

# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Vol. VI. PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, July 26, 1918 No. 33

## Army Hospitals in France to Have an English Attendant

To care for American wounded sent from the French sectors to French military hospitals, the American Red Cross has assigned one of its Red Cross nurses and a French and English speaking Red Cross aid to every French hospital caring for our men, according to a report just received from Paris. Before these nurses were assigned some of our men who had been fighting in French regiments arrived at institutions where no one could speak English. A few of these soldiers not recognizing the language, thought that they had been captured and were in the hands of the Germans. Doctors and nurses could not understand the patients who therefore had difficulty describing their symptoms and making clear their needs. Where immediate operation was necessary it often was impossible to prepare them.

Now every American on reaching a French hospital is to be received by an American Red Cross nurse who attends to his reception and care. If the nurse cannot speak French, her aid interprets for the French hospital staff. The aid also attends to correspondence for our wounded. The nurse and aid visit every American patient frequently, to give treatments, cheer him up, attend to his correspondence or to explain his needs to the French attendants. This plan has worked so well that the Service de Santé, the medical department of the French government, has requested the Red Cross to have ready such teams to place in every hospital receiving American men.

### GOOD ADVICE

There are about six or eight Iowa editors who should read, consider and consider again, says the Sac City Bulletin, the following paragraph from Barney Bruce's Rolfe Arrow, one of the good Republican newspapers of the state:

"We're for Woodrow Wilson, president of our country and commander-in-chief of our army and navy. No partisan appeal will turn us from him. He's on the job, and we must win or lose with him. He's an American, and that beats being a Democrat or a Republican. If there is anything a weak-minded, weak-kneed lover of the good old U. S. A. can do to help out, we're at his command. Up with the Star-Spangled Banner and to hell with Wilson's critics—until after the war, at least."

### 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.

### MOEUR OF FRENCH DESCENT

We are informed that Mr. W. A. Moeur, who is seeking the nomination on the Democratic ticket for the high office of governor of the state, is of French descent, and not German, as has been said by some persons. Mr. Moeur was born in Tennessee, later moving to Texas, where he lived prior to his taking up Arizona as his future home. One of Mr. Moeur's sons is a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, now serving with the expeditionary forces in France; another son is in training at Camp Cody, and a younger son is anxious to join the colors, but is too young to go. This statement is made in justice to Mr. Moeur, as he is a thorough American and does not deserve to be thought of in connection with anything German, either by name or sympathy.

### RED CROSS DINNER AT ELGIN

Sunday, July 28, a dinner will be served by the Elgin unit of the Elgin chapter of the Red Cross at the Elgin schoolhouse, beginning promptly at 12 o'clock, noon. The dinner will be 50 cents a plate. Everybody will be made welcome. There will be plenty of good things to eat, and those who have enjoyed these dinners in the past will be more than likely to be present next Sunday. You'll miss an excellent dinner if do not attend.

Bastille Day, July 14, the French republican holiday, was observed and celebrated this year on land and sea by American land and navy forces under special orders in like manner as is observed the American Fourth of July.

## COL. ALBERTUS W. CATLIN



Col. Albertus W. Catlin, commanding officer of the Sixth regiment, U. S. Marines, and one of the oldest officers of the marine corps, has been seriously wounded in France. He has been in active service more than 25 years, was in command of the marine guard of the battleship Maine when that vessel was blown up in Havana harbor and has since served in many quarters of the globe.

### NOGALES GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOR SECOND TIME, IS BURNED

For the second time within two months, the grammar school of Nogales was burned Wednesday evening. The building and contents were a total loss.

Just at the close of school in May, the janitor is said to have started a fire in a sheetiron stove to burn rubbish in the cleaning-up process. The stove became overheated and set fire to the woodwork, burning part of the interior woodwork and destroying the roof of the building.

Wednesday night, from an unknown cause, the building again took fire and before the local fire department could get hose into action the entire building was a mass of flames. The building was completely gutted.

It will be impossible to rebuild the structure before time for school to begin, and temporary quarters will have to be arranged for in order to take care of the education of the children at the commencement of the school year.

### MILLER GETS JAR TO HIS PRIDE

J. W. Miller, manager of the Patagonia Lumber company, has a just cause for complaint against the Nogales police department. Last week, when he purchased a new touring body for his Ford automobile in the border city, he forgot to change the license from the old body to the new one, and was on his way out of town when he was taken in custody by one of the town's guardians of the peace, and haled before the desk sergeant for not having his license properly placed on the car. He was taxed \$5 for his forgetfulness, and friend Jess says he is "sore" over his treatment, as he had committed no crime.

### TYPHOID FEVER IN TOWN

The public is warned that there is typhoid fever prevalent in Patagonia, and care should be exercised in drinking water that has not been previously boiled. Typhoid fever germs are carried in various manners. You should not go where you know typhoid fever patients to be, as the disease is contagious under certain conditions. Remember, do not drink water until it has been boiled.

A recipe for a wheatless loaf of bread is soon to be made public by the office of Home Economics of the department of agriculture. It is the discovery of the experimental kitchen conducted jointly by the department of agriculture and the food administration. Directions are to be given for the making of three new wheat substitute breads—the half wheat loaf, the one-fourth wheat loaf, and the wheatless loaf. The recipe is expected to save thousands of pounds of wheat flour.

A contractor recently discovered that there are no union men in the state penitentiary. He was in search of skilled workers to repair state buildings, and in looking over the prisoners and examining them in an effort to secure the necessary help, discovered that there was not a man in the place who could be of service to him and he had to secure outside assistance to do the work.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. Bertha Kenton, wife of R. N. Kenton of the San Rafael valley, gave birth to a child Sunday, which died immediately upon its arrival into the world. Mrs. Kenton is reported to be in a critical condition.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Poltz has been very sick for several days. She is improving rapidly, and the parents are relieved in mind. Mrs. Don Crowe has been acting as nurse for the patient.

Mrs. Falls, who was a partner of Mrs. Gussie Bennett in the Patagonia Lunch room, has returned from Globe and will assist Mrs. Bennett in the Commercial Hotel cafe.

Judge W. A. O'Connor has announced his candidacy for reelection to the office of Superior Judge.

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.

Sam Lacy of Parker Canyon was a business visitor to Patagonia Tuesday.

Juan Solano, who owns a ranch in the San Rafael valley, is mourning the loss of his wife, who died Sunday night in confinement. The baby will live.

Mr. C. L. Northcraft has been greatly annoyed lately by some firebrand cutting the Sonoita Grant fence. The gate leading from the grant to the Patagonia-Nogales road is kept locked, and Mr. Northcraft believes the guilty party cut the fence to gain access to the water in the Sonoita creek. Cattle were running loose over the surrounding country that had been securely fenced in, and Mr. Northcraft had considerable trouble rounding them up and returning them to the pasture. One of his fine cows is still at large.

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

Mr. W. D. Parker of the San Rafael valley was in town on business Monday.

Mrs. J. D. Rountree was in from the San Rafael valley Monday.

Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, were Patagonia visitors Tuesday.

Councilman George H. Fiedler of Nogales left for Sacramento last Saturday upon hearing of the sudden death of his aged mother.

Earl Hammick has bought an interest in the Palace of Sweets in Nogales.

Sunday Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bowman departed from Nogales for California to spend the summer months.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Bergier started Tuesday for the coast, where they intend to spend the summer months. They will be joined later by Mrs. Sorrells, Mrs. Bergier's mother, who will await word that the young couple are settled comfortably at the beach before her departure.

Joe Lanma spent Tuesday in Nogales.

"Frita" Johnson, son of Section Foreman Johnson, has been in a serious condition for several days, suffering from typhoid fever. He has a fighting chance for recovery.

"Pete" Perry and wife spent several days last week in Nogales, the guests of Mrs. Perry's mother, Mrs. Davidson.

W. H. Florentine, manager of the Nogales Overland company, spent several days this week on the west coast of Mexico in the interest of his firm.

Mr. Sam B. Bradner, candidate for corporation commissioner at the Democratic primaries, accompanied by Loren F. Vaughn, who is seeking the nomination for state treasurer on the same ticket, were around shaking hands with Patagonia friends and prospective supporters last Saturday.

Candidates for nomination at the fall primaries are becoming more plentiful, and almost daily we meet their smiling faces as they bid for support and votes.

Dance at the Opera House tomorrow night. Everybody welcome. Red Cross gets net proceeds.

P. J. Munch, wife and son, accompanied by Mrs. Munch's mother, Mrs. Josephine A. Saxon, county superintendent of schools, were Patagonia visitors Wednesday. Mr. Munch is land appraiser for the state land commission.

Jim Foley celebrated his 80th birthday last Friday, spending several days following in a visit to his friends at Crittenden. Mr. Foley is hale and hearty and expects to pass the 100 milestone of life, and we hope he does.

### ELGIN NEWS

Last week Mr. and Mrs. James L. Finley were made happy by the arrival of a 12-pound boy. Mother and child are well.

Mrs. Carl S. Garfield and children spent the week-end in Elgin, the guests of Mrs. Eva Barnett.

Mrs. James Parker of Parker Canyon spent the week-end in Elgin, visiting at the home of Mrs. P. A. Hanson.

Miss Dixie Collic and Miss Fern Bartlett spent Sunday in Douglas.

Mrs. T. I. Beatty came in Monday from her Papago ranch and reports a plentiful rainfall, and the grass in fine condition.

Mrs. William Kane and Daughter, Margaret, spent Thursday in Elgin, the guests of Mrs. Eva Bartlett.

Homer and Oscar Downs of Phoenix are visiting their mother, Mrs. C. L. Morrison, at the ranch of C. L. Beatty at Elgin.

Shorty Wyatt and Pat Patterson were last week called to Elgin to investigate fence cutting and horse stealing. The horses were recovered, but the thieves made good their escape.

Mr. William Turney was called to St. Angelo, Texas, Sunday to attend the funeral of his sister, Miss Belle Turney.

Mark Manning and Charles Benjamin of Elgin spent Tuesday in Nogales on business.

### MINES AND MINERS

The miners of the Patagonia district held a meeting Wednesday night for the purpose of organizing a local union. The men say they wish to begin right and then there will be no reason to start an organization when the camp becomes larger and conditions are different. A well-conducted union is a benefit alike to employer and employee. To the employer because he deals with an organization of men, who take care of his employment problems and hold the workers more or less in check, and to the employee because he can secure by organization what would be impossible for him to secure as an individual. We favor organization when properly conducted, and when the right of the employer as well as the employed are taken into consideration when demands for wages and conditions are being discussed.

John Costello went out to his lead property, the Deep Down, last Monday, and expects to finish taking out a carload of ore, which he says is at the bottom of the shaft in readiness to be hoisted to the surface and hauled to the shipping platform.

Mr. F. H. Baneck, father of Sergeant Howard E. Baneck, U. S. A., who has been in charge of the Viceroy mine, near Salero, since the departure of his son for training camp, died suddenly Monday night at the mine. He was alone at the time of his death. His remains were discovered Tuesday morning upon the arrival at the mine of C. R. Schultz, who has been assisting in the work at the property. Mr. Schultz has a 3-mile walk from his home to the mine. The body will be shipped to his late home in Wisconsin.

The Flux mill started operating this week. There is a large quantity of ore in the bins awaiting treatment, and the Flux company will soon commence to get returns on their investment. The men interested in the Flux have spent a large amount of money on the property, showing their faith in its value, and deserve success. The Flux mine gives promise of developing into a money-maker for its owners.

The French mine is shipping another car of high-grade ore. Manager Hoy reports that the mine will sink 200 feet deeper in order to give more working space, and to tap the ore body at a lower level. New and larger drills have arrived and work of sinking will begin immediately.

## PHILIP H. GADSDEN



Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the national committee on public utilities conditions, has opened offices in Washington for the purpose of organizing United States public utilities in the field of the light and power companies, the street railway companies and the gas companies so that they may co-ordinate all their resources toward winning the war. He has been working in Washington for some time as resident member of the war board of the American Electric Railway association.

### DANCE TOMORROW NIGHT AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Tomorrow (Saturday) night there will be held at the Patagonia Opera house a dance, the net proceeds of which will be given to the Red Cross. The dance is being arranged by the young folk of the 3-R mining camp, and all lovers of this great indoor sport are invited to attend. An enjoyable evening is promised, and you can help a good cause by being present.

Sugar is a scarce article in the Patagonia stores this week. The county's supply is small, and it is said retailers cannot secure enough to supply the 3 pounds per month per person allowed by the food administration. Well, we can do without until a new supply is received. We may have to make more sacrifices—besides going without sugar for a few days before the war is over, so let's make up our minds to take things as they come and not complain, always remembering that the least we can do to help the cause of freedom is to conserve the country's food supply that our boys "over there" may have sufficient to keep them strong and able to fight a winning battle against the worst tyrant that ever disgraced the world by his presence.

### Miners' Union to Meet July 31

Next Wednesday night, at 8 o'clock, the newly organized miners' union of the Patagonia district will hold a meeting at Cady's hall to initiate new members and take up any other matters that may come before the meeting. "Doc" Francis of Nogales, representing the United States Public Service Reserve, has been invited to be present at the meeting, and all miners are invited to be present.—Adv.

The Army Medical Department has developed a mobile X-ray outfit to be carried on the standard army ambulance to the front-line trench for the benefit of wounded soldiers. It is desired by Army surgeons to lose no time in ascertaining the extent and conditions of wounds. The outfit is made up of the Delco gas-electric set, the high-tension transformer, and the special type of Coolidge tube.

Wheat is selling for \$50 a bushel in Turkey, reports the American and Syrian relief commission in Turkey. Before the war the normal price was 50 to 60 cents per bushel. What would have it had been in America had not the U. S. government fixed its selling price? We shudder to think of it.

The postal censorship board, postoffice department, announces that translators of Spanish are in demand at New York and other port cities. These positions are open to women who can translate accurately and quickly.

Buy War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. Santa Cruz county is third from the bottom of the list in sales of these stamps. Are you going to let our county be a "slacker"?

Buy Savings Stamps, and more Savings Stamps if you wish to do your duty by the boys "over there."

## Mobilization of Labor for War Industries Aug. 1

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, recruiting for which is to begin August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and pinning of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and the troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work.

"Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage-earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous industries.

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and of the future.

"Experts tell us it takes from 8 to 10 workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute, and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become an important factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

### 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 Ouzaha, to his fellow workers at the police station. Then he left the building in search of two men who had stolen a car from A. L. Glinksky. Half an hour later he returned with the car and two men.

Hays, who is an expert gas engine mechanic, is now in the tank service.

### All Wish to Wed Soldier.

A soldier at Camp Beauregard 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. The editor published the letter. The following day the soldier received ten proposals from as many girls. Proposals are still pouring in.

### Dog Eats Stamps.

A dog belonging to a Matvern (Ark.) druggist ate \$4 worth of one-cent postage stamps one day. The stamps had been left on a desk by the dog's master. The dog's owner believes the dog's act was prompted by patriotism, the dog believing that the more stamps Uncle Sam sells the better for his business.

### Dogs Must Stay Home.

Dogs are forbidden to run at large in Chehalis, Wash., at any time, through an ordinance passed by the city council because of many complaints of dogs injuring war gardens.

### COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY



The countess of Clancarty has been an energetic war worker from the first.



THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

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

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

ABOUT THE WAR

The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed July 16. The British fighting forces in France now aggregate 2,000,000 men. Allied forces have occupied Kem on the Murman coast, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Stubborn German resistance at Cour-champs, northwest of Chateau Thierry, has been broken by the French.

General Pershing's communique for Thursday reports that in the American sector on the Marne the enemy has been entirely driven from the south bank.

In Albania the French and Italian troops continue to make progress against the Austrians, and in the Italian sector, up in the mountains, repeated Austrian attacks have been repulsed by the Italians.

American and French troops, counter attacking on a four-mile front south of Dormans, swept the Germans back 3,000 yards (nearly two miles), bringing the enemy bridges across the river under artillery fire.

The American troops up to noon Thursday, just south of Soissons had captured 3,300 prisoners. Fifty captives had been counted and thousands of machine guns. Northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans captured large numbers of prisoners and an equally important quantity of munitions and stores.

The captures south of Soissons in the way of stores were immense, and included some airplanes which the enemy were unable to remove, so swiftly did the storming troops sweep through.

With wonderful vitality and with spirits still high, notwithstanding the big battle of the last three days, Franco-American troops dashed forward at dawn Thursday along the western side of the salient formed by the German advance in May and drove back the enemy pell mell everywhere.

Thousands of prisoners, scores of cannon, hundreds of machine guns and much other material fell into the hands of the allied troops. Besides gaining possession of the heights dominating Soissons from the south, a couple of dozen villages were reconquered by the allies, who Thursday night were engaged in severe fighting which disconcerted the enemy along the whole line from Chateau Thierry to Soissons.

Six miles apparently was the deepest point of penetration made by the allied troops in the first day of fighting. This was at Busancy, south of Soissons, which they captured and passed through eastward.

WESTERN Postponement of action until Aug 26 on the pending oil land leasing legislation, involving disposition of the California naval reserves, has been determined upon by congressional conferees.

Two hundred and twenty-five engineers, firemen, conductors, porters and brakemen employed by the River Terminal Railway Company went on strike at Cleveland, Ohio, after failing to settle their differences through A. L. Faulkner, federal mediator.

Among the casualties reported was Donald C. Stough, army private, Lander, Wyo., killed in action, and Ray S. Brooks, army private, Red Cliff, Colo., wounded severely in action.

Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death following his conviction of murder in connection with the Preparedness day bomb explosion at San Francisco in July, 1916, was transferred from the county jail in San Francisco to the state penitentiary at San Quentin to await execution, now fixed for Aug. 23.

WASHINGTON Contracts for sixty-one ships of 439,800 deadweight tons were announced by the shipping board.

Fifteen states were called upon by Provost Marshal General Crowder for 7,000 draft registrants, fit for general military service, to be sent to schools for special training. The movement will be between Aug. 1 and 15.

Strength and growth of the federal reserve system was shown by the federal reserve boards' report that on May 10, the 8,132 member banks had total resources of \$24,070,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 since Dec. 31.

A report recommending that Charles A. Sulzer be unseated as delegate from Alaska in favor of James A. Wickersham was unanimously agreed upon by the House elections committee at the conclusion of an investigation extending over a period of many months.

Retail food prices in the United States increased 3 per cent from April 15 to May 15 of this year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For the five years ending May 15 there was an average increase of 63 per cent in the price of food.

FOREIGN

Vigorous restrictions to be imposed upon enemy aliens in England.

The lower house of the Hungarian diet has rejected the government's measure giving the vote to women.

The British board of trade figures for the month of June show increase in imports of £16,538,000 compared with the total for June, 1917. Export increases were £1,374,000.

The Austro-Hungarian war minister says a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, announces that far more than 500,000 Austrian war prisoners already have returned from Russia.

The Japanese battleship Kawachi of 21,420 tons displacement blew up and sank in Tokoyama bay, 150 miles northeast of Nagasaki, on July 12. Five hundred members of the crew lost their lives.

The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, the official organ of the Austrian Social Democrats, according to a dispatch received by the Havas agency, demands the government come to an agreement with President Wilson.

Everett J. Conger, who attained notoriety as a cavalryman in the Civil war and led pursuit of John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin, died at Honolulu, T. H. Conger was at one time justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

The Japanese government has reached a decision which was the outcome of proposals from the United States, says a dispatch from Tokio to the London Times under date of July 13, for joint American-Japanese intervention in Siberia.

Gen. John J. Pershing has been awarded the grand cross of the Order of the Bath, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, American representative on the supreme war council, has been given the grand cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The heart of the American nation was in France Thursday night. It marched and fought proudly with the boys who went over the top during the morning and still were gallantly smashing their way ahead beside their French comrades late in the day.

The governments of British dominions will have a voice in determining the terms of peace, according to Mr. Lloyd George. The prime minister made this statement in a speech at a dinner given in honor of the Canadian editors visiting England, at which Lord Beaverbrook was the host.

When the British Trades Union Congress meets at Derby in September for its annual conference the membership of affiliated unions represented probably will be more than 4,000,000. Arthur Henderson, secretary and recognized leader of the British Labor party, will be present as a delegate.

THE SOUTHEASTERN FAIR Association will give over \$30,000 in purses for its grand circuit meeting, which will be held at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14 to 15.

For the first time in many years a member of the fair sex heads the list of winning owners in English flat racing, the half season showing Lady James Douglas, with winnings of the amount of \$45,500, leading the table.

Solly Joel is second with \$25,407, while Lord Derby, with \$25,365 to his credit, is close up at third place.

GENERAL

The widow and mother of Maj. John Purroy Mitchell are the sole beneficiaries in his will, filed for probate in New York. Major Mitchell left \$10,000 to his mother and the remainder of his estate to his widow.

An order committing Thomas J. Mooney to San Quentin penitentiary to await execution there on Friday, Aug. 23, was given the sheriff at San Francisco by Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin, before whom Mooney was convicted of murder, in connection with a Preparedness day bomb explosion.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana filed with the secretary of state, announcement of her candidacy for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket.

Government control of the tobacco industry may result from the heavy requirements of the allies and the American military forces abroad. Rationing of the American population is believed to be a possibility.

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, reported missing after an aerial engagement over the German lines, probably landed unhurt and is now a prisoner in the hands of the Germans, according to a cable message received in New York by Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

According to a Berlin dispatch printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung, the present meat ration of 250 grammes will be distributed only until the middle of August, when it will be reduced to 200 grammes for all German towns having a population of more than 100,000. Smaller towns, which are assumed to receive plenty of supplies of vegetables from surrounding districts, will be allowed even a smaller meat ration.

Mrs. H. C. MacDonald of Butte, Mont., filed with Secretary of State Stewart, as a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the western district.

In the year 1896 there were but four automobiles in the United States, and the price of gasoline was only 6 cents a gallon. The first four-cylinder car was constructed in 1900.

Yale University is bequeathed nearly \$20,000,000 by the will of the late John W. Sterling, a New York lawyer, who graduated from the institution in 1864 and died a bachelor July 6.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Table with columns for 'DENVER MARKET', 'CATTLE', 'HOGS', and 'SHEEP'. Lists various types of livestock and their prices.

Table with columns for 'HAY AND GRAIN MARKET', 'F. O. B. DENVER, CARLOAD PRICES', and 'BUYING PRICES'. Lists prices for hay and grain.

Table with columns for 'EGGS', 'BUTTER', and 'VEGETABLES'. Lists prices for eggs, butter, and various vegetables.

Table with columns for 'MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS', 'PRICES FOR METALS', and 'CATTLE-LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS'. Lists prices for metals and live stock.

Table with columns for 'HIDES AND PELTS', 'GREEN SALT, CURED HOGS', and 'Wool'. Lists prices for hides, wool, and cured hogs.

ALLIES ADVANCE ON 25-MILE LINE

FOCH SIEGE GUNS DOMINATE SOISSONS, THE MAINSTAY OF ENEMY FRONT.

CAPTURE 17,000 HUNS

METEREN FALLS TO HAIG, AND AMERICANS GO THROUGH FOE LINES FOR 3 1/2 MILES.

U.S. CRUISER TORPEDOED

Many Reported Killed in Ship's Engine Room—Believe 1,188 Are Safe.

Washington, July 20.—The Navy Department Saturday morning received information that two steamships which are proceeding to an unnamed port have aboard 1,156 officers and men of the United States cruiser San Diego. These are in addition to the two officers and thirty men previously reported landed. The men are said to be in good condition and, so far as known, none was injured.

Point o' Woods, N. Y.—Survivors of the United States cruiser San Diego sunk ten miles off Fire Island shortly before noon Friday, declared that many members of the engine crew must have been killed by the explosion which wrecked the warship. They were uncertain whether the vessel was sunk from a torpedo from the submarine or by a mine. The cruiser remained afloat thirty-six minutes after she was struck.

New York Republicans Adopt Platform Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 20.—After listening to a speech by ex-President William H. Taft which had "win the war with the aid of a Republican Congress" as its topic and adopting a state platform on which either Col. Theodore Roosevelt or Gov. Charles H. Whitman could make a campaign for governor with equal consistency, the unofficial Republican state convention, in some respects one of the most remarkable in the history of the party, adjourned without date.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

In the call for nurses, Arizona is asked to furnish seventy-four. Oil was struck in a well on a ranch a short distance from Holbrook.

The Kingman sulphuric acid precipitation plant is a success and will be enlarged. Government data on Arizona melons and potatoes shows they are in good condition.

Prison labor of Arizona is to be utilized in an effort to overcome the acute labor shortage. Manganese ore has been discovered in high grade quantities in the Comet mine at Nogales.

Over 400 cars of cantaloupes have already been shipped from the Mesa valley this season. A large shipment of tungsten was made from the Williams Tungsten mines at Kingman.

The contracts for diamond drilling on the Calumet & Jerome have been awarded at Jerome. Work has been started on the Ajo experimental flotation plant for milling the sulphide ores.

Wiley Bouldin, colored, was jailed at Douglas on a charge of bootlegging and his car confiscated. Arizona produced last year 24,000 bales of cotton. This year's crop will be close to 50,000 bales.

At Kingman the Twin mines has opened a fine body of ore on the 60-foot level about 90 feet in. The Phoenix Indian school has given sixty-two of its finest young men for service in the American army.

Arizona will furnish 150 of the 48,000 men called for August draft, and they will be sent to Camp Fremont, Cal. A strike of rich silver ore was made at the Old Silver King at Superior. The vein runs from 300 to 1,200 ounces in silver.

The Dragon Mining & Milling Company of Wickenburg has received a carload of machinery which will be erected at once. Development work has been pushed in the Queen Creek Copper Company property at Superior and very good ore has been encountered.

The charge of murder against J. T. Holmes for the killing of Wm. Pemberton at Kyrene, was dismissed in Justice Court in Phoenix. Rich manganese ore has been found on the Colorado river, near Parker. One ledge is twelve feet while the other is about two feet wide.

Authentic advices received at Prescott from the Silver King mine show that the strike made a few days ago is of a sensational order. Well No. 2 of the Arizona-Oklahoma Gas & Oil Company at Jerome started flowing and appears to be a small gusher. The well has been capped.

James Lowrey, for three terms sheriff of Yavapai county, was killed and three other men wounded more or less seriously by a man named Basalto at Verde, below Jerome, in a revolver duel.

The first native Arizonian to lose his life in France was an Indian, Matthew R. Rivers, known at Phoenix as Matthew Juan, was killed. He was a native Pima Indian and enlisted in Texas.

F. W. Strang of Douglas, connected with the quartermaster's corps, received word from the Red Cross society that his two brothers, Carl J. and Max Strang, were in a prison camp in Tergnier, Germany.

One million bushels of wheat for Arizona is in prospect, the Bureau of Crop Estimates states in its monthly crop report. J. J. Ward, who was sent to the penitentiary last year with his son Buford for the shooting of Mark Turney in the Whetstone mountains, has been paroled and is now raising cotton on a place near Chandler.

The State Tax Commission completed its work of assessing the producing mines of the state and announced a considerable increase in valuation for this year over last, the total increase being more than \$50,000,000. Diamond drilling is in progress in a 100-foot drift on the Magna Chief Copper Company property at Superior. Laurel claim, adjoining the Silver King, is being prospected. The shaft is going down in a copper ledge.

The body of William Drumm, 33, son of Peter Drumm, a rancher living three miles west of Tucson, was found dead by Jesus Bustamante, who lives on the ranch, after an all-night search, with his head cut from his body, with a stroke of a razor. He was insane. Biabee has the richest producing mine within its corporate limits of any city or town in Arizona, according to figures made public by the State Tax Commission.

June was the banner month in production for the United Eastern mine at Ostman in spite of the shortage of men. The thirteenth monthly dividend was declared. A suit has been filed at Biabee for \$75,000 for damages for deaths of Williams family at Casa Grande, May 5, when they were struck by a Southern Pacific train.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatment would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

Great Rejoicing. "I believe," said the bug who was always talking about things nobody knows anything about, as many people do, "that in the future life—in the next world, you know—men will have the same occupations that they do here and now. The post here will be a post there; the grover here will be a grocer there. And so on."

"Hoo-ray!" shouted the man he was spouting to. "Why the joy?" asked the philosopher, doubtfully. "That means that there will be too much there. Hoo-ray!"

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

Not Equal to Threes. They had not been married very long, but she had grown cold and listless; so one evening, after she had yawned about seventeen times, he said: "You seem to be so cold and indifferent, Mattilda. Have you forgotten those happy days when I was paying you my addresses?"

"I should think I haven't! I should think I haven't forgotten those happy days. I never had less than three fellows every evening calling on me."

"But, dear, haven't you got me to pay you attention now?" "Yes, I suppose I have. You are doing the best you know how; but you don't flatter yourself that you are equal to three, do you?"

Had His Indorsement. Rev. William E. Barton tells of a rather disconcerting incident of his early ministry. "It was a deeply impressive occasion," he says; "a general memorial service, I believe. I had reached the point in my discourse where I quoted 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.'"

"Suddenly from the rear pew a derelict rose uncertainly to his feet, and in a voice reminiscent of Poe's 'Raven' announced solemnly to the entire congregation: "'Nothin' could be fairer! Nothin' could be fairer!' and sat down."

Don't envy the other fellow so much. The chances are that his wife gets just as peeved as yours.

The Balance. J. J. Ward, who was sent to the penitentiary last year with his son Buford for the shooting of Mark Turney in the Whetstone mountains, has been paroled and is now raising cotton on a place near Chandler.

The State Tax Commission completed its work of assessing the producing mines of the state and announced a considerable increase in valuation for this year over last, the total increase being more than \$50,000,000.

Diamond drilling is in progress in a 100-foot drift on the Magna Chief Copper Company property at Superior. Laurel claim, adjoining the Silver King, is being prospected. The shaft is going down in a copper ledge.

The body of William Drumm, 33, son of Peter Drumm, a rancher living three miles west of Tucson, was found dead by Jesus Bustamante, who lives on the ranch, after an all-night search, with his head cut from his body, with a stroke of a razor. He was insane.

Biabee has the richest producing mine within its corporate limits of any city or town in Arizona, according to figures made public by the State Tax Commission.

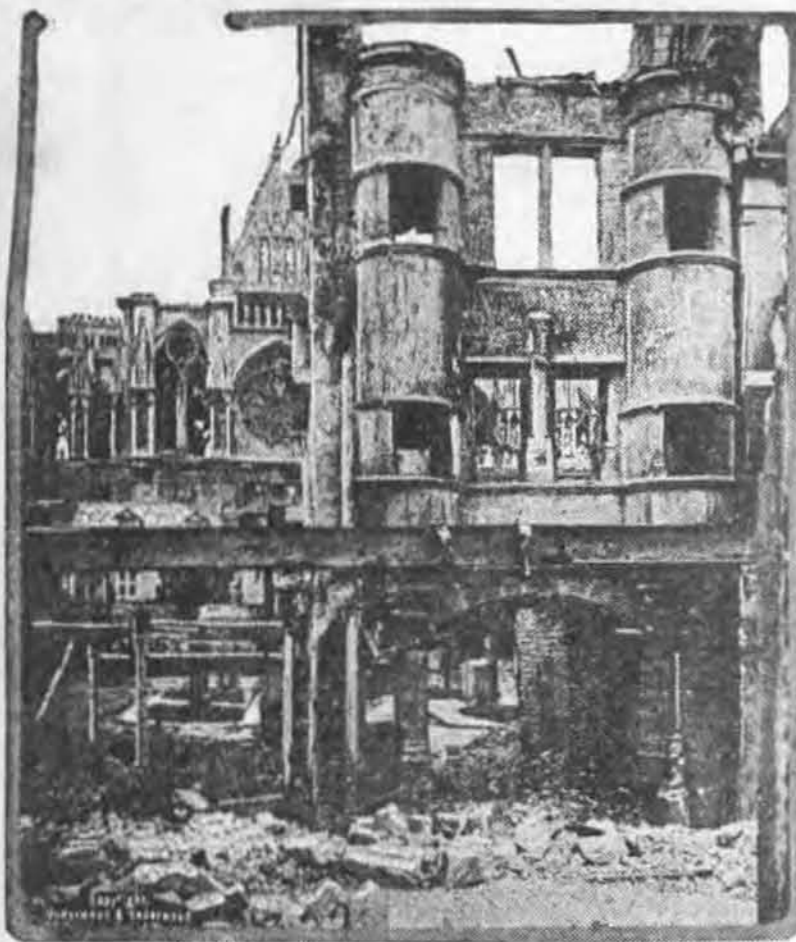
June was the banner month in production for the United Eastern mine at Ostman in spite of the shortage of men. The thirteenth monthly dividend was declared.

A suit has been filed at Biabee for \$75,000 for damages for deaths of Williams family at Casa Grande, May 5, when they were struck by a Southern Pacific train.

Advertisement for Postum cereal. Includes the text 'The Balance' and 'as between POSTUM and other table beverages is in favor of the Wholesome, Healthful drink. POSTUM is all this and more. It's most delicious. Besides there's no waste, and these are days when one should save. Try INSTANT POSTUM'.



RUINS OF COURTHOUSE OF REIMS



This is what repeated enemy bombardments have left of the courthouse at Reims. Through the ruined entrance to the building a new perspective of the famous cathedral, that has been shattered by German shot and shell, is obtained.

FISTS WILL FIGHT HUN MAILED FIST

Denver, Colo.—The German "mailed fist" is to be met by two male fists. Hyle Fist, Denver vaudeville actor, has followed the example of his brother, Arthur Fist, and enlisted in the regular army. The Fists are now in training in the same company at Fort Logan.

UTILIZE THE GARBAGE

Food Administration Says Big Saving Can Be Made.

Housekeepers Urged to Keep Kitchen and Table Refuse Separate From Other Waste.

Washington.—A campaign for the utilization of garbage has been inaugurated by the United States food administration, which is advising all state administrators to spread garbage utilization propaganda through their territory and urge upon housekeepers the necessity for keeping garbage (kitchen and table refuse) in a separate container from other house refuse.

Figures and statistics issued by the food administration show that in one ton of garbage there is sufficient glycerin to make the explosive charge for 14 75-millimeter shells, enough "fatty acid" to manufacture 75 pounds of soap, fertilizer elements to grow eight bushels of wheat and a score of other valuable materials essential in the manufacture of munitions.

It is also pointed out that 24 cities of over 100,000 are not utilizing garbage and that the combined population, which is estimated to be over 5,000,000, is wasting 4,400,000 pounds of nitroglycerin and 40,000,000 12-ounce cakes of soap besides 60,000 tons of tankage, which contains fertilizer elements sufficient to produce a 3,000,000 bushel wheat crop. The value of this loss of materials is estimated at \$5,900,000.

In 29 cities where there are garbage utilization plants the figures show that a combined population of 18,000,000 people are utilizing these products, to the value of over \$11,000,000 annually, and that a large percentage of this saving is being directly used by the government in munition making.

But in these 29 cities, or most of them, large amounts of garbage are destroyed by burning or made useless by being mixed with other wastes.

If in these 29 cities the garbage was "kept clean" or free from bottles, tin cans, crockery and other foreign matter, the saving to the government would be many million dollars more. The responsibility devolves upon the shoulders of the housewife, who is urged to see that nothing but garbage goes into the garbage pail. Other house refuse has a value but its value is lost and the value of the garbage is lost if refuse and garbage are mixed.

GERMANS FOILED IN SPAIN

Exhibition of French Art Is Expected to Counteract Teutonic Influence.

Paris.—Earnest efforts are being made to counteract the German influence in Spain. One of the latest attempts to build up a cordial feeling with the country south of the Pyrenees is the opening of an exhibition of French art which is being held in Madrid.

Such eminent Frenchmen as Gabriel Hanotaux, Charles Widor, Imbart de la Tour, Bernier, Lallemand, Teisser, Fourcade and Raphael-Georges Levy are in attendance.

WOMEN FORM SECTION GANG

Seven of Them Give Capable Service on Stretch of Track in Washington.

Castle Rock, Wash.—Six married women and one who hopes eventually to be married form a section gang that is caring for a stretch of double-tracked main line of the Northern Pacific north of this city. The fair-sexed seven are in charge of a regular section gang foreman, and he reports the women do just as efficient work as the 15 men who formerly made up his crew.

BRYAN AND DEWEY ENLIST

John Hopkins Also Recently Joined United States Marines at Kansas City.

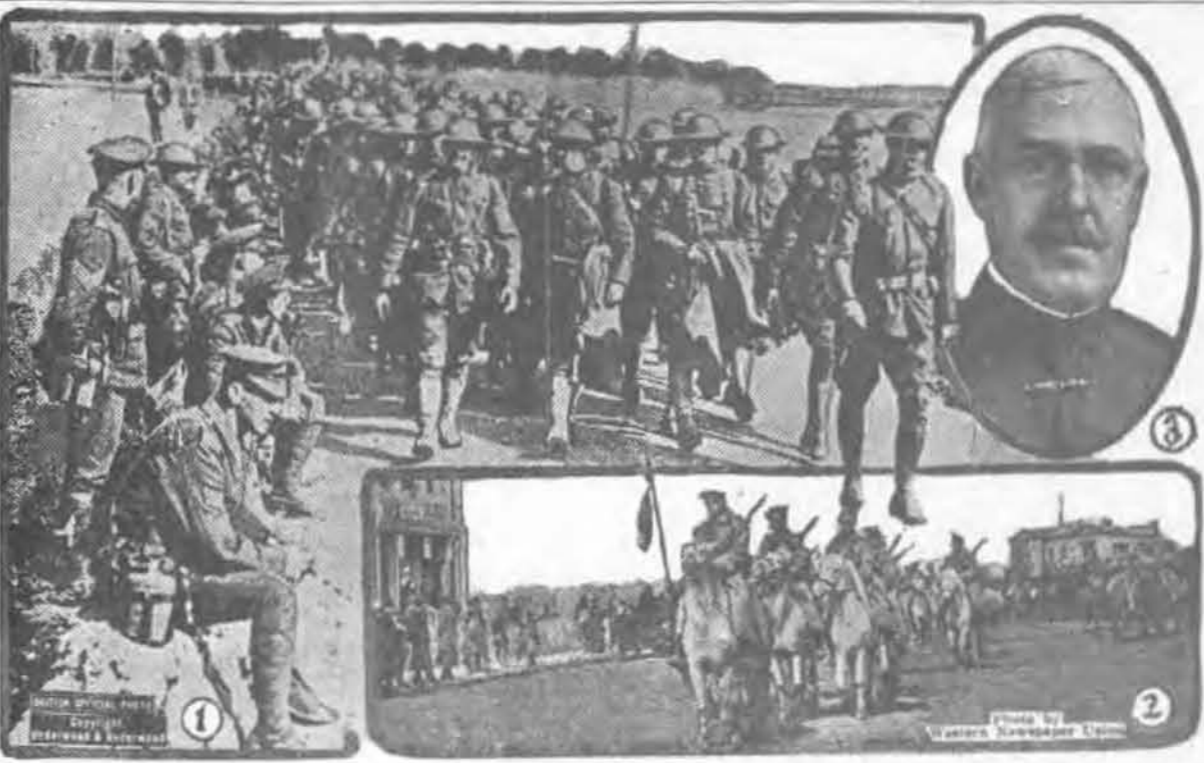
Kansas City, Mo.—William Jennings Bryan, George Dewey and John Hopkins recently joined the United States Marine corps here. Lieutenant Hornbetsel, in charge, says he is now looking for Woodrow Wilson to enlist.

Bryan is a former balling from Waxahatchie, Tex., weighs 133 pounds and was pronounced a perfect specimen of manhood.

Dewey hails from Nishnora, Neb., and his actions were prompted by a marine poster on which Admiral Dewey told of what he thought of the Marine corps.

Hopkins claims no relation to the famous man for whom the famous medical college and hospital were named. He explained his action by merely saying: "I can fight and I want to."

Cameo-cutting, one of the most important occupations, has recently been introduced into the United States.



1—American troops on their way to front-line trenches, passing through British comrades. 2—Cossack cavalry of the Semenov-Orloff force passing through Harbin on their way to East Siberia to fight the bolsheviks. 3—Maj. Gen. William H. Smith, one of the American commanders recently promoted by President Wilson.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Two New Pro-Ally Republics Are Established in Northern Part of Russia.

PROBLEM OF AID UNSOLVED

Von Hintze, Pan-German, to Succeed Von Kuehmann—Italians and French Conducting Successful Offensive Against the Austrians in Southern Albania.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. "What shall we do to help Russia?" was still the leading question for the governments of the allied nations last week. Developments, though they were in the main favorable to the allied cause, had not greatly clarified the situation. It seems apparent that Germany, too, is in doubt as to what course to pursue in the near East. Her policy of terrorism and grab-all has not been working out well and has caused bitter complaint even in the reichstag.

The people of the Murman coast, between Finland and the White sea, where there are large allied military stores under guard of British and American forces, have created the White sea republic, and in the rest of Siberia, the republic of Wologdzhche has been established. Both of these new states are anti-German and pro-ally and their people promise to form active forces against the Teutons if given aid. In western Siberia the bolsheviks have been defeated again and are reported to have evacuated Irkutsk, and a provisional government for Siberia has been set up in Novonicolayevsk. This government has laid out a program that includes the liberation of Siberia from the bolsheviks; the avoidance, if possible, of foreign intervention; universal suffrage, distribution of the land among the landless and other economic reforms. It intends to summon a constituent assembly and to restore law and order. All this is being done under the protection of the army of Czechoslovaks that has continued its victorious campaign against the bolsheviks and the German and Austrian war prisoners who are aiding them.

Thus there appears to be forming the established authority that has been considered requisite for the extending of aid to the Russians, at least in Siberia. But President Wilson would not consent to the dispatch of an armed force that would mean the weakening of the western front in Europe, and doubtless the other allied leaders agreed with him. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson especially is averse to departing from the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation. This does not mean that the allies will abandon the plan to send to Siberia supplies from America and a commission to extend help of an industrial and economic nature. Moreover, the Czechoslovaks there are doing so valuable a work that the entente powers intend to give them such moral and material support as they may need, provided they stand by their pledge to refrain from assuming permanent control over the country through which they are passing. If a military force is sent into Siberia it probably will be largely made up of Japanese and Chinese.

Through German sources comes the assertion that the soviet government of Russia has declared it will ally itself with Germany if an Anglo-Japanese expedition intervenes in Siberia. No doubt Lenin would commit himself to such a course, but it is a question whether he would be sustained by any great numbers of Russians.

Germany's penetration of western Russia and Finland has been accompanied by such brutalities that the minority socialists in the reichstag have been attacking the government's policy strongly. Their leader, Hugo Haase, asserts that since the Germans entered Finland 73,000 workmen have

been arrested and many of them, including 50 socialist members of parliament, executed. Because of the numerous executions there, he said, the town of Sveaborg has been renamed Golgotha. Finland is on the point of starvation, despite its German friends, and General Mannerheim, commander of the Finnish army, asked Mr. Morris, American minister to Sweden, what chance there was for Finland to get food from the United States. Mr. Morris told him plainly it was very slim so long as Germany held the country under her control. Ostensibly as a measure to save food, the Finnish government has ordered the expulsion of all Jews.

When the news came of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, in Moscow, at the instigation of a group of social revolutionists, there were many predictions that the kaiser would get revenge by sending a great army to occupy the chief Russian cities, and indeed it was semi-officially stated in Berlin that such would be his course. But after breaking off diplomatic relations the chief Hun apparently thought better of it and a mild statement was issued hoping "that the Russian government and people will succeed in nipping the present revolutionary agitation in the bud." It is not easy to see how Germany would gain much by further grabbing in distracted and starving Russia.

The pan-German party triumphed over its opponents and forced the resignation of Foreign Minister von Kuehmann because of his "peace impossible by force" speech, and then proceeded to pick Admiral von Hintze, the trickiest and most disreputable of Teuton diplomats, as his successor. Great excitement in the reichstag resulted and the socialists agreed not to vote the war credit, which could not be passed without their aid, until the new minister had announced his policies. Von Hintze is a swashbuckling militarist and the creature of Admiral von Tirpitz. As minister to China he disgraced himself, and as minister to Mexico he deliberately stirred up a row between Huerta and Carranza in order to enbroil the United States. The French press accepts the selection of Von Hintze as evidence that the militarists in Germany are stronger than the diplomats and are determined upon a war to the finish. They believe he will do the pan-Germans much more harm than good.

Military operations of prime importance last week were confined to Albania, a field of which little has been heard for a long time. There the Italians and French got very busy and, with the aid of British naval forces in the Adriatic, started an offensive that met with considerable success and is still progressing as this is written. Within a few days the allied forces had advanced more than twenty-five miles on a battle front sixty miles long, had captured Fier, an important town eight miles from the Adriatic, and had practically surrounded Berat, the chief city of southern Albania. They also had occupied mountain positions of great strategic value. Before the week closed the Austrians had evacuated Berat.

This Albanian offensive was counted on to have great political effect, especially in Austria-Hungary and among the small nations of the Balkans. Already it had caused evident uneasiness among the forces of the central powers that face the allies from the Adriatic to Saloniki. In Macedonia they made several costly and vain attacks on the allies. The apparent objective of the allies in Albania is the Shkumbi valley and the old Roman road, the Via Egnatia, leading to the Vardar valley and opening the way to a movement toward the east that would outflank the enemy north of Monastir.

If the Austrians are decisively defeated in this region the kaiser may force them to accept Von Below as their generalissimo, despite their protests. The efforts to Germanize the Austrian general headquarters have stirred up the already angry people of the dual kingdom. Another row there has been caused by more or less open assertions that Empress Zita ruined the offensive on Italy by preventing the use of gas and otherwise hampering the commanders. A big

scandal resulted, and extremists in Vienna are asserting that both the emperor and the empress should be literally sequestered and made to take orders from Berlin. Hungary, too, is furious at Austria because the Hungarian regiments were forced to bear the brunt of the attack in Italy and in some cases were practically wiped out.

There were no major operations on the Italian front last week, but the Italians unceasingly harassed the enemy by raids and sorties and in the mountain region improved their own positions considerably. The American aviators on that front kept up their excellent work.

On the western front there was an ominous silence on the part of the Huns. The usual 40 days needed by them to organize a new drive had nearly expired, but still they did not start. However, abnormal activity was observed behind their lines, especially in the regions where the Americans are stationed. On Tuesday the French undertook the first considerable infantry operation in many days and, with the aid of tanks, advanced more than a mile on a front of two and a half miles northwest of Compiègne. Prisoners and guns were captured and positions occupied that serve to protect the important railway junction at Estrees-St. Denis. General Petain also took important ground east of the Rets forest on the Marne front. There were many raids by all the allied forces during the week, and some artillery activity beyond the ordinary in the British sectors.

Such splendid work is being done by the air forces of the allies on the west front that military observers now assert the superiority in the air now unquestionably rests with them. The British flyers have engaged in a number of extraordinary exploits, and the French and Americans are keeping up their end of it most satisfactorily. On Wednesday a squadron of American scout planes flew back of the German lines in the Chateau Thierry region for 50 miles, obtaining valuable information and all returning safely. Colonel Roosevelt was stated by the news that his youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, had downed his first Hun plane. Bombing raids on German cities by the allied airmen are increasing in frequency and effectiveness.

In preparation for the next big drive Von Hindenburg called for a million more men, to be taken from the factories, their places being filled by prisoners and foreigners, and, contrary to agreements, by exchanged prisoners of war. Recruits of sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years are being called, and everything indicates that the supreme command is straining every nerve to end the war this year. To encourage the troops there has been a systematic campaign to mislead them as to America's participation in the war. The people now refuse to believe we are taking an active part in the conflict or that there are more than a few thousands of our men in France.

There have been many stories of the declining morale of the German troops, due partly to the prevalence of Spanish influenza, but it would be foolish to grow optimistic over these reports. The enemy is still strong and can produce an amazing number of men, and confidence in our victory must be based on our growing strength rather than on his growing weakness. The stream of Americans across the Atlantic continues, although it may be they are not being sent so rapidly just now as in recent months. The war department recently decided that all men of the new drafts should be given six months' training on this side.

The senate gave a big boost to the plea for a bone-dry America by voting in favor of the prohibition rider to the agricultural extension bill. It went on record first by reversing the ruling of the chair, that the amendment is general legislation and therefore barred from an appropriation measure. The vets admitted their defeat since the move for war prohibition originated in the lower house, and relied on the president to veto the bill on the ground that the workers in vital war industries should not be deprived of alcoholic beverages.

HUNS PLAN TRAP; KILL EACH OTHER

British Join in Air Battle Between Two Teuton Flying Squadrons.

ENEMY PULLS BAD BONER

English Pilots Joyfully and Impartially Render Assistance First to One Side, Then to the Other.

With the British Army in France.—This is the story of a battle royal waged in the air between two flights of German planes. It was an unintentional but disastrous fight between brother aviators, during which British pilots joyfully and impartially rendered assistance first to the one side, then to the other, until so many of the emperor's flyers had been destroyed or damaged that the conflict could not continue. This extraordinary engagement began thus: Two British officers in a fighting machine were leading a patrol along the lines when they sighted a German Halberstadt two-seater, which upon their appearance fired a green signal light. The British leaders expected a trap and waited to see what this unusual performance meant.

Too Many Come to Rescues.

In a short time six German scouts came wheeling out of the blue and joined the Halberstadt. Almost at once six other enemy scouts dived out of the sun onto their comrades, whom they apparently mistook for a British patrol about to attack the Halberstadt.

What had happened was this: The Halberstadt had been acting as a decoy, and the green light had been meant as a signal for assistance. But there had been no expectation that two flights of German planes would respond at the same time.

Not being able to distinguish the markings of their friends—and this has happened not infrequently before—the newcomers immediately began a furious attack upon them. The British leaders then guided their patrol into this mad melee and took a hand. The Halberstadt was the first victim and this was shot down by the British commanding machine. Another British fighter in the meantime had accounted for two more enemy scouts,

which were sent swirling to destruction below.

All this time the German aircraft were continuing their bitter battle among themselves and several of them were seen to go down out of control before the engagement finally ended. The British leaders, by their good judgment, had led the Huns into their own trap.

Fifty Planes in Fight.

This undoubtedly was a unique occurrence, but there are always plenty of thrilling incidents happening in the air these days. Take, for instance, the case of a British patrol of about eight battle planes which fought and vanquished some forty enemy craft a few days ago. This British patrol, under command of a captain, was escorting a bombing squadron when two score enemy machines were encountered. The British fighters and the enemy immediately raced in for the attack.

Within a few seconds a fierce fight was in progress and the great fleet of nearly half a hundred airplanes were swirling and diving madly against one another, while their machine guns joined in the vicious chorus that swept down to the troops on the ground like the noise from scores of steam trip-hammers.

The British outmaneuvered and outfought the enemy and many of the Germans were sent spinning away. Whether they were merely frightened or were out of control, it was impossible to say, but at the conclusion of the fight four German machines lay in crumpled masses on the earth and another had gone down in flames.

LOVE NOTES CAUSE ARREST

Soldier and Sweetheart Correspond in Code and Man Is Suspected of Being Spy.

Omaha, Neb.—A young business woman of Omaha last spring married a soldier, and he went to his southern cantonment while she remained here. In order that his inquisitive fellow soldiers should not be able to decipher their love messages, they arranged a secret code.

Recently she wanted to visit him at his camp. She wired him in the code. The telegram arrived and the young bridegroom was arrested as a spy.

She arrived only to find her soldier husband in the guardhouse. Then she blushing told the story, and the "spy" was released.

TO BAR FOOD CORNERS

France Plans to Prevent Boost in Prices.

Food Minister Is Inclined Toward Monthly Rationing Scheme—Potatoes Plentiful.

Paris.—M. Victor Boret, the French food minister, it is said will bring before the cabinet important measures for preventing the increase in meat prices and in the cornering of supplies. The commission that he sent to London, it is understood, has reported unfavorably on the introduction, for the present at least, of the English meat card.

The French bread card has given good results and the food minister inclines toward the monthly meat card, which for 19 days will entitle the holder to two and a half ounces of

meat, for eight days four and a half ounces of tripe, rabbit or fowl, and for four days six ounces of cold meat.

He points out that the French herds have suffered much more than the English, there being larger supplies of fish and frozen meat in England than in France. M. Boret adds that there are plenty of potatoes, that he is trying to increase the catch of fish, and that larger quantities of macaroni in its various forms will be available.

Parisians who sometimes find that their baker supplies them with bread of a darker flour than usual are advised in a note issued by the food ministry not to make this a reason for buying at another shop. The variation in the color is due to the fact that some of the wheat imported from the United States is for reasons of tonnage economy not refined to the same degree as in France, and transport difficulties sometimes prevent the making of uniform mixtures. As the same variety of flour is rarely delivered twice in succession to the same baker, it is in the customer's interest that he should always make his purchase at the same shop.



## 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  
Samson 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**  
McCotchan and Miller, Props.

### COCHISE COUNTY STATE BANK

Tombstone	Arizona	Benion
Authorized Capital		\$60,000.00
Paid-In Capital		30,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		6,000.00

**OFFICERS**

A. G. Smith, President  
Henry W. Eitz, Vice President  
Jo. H. Getzwiller, Vice President  
Arthur L. Heney, Vice President  
M. W. Smith, Cashier

K. N. Copen, Assistant Cashier A. G. Young, Assistant Cashier

**DIRECTORS**

A. G. Smith, President A. H. Wien, Merchant  
Henry W. Eitz, Cattleman P. W. Hamilton, Merchant  
J. H. Getzwiller, Cattleman Leopold Maier, Merchant  
Arthur L. Heney, Merchant Charles E. Goetz, Merchant  
Henry Pyeatt, Cattleman A. E. Davis, Capitalist  
T. J. Loosen, Merchant

Member of Federal Reserve Bank

## ENEMY BLINDED BY HIS OWN GAS

New Hun Weapon Proves to Be Double-Edged.

### ARE SORRY THEY STARTED IT

Concentrated Chemical Is More Deadly to Teut Savages Than to Troops on Whom It Is Directed—Remains Active in Vicinity Where Shell Explodes for Long Period—Huns Suffer Severely From Own Poison.

Hun ingenuity in producing gas with which to overwhelm the enemy has not always worked out as intended or wholly to the advantage of those employing it. In the recent offensive the intensive gas shell bombardment with which the Hun precedes his attacks has had occasionally unforeseen after effects upon the Germans themselves.

For the purpose of the offensive the enemy employs a shell containing a double-purpose chemical, affecting first the eyes and then the skin. It is a modification of the normal "tear gas" shell, and the usual distinctive odor is very much reduced, so that the gas is not so easily detected. Men who suffer from its effects are temporarily blinded, and close contact with the fumes produces an unpleasant skin irritation. For the average case eight or ten days' hospital treatment is necessary, but the gas is neither fatal nor does it inflict permanent injuries, for our men are not exposed to it long. So much for our side of the question.

**New Weapon Two Edged.**  
From the Hun point of view the weapon has proved decidedly double edged. This was especially the case on the Somme during the last offensive. The chemical was so concentrated that it was markedly less volatile than the usual gas shell content, and wherever a shell exploded a considerable proportion of the charge impregnated the surrounding ground. The fumes suspended in the air dispersed fairly rapidly, but the actual site of the explosion remained virulently poisonous. In the usual way the spot where a gas shell has burst is dangerous for 48 hours or so, but this concentrated chemical remained active for a much longer period.

The result was decidedly comic, for it was evidently one of the many little things that the "grosser general staff" omitted in its calculations. The Hun artillery lathered the allied positions with gas shells in the most lavish manner. Every redoubt, support line, ruined village and road center was plastered with the stuff. The great assault was launched and the allied line yielded ground. The Huns moved up and occupied it. Their bombardment had been miles deep; their advance was in proportion.

**Poisoned by Their Own Gas.**  
Thousands of Hun troops poured up into the gas-infected area, sat down for cover in virulently poisoned shell holes, billeted themselves in abandoned huts and sprayed with their own gas—and only began to notice the effect about six hours later! During the action our men had been exposed to the fumes for a short period, but the Huns came and in their ignorance literally stepped themselves in it.

Exhausted men lay down in the dusk on dew-wet ground where the stuff had burst; they woke later to find the venom actually corroding their bodies through their clothes. Forward machine gun units dug emplacements in innocent-looking shell holes. Two hours later the men were wandering about blind and screaming in their pain and terror.

A day or two of wet weather seemed to clear the infected areas; new troops were marched up, the remnants of the old divisions withdrawn and the terror of their own gas hushed up and forgotten. Then came the blazing sun drying up the clay and loam, heating the earth surface inches deep. The latent poison awoke again and for no apparent reason shelters and dugouts that had been safe and habitable for days became deadly as puff adders. The unsuspecting troops were overwhelmed.

The Huns are sorry that they ever started gas; still sorrier that they improved it. But one can feel no pity for them. The effect on their morale is bad, for no man can tell now what terror of their own sowing lurks in the ground that they occupy at the cost of thousands of lives.

### U-BOAT MYSTERY SOLVED

Submarine Reported in Gulf of Mexico Turns Out to Be Whale.

The mystery of the recently reported submarine in the Gulf of Mexico, it is now believed, has been solved. Officers on a steamer plying between Cuba and Gulfport report they sighted a whale 65 miles off Sandy Light, at the mouth of Mobile bay. When sighted the whale was asleep, looking not unlike a submarine, the big fin somewhat resembling a periscope. The vessel bumped into it and the whale disappeared.

**Top Price for Calves.**  
E. M. Wilson shipped 17 calves to market from his farm near Emporia, Ind., and from the consignment he received \$4,000, which is the top price in the history of Madison county. Each of the calves brought 17 cents per pound, or an average of \$150 each. They were all fourteen months old.

### PIGEONS IN WAR



This American marine is carrying pigeons to the trenches to take messages back to headquarters when all other forms of communication are interrupted.

### UNCLE SAM SHARES GRIEFS OF MOTHERS

Letter to Woman Telling of Death of Son Is Epitome of Tenderness.

The manner in which Uncle Sam consoles and extends sympathy to the parents of the heroes who have met death on the field of battle in France is portrayed fittingly in a letter Mrs. John B. Kelly of New York received from Maj. Charles C. Pierce, chief of the graves registration service, American expeditionary forces, telling her of the location of the grave of her son, Private Edward J. Kelly of E company, 165th Infantry, who was killed in action on March 7.

"Were it not for the comfort that sorrowing people derive from such letters," wrote Major Pierce, "I would shrink from writing you at this time, because I know how heavy your heart must be and how terrible it is to get official letters that confirm the tidings of death."

"It is with much sympathy and sorrow that I am writing you, and yet you will want to know that somebody is here in France whose business it is to care for the graves of our brave men who have given their lives in the defense of the world's liberty."

"Your son, Edward J. Kelly, is buried in grave No. 1, American cemetery, Croismare, France. It is the province of this service to guard his grave and to see that, so far as the conditions of war may permit, it may never be lost."

"I had two years of similar service in the Philippines, and have come to France prepared to give my life if need be for the guarding of the graves of our dead and carrying out the sacred duties of the hearts at home."

"May God bless and comfort you in your great loss."  
Major Pierce's letter was supplemented by a communication from the war department in Washington which gave more specific details as to the exact location of the grave.

### WAR CROSSES FOR YANKS

Sergeant Routed Six Germans in "Quiet Day" Skirmish.

Lieut. Sidney Ellevald, Grand Rapids, Mich., has received the French War Cross for carrying a wounded man back from the first line trenches while under fire.

Sergeant Charles H. Cunningham of Grand Rapids, Mich., has won the French War Cross for routing six Germans who tried to capture him in one of the little actions characteristic of quiet days in quiet sectors.

The sergeant was leading a patrol of ten men to reconnoiter the enemy's trenches when his detachment was ambushed by a party of Germans. Cunningham was hit in the breast and arm before the Americans could fire and the Germans then used grenades in an effort to cut off the sergeant and three of his men from the rest of the party. Sergeant Cunningham climbed the parapet of a trench, emptied his pistol and then fell exhausted into the trench. The Germans meantime had been driven off.

**Likes United States Customs.**  
"The only thing I hate about army life is the mud," writes Private Edward Wren of Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry, France. "I saw a cow walk from the barnyard through a house and right out the front door, and decided then that I like the customs of the United States army better than the ones over here."

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 MACKINAW  
EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS

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

**WASHINGTON TRADING CO.**  
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 Users 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**



# The Border Furniture Co.

The Big White Store

216 GRAND AVENUE

NOGALES

Rowman Hotel Building

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

## SOLDIERS OF DEATH REFUSE TO LET THE ENEMY TAKE THEIR DEAD

Each Slav With the Italian Army Has Sworn to Carry Off to the Italian Lines the Body of a Com Patriot Killed in Action—As Subjects of Austrian Emperor Death Is Only Thing in Store for Those Captured.

(Special Correspondence of Italian American News Bureau.)

The Slav soldiers in the Italian army elect their own superiors by the most rigid tests, and thus are representative of the manhood of their nationalities. The Italian soldiers and people have taken kindly to them.

The first of the proofs of valor they gave are admirable, although limited to modest operations in exploring and raiding. Whether by themselves or with Italian troops these Czech-Slovaks, arriving from beyond the ocean have kept up the fire of patriotism and the ardor to fight, and have fought well.

Austria has under arms about 5,000,000 men, of whom there must be 2,000,000 on the firing line. Among them the oppressed races, Bohemians, Poles, Slovaks form the majority. The agitation among these men aiming at liberty, independence or at least to withdraw from German or Magyar domination has attained threatening forms, and only extreme concessions of equal rights will condone the savage iniquities of the empire.

The Czech-Slovak officers at the front, who bring a heroism to manifestations of their country an outsider does not perceive, say that even more violent agitation will not attain the desired revolution or an overthrow of the empire, because there is not the fundamental setting for a successful revolt.

People Are Held Down.

In the country and in the villages the gendarmes assist and the musliman agents of the schultz corps have absolute power over the few inhabitants exempted from war service. In the big cities the rifles and machine guns entrusted to the soldiers of opposing races can be turned on revolutionists easily, as happened recently in Prague, where troubles were put down pitilessly by the most ferocious enemies of the Czech, the Hungarians.

However, the same steadfast purpose can be far more troublesome when found in the enemy camp where Czechs and Slovaks are present on the Italian front.

The Austrian commanders are doubtless masters of the political composition of their own effectives. The numerous "Politisch unversicherung," political undesirable, are registered on the army records, identification cards are scattered among the loyal troops and always subject to vigilant surveillance.

For a long time no delicate task has been entrusted to them, but the pact of Rome automatically suppressed the reasons for existing disputes with the Slav races in the empire. It has also brought really a large number of "political suspects" over to the Italian camp.

The Austrian military authorities, after the pact of Rome, meditated new restrictions and regulations to keep their troops from the contagion of contact with Czech-Slovaks in the Italian first lines. They rigorously suppressed every sign of unrest; they drew off from their battle lines all recruits of Bohemian, Slovak or Czech nationality, but they soon stopped shifting about and resorted to severe punishments and shooting.

However, all this could not bring anything but endless anxiety to the Austrian commanders. All went to undermine the morale of the army, and alienated more and more soldiers from the unredeemed parts of Italy (Italia Irredenta), especially when they have a brother or a friend fighting under the Italian flag.

Swear Never to Be Taken. The repatriates of the Czech-Slovak army have been slanted already with brotherly love by the population in the zone of war, especially by the ancient inhabitants of the Veneto, who have the most recent and liveliest recollection of oppression and the convulsive struggle for redemption.

The women of Verona offered them a battle flag in the Bohemian colors, surmounted by a lion. The soldiers recognized the sanctity of the gift and swore an oath that they would die for that emblem of liberty. The expression was not rhetorical and the oath superfluous.

The fate that awaits these new warriors for the ideals of a far-off and oppressed country is shown by the inflexible military rules of the Austrian empire. They are all subjects of the Emperor Carl, and as such death is the only thing in store for them if captured.

Their word is for that reason sacred. Neither alive nor dead must they fall into the hands of the enemy. Even the dead must be snatched from the oppressor. Each one has sworn to carry off to the Italian lines the body of a compatriot killed in action.

In the last days, during a reconnaissance, a Bohemian fell close to the enemy lines. Braving a hot fire, the explorers hurried to carry him off, fearing that in a night sortie the Austrians might get the body.

These "soldiers of death" know that if an operation fails of success they must kill themselves. To the ignominious death inflicted by the enemy they prefer suicide. Whether through

death by the enemy or through their own hands, they have consecrated their lives to the distant fatherland, from which they have come to fight in the greatest cradle of all liberty and all ideals—Italy.

Eliminate Weak and Unfit.

Rome, the ancient lighthouse of civility and of liberty, has substituted these new companions in arms for those of Russia. These warriors for the freedom of their country have found in the ranks of our own combatants fraternity and sturdy faith. This fraternity, more than common ideals for the redemption of their respective countries, is cemented by the knowledge and vision of the real difficulties and the resolution and firmness of purpose of the new combatants. From their own ranks on a spontaneous vote they have eliminated all about whose military vigor or enthusiasm there could be any doubt, so that the recruits represent the flower of the soldiery of the oppressed nationalities. Drawn from the same country, speaking the same tongue, in the daily intimacy of their new military life, they have subjected each other to voluntary but inflexible tests. The results are confined only to their officers.

"Titus does not please me. He would not make a good corporal. We do not want him," they say. Thus, out of the ancient military system of Austria spring elements of criticism which exclude the weak and unfit. The officers must heed these verdicts, which, like all collective judgments, arise from a full consensus of the judges.

The examination of the political opinion is not less exacting for being carried out by fellow soldiers. A Czech recruit who spoke his mother tongue well was challenged by his compatriots. "He speaks our language well, but his heart is not Czech," they said. It was learned that during protracted business transactions in Vienna he had lost the fierceness and intrepidity of the Bohemian character through daily contact with the Austrian authorities.

Elect Own Officers. This control has been fraught with excellent results. Those who have survived the tests of the assembled judges have furnished the best war material and proved themselves dependable in military and moral affairs.

The officers are also elected by the soldiers, who trust their leaders with blind faith, and give them the most rigid obedience and discipline. Such discipline the new soldiers of liberty are taught by their remembrance of imperial oppression to hold essential to the triumph of their cause.

### HORSE IS APT LINGUIST

Quick to Respond to Either French or American Command.

The American horse is an apt linguist. Sold overseas to the French from America during the first three years of the war, he had to learn French to understand his new masters. Then sold back to Americans for service with his own army after the United States entered the war, he had to learn English, or rather American, all over again.

Hundreds of these American horses were bought from the French when the first forces from the United States landed. The drivers were constantly in trouble, and at first couldn't understand the rascal.

"I had a team out during a review," said one driver, "and couldn't make 'em budge. I yelled, 'git-up' and everything else at 'em, and they just sort of looked around' like they thought I was foolish. Then I remembered that I heard a frog yell 'alley' at his horses, I yelled 'alley,' and away we went."

The horses now are a good deal like the soldier. They'll respond to either French or English commands.

### CONSCIENCE HURTS; ENLISTS

Youth Under Age Fears War May End Before He Is Twenty-One.

Harvey Greer, nineteen, a native of Tennessee, is the kind of conscientious objector that the country is proud of.

"I want to enlist," he told Sergeant H. B. Mergenthal of the United States marine corps recruiting station at Stockton, Cal.

"You're mighty young," replied Mergenthal. "Why do you want to enlist?" "Because my conscience hurts me," replied young Greer. "I'm afraid the war may be over before I am twenty-one. Then the boys will come home and ask me why I hadn't been in it, and I object conscientiously to having no excuse to offer."

Greer's name was soon affixed to the dotted line.

### PROVES HER PATRIOTISM

Soldier's Wife Cares for Children and Runs Farm.

Mrs. Wilbur Hooper of Bellare, Kan., wife of a soldier, has two small children to look after and a small farm. Despite the care of the children she has planted 25 acres of corn, cares for 25 head of cattle and milks eight cows. She has bought a \$50 Liberty bond and given \$40 to the Red Cross.

## 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 Effectuated

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. Lecker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wiss, J. A. Harrison, A. M. Gillespie

## MR. MOTORIST!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?

Do you know that "FEDERAL" Cord Tires ride easier, coast 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:

(Check number wanted) \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each

(Check number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

W. S. S. COST DURING 1918

April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	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 \$1.00 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 method).....\$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

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

Patagonia-Nogales

## AUTO STAGE

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

## COMMERCIAL CAFE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Regular Meals and Short Orders

Open From 6:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. and From 5:30 to 8 P. M.

### ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

We are headquarters for state money. Loans secured promptly.

We furnish the abstracts and certificates

SANTA CRUZ ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY

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

## MILTONITE

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, Crockery, Rugs, Etc.

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

## Nogales Hardware & Furniture Company

235-237 Morley Ave.,

NOGALES

Drawer D

ARIZONA



# "Outwitting the Hun"

By **LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN**

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

## FROM A PRISON CAMP O'BRIEN WATCHES LAST FIGHT AND FATAL FALL OF HIS CHUM, PAUL RANEY.

**Synopsis.**—Pat O'Brien, a resident of Momeene, 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 fights with German flyers, from which he emerges victorious. Finally, in a fight with four German flyers, O'Brien is shot down. He falls 8,000 feet and, escaping death by a miracle, awakes to find himself a prisoner in a German hospital, with a bullet hole in his mouth.

### CHAPTER IV—Continued.

When my "chummy enemy" first started his conversation with me, the German doctor in charge reprimanded him for talking to me, but he paid no attention to the doctor, showing that some real Americanism had soaked into his system while he had been in the U. S. A. I asked him one day what he thought the German people would do after the war; if he thought they would make Germany a republic, and much to my surprise he said very bitterly, "If I had my way about it, I would make her a republic today and hang the d—d kaiser in the bargain." And yet he was considered an excellent soldier. I concluded, however, that he must have been a German socialist, though he never told me so. On one occasion I asked him for his name, but he said that I would probably never see him again and it didn't matter what his name was. I did not know whether he meant that the Germans would starve me out, or just what was on his mind, for at that time I am sure he did not figure on dying. The first two or three days I was in the hospital I thought surely he would be up and gone long before I was, but blood poisoning set in about that time, and just a few hours before I left for Courtrai he died.

One of those days, while my wound was still very troublesome, I was given an apple; whether it was just to torment me, knowing that I could not eat it, or whether for some other reason, I do not know. But anyway a German flying officer there had several in his pockets and gave me a nice one. Of course there was no chance of my eating it, so when the officer had gone and I discovered this San Francisco fellow looking at it rather longingly, I picked it up, intending to toss it over to him. But he shook his head and said, "If this was San Francisco I would take it, but I cannot take it from you here." I was never able to understand just why he refused the apple, for he was usually sociable and a good fellow to talk to, but apparently he could not forget that I was his enemy. However, that did not stop one of the orderlies from eating the apple.

One practice about the hospital impressed me particularly. That was, if a German soldier did not stand much chance of recovering sufficiently to take his place again in the war, the doctors did not exert themselves to see that he got well. But if a man had a fairly good chance of recovering and they thought he might be of some further use, everything that medical skill could possibly do was done for him. I don't know whether this was done under orders or whether the doctors just followed their own inclinations in such cases.

My teeth had been badly jarred up from the shot, and I hoped that I might have a chance to have them fixed when I reached Courtrai, the prison where I was to be kept. So I asked the doctor if it would be possible for me to have this work done there, but he very curtly told me that, although there were several dentists at Courtrai, they were busy enough fixing the teeth of their own men without bothering about mine. He also added that I would not have to worry about my teeth; that I wouldn't be getting so much food that they would be put out of commission by working overtime. I wanted to tell him that from the way things looked he would not be wearing his out very soon either.

My condition improved during the next two days, and on the fourth day of my captivity I was well enough to write a brief message to my squadron, reporting that I was a prisoner of war and "feeling fine," although, as a matter of fact, I was never so depressed in my life. I realized, however, that if the message reached my comrades it would be relayed to my mother in Momeene, Ill., and I did not want to worry her more than was absolutely necessary. It was enough for her to know that I was a prisoner. She did not have to know that I was wounded.

I had hoped that my message would be carried over the lines and dropped by one of the German flying officers. That is a courtesy which is usually practiced on both sides. I recalled how patiently he had waited in our airdrome for news of our men who had failed to return, and I could picture my squadron speculating on my fate.

That is one of the saddest things connected with service in the R. F. C. You don't care much what happens to

you, but the constant casualties among your friends are very depressing. You go out with your "flight" and get into a muck. You get scattered, and when your formation is broken up you finally wing your way home alone.

Perhaps you are the first to land. Soon another machine shows in the sky, then another, and you patiently wait for the rest to appear. Within an hour, perhaps, all have shown up save one, and you begin to speculate and wonder what has happened to him.

Has he lost his way? Has he landed at some other airdrome? Did the Huns get him?

When darkness comes you realize that, at any rate, he won't be back that night, and you hope for a telephone call from him telling of his whereabouts.

If the night passes without sign or word from him, he is reported as missing, and then you watch for his casualty to appear in the war office lists.

One day, perhaps a month later, a message is dropped over the line by the German flying corps with a list of pilots captured or killed by the Huns, and then, for the first time, you know definitely why it was your comrade failed to return the day he last went over the line with his squadron.

I was still musing over this melancholy phase of the scout's life when an orderly told me there was a beautiful battle going on in the air, and he volunteered to help me outside the hospital, that I might witness it, and I readily accepted his assistance.

That afternoon I saw one of the gamest fights I ever expect to witness. There were six of our machines against perhaps fifteen Huns. From the type of the British machines I knew that they might possibly be from my own airdrome. Two of our machines had been apparently picked out by six of the Huns and were bearing the brunt of the fight. The contest seemed to me to be so unequal that victory for our men was hardly to be thought of, and yet at one time they so completely outmaneuvered the Huns that I thought their superior skill might save the day for them, despite the fact that they were so hopelessly outnumbered. One thing I was sure of: they would never give in.

Of course, it would have been a comparatively simple matter for our men, when they saw how things were going against them, to have turned their noses down, landed behind the German lines and given themselves up as prisoners, but that is not the way of the R. F. C.

A battle of this kind seldom lasts many minutes, although every second seems like an hour to those who participate in it, and even onlookers suffer more thrills in the course of the struggle than they would ordinarily experience in a lifetime. It is apparent even to a novice that the loser's fate is death.

Of course, the Germans around the hospital were all watching and rooting for their comrades, but the English, too, had one sympathizer in that group who made no effort to stifle his admiration for the bravery his countrymen were displaying.

The end came suddenly. Four machines crashed to earth almost simultaneously. It was an even break—two of theirs and two of ours. The others apparently returned to their respective lines.

The wound in my mouth made it impossible for me to speak, but by means of a pencil and paper I requested one of the German officers to find out for me who the English officers were who had been shot down.

A little later he returned and handed me a photograph taken from the body of one of the victims. It was a picture of Paul Raney of Toronto, and myself, taken together! Poor Raney! He was the best friend I had and one of the best and gamest men who ever fought in France.

It was he, I learned long after, who, when I was reported missing, had checked over all my belongings and sent them back to England with a signed memorandum—which is now in my possession. Poor fellow, he little realized then that but a day or two later he would be engaged in his last heroic battle with me a helpless onlooker!

The same German officer who brought me the photograph also drew a map for me of the exact spot where Raney was buried in Flanders. I guarded it carefully all through my subsequent adventures and finally turned it over to his father and mother when I visited them in Toronto to per-



Photograph of Official Memorandum, Giving an Inventory of the Personal Belongings of Lieutenant O'Brien, Which Were Turned Over to Lieutenant Raney When O'Brien Was Reported Missing on August 17, 1917.

form the hardest and saddest duty I have ever been called upon to execute—to confirm to them in person the tidings of poor Paul's death.

The other British pilot who fell was also from my squadron and a man I knew well—Lieutenant Keith of Australia. I had given him a picture of myself only a few hours before I started on my own disastrous flight. He was one of the star pilots of our squadron and had been in many a desperate battle before, but this time the odds were too great for him. He put up a wonderful fight and he gave as much as he took.

The next two days passed without incident and I was then taken to the intelligence department of the German flying corps, which was located about an hour from the hospital. There I was kept two days, during which time they put a thousand and one questions to me. While I was there I turned over to them the message I had written in the hospital and asked them to have one of their flyers drop it on our side of the line.

They asked me where I would like to have it dropped, thinking perhaps I would give my airdrome away, but when I smiled and shook my head, they did not insist upon an answer. "I'll drop it over —" declared one of them, naming my airdrome, which revealed to me that their flying corps is as efficient as other branches of the service in the matter of obtaining valuable information.

And right here I want to say that the more keenly I realized what a difficult task we're going to have to lick him. In all my subsequent experiences, the fact that there is a heap of fight left in the Huns still was thoroughly brought home to me. We shall win the war eventually, if we don't slow up too soon, in the mistaken idea that the Huns are ready to lie down.

The flying officers who questioned me were extremely anxious to find out all they could about the part America is going to play in the war, but they evidently came to the conclusion that America hadn't taken me very deeply into her confidence, judging from the information they got, or failed to get, from me.

At any rate, they gave me up as a bad job, and I was ordered to the officers' prison at Courtrai, Belgium.

### CHAPTER V.

**The Prison Camp at Courtrai.** From the intelligence department I was conveyed to the officers' prison camp at Courtrai in an automobile. It was about an hour's ride. My escort was one of the most famous flyers in the world, barring none. He was later killed in action, but I was told by an English airman who witnessed his last combat, that he fought a game battle and died a hero's death.

The prison, which had evidently been a civil prison of some kind before the war, was located right in the heart of Courtrai. The first building we approached was large and in front of the archway, which formed the main entrance, was a sentry box. Here we were challenged by the sentry, who knocked on the door; the guard turned the key in the lock and I was admitted. We passed through the archway

and directly into a courtyard, on which faced all of the prison buildings, the windows, of course, being heavily barred. After I had given my pedigree—my name, age, address, etc.—I was shown to a cell with bars on the windows overlooking this courtyard. I was promptly told that at night we were to occupy these rooms, but I had already surveyed the surroundings, taken account of the number of guards and the locked door outside, and concluded that my chances of getting away from some other place could be no worse than in that particular cell.

As I had no hat, my helmet being the only thing I had worn over the lines, I was compelled either to go bareheaded or wear the red cap of the Bavarian whom I had shot down on that memorable day. It can be imagined how I looked attired in a British uniform and a bright red cap. Wherever I was taken my outfit aroused considerable curiosity among the Belgians and German soldiers. When I arrived at prison that day I still wore this cap, and as I was taken into the courtyard, my overcoat covering my uniform, all that the British officers, who happened to be sunning themselves in the courtyard, could see was the red cap. They afterwards told me they wondered who the "bug Hun" was with the bandage on his mouth. This cap I managed to keep with me, but was never allowed to wear it on the walks we took. I either went bareheaded or borrowed a cap from some other prisoner.

At certain hours each day the prisoners were allowed to mingle in the courtyard, and on the first occasion of this kind I found that there were 11 officers imprisoned there besides myself.

They had here interpreters who could speak all languages. One of them was a mere boy who had been born in Jersey City, N. J., and had spent all his life in America until the beginning of 1914. Then he moved with his folks to Germany, and when he became of military age the Huns forced him into the army. I think if the truth were known he would much rather have been fighting for America than against her.

I found that most of the prisoners remained at Courtrai only two or three days. From there they were invariably taken to prisons in the interior of Germany.

Whether it was because I was an American or because I was a flyer, I don't know, but this rule was not followed in my case. I remained there two weeks.

During this period Courtrai was constantly bombed by our airmen. Not a single day or night passed without one or more air raids. In the two weeks I was there I counted 21 of them. The town suffered a great deal of damage. Evidently our people were aware that the Germans had a lot of troops concentrated in this town and besides the headquarters staff was stationed there. The kaiser himself visited Courtrai while I was in the prison. I was told by one of the interpreters, but he didn't call on me, and for obvious reasons I couldn't call on him.

The courtyard was not a very popular place during air raids. Several times when our airmen raided that

section in the day time I went out and watched the machines and the shrapnel bursting all around; but the Germans did not crowd out there, for their own anti-aircraft guns were hammering away to keep our planes as high in the sky as possible, and shells were likely to fall in the prison yard any moment. Of course I watched these battles at my own risk. Many nights from my prison window I watched with peculiar interest the air raids carried on, and it was a wonderful sight with the German searchlights playing on the sky, the "flaming onions" fired high and the burst of the anti-aircraft guns, but rather an uncomfortable sensation when I realized that perhaps the very next minute a bomb might be dropped on the building in which I was a prisoner. But perhaps all of this was better than no excitement at all, for prison life soon became very monotonous.

One of the hardest things I had to endure throughout the two weeks I spent there was the sight of the Hun machines flying over Courtrai, knowing that perhaps I never would have another chance to fly, and I used to sit by the hour watching the German machines manuevering over the prison, as they had an airdrome not far away and every afternoon the students—or I took them for students because their flying was very poor—appeared over the town. One certain Hun seemed to find particular satisfaction in flying right down over the prison nightly, for my special discomfort and benefit, it seemed, as if he knew an airman imprisoned there was vainly longing to try his wings again over their lines. But I used to console myself by saying: "Never mind, old boy, there was never a bird whose wings could not be clipped if they get him just right, and your turn will come some day."

One night there was an exceptionally heavy air raid going on. A number of German officers came into my room, and they all seemed very much frightened. I jokingly remarked that it would be fine if our airmen hit the old prison—the percentage would be very satisfactory—one English officer and about ten German ones. They didn't seem to appreciate the joke, however, and, indeed, they were apparently too much alarmed at what was going on overhead to laugh even at their own jokes. Although these night raids seem to take all the starch out of the Germans while they are going on, the officers were usually as brave as lions the next day and spoke contemptuously of the raid of the night before.

I saw thousands of soldiers in Courtrai, and although they did not impress me as having very good or abundant food, they were fairly well clothed. I do not mean to imply that conditions pointed to an early end of the war. On the contrary, from what I was able to observe on that point, unless the Huns have an absolute crop failure they can, in my opinion, go on for years! The idea of our being able to win the war by starving them out strikes me as ridiculous. This is a war that must be won by fighting, and the sooner we realize that fact the sooner it will be over.

Rising hour in the prison was seven o'clock. Breakfast came at eight. This consisted of a cup of coffee and nothing else. If the prisoner had the foresight to save some bread from the previous day, he had bread for breakfast also, but that never happened in my case. Sometimes we had two cups of coffee, that is, near-coffee.

For lunch they gave us boiled sugar beets or some other vegetable, and once in a while some kind of pickled meat, but that happened very seldom. We also received a third of a loaf of bread—war bread. This war bread was as heavy as a brick, black and sour. It was supposed to last us from noon one day to noon the next. Except for some soup, this was the whole lunch menu.

Dinner came at 5:30 p. m., when we sometimes had a little jam made out of sugar beets, and a preparation called tea, which you had to shake vigorously or it settled in the bottom of the cup, and then about all you had was hot water. This "tea" was a sad blow to the Englishmen. If it hadn't been called tea they wouldn't have felt so badly about it, perhaps, but it was adding insult to injury to call that stuff "tea," which with them is almost a national institution.

Sometimes with this meal they gave us butter instead of jam, and once in a while we had some kind of canned meat.

This comprised the usual run of eatables for the day—I can eat more than that for breakfast! In the days that were to come I learned that I was to fare considerably worse.

We were allowed to send out and buy a few things, but as most of the prisoners were without funds this was but an empty privilege. Once I took advantage of the privilege to send my shoes to a Belgian shoemaker to be half-soled. They charged me 20 marks—\$5!

Once in a while a Belgian Ladies' Relief society visited the prison and brought us handkerchiefs, American soap—which sells at about \$1.50 a bar in Belgium—toothbrushes and other little articles, all of which were American made, but whether they were supplied by the American relief committee or not I don't know. At any rate, these gifts were mighty useful and were very much appreciated.

One day I offered a button off my uniform to one of these Belgian ladies as a souvenir, but a German guard saw me and I was never allowed to go near the visitors afterwards.

The sanitary conditions in this prison camp were excellent as a general proposition. One night, however, I discovered that I had been captured by "cooties."

This was a novel experience to me and one that I would have been very willing to have missed, because in the flying corps our airdromes are a number of miles back of the lines and we have good billets and our acquaintance with such things as "cooties" and other unwelcome visitors is very limited.

When I discovered my condition, I made a holler and roused the guard, and right then I got another example of German efficiency.

This guard seemed to be even more perturbed about my complaint than I myself, evidently fearing that he would be blamed for my condition.

The commandant was summoned and I could see that he was very angry. Someone undoubtedly got a severe reprimand for it.

I was taken out of my cell by a guard with a rifle and conducted about a quarter of a mile from the prison to an old factory building which had been converted into an elaborate fumigating plant. There I was given a pickle bath in some kind of solution, and while I was absorbing it my clothes, bed clothes and whatever else had been in my cell was being put through another fumigating process.

While I was waiting for my things to dry—it took perhaps half an hour—I had a chance to observe about one hundred other victims of "cooties"—German soldiers who had become infested in the trenches. We were all nude, of course, but apparently it was not difficult for them to recognize me as a foreigner even without my uniform on, for none of them made any attempt to talk to me, although they were very busy talking about me. I could not understand what they were saying, but I knew I was the butt of most of their jokes and they made no effort to conceal the fact that I was the subject of conversation.

When I got back to my cell I found that it had been thoroughly fumigated, and from that time on I had no further trouble with "cooties" or other visitors of the same kind.

As we were not allowed to write anything but prison cards, writing was out of the question; and as we had no reading matter to speak of, reading was nil. We had nothing to do to pass away the time, so consequently cards became our only diversion, for we did, fortunately, have some of these.

There wasn't very much money as a rule in circulation, and I think for once in my life I held most of that, not due to any particular ability on my part in the game, but I happened to have several hundred francs in my pockets when shot down. But we held a lottery that was watched without quite such intense interest as that. The drawing was always held the day before to learn who was the lucky man. There was as much speculation as to who would win the prize as if it had been the Best treasure in the world. The great prize was one-third of a loaf of bread. Through some arrangement, which I never quite figured out, it happened that among the eight or ten officers who were there with me, there was always one-third of a loaf of bread over. There was just one way of getting that bread, and that was to draw lots. Consequently that was what started the lottery. I believe if a man had ever been inclined to cheat he would have been surely tempted in this instance, but the game was played absolutely square, and if a man had been caught cheating the chances are that he would have been shunned by the rest of the officers as long as he was in prison. I was fortunate enough to win the prize twice.

As he was traveling with other prisoners toward a prison camp in the heart of Germany, O'Brien conceived the idea of leaping through the car window in a desperate attempt to gain his liberty. There was one chance in a thousand that he would escape death or recapture. O'Brien took the chance. Read about this thrilling exploit in the next installment.



Facsimile of the Check Given to Lieutenant O'Brien as a Joke by Lieutenant Dickson When They Were Fellow Prisoners at Courtrai.

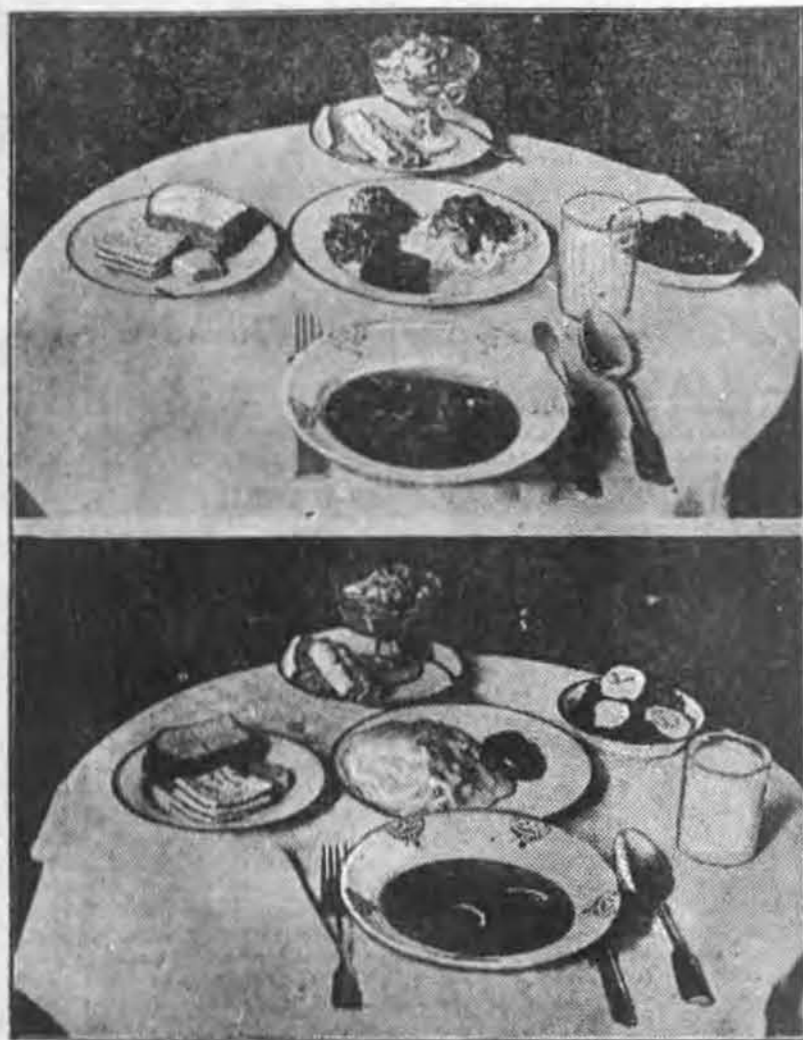
(TO BE CONTINUED.)



# The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

## MEATLESS MEALS THIS SUMMER



These Two Tables Appear Much Alike, and They Hold About the Same Amount of Nutrient, but—the Top One is Meaty, and the Other is Meatless.

## SUBSTITUTES AID IN WINNING WAR

Fish, Cheese, Milk, Eggs, Beans, Peas and Nuts Are Recognized as Excellent.

## ADAPTED TO SUMMER NEEDS

Can Be Combined Into Attractive and Well-Seasoned Dishes—Meat Will Not Be Missed in Hot Weather—Some Recipes.

Many of the meat substitute dishes are better suited to summer needs than the meat dishes that they replace. Now is the time to make the most of them, for meat is scarce, and high priced.

Fish, cheese, milk, eggs, beans, peas and nuts are recognized as good substitutes for meat. They all supply protein which the body needs. Used intelligently they can be combined into such attractive and well-seasoned dishes that meat will not be missed in the summer meal.

Baked beans which find favor as a substitute for meat in winter, are not such a favorite dish for summer, but lima beans baked with a well-seasoned tomato sauce make a hearty dish which many like.

### Baked Lima Beans.

Soak the dried lima beans in cold water for several hours and cook until tender. Make a tomato sauce, using two cupfuls tomato pulp and juice strained through a sieve. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour blended with two tablespoonfuls melted fat. Season with salt, pepper, and celery seed. Put a layer of beans in a baking dish, sprinkle with grated cheese, and cover with tomato sauce. Repeat until dish is full. Bake for about half an hour.

### Fish.

Fish, fortunately, is available to most people in some form: if not fresh, canned, smoked or salted fish can usually be procured. Either canned fish or fish left from the boiled, baked, or broiled fish of a previous meal can be used in the recipes which follow:

### Fish Timbales.

1 cupful salmon, 1 teaspoonful salt, tuna, or gray fish, ¼ teaspoonful paprika, 1 cupful softened bread crumbs, 1 egg, 1 cupful boiled rice, ¼ cupful milk, or hominy or mashed potatoes.

Mix ingredients in order given. Four into small buttered molds, place on rack or pan, and surround with hot water. Cover and bake until mixture is firm. Turn from molds and serve hot with an acid sauce.

### Fish Mold.

To make the fish mold cook together in a double boiler until thickened.

1 egg beaten until ¼ tablespoonful light cold water, 1 tablespoonful ¼ teaspoonful celery seed, 1 egg, 2-3 teaspoonful su- ¼ teaspoonful salt, etc.

While this is softening soften one tablespoonful gelatin in one-fourth cupful cold water and dissolve by placing over hot water. Add the dissolved gelatin and one cupful minced fish to the sauce in the double boiler. Mold

in individual cups or a large mold, which can be served sliced as jellied chicken is served or as a salad with salad dressing.

Such cold dishes are especially appetizing on a summer day when you want something different. Why not make a salad such as the fish mold or one made from minced fish or from cottage cheese or cold beans do duty in place of meat for the staple part of the meal?

### Other Substitutes for Meat.

Other cold dishes that can take the place of meat may be made by combining cottage cheese with nut meats, chopped pimentos, green peppers, or other crisp vegetables, molding and slicing and serving like cold meat loaf. These are but a few suggestions for meat substitute dishes. A cheese and nut roast or a cheese sauce served with mashed potatoes or boiled rice, a milk soup, a vegetable souffle or vegetable omelet are all ways in which meat may be replaced by combining the foods that supply the requisite protein.

Let many of the summer meals be meatless meals.

### Canning Kills Food Foes.

Foods decompose or spoil because they are attacked by living germs, minute forms of plant life of the lowest order. Three types of these tiny organisms—molds, yeasts and bacteria—cause foods to spoil. They are present constantly everywhere—in air, water and soil, and on food. All exist in teeming millions, and all except molds are so tiny as to be invisible without the aid of a microscope.

The object in canning is first to kill all the molds, yeasts and bacteria that may be on the food, and then to seal the food in germ-free containers, and seal them so well that no other organisms can enter.

Molds thrive in dampness and darkness and prefer freedom from currents of air. They require oxygen, moisture and warmth, and feed upon sugar and starches. Since they can grow in the presence of acids, they readily attack fruit and tomatoes. Molds are killed easily by moist heat.

Yeasts are of many kinds, all one-celled plants, which reproduce by the growth of a bud on the edge of a cell. The buds quickly become full-grown and break away from the mother cells. The use of yeast in bread-making is familiar. When supplied with food (in the form of sugar), warmth, moisture and air, yeasts grow, breaking up the sugar and producing alcohol and a gas called carbon dioxide.

Bacteria are much more difficult to destroy than molds and yeasts and are the chief foe to combat in preserving food. They are one-celled plants but smaller than yeasts. A single bacterium may produce millions more in a few hours. Bacteria require warmth, moisture and food. Certain species thrive without air. Since few bacteria thrive in acids or in the presence of much sugar, their destruction is less difficult in fruits and tomatoes than in such vegetables as corn, peas and beans or in meats, which of all foods are the most difficult to can safely. Bacteria in their active growing state can be killed by moist heat at boiling temperature, but unfortunately for the canner the bacteria spores are much more resistant to heat. All bacteria in the spore state can be destroyed by a temperature of 210 to 250 degrees Fahrenheit, moist heat. This temperature can be secured with steam under pressure.

# WOMEN FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

## Success Has Followed All Their Efforts.

On the train from Edmonton to Winnipeg the writer took a seat beside a soldier who had returned from the front. On his breast he wore the beautiful distinguished service medal. One coat sleeve was armless, and on his left cheek he bore a scar that he would carry to his grave. He had served his country faithfully and well. At the first call for soldiers in August, 1914, he hastened to the recruiting office, leaving his 320-acre farm, with its crop ready for harvest, a full equipment of farm implements, plenty of horses, and a wife. The wife should not be last on the list for she proved the master of the situation, and loyally took hold of the question of production, while her husband was on his way to fight the Hun. And she succeeded. In 1915 she succeeded, and again in 1916, and when her husband returned in 1917 she was able to show some contemplated farm buildings completed, the indebtedness of the farm paid off, a considerable addition to the stock, and the land ready for a 1917 crop. This was the story told by the soldier, and wasn't he a proud man! He was now ready to do what he could to keep up the period of prosperity and provide food for the allies. The women of Canada have done nobly during the struggle.

Among the most successful farmers of the Oak Lake district, Manitoba, are the Misses Clara and Beatrice Forward, who, for the past fourteen years, have farmed their own land, doing all the regular work on the farm, such as plowing, seeding, summer fallowing and reaping. They have been especially successful with stock, and have a splendid herd of shorthorns, both purebred and grade. At the recent Brandon sale they purchased a new purebred stock bull for \$700. Their herd was last year increased by 23 calves.

Miss R. M. Hillman of Keeler, Saskatchewan, is another successful woman farmer. She has gone in extensively for grain growing, and farms 1,120 acres. She also owns some of the finest Percheron horses in Saskatchewan.

The prairie now boasts of many women who have had more or less success, though few are farming on the same large scale as Miss Hillman and the Misses Forward. These women have demonstrated, and are still demonstrating, that a versatile woman may be just as good and successful a farmer as her brother.

There are other women, too, on the Canadian prairies, who, though they have not had thrown upon them the responsibilities of "running a farm," have been decided factors in making the farm a success. They assist their husbands by keeping the farm accounts, reducing the grocer's bills by their management of the poultry and butter, taking care of the house, and very often, proving good advisers in the economic management of the mes and general conduct of the farm work. The man who moves to Canada carries with him a wonderful asset in a good managing wife.—Advertisement

### Birds Use Their Brains.

The English thrush brings its snails to a certain convenient stone on which it will crack their shells by beating them upon it. Some sea birds carry shellfish to a height and drop them on the rock to break their shells.

## GIRLS! USE LEMONS FOR SUNBURN, TAN

Try It! Make this lemon lotion to whiten your tanned or freckled skin.

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, windburn and tan complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

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

### English Words on Increase.

The English vocabulary has grown to great size. The number of words found in old English literature does not exceed 30,000; recent dictionaries have listed more than 400,000.

### Comfort Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep for baby and rest for mother. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

### Danger to Ojibway Finger.

An Ojibway Indian would not point his finger at the moon, as fair Luna would consider it a great insult and instantly bite off the offending member.

When doctors cannot otherwise agree they call it heart failure.

# WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

## Prices Quoted for Metals.

New York.—Lead, \$8.05. Copper, \$25.62½. Bar silver, 99½c. St. Louis.—Spelter, \$8.48. London.—Bar silver, 48 13-16d per ounce.

Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00@22.50 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$25.00@25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00@12.50; 10 per cent, \$9.40@12.20.

## Arizona.

Ray Consolidated Copper Company in June produced 7,736,559 pounds of copper.

In June the output of the Chino Copper Company was 6,706,474 pounds of copper.

The machinery has been installed at the Bullion Bar mine at Ajo and operations will commence soon.

The Holbrook oil field looks very good and several companies are already drilling, while several rigs are being set up.

## Colorado.

The Climax Molybdenum Company has made another \$100,000 shipment of high grade molybdenite concentrates.

During the month of May 800 tons of crude ore (thirty-two cuts) were shipped from Rico, most of it to the smelters at Durango.

The Jesse gold mine in Gold Run in the Breckenridge district is keeping twenty stamps of its forty-stamp mill running full time on ore from the lower level.

The Wellington Mines Company at Breckenridge continues to be the largest producer of zinc ore concentrates in the district. A recent strike is reported.

Breckenridge reports that Paul Burdette, lessee of the Ella mine on Mineral hill, made a thirty-ton shipment of good grade lead carbonate ore to the Chamberlain sampler.

The Gold Bond Exploration Company, with a capitalization of \$250,000, has secured the group of silver lode claims on Mt. Gayot, formerly operated by Thomas Horn.

The returns from thirty-five sacks of blismut ore, which Lessees Donnelly and Sauters shipped to Salt Lake City from the Molly B property at Breckenridge show that the ore was settled for at the rate of \$208.75 per ton.

## Montana.

The net proceeds of the Butte Copper Zinc Company, operated by the Anaconda Company, were \$227,494.

Copper production of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in June amounted to 25,800,000 pounds. This compares with 25,400,000 pounds in May.

The mining companies operating in Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls announced an increase of 50 cents a day in the wages of miners. Under this scale miners will receive \$5.75 a day.

Butte and Superior output for June was 11,500,000 pounds of zinc, compared with 8,650,000 in May, and 225,000 ounces of silver, against 170,000 in May. Ore mined in June totaled 40,000 tons and the mill recovery is given at 91 per cent.

According to a statement filed at Butte for taxation purposes the net proceeds of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for the year ended June 1 were \$14,059,000. The company during the fiscal year extracted 4,112,144 tons of ore of a gross value of \$13,784,000.

## New Mexico.

The price of copper has been fixed at 26 cents per pound, an advance of 2½ cents over the former price.

The new skip pockets are about complete on the third, ninth and eleventh levels of the Little Fannie shaft at Mogollon; these will feed through carriages to skips. The crusher plant and mine conveyor are complete and are being tried out.

Timbering is still under way in the Johnson No. 1 shaft at Mogollon. About fifty feet of square sets yet remain to be put in before sinking can be started. This shaft will be of importance in the future development of the western side of the district.

Connection has been made with the Maud S eastern workings from the Central shaft on the Deep Down in the Mogollon district, and it is now possible to get down through the Maud workings to water level. This end of the mine has not been worked for seventeen years and recent sampling by the Oaks company shows good ore in a number of places. This ore will be taken out through lower levels of Central shaft which is now being sunk.

## Wyoming.

The Ohio Oil Company, the Curtis Petroleum Company and the Big Indian Oil Company have completed preliminary arrangements for the drilling of several wells in the Poison Spider territory.

The Warm Springs field in Hot Springs county is booming, the new territory is putting about 1,000 barrels of oil out daily into the new line that is taking the crude to Thermopolis and strings of tools are driving the ho'se down all over the territory.

# LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

## No Earthly Chance.

A native of Glasgow was seeing his prosperous cousin off by the night train to London.

"Mon, David," he said, as they waited, "wad ye no like to leave me a shullin' or sae to drink yer health an' a safe journey?"

David shook his head regretfully, as he thrust his hands tight into his pockets.

"A'm awfu' sorry, Sandy," he replied, "A' the few shullin' I can spare I send the ma pair auld mother."

"Hoots awa'!" retorted Sandy. "An' jist the ither day yer auld mither tell me ye nivir sent her a penny piece!"

"Well, then," said David placidly, "if I nivir send onything to that pair auld soul, whit chance dae ye think ye stan'?"

## Good Model, Anyway.

Myrt—I can't understand why you care so much for Mr. Rewral. He seems old-fashioned to me. Imagine a man coming to see you and going home at ten o'clock.

Gert—Well, he may seem like an old model, but you got to give him credit for having a self-starter.

## Imagination, Not Romance.

She—Do you think that people are less romantic and imaginative after they are married?

He—I don't know about the romantic part of it, but if they are going to try to explain everything they've got to be more imaginative.

**Near Relations.**  
It may be news to many people that there can be a nearer family relation than that of brother and sister, but a little miss gave this information to the world on the first day of her attendance at the school.  
Accompanied by a small boy, she appeared in the schoolroom, and the teacher proceeded to take down the new pupils' names, which were given as Ralph and Edith Johnson.  
"Brother and sister, I suppose," said the teacher pleasantly.  
"Oh, no, ma'am, we're twins," was the little girl's reply.

Make the laundress happy—that's Red Cross Bag Blue. Make beautiful, clean white clothes. All good grocers. Adv.

## A Graveyard.

Bishop Waterhouse said at a Los Angeles wedding breakfast:  
"I counsel every girl to be careful not to marry a selfish man. A selfish husband—what unhappiness!"

"Selfishness," the bishop added solemnly, "is a graveyard. It takes in all it can get, and never gives anything back."

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

## Up Against It.

"This daylight saving scheme is rough on the bustling young fellow who goes courting."  
"How so?"  
"He hasn't the nerve to drop around until it gets dark, and then it's time to go home."

## Spurgeon's Philosophy.

To get, we must give; to accumulate, we must scatter; to make ourselves happy, we must make others happy.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Broken promises make a mighty poor foundation for a good character.

## GIRLS

Clear Your Skin  
Save Your Hair  
With Cuticura

(Soap, Ointment, and Lotion)  
Prevents and Cures  
Acne, Eczema, Itch, and  
All Skin Diseases.

## PATENTS

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 29-1918.

## DAISY FLY KILLER

W. N. U. DENVER, NO. 29-1918.

## Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$20 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat — its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

### Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

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

160 ACRES  
FARMS IN  
WESTERN  
CANADA  
FREE

## Cold Drinks Bad for Your Stomach

### How to Avoid the Digestive Miseries That Hot Weather Brings

Cold drinks in hot weather are bad enough for any stomach but doubly so, in fact, dangerous—when the stomach is out of fix and you suffer from indigestion, acidity, food-repeating, heartburn, sour stomach, and that awful puffed-up, bloated condition after eating. In fact, all stomach and bowel miseries are greatly aggravated in hot weather. You can't be too careful. Sunstroke can be traced in many cases to poor digestion. Everyone should watch their stomach in hot weather.

Keep it sweet and cool. Here is an easy and pleasant way to correct stomach ills. A compound has been discovered which surely takes up the harmful juices and gases from the stomach, leaving it sweet, clean, cool and comfortable. You won't know you have a stomach if you take one or two EATONIC tablets after your meal, so light and pain-free you will feel.

There is not a harmful thing in EATONIC tablets. They taste fine! Just like eating candy. Druggists will tell you that EATONIC users say they never dreamed anything could give such quick and wonderful results; you can insure yourself a good, cool, sweet stomach, you can eat what you like, and always have the appetite to eat it. EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed. Get a box from your druggist today. Use it to get rid of and prevent the stomach and bowel troubles that are bound to come in hot weather. If EATONIC fails, return to your druggist and get your fifty cents back. If you cannot obtain EATONIC where you live drop a card to Eatonic Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill. They will mail you a box at once.



**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.

**"MAJOR BILLY" WELLBORN**



"Major Billy" Wellborn, credited with greater knowledge of the details of the draft system than any other person, drew all but a very few of the 1,200 capsules used in the second draft. She is in charge of the information bureau in the provost marshal general's office. She is known as "Billy" by her friends, and General Crowder nicknamed her "Major Billy." She is shown holding the bowl from which she drew the capsules.

**WAR WHOOPING INDIAN CHASES 20 GERMANS**

**Works So Fast That Even the Enemy Stops to Watch Crazy Redskin's Actions.**

One North Dakota Indian is a match for 20 Germans, according to a letter received at Mandan, N. D., from Sergt. E. H. Tostevin, now in service in France. The Indian is Charlie Rogers, a full-blooded Sioux of the Standing Rock reservation, and a member of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

"You ought to have seen that Indian the first time the Boche made a raid on our trenches," writes Sergeant Tostevin. "He leaped over the parapet swinging his old rifle over his head. He let out a yell that he had saved for years, and it was a genuine warwhoop by one of the people who made war-whooping famous.

"The Germans were pretty close before we mixed. Rogers, of course, had his gun loaded with five rounds, and his bayonet fixed. After swinging his gun around his head a couple of times, he brought it down to his shoulders and emptied his shells at the enemy, swung it again, yelled and jabbed, and used the butt of his gun to smash the skull of another.

"I had my hands full all this time, but the crazy Indian's actions were so fast that we half watched him, Germans and we fellows alike. It was only a small fracas anyway. The crazy Indian's actions terrorized the Huns and they beat it for their lives.

"Rogers never got a scratch. It was in fact very much a one-man scrap, almost an exhibition. I never saw a man move so fast in my life, and I guess the Germans hadn't either." Rogers is now being utilized as a sniper, and is enjoying himself picking off enemy snipers, Sergeant Tostevin adds, and says that other Indians in the regiment are being used for scouting and patrol duty because of the natural instinct which fits them for this kind of work.

**SEES SON IN MOVIES**

**Mother Recognizes Boy Among Soldiers on March.**

"If you ever see a moving picture camera while on the march, wave your arm, smile and say 'Hello, mamma! Perhaps I'll see it,'" was the parting injunction of Mrs. H. C. Bass of Atlanta, Ga., to her son, Lieut. Arthur Bass, as he left them for service "over there."

Recently Mrs. Bass, watching a screen show, suddenly screamed and cried:

"There he is; see him smile and look. I can hear him saying: 'Hello, mamma!'"

The picture showed the Yankees marching smilingly down a long muddy road toward the trenches, when suddenly there came into view the young lieutenant, who waved his hand jauntily and his lips moved as if obeying his mother's instructions.

The picture was continued several days in the hope of showing other Atlanta boys.

**ASK AUTHORITIES AID DRIVE-AWAYS**

**National Automobile Chamber of Commerce Makes Appeal to Various Governors.**

**OVERLAND DELIVERY OF CARS**

**Manufacturers and Dealers Relieve Congestion by Delivering Machines Under Their Own Power - Federal Law Urged.**

Governors of the different states, who are in all cases at the head of the various state councils of defense, will be asked by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to request local authorities not to interfere with the overland delivery of new automobiles and motor trucks from the factories to dealers.

The manufacturers and dealers are relieving railroad freight congestion by delivering new cars under their own power instead of shipping them by rail. Thirty-three per cent of the production of eight of the larger automobile manufacturers was delivered over the highways during the first three months this year. The number of machines driven away was 88,900, which relieved the railroads to the extent of about 10,000 freight cars. With a probable production of 1,000,000 motor vehicles this year, the total saving in railroad cars by this method will amount to about 80,000 cars.

**Demand State License.** Considerable trouble has been caused by local officials, who insist every car in the drive-away "strings" shall carry a state license plate, and sometimes that each driver shall have a state operator's license. Owing to lack of uniformity in the state motor vehicle laws, full compliance with requirements in one state is not held to be sufficient in some other states, and much delay, annoyance and additional expense have resulted needlessly.

The N. A. C. C. has taken this matter up with the director general of railroads, with the secretary of war as chairman of the council of national defense, and with the secretary of commerce as a member of the council. It is also preparing a definite plan to offer to the governors whereby motor vehicles in transit may be allowed to proceed to destination without interference over the question of license.

**Purpose of License Plate.** When the motor vehicle laws were enacted, no such shipping situation as now exists was foreseen and no provision was made for the delivery of motor-cars by highway. The purpose of license plates is to identify the car and its ownership in case of accident or infraction of operating regulations, and where a string of drive-away cars remains together and the cars carry improvised duplicates of the manufacturer's or dealer's license plate, such identification is sufficiently established for the purpose.

Many manufacturers and dealers are urging the enactment by congress of a federal license law which will sweep away the lack of uniformity in the state laws that are now interfering with this form of interstate commerce.

**DIAGRAM OF WIRING SYSTEM**

**Without Chart New Car Owner May Find Himself in Difficulty With Electric Apparatus.**

It may not be out of order to suggest to the new car owner that one of the "tools" that should always be carried in the car is the chart of the wiring system. Without this he may find himself in difficulties with the electric system that will be almost impossible to locate.

**Beautiful Chinese Gardens.**

From time immemorial China has been called the flowery kingdom, a name given by the Chinese themselves and singularly suited to the land which for ages was like an oasis of flowers of the spirit in the world desert of barbarism, observes the New York World.

In this oasis grew the arts of the bronze and stone worker, of the potter, of the painter on silk, of the poet, philosopher and ethical devotee.

But China was not named the flowery kingdom because of these flowers of the mud. Her flora is one of the most luxuriant in the world. It is estimated to consist of some 12,000 species, 9,000 of which are known and one-half of which are indigenous and not found elsewhere.

Such being the flora of China, it is readily understood that horticulture and gardening early became a skilled and honored profession.

Paper thread is a Denmark war substitute for use in binder twine.

**Catarrh Cannot Be Cured**

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

**Political Announcements**

**DEMOCRATIC**

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

**T. P. Thompson**  
for the office of  
**State Senator**  
Subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

**C. L. Northcraft**  
for the office of  
**County Supervisor**  
Subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

**James L. Finley**  
for the office of  
**County Supervisor**  
Subject to the Democratic primary, September 10th, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

**Oscar F. Ashburn**  
for the office of  
**County Supervisor**  
Subject to the Democratic primary, September 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.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

**W. A. O'Connor**  
for the office of  
**Superior Court Judge**  
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.

**BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL**

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

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

**NOGALES ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY**  
Nogales, Arizona

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

**GOING TO NOGALES?**  
When hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there.

**KING'S CAFE**  
Formerly, the New England Kitchen

**T. B. FITTS, M. D.**  
**Physician and Surgeon**  
**PATAGONIA, ARIZONA**

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

**Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office**

**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.

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

**THE OWL SAYS:**

When the 35th Infantry leaves Nogales it leaves with the best wishes of every resident. During the stay of this popular regiment we have learned to love and respect them.

A Nogales lady told us that that her husband had given her \$10 and when she awoke and told him about her dream he said she could keep the money.

Let Zena keep the freckles away and the complexion pink. Sold only at the Owl.

Take Tanias and watch your system begin to throw off disease and begin bracing up. What Tanias won't do Beef, Iron and Wine will.

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

The finest ice cream in Nogales served all day and most of the night.

The most repulsive thing in life is a warm bottle of near beer. The Owl doesn't serve it warm, but ice cold. Ask for Bevo and imagine you are drinking the real article. All there but the kick.

He was a little Belgian lad When war had somehow failed to hurt, About a baby face he had, Red-lipped now and vaguely sad.

"Where are you going in the wind And rain? And must you travel far?" He said, "I've started out to find The land where the mothers are."

Don't attempt an auto trip without a Thermoas bottle. The Owl has a complete assortment.

Try a Grape Juice Soda in place of a Coca-Cola.

Fresh Peach Sundae is fine.

A fellow who has just returned from Venice, California, has told us that if heavy glasses get much smaller thimbles will be used as substitutes.

With fire in our eyes, we say: "BUSINESS IN GOOD."

**MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION**

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

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

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

**PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR**

**COOK WITH PEARL OIL**  
A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove means kitchen, comfort and convenience. Ask your friend who has one. Used in 3,000,000 homes. Inexpensive, easy to operate. See them at your dealer's today.

**Makes Cooking a Pleasure**  
A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove takes all the drudgery out of cooking. Lights at the touch of a match and heats in a jiffy. Bakes, broils, roasts, toasts,—all the year round.  
No smoke or odor; no dust or dirt. Economical—all the convenience of gas.

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

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(California)

**NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE**

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

These Stoves for Sale by  
**EVANS MERCANTILE COMPANY**  
Patagonia, Arizona

**FOR SALE**-Ford truck; perfect condition; price \$225. Nogales Cash Grocery, Nogales, Arizona. 5174f

**FOR SALE**-Mine bells, 200 canvas or ash, reasonable price; single-jacks, 25 cents each. Inquire at this office.

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

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

**TO THE PEOPLE OF PATAGONIA AND VICINITY**  
**Where Do You Do Your Banking?**

This organization has all the facilities for keeping in the closest possible touch with its customers. We handle your banking by mail, guaranteeing the best of service.

**The Tucson National Bank**  
Capital \$100,000.00  
TUCSON ARIZONA  
34 E. Congress St.

**Notice to Miners**  
A meeting of Miners will be held on the night of  
**Wednesday, July 31,**  
AT CADY'S HALL, PATAGONIA

to perfect the organization of a Local Miners' Union.

**COOK WITH PEARL OIL**  
A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove means kitchen, comfort and convenience. Ask your friend who has one. Used in 3,000,000 homes. Inexpensive, easy to operate. See them at your dealer's today.

**Makes Cooking a Pleasure**  
A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove takes all the drudgery out of cooking. Lights at the touch of a match and heats in a jiffy. Bakes, broils, roasts, toasts,—all the year round.  
No smoke or odor; no dust or dirt. Economical—all the convenience of gas.

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

**STANDARD OIL COMPANY**  
(California)

**NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE**

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

These Stoves for Sale by  
**EVANS MERCANTILE COMPANY**  
Patagonia, Arizona