith, that is, if the void has not been filled within recent days. Wrangell has been without a doctor for some time, and is announcing that a horse doctor will do if the regular kind cannot be supplied.

Every day that Wrangell enjoys robust health without a physician in its midst is a potential menace to the business of all the brethren of the profession. Some man with a nose for news is likely to bore into comparative death rates any day. How would the brethren like to read a calm statement to the effect that Wrangell's death rate has decreased 8 per cent in the last four months? And it might easily happen, Alaska being so blooming healthful, anyway.

How is anybody in Wrangell to know that he has appendicitis, or gallstones, or impossible tonsils, or adenoids, or arteriosclerosis, unless a resident pill sharp is there to tell him?

There are a lot of people who will fret and lose flesh if they are not quite sure what they have to worry about. The reported void at Wrangell should be filled, and forthwith.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Sufficient Reason.  
 "Don't be too hard on poor Khakhy, Lieutenant."  
 "Why not?"  
 "Well, he's just a raw recruit."  
 "Sure—that's why I roasted him."  
 —Florida Times-Union.

Merced, Cal., has 805 acres devoted to rice growing this year.

Besides Saving Wheat Ma Says I'm Saving Cooking When I Eat POST TOASTIES



A cynic is a man who would make a fool of himself in the society he satirizes.

The man who marries a widow usually finds out that he is the successor to her ideal husband.

When Cupid visits Boston he discards his bow and arrow and uses a bean shooter.

True.  
 "Clothes don't make the man." "Oh, I don't know, Uncle Sam's uniform is making many a man today."

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

When a man is beside himself with rage he is foolish to place confidence in his companion.

## 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 repeating—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.

What Made Him Laugh?  
 An impertinent young man once declared that women positively could not keep a secret, whereupon a would-be youthful lady naturally took issue with him, stating that she had kept one since she was twenty-one.  
 "But you will let it slip some day," said the impertinent young man.  
 "No, I won't," she rejoined. "I think that when I've kept it for twenty years I come pretty near knowing how."

He laughed with an air of self-satisfaction.  
 Communal Kitchens.  
 One communal kitchen in London supplies about 6,000 persons a week.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy  
 No stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 25 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

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 indigestible 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 troubles 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.



Every Woman Wants PASTINE ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE  
 Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and antiseptic power. Sample Free. 50¢ all druggists, or postal by mail. The Paine-Lob Company, Boston, Mass.

**Santa Cruz Patagonian**

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

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

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

**"Y" MAN ANSWERS MANY QUESTIONS**

Secretary Gets Chance to Show All He Knows.

**GRINS AND KEEPS AT IT**

Solves Conundrums With One Hand While He Shovels Out Smokes and Writing Paper With the Other—Mostly He Knocks Out Three-Baggers and Homers, but Once in a While He Fans.

(From the Stars and Stripes.)  
Have you ever hung over a desk in a Y. M. C. A. hut long enough to get a slant on the questions the gang hurls over the mound to the secretary behind there?  
They are like the Question Box columns of 50 Swiss newspapers rolled into one, and the way the old boy with the red triangle on his sleeve bats at 'em and knocks out three-baggers and homers with 'em is sure a caution.  
Of course, sometimes he fans, but then what would any fellow do after he's been handing out all day long P. A. at 73 centimes per each, swapping 3-cent American postage stamps for soap wrapper French money, shooting a lot of bull to a crowd of rufes to write home to mother, or cashing post office money orders for \$0.03 or \$7.85 when the rate of exchange is 5.71, and then some doughboy asks him how to write a letter to his brother in Montenegro.  
**Grins and Goes on.**

Wouldn't that make any ordinary cuss rear up on his hind legs and blow off steam? But the "Y" fellow just grins and goes to it. I can't help thinking sometimes that fellows just ask a "Y" man a lot of fool questions to see if they can get his answers. For instance, here's some I heard with my own eyes yesterday afternoon in 15 minutes while I was waiting for a "Y" man to look up and see if Bloody Mary killed Queen Elizabeth or if Besse done the trick to Bloody Mary.  
"How do you spell 'provincialism'?"  
Imagine a K. P. pulling that, will you?  
"How much postage does it take to send a hanky with 'Souverain de France' brodered on it?"  
Then some crotchhead what looks like he's doing P. G. work at Sing-Sing asks: "Where in hell is A. P. O. 9560?"  
Then a big fat slob of an Arbuckle from the Pill Slingers comes in with a caddok over his sergeant's chevrons and springs this one: "What's the French word for kiss?"  
Then a lollypolly second loot loots in. "What was the date the Loost-tanin sunk?" asks the loot.  
Then comes in a couple of colored boys from below the Wright and Dixon line and they buys some plug and sweet chocolate, and one of 'em leans over the counter like he was feeling for the rail with his right foot and wanted at the same time to whisper to Harry in the white coat that he was awful thirsty but he didn't have the centimes to raise a gusher, and he says low-like to the sec.:  
**How is this one?**  
"Say, boss, me and buddy wants to know if you all was ever serving bah in the cuffy of the Jefferson hotel in Richmond?"  
Fancy springing that on a "Y" guy! Then along comes a fellow what used to be a cavalryman on the border. He was one of them hard-boiled ones what spit rust.  
"Say," he says, looking as prominent as the white citizens' committee, "who was the guy in the Bible what had a thousand James all to himself, and was there a Jew named Joseph who was S. O. L. 'cause he had a fancy overens hat and his pals couldn't get none at the Q. M.?"  
Wonder what struck him? Must have got religion all to oucet.  
Then a pink-faced mommer's boy strolled in to get some writing paper to write a love letter to his Lizzie and I got so darn disgusted that they let a thing like that wash his mess kit in a U. S. pan that I just thanks the "Y" man and turns around and goes to work and spits on the floor and beats it.  
Gee! them Y. M. C. A. fellers sure ought to have the Croiks de Gurr, all right.

The department of labor reports adjustment of 39 industrial disputes during a recent week. This is a record. Eleven strikes, and two threatened strikes were adjusted. Included in the strikes settled was that of machinists at the Curtiss Aeroplane Company's plant at Buffalo, N. Y., where 300 men quit and 15,000 were affected indirectly.

**HOME OF CEREALS UNKNOWN**

History Has No Record of Where Most Important Human Food Had Its Origin.

The origin of wheat is lost in hoary antiquity. Even the original home of the cereal plants of which bread is being made is not known, all the researches and hypotheses notwithstanding. Where wheat, spelt, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, etc., first offered man their grainy ears for good is an unsolved problem. But that originally bread was not roasted or baked, but eaten as dough or paste, may be inferred from its relation with the word "broth," both of these words being derived from the root "brouan," "bru," to brew. In all probability it was originally the boiled coarse meal with nothing added to it but salt. The leavening and baking of the bread was a later development. The origin of these processes is a matter of speculation; but so much is certain that baking preceded the leavening of the bread that causes it to rise; also that the original form of the bread was not the loaf, but a kind of thin, flat cake like the matzoza, or unleavened bread of the Jews, or the tortillas of the Mexicans. Like these, it was probably roasted upon intensely heated flat stones.

With the discovery of the leaven the flat cake increased in height until it assumed the form of our loaf.

**"NO CAT, NO DEVIL DOG"**

Man Refuses to Enlist Unless He Can Take Tabby.

Because Sergt. S. Pearl of the Providence (R. I.) United States marine corps recruiting station would not allow him to take a huge black cat to the Paris Island training camp with him, M. J. McDonough, a husky lad from Fall River, refused to enlist in the marine corps, and has returned to Fall River, black cat and all.  
When McDonough walked into the recruiting station he was hugging the big animal under his arm.  
"Why the rat-killer?" asked Pearl.  
"You said it," answered McDonough. "I have read about the rats in the trenches and I'm more afraid of rats than anything in the world. I've taught Tommie here to watch over me while I sleep and keep the rats off. I'm going to take him to camp with me."  
"Nothing doing," said Pearl.  
"No cat, no devil dog," answered McDonough as he walked out of the recruiting station.

**DISCOVERS "COOTIE" BANE**

Relief for Soldiers to Result From Professor's Experiments.

Discovery of a chemical solution that will prevent American soldiers in the trenches from becoming infested with "cooties" was announced recently by Provost Edgar Fahr Smith of the University of Pennsylvania. Provost Smith presided at a meeting of the class secretaries of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni in Philadelphia.  
In announcing the preventive Provost Smith refused to give the name of the university scientist who made the experiments. It is said, however, that the discovery resulted from a series of experiments by the scientist in treating his own person with various chemical solutions until he found one that, used as a wash, acted as a deterring agent and prevented "cooties" from attacking him. While experimenting he maintained a colony of "cooties" in a receptacle worn on his wrist.

**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 all curable conditions. Send for testimonials free.  
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.  
All Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office**

**Notice to Miners**  
A meeting of Miners will be held on the night of  
**Wednesday, July 24,**  
AT PATAGONIA  
to perfect the organization of a Local Miners' Union.

**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, etc.

**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. Doffy E. R. Pardum  
**Duffy & Pardum**  
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

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

**THE OWL SAYS:**

We sell Vampire powder. Kills flies and bugs. Charlie Lung wants to know if it will be good for vampires.  
When a fellow begins to abuse his own town its high time for him to move.

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

Famous plugs—  
Spark  
Hat  
Tobacco  
Along  
the Kaiser.

Dear Mr. Owl: A very pretty woman was crossing the street one afternoon during the heavy rains and lifted her skirt to keep it from being splashed as she plowed through a mudpuddle. A local reformer stepped up near her and lifted his hat. He said solemnly: "Pardon, madam, but your skirt was lifted a little higher than modesty permits." She indignantly replied: "Well, sir, I have a perfect right; only to be interrupted by a brute man, who said: 'Indeed, you have, madam, and a peach of a left.'"

Tablet Articles for miliary at the Owl.

Oyo Cola is still served at the Owl at the same old price—5c.

Even skirts come high in war time.

Bring your prescription to the Owl for careful and prompt filling.

Buy Thrift Stamps every day. Soldiers are welcome at the Owl. Be glad and rejoice in other's success, and say: "BUSINESS IS GOOD."

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

**Halls and Dolson**  
Owners—Owl Drug Store  
NOGALES ARIZONA

**LEGALS**

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

(917163)  
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, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 47163, for S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 19, and S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 20, Township 29 S., Range 13 E., G. & S. L. 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 26th day of July, 1918.

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

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

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

(922025—924469)  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 5, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Jesse L. Adams, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on April 4, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 922025, for N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 8, and on February 25, 1914, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 924469, for NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 7, Township 20 S., Range 18 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 Sonoita, Arizona, on the 22nd day of July, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: George J. White, Guy R. Bryant, both of Sonoita, Arizona; John J. Wyatt, Raymond L. Schneck, both of Elgin, Ariz.

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

**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

**G. 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 10, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

**Josephine A. 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.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

**Lou Stevens**  
for the office of  
**Sheriff**

Subject to the Republican primary, September 10, 1918.

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

**LEGALS**

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

(925992)  
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 8, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Ira D. Brooks, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on November 3, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 925992, for N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, Section 33, Township 29 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 Sonoita, Arizona, on the 22nd day of July, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Gabriel P. Woodward, George J. White, William D. Corson, all of Sonoita, 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.

**FOR SALE**

Ford Racer .....\$300.00  
Ford Chassis ..... 200.00  
Ford Delivery Truck ..... 310.00  
Buick (7-passenger) ..... 800.00  
Overland Touring Car ..... 725.00  
Dodge ..... 750.00  
(Duty paid on Dodge, so it can be used in Mexico).

See  
**Mr. Dolson**  
at the  
**Ford Garage**

FOR SALE—Ford truck; perfect condition; price \$225. Nogales Cash Grocery, Nogales, Arizona. 517tf

FOR SALE—12x14-foot wall tent; 30-ounce duck. The money derived from the sale will be donated to the Red Cross. Tent 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.

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**J. M. FREDERICK**  
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**FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES**  
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More convenient than coal or wood. Lights at the touch of a match and heats in a jiffy. No smoke or odor; no dust or dirt. Economical.  
And all the convenience of gas.  
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**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.

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