

## PATAGONIAN

VOL. VI. PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1918

## Farmers to Secure Harvest Hands Via U. S. Labor Dept,

The American farmer has no more practical friend an tie department of laber, with its United tSates employment service. It is not only endeavoring to supply him with all the labor available for food production, but it frequently stands between him and other war industries which seek to recruit workers at the expxcuse of the furmer.

tI was the U. S. employment service that was instrumental in having indiscriminate recruiting of labor stopped in the farming region around Norfolk, Va. It has been the U. S, employment service which has prevented forms in many other regions from being twept bare of help by private layor recruiting agents and crties. exaggerated advertising. tI was the U. 8. employment service that called attention of the formers to the necessity of backing with atmusvits the claims of such he of a decided lelp in its various hands necessary to bim for deferred lines of work. classification in the deaft, Many a farmer today would be without the services of his best men had it not been for this information sent out broadenst b the

It is the department of labor that is waing from the rauroud administration half fares for farm workers recruited and distributed through the employment

tl behooves every darmer in Arizona to get in touch with and co-operate with the United States Employment Service through its nonrest office.

### LOCAL NEWS NOTES

COMING NEXT TUESDAY

Dr. Schell, the well-known optometrist and optician of Tucson, will be at Patagonia (Commercial Hotel) on his regular visit on Tuesday of next week will mean a big thing for the leaves, E. (3rd), and will remain the one day only. If your eyes need attention, call on him for expert service. Special attention to children's eyes. Adv.

B. Lewis, of Parker Canyon, who has been suffering for several months with chinery already on the ground, which an troublesome skin disease, and who will be installed as soon as possible. The had been a Negalea kospital for some prospect has considerable work done and time is again with his family in the fine samples of ore have been taken canyon. He was threatened with the from the property. loss of sight, but is much improved at present His eyesight is gradually being restored.

The American Garage will close at 12 a elock 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 and Mrs. Bergier's mother, Mrs. Sorrels, returned property is now down 100 feet, and 15 DIES hast asturday from the coast, where they men are at work and others will be had been for several weeks enjoying a put on the job as soon as places can be vanction at the beaches.

Howard Chapman, sen of C. C. Chap STATE PAIR TO HAVE WAR EXman, the cattleman, and Paul Holmes were the only Patagonians to register last Baturday under the new draft order.

W. F. Pierce of Parker Canyon is planning an old-fashioned barn dance at his rauch September 7. Mr. Pierce extends an invitation to all friends and neighbors to come an have an evening of fun. Enciladas, anualas and Spanish drip coffee will be served during the evening, as well as cake. The barn is the nawest addition to the Pierce home stead; and this is to be its initiation.

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.

Mayor and Mrs. J. A. Harrison have gone to the coast, hoping the change will benefit Mr. Harrison, who has had recently two attacks of heart trouble.

Work on the new Patagonia home of C. C. Chapman, is nearing completi a. Ed Hainline is putting the finishing touches to the carpenter work.

The Red Cross dinner at the home of was a largely attended affair, and was successful in every way. It is understood the net proceeds were in the sleighborhood of \$60.

It is removed in Patagonia that Mrs. Jack Falls and H. H. McChtchan were married Wednesday in El Pass. They teft Patagonia Tuesday for parts unknown, but close friends say they are in advance. in El Paso enjoying combial blies. On their return here they will reside in a home owned by Mr McCutchan.

Watking! Chocolates now at the Priorless Parlors. They are the best chacolates on the market today. - Adv.

· Subscribe for the Patagonian.

## New Assay Office Opens for Business

Another link was webbel into the rap dly developing chain of mining events when the Patagonia Assay & Lugincering Office was opened recently. There has been a growing demand for such as ice, an office where samples from the

various mises can be assayed at once; where a surveyor can -- outsided where vanted; where car samples can be seenrately taken and looked after. The eare the more important duties of such in office. There are many other ways, however, in which the ditariet will be erved, such as complete lists of mining nachinery (new and second-hand) mar, ket quotations, smeiter settlements, and such duties as are connected with the examination and selling of mining prop-

It is hoped that this office will reelve the support of the district of that it may become well established, and us

#### MINES AND MINERS

W. J. Mitchel was in Tueson recently sking tests of manganese ore from the Mowry mine, of which he is superintendent. Mr. Mitchel says the body of manganese ore on the company's property is immense, but mostly low grade. and a concentrator is to be erected as the ore can be brought up to a higher legree of fineness. The machinery has been ordered, and will be installed immediately upon its arrival, which is exsected momentarily,

The Morning Glory has been miding additional men to its payroll this week, This old producer bas 50,000 tors of law grade ore in sight, which is rather comdex, but a new process of treating it is being tried out, which, if successful Shaw and associat is.

Messes, Sullivan, Dawson and Harrington have taken a lease on the Exposed Reef mine, near Patagonia, in Alum Guich, and have a carload of ma-

Pat Conley and associates have taken Jim Keating.

urdered and shipped, which will arrive our troops, a the course of time. The shaft on the made for them.

### HIBIT

Word has been received from the No tional Council of Defense that Arisons has been included in the Hingrary of the Pederal exhibit which is now being proexhibit illustrating the work and active the emperor's last loans. ties of the state council.

#### COUNTRY CLUB OF ELGIN TO GIVE als execution by a patrol of a rome DANCE AUGUST 31

planned the largest dance this communicated to ty has ever held for the benefit of the Red Cross, to be given at Floral Hall,

be served from 11 p, m, to 1 a m. Music wil lbe furnished by a military

### NOTICE TO POLITICIANS

All political publicaly, advertising and announcements which appear in the to the place of execution Nicholas at-Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wood, at Vaugha, Santa Craz Patagonian will be charged compted to rise from his chair, but for at the following rates:

> All display advertising, all cents as inch, each insertion, All reader advertising, 10 cents a lipe mee he fell down,

ach insertion. Formal political autouncements \$10, support when the place of execution

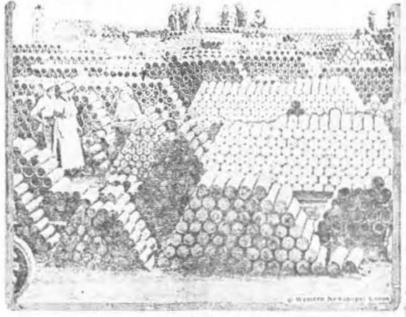
to run until the primaries: (19 from was renched, he was propped against a date of primaries until election

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN.

flour are being mad from Australia to Than 2 cents for some years to the the Pacific coast of the United Sintes-

Hasai flesh is insing I moving the right seek intensed in England inder the worst whose a fight tisched or tree

## SOME SHELLS THAT FRITZ WILL RECEIVE



Here is some food for Hun reflection, stacked in neat piles at one of England's largest maintien factories, which is turning out thousands and thousands of the deadly missiles daily for Boche consumption.

#### IN CHARGE OF Y. M. C. A. WURK



Dr. E. M. Wylle, who has arrived in England from the United States to take complete charge of the religious a lense on the Sunlight group of copper | work of the Y. M. C. A. in Great Britclaims, owned by A. S. Henderson and alln. The work that the Y. M. C. A. has done for American soldlers in Engtand and France has received praise The Consolidated Atizona Copper Co., from all sides. It cannot be overat Mowry, has just received an engine stated that it is a stimulating and inand hoist, and other mashinery was been valuable factor in the high morale of

Ex-Czar Wilts at Death; Propped to Post.

Collapses When He Faces the Firing Squad-German Paper Gives Account of Execution.

Amsterdam .- With two hours given in which to prepare for the end. Nichopared by the war deportment, ad that has Romanoff, former Russian emperor. it will be aw at to State Fair from No was taken out by his executioners in cember II to It, inclusive. The Na a state of such collapse that it was tional council also recommends that an accessary to prop him against a post, exhibit be prepared by the state council says the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, to be shown jointly with the Federal which claims to have received from a

Nichelas was awakened at five s'clock on the morning of the day of counds doned officer and six men. The was told to dress and was then taker The Country Club of Elgia has lo a room where the decision of the alm. He was informed the execution

would be carried out in two hours. The former emperor, it is added, re-Sensitason August 31st. Dinner will selved the announcement of the senence of death with great calmusss, but when he returned to his bedroom he collapsed in a chair. After a tew minates he asked for a priest, with whom he was allowed to remain unaftended. Subsequently to wrote sev-

When the escort arrived to take him was not able. The priest and a selhis feet. The condenned man deseended the steirs with difficulty and

As he was unable to stand without post. He rulsed his funds and seemed All Political advertising must be paid to be trying to speak, but the rifles speke and he fell dead.

The most of the U.S. Freel administra-Moderate shipments of wheat and than for its first year's war was bus attent States.

> America's planning training to free Michigal

## CHANGES OPINION OF MARINE AS FIGHTER

Captured German Officer's Diary Reveals Sudden Amendment in Valuation.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the fol-

How the contemptuous epinion of the Germans for the fighting ability of American troops may be changed ilterally overnight is shown in an extract from the dlary of a German offcer who was esptured and taken into the American lines by the marines, A translation of the diary has just been received at murino corps head-

Heserve Lientennat Tillmanns, the writer of the dlary, belonged to the Second battalion of the Fortieth regiment (Baden Gunrds), Twenty-eighth division. This was the fourth division which the marines had against them in the fighting ground Chalent-Thierry. The other three were so budly cut up that they could not carry out their orders to attack.

The extract from Lieutenant Tillmenn's dlary follows:

"June 6th; Departure from Recourt 3 p. m. to Bruyeres further back Corney. We had to move out of Rocourt because it did not belong to our sector. Rear is erammed full of fromes, Billets, therefore, very seurce,

June 7th: At the front, American troops have made counter-attacks. We have to move to the front again. Route lying in the woods to the right of Etrepilly for the present, in position In the night of 5th and 9th we will re Here the front line. It must be a sad outlit which allows itself to be thrown out by the Americans,

"June Sth and 9th; Moved forward at algld and relieved the Four Hundred and Sixty-first regiment at four in the morning in the Bols de Belleau, Incomprehensibly wide sector. Where therative at well drilling. there were three companies, we have

"Jose 9th and 10th: The worst night of my life. I am lying in the thick woods on an open height in little holes. behind rocks, for this is Leavy artillery fire, until six n'clock in the morning. It is a wonder that the fellows were all at their posts when the Amerleans attacked. The attack, thank outs. God, was repulsed. God has again mercifully preserved me,"

days the writer was a prisoner in the parameter in this previous. hands of the Americans.

### ANGELIC RUFFIAN A PROBLEM

British Lad Is Only Four, but British Colonel Seeks a Trainer For Him.

London,-The following sulvertisethat a colonel had a greater problem than commanding his men:

"Colonet, young wife and small ruffinn of augetic exterior, use four, effercome, board and \$150 a year to a young hair who will undertake to instill into said cuffian the elements of a Bayard, develop a naturally strongaffection and help said wife in house fier were obliged to help lain get to a real domestic duties. Family, test entage and undefinities and a cheery Copyrities again assembles. No pos-

> highly mea must serve "nove here" to on wrates? God I utmost with the proceed C. b. Langue most Breaker of

The rates of the state on a self right by is placed but the chipse that's going to I if we haver to and he he found inthe jundrature Ass the Usta Employ band you should have compared will a half names have been planned for the

## Fourth Liberty Loan Battle at Nogales

The rampaign for the Fourth Liberty Louis will begin September 25 and close October 19. The result of the lane will

The Ormane know full well the tremembers weight and eignificance of pap sorrow; as it falls short they will be a serious condition. mee, Every dozen soverilast will help and burt and depress the cosmics of cers of both nations met at the inter-

and willingness of the people of the and in take steps in prevent a repetition United States to notice sacrifices compaved with the willinguess of our salthere to do their part. There must be fair, there seemed to be an organized and will be no failure by the people to liand of offemiers on the Mexican aids have given up their irves, shall we at windows and on rafe and "mitped" the of our men in Parage. Many of them American subtiers, until they were loonce withhold our morey? Shall we exted and offlor shot or were run beare our deflars while they spare not could the city limits of Nogales, Son, hear very lives? .

#### NEED GLASSES?

Toeson, at Patagonia on his regular visit, next week, Tue-day, Sept. Srd. He will remain the one day only, Adv.

#### SAN RAFAEL

Mr. Charles E. Young was in Patacala Manday on Inciness

Mrs. Ida M. Wood, mother of Mrs. W. D. Parker, was anhous suddenly illome betregat this time.

A letter from Dave Junes at Camp ad enjoying the addier's life.

cour to Camille to drill wells.

nent camping with the Louis love in publicity up to Thursday morning, the Ruschnen mountains. The baye had I it is said that Col. Holbrook, who is great time.

triends in the valley Munday...

Mr. Beliam, who has been doing earpenter work for W. & Parker, is now engaged at the same recupation for U. P. Anklura in Patagonia.

Mr. Hedle, futher of Mrs. A. B. Kinscick, but is steedil shapped but

Athan and Wilford Kinsley, who have been away washing on a well rig, are again back to the raller with their par

Sounter Rehard Farrell and Judge P. The diary ends abruptly, as the next | J. Witson have been busy registering

#### SAM E BRADNER FOR COUPORA TION COMMISSIONER

Sam B. Bendser, Secretors of the Live Stock Southey Beard, and for the most on East week in Elgin. Dur years Seventary of the Arisma Unithe Gramers' Association, is a candidate ment from a Lordon newspaper shows for the office of Corporation Commits, Augulea, Mrs. School, and children will somer on the Composatio Sieket. All, non-him there later. who know him unpresente that he is becoughly qualified on the office, and if cheeted will and afringeli and dignity enclosite of contato the Councission - Acc.

### Latest List of Prospective Soldiers

The following or a list of class June, cubmed physically chimated. Good par- 194s, registrates, whose registration and Mrs. Hours Wood, of Vanglin, was cards are in the processing of the hard a log waretours), at Negotian

gales: Psui Balme, Westfield, N. J.; of the buttle. apparet one man "turer Dieve". Are circulatelo Kuldonnele Nogober Goneral hokesi Tampond, ...galisi Barawen. to a Valorgado, Session

> Might we give my best in mon and not or food! - U.S. Pood Administration.

ne or rout has hangry mouth.

## to Begin Sept, 28th Result of Mexican-Hun Frame-Up?

Negates was the weare, Torontay evenof watched with keen interest in Farling, of a battle that has all the earsupe, not only by our associates on the mucho of a prearranged plan to start our against the Tentanic powers but by roundhing between Mexico and thu or counces. It will be regarded by United Status. The fight resulted in licta as a measure of the American peop dat killing of two Americans and the mounting of 11 others. The Mexicans -1 It in killed and 16 known wounded,

The wounded American civilians were a'ar support of the a ar, of the people at Gastan Heddock, sophen of Memrder home lacking up the acray in the field. Nicas Reiduck, and E. E. Codey. Gas. As the Laza succeeds our engages will on was shot through the large and is in

A permanent peace was established and vaccinage the American sublicer Webberslay afternoon, when army offiauthors! bridge and expressed regret at The loss will be a test of the hyalty the unfortunate securrance and promat the cause for the abouting.

Aventhing to eye-witnesses of the afwhere up to the courage and decorate of the barder. They tack up positions in

The American arbitree went into the town norms the line and through it, driving the Mexicuns to the distant If you are troubled with weak or fail- bills. Reinforcements were next for an ing eyenght, headaches, Etrymaness, both sales of the line, and for a time it gic., see Dr. Schell, the optometriat, of v so feared that gover I hamilities would coult from the black-

If will an doubt act acts warning to or Mexicana and others wishing to ernow the horder to halt when told to do so by a guard or immigration officer.

Patagonia was prominently represent ed in the fighting which took place at Negales Tuesday evening Pat Patteron carried soldiers and ammunition to the firing line, Lou Eterena and Lou-Quinn belowd take the wounded Americans to the hospital; Jew Gatlin was dinner at the Henry Ward place Pho is: right there at the time, too, with his unto, going through the thickest of the fear with afficers and men of the army.

Widnesday night, at 9:30, a Moxigan Rearney to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Young sniper shot an American sentry in the cave the information that he is well kneg. The crack of the rifle was the signal for a renewal of bestilities, and the entire line west of Grand avenua Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rountree have took part in the shooting. The Americans effectively used their machine guns and Browning automatics, which caused Albian Bodle spent a week with It the Mexican bugle call to cease firing, exist family, at Purker Canyon, and The Mexican casualties were not given

in charge of the American troops, in a second interview with Calles, was em-Mr. R. W. Arthur, St., moved his fam- phatic in his warning against a repetiis and bousehold goods to Tubne Mon tion of firing across the international

## Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pressler called on CASTON REDDOCH DIES FROM HIS

Gintim Reddick, the young customs officer, who was wounded in the buttle between Merceaux and Americans Tuesday according, duot werdnesday at 7 p. m. Clyde Rabiwin is working with J D. from the wound be received in the fight, the way a popular and well-mannered young many wan was related by all whaknew him, and his last will be felt by les and Mrs. C. P. Young, his been very his relatives and friends. He was a upless of Areas Schicket, rounty reoter, and Mrs. W. J. Larsmore.

The Paragonian joins in extending compathy to the beserved relatives.

### ELGIN NEWS

John Clark (cf) Westneyday of Inst. week for his lumn in Carlabol, N. M.

J. R. Wyatt and family were Elgin contain Westmining of last week,

If. T return left last week for Los-

Mrs. T. I. Berty spont the early part

J. L. Adama overally shipped in fair

Mrs. Will Hmilly of Chien, Cal., is vistrong her matter, Mrs. J. L. Adamos.

Rol Cross danger at the home of Mr.

Robert Romson, Mowaya Nich Her | Jungo Books of Elgte was a foreiness rich, Parker Casson: Howard A. Chap. Visitor to Patagonia Torollay, going to ton, Palagonia: Alfredo Cambern, Ku. Nogales in time to get in at the winder

> TONIC AND RACES AT PARRER CANYON SUNDAY

Burniay there will be a pienic at Parher Causen, at which time there will be stay of general amazement and hurse The past can secon be undone. The racing: A clause at the Sun Rafael le many the third heritet

## THE WORLD IN **PARAGRAPHS**

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOR-EIGN COUNTRIES.

## IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Bervice. ABOUT THE WAR

The Americans made a local attack west of Fismes, on the Vesle river, between Soissons and Rhelms.

The allies have damaged, six German armies since July 15, and the British are now sating into the seventh.

The allied armies have taken more than 100,000 prisoners since July 18, says Marvel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

The Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia have captured the town of Sadrinsk, according to a Reuter dispatch from

British casualties reported in the week ending Aug. 21 totalled 8,411 compared with an aggregate of \$,620 reported in the previous week.

Numerous villages running porthwest of Solssons have been taken by the French. The most important of

the places captured is Pommiers. Thousands of prisoners, numerous guns and machine guns and large stores of war supplies have been added

to the stocks already in allied hands. An attempted air raid on Paris Thursday morning was frustrated by French planes and antiaircraft batteries, it was officially announced in

Allied successes on the Marne, in Picardy and in Flanders have resulted in a contraction of the western battle front by more than fifty-miles General March announced.

Twenty-one enemy aeroplanes and four hostile balloons were brought down Monday and various German military centers were bombed, the air ministry announced in London, Seven British machines were lost,

The town of Albert, eighteen miles northeast of Amiens on the Ancre river, has been recaptured by the British, who also have obtained all their objectives in the fighting Thursday between Braysur-Somme and Albert.

Lassigny has been captured by the French forces, whose lines reach the outskirts of Chiry-Ourscamps, southwest of Noyon. The official statement making this announcement also says that twenty villages have been liberated.

Northwest of Solssons from the Aisne to the Oise, north of the Oise to the region around Roye; in the Arras sector and northward on the famous Lys salient the Germans everywhere have been compelled to fall back under pressure of the French and British troops.

WESTERN \* year at the Portland meeting.

Jesse R. Grant, son of Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union army in the closing days of the Civil war and former President, was granted a decree of divorce at Reno, Nev.

Between thirty and thirty-five persons were killed and at least 125 were ly no wool will go into clothing for injured by the tornado which struck Tyler, Minn., and tore the town to well, United States wool administrapleces in a twinkling. Twenty-seven bodies have been identified.

In a letter to Miss Fay Fitzpatrick, president of the Jayhawker Tractor girls, at Salina, Kan., President Wilson gave his approval of the organizing of women into clubs to help in farm work and to assist in food pro-

duction and saving. WASHINGTON

Those who eat in public places and want sugar for coffee must ask for it. according to an order issued by chie! of the sugar division of the Federal Food Administration.

No objection will be raised by the Finnish government to the passage through Finland of Americans seeking to escape from Russia, the State Department was advised through the Swedish foreign office.

Railroad employés were specially ordered by Director General McAdoo to show courtesy in dealing with the public, and to cease excusing train delays with the plea that "Uncle Sam is running the railroads now."

To meet the urgent need for electric power in war industries, a bill approved by the War Industries Board was introduced by Representative Sims of Tennessee, authorizing the President to construct power plants. Deceptive arguments, used in the

past by the German junkers to mislead the people, are summarized by the Hamburg Echo in its issue of Aug. 12, with the comment "the German people are now paying for all this."

With eighty divisions of American troops in France by spring the war will be won on the western front before Christmas of 1919. This is the assurance given by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of the army general staff, to the House military affairs committee, in urging the immediate passage of the new man-power bill.

#### FOREIGN

Deaths in the Swiss army, due to Spanish grippe, aggregate only 457. The American schooner Sylvania as sunk by an armed trawler on the

Banquereau fishing banks. Emperor Karl has refused to send Austrian troops to the western front, according to a rumor current in Western Newspaper China News Service

Vienna. Joukheer Colyn, former minister o war, will become Dutch premier, ac cording to an announcement made by he Amsterdam Telegraf

Estimates placed the number of omnibus and street car employés ou on strike Aug. 19 in London at 14,000 No ofmibuses were operating in the metropolitan area.

Several hundred officers arrested in Moscow have been shot, according to a letter written in Moscow on Aug. I by Dr. Alfons Paquet and published in the Frankfort Zeitung.

There is promise of the best an largest wheat crop in fifteen years it Great Britain, according to Sir Charles Fielding, director of the British food production department.

The disturbances over the high price of rice are reported to be subsiding except in north Japan where they apparently are spreading. Mobs have burned several houses at Sendai.

Virtually the entire fleet of the Maritime Fish Corporation has been destroyed by the trawler Triumph, which was captured by a German submarine crew and armed, according to reports of the corporation's office at

Hunde ds of persons were killed and ounded in a veritable battle between Lettish guards and rioters during food cusorders in Petrograd, according to an Amsterdam dispatch. Martial law was proclaimed in Petrograd the same evening

The fishing schooner Lucille Schnare of Lunenberg was sunk late Wednesday by the trawler Triumph, which a German submarine crew has converted into a raider. Both bombs and gunfire were used. The erew arrived at Canso. Vessels known to have been sunk by the converted raider are the Una P. Saunders of Lunenberg, the E. Pratt Andrew of Gloucester, Mass., and the Francis I. O'Hara of Boston

Sam Langford knocked out Rough house Ware of New Orleans at Tulsa, Okla, in the ninth round of a one Exgs. graded No. 1 mel. F. O. sided contest.

Baseball playing is to become a reg ular part of the physical training o the French army as a result of re ports made by French officers or what they had seen of the effects o baseball on the American army.

The Amateur Athletic Union's na tional 440-yard swimming championship for women was won by Mrs. Claire Galligan Finney of New Rochelle, N. Y., in the open and rough water off Brighton Beach in New York in 7:19 4-5.

There will be no unnouncement of the details for the world series until official word is received from Secretary of War Baker that the government will approve the games, President Ban Johnson of the American League announced in Chicago.

The American running record for a mile, established at 1:3514 twentyeight years ago by Salvator at Monmouth Park, N. J., was lowered at C. E. Adams of Omaha was elected Saratoga, N. Y., by Ronmer, who covcommander-in-chief of the Grand ered the distance in 1:34 4-5. The Army of the Republic for the comfng | plucky gelding ran with case and at no time was it necessary for Andy Shuttinger, his rider, to use the whip.

GENERAL The army, navy and Red Cross require 900,000,000 pounds of wool and the country's production this year will be 280,000,000 pounds, consequentcivilians this year, said Louis Pentor, who arrived in San Francisca from Oregon.

President Wilsons' soting at Manchester, Mass., has much improved his

Buffalo, N. Y., voters voted down the 6-cent fare by an overwhelming majority.

Lient, Blair Thaw of Pittsburg, member of the American aviation service, was killed when his airplane fell as a result of engine trouble. The right of workers of amount

tion plants to organize in trade unious or groups, and to bargain collectively through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed in an award made public by the National War La bor Board.

The board of police commissioners of Kansas City held up the bar licenses of every Kansas City cubaret and restaurant in the city, announcing violation of its order requiring serv ing "full meals" with drinks as the reason.

Postmaster General Burleson, in control of telegraph and telephone systems, has approved the 10 per cent increase in wages of employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company. it was announced at the company's of fices in New York.

Hatcher & Snyder have filed and In the Denver District Court against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad for \$22,830, the affered value of nearly 2,500 sheep which, it is alteged. dled as a result of hardables under gone as they were being shipped avethe railroad to Demtag, N. M.

Births in Germany in 1916 fell off 40 per cent from the births of 1913, the year before the war.

H. Y. Mellible of Artesia N. M., was in Denver negotiating for the sainblishing of a wood-sconling plant. lublishing of a wool-sconling plant

## LATE

### MARKET QUOTATIONS

Fal stears, grassers, choice to prime. Fat stears, grassers, good to choice Fat stears, grassers, good to choice Fat stears, grassers, fair to good Helfers, prime Cows, fat, good to choice Cows, fat good to choice Cows, fair to good Cows, camers Helfers, growth Cows, camers Helfers, growth Cows, camers Helfers, good to choice Lines Feeders, good to choice Richers, fair to good Stockers, good to choice Stockers, good to choice Richers, good to choice Richers	Fat steers grassers choice to prime. Pat steers grassers good to whoice Fat steers grassers fair to good Helfers, prime Cows fat, good to choice Cows fair to good Cows, calmers Foulls Veal calves Veal calves Stockers, good to choice Finds Feeders, good to choice Finds Feeders, good to choice Stockers, fair to good	DENVER MARKI	ST,	
Stockers, fair to good 8000 s. Stockers, medium to fair 7.250 T.	Stockers, fair to good 8.000 s Stockers, medium in fair 7.250 7  Hogs. Good hogs	Fat steers, grassers, choice to prime. Fat steers, grassers, good to whoice Fat steers, grassers, fair to good (cows, fat, good to choice cows, fat, to good cows, nair to good cows, negium to fan cows, canners Bulle Veal calves (Reeders, good to choice Feeders, fair to good  Feeders, fair to good	14.00 g 12.00 g 10.00 g 2.00 g 2.00 g 7.00 g 6.00 g 10.00 g 10.00 g 10.00 g	10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.
	Good hoga	Stockers, fair to good Stockers, medium to fair	8.004	8.

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET. F. O. B., Benner, Carload Price. P. G. H. Denver, (arlead Price, Hay, Hay, Hay, Colorado Lighand, per ton, \$18.00@17.00 Nebriana, Updand, per ton, 15.00@18.00 Nebrania, per ton, 17.00@18.00 Alfalfa, per ton, 14.00@18.00 Alfalfa, per ton, 14.00@18.00 South Park, per ton, 18.00@20.00 Gunniann Valley, per ton, 17.00@18.00 Straw, per ton, 5.00 Straw, per ton Straw, per ton Grain. 5.00
Grain.
Onts, Nebraska, 100 fts. buying 2.30
tolorado cats, bulk, buying 2.30
torn depth sack selling 2.47
Grain feed, sacked, selling 2.47
Gluten feed, sacked, selling 1.30
Flour.
Hoogastan Patent, 98 lbs., sacked
subject to discount 15.14
timogarian, 48 lbs., sacked, subject to discount 2.37

to discount
POULTRY.
The following prices on live ponitry are not F O. It beaver. Turkeys, famy d. p
Live Poultry.
Turkeys, th.   10   0.12   Turkeys, 20   160   0.12   0.22   0.

B. Live	muon So, 2 net. E. O.	3
	Butter.	
Creamer:	es, ex. ist grade, ib. es, 2d grade, ib	41
Parking	stock	84

1	Fenit,		
۱	Apples, Colo_ box	51.3	0025
ı	L'eaches, crate	1.1	0001.7
1	Prure, Bartlett, box	21	0 2 3.5
1	l'ears, coolling	1.7	3422
1			
ı	Vegetables,		
ı	Asparagus, ib.	1214 0	15
ı	Beans, navy, cwl	-	12.00
ı	Beans, pinto, owi		8.50
1	Beans, Ilma, Ib,		16
ı	Beans, green, lb	06.9	115
ı	Wax beaus	116 00	0.8
١	Beets, Colo., doz, humbes.	25 @	
1	Beets, new, cwt		2.50
1	Cabbage, new Colo	2.77 (8	2.50
ł	Carrots, doz. bunches	300	25
1	Carrols, cwt,		1.00
ı	Cauliflower, 1b	10.0	15
ł	t'elery, homegrawn, doz	25 g	
1	Cucumbers, H. H., doz	500	
ı	Lettuce, head	4.0 ()	
ı	Lettuce, curly, doz	2018	39
ı	Onions, table, dog	25 9	
١	Oulons, cwt,	2.000	2.26
1	Paraley, doz	2000	1.5
1	Peas, Colo., 1b	1二 注册	1.6
ı	Laratoes new carrier	2.00 %	3.63
1	Radishes, long, bothouse.	20.0	
ı	Radishes, round	1 1- 500	25

#### Turnips, cwt. Furnips, Calo., doz. bunch 25@ MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Prices Quoted for Metals. Price Quoted for Meinls.

Bonider, Culo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$22,000g 22,50 per
nott; \$5 per cent; \$12,00g 12,50; 10 per
cent, \$5 ther 12,70.

New York—Lishid, \$8.00.
Speiter, Enal St. Louis delivery,
\$5,00fr.87 to.
Copper \$25,67 to.
Bar Silvet \$1,0014.

Butter, Eggs, Peratoes and Poultry, Hatter, Erray, Peritoes and Poultry,
Thiorge. Butter - Cremory extruson firsts, unchanged, seconds, 19%
Part standards, 1842 1447.
There - University of the Twins,
Part of the Committee of th

Partition Minnesots Online books 45 ar 2.5a, do in sarks \$2.6a kr.79t issuests Online books books \$2.6a kr.79t issuests Online books \$2.6a kr.79t online white, its \$2.5a kr.75t online books \$2.79kr Poultry Bruders, 350 Mr. fowls, 33

Price of Sogar. New York - Sugar Contributed, 6.055, Cat four 9.00; crushed, 8.75; mould A, 8.00; cubes, 8.25; XXXX powdered, 7.70; powdered, 7.65; fine granulated and diamond A, 7.50; confectioners' A, 7.40; No. 1, 7.35

thienge Grain and Provision Prices | blenge Grain and Provision Prices, Chicago, Forth No. 2 vellow, \$1.81% | 1.85; No. 3 vellow, \$1.7787430 No. 4 | yellow, \$1.7684121 | Oats - No. 2 white | 7218972130 | Standard, 7254 of 75377; | Rye - No. 2, \$1.7684123 | Harley - \$1.0784113 | Timathy - \$4.089725.09, | Eard - \$26.6252 | Hibs - \$24.009725.09.

### Kansas City Produce.

Kankas City - Bullet - reamery, 42c; firsts, 42c; security in packing, 34c, Eggs - Firsts, 35c, seconds, 32c, Poultry - Heng, 250; 26c; Finosters, 18c; springs, 24c, broders, 28c

## BIDES AND PERTS.

Bulls and sinc. Non. I used to Culls and glue filtes. So the Septembers one-half to the price of green miles.	Thit 14-
Wood pelts, betender and rather tests test their shall be the start want pelts. But her shall be the shall be shall be the	11 % 47m - 49 % 40p - 27 % 10 20p

## BRITISH ARMIES SWEEP FORWARD

GAIN ON LINE THIRTY MILES LONG AND CAPTURE THOU-SANDS OF GERMANS.

## MANY VILLAGES TAKEN

FRENCH GAIN NORTH OF SOIS SONS IN EFFORT TO DRIVE FOE FROM RHEIMS SALIENT.

Westven Nawapaper Thinn from a medica.

Washington, Aug. 24.-Almost un- the spoils of office this year in Arivarying success described in Friday's rona. dispatches telling of the great allied offensive on the fifty-mile front stretching from Soissons northward to the environs of Arras raised hopes in military circles here for the most severe defeat yet administered to the Germans, Observers were of the opinion that Gen. Foch's whittling tactics effective that opportunity has come for a glorious Imryest\_

Over the fifty-mile battle front from the region of Arras to the north of cott. Soissons the German armies are meet ing with defeats which apparently spell disaster. Everywhere the British and French forces have continue! on their attack the enemy has been sangoinarily worsted.

To the British over the thirty miles of the fighting zone from the Cajeul river, southeast of Arras, to Libons, south of the Somme, numerous towns have fallen. Exemy territory has been penetrated to a depth of several

The French are fighting herween the Matz river and the territory north of Soissons. Goodly gains have been made in the envelopment of Noyon and in the general maneuver which seeks to crush or drive out the Germans from the salient between the Somme and the Allette and to put inth jeopardy the entire German line running to Rheims.

The Germans brought up large reinforcements to stay Raig's armirs. but without avail. Where they were able momentarily to hold back their oncoming foes, the Germans finally were forced to cede ground.

For their temerity they paid a terrible price in killed, wounded and men made prisoner. The entire Arras-Albert road has been crossed by the British. The strongly held positions where the Germans saw disaster facing them if they fell, were stormed and captured and the British passed them going eastward. Notable among these places were Achiel le Grand, where bitter fighting has been in progress for several days; Boyelles and Gomlecourt, northeast of Albert.

The taking of Achiet, and farther east of the town of Bibucourt, gives lialg a dominating position over Bapaume, from which the rallway and highway runs eastward to Cambral. Further south the old fortress of Thiepval is surrounded on three sides and its capitulation must follow,

Friday night saw the British standing well in the east of Albert and south of the Somme they were holding Chuignolies and Chuignes, and had thrown out forces eastward to outflank Bray on the south and Chaulnes. on the north.

With the continuation of the French drive from the Matz river around the hend in the line to the north of Soissons, particularly north of Solsanus, the Germans still within the lower represents a reduction of about 27 perportion of the old salient apparently, continuous that of last year, which was are on dangerous ground.

### LODGE STATES PEACE TERMS.

Washington.-An earnest warning against "lughtious and noisonous" they man peace propaganda and a declaration that peace must be dictated to and not negotiated with Germany to place her in a position where she nev er again can disturb the world's peace were made in the Senate by Senator Lodge of Mussachusetts, ranking Republican of the foreign relations com-

Peace terms which must and will be forced on Germany were specifically detailed by Senator Lodge in addressing the Senate is support of the manpower fill to extend the army draft ages. They included complete restorn tion of Belgium, succeptiviously return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and of Italia irredenta to lialy, safety for Greece, independence for Serbia and usining circles, has invented and pardependence of the Elay peoples and he thinks will make the German long freedom of Russia from German done range gans seem like toy affairs. Ination, including ceturn of Russian These shells, he says, can be fired at territory wrested by Germany in the least its miles. A St. Louis firm is Brest Litovsk treats.

### MOFFAT ROAD STRIKE ENDS.

Train Service Restored When U. S. Takes Control of Line.

Denver, Aug. 24 .- The sirike on the A. F. Whitney, representing the surfa-Rallway Administration official no permanent shipping hasts, tice that the road and been taken over back pay at once and 102,000 later, 125, 50 000.

## ARIZONA STATE NEWS

A Mornion temple will be created at

The Holy Angels church at Globe is

nearly completed The labor shortage at Catman mines

has been greatly retteved. Jerome Carpenters asked a raise

from \$6.50 to \$7.25 per day. Large three-compartment shaft at Gadeden mine is down 1,150 feet.

Apiarists are reaping a rich harvent in the central part of the state. Women are demanding a share of

Twelve tons of peaches have been shipped from the Arnold ranch north of Mesa

A Mexican prisoner at Mesa fired a shot at Constable Pickens and then

\*FCaped. Fees received in the incorporating of the past six weeks have been so department of the Arizona corporation

commission totaled \$10,008.15 for July Five of the defendants from the Verde district were indicted by the federal grand jury in session at Pres-

The Hopi Snake dance took place between Aug. 22 and 27, at Toreva and Hotevilla in the Hop) Indian rem ervation.

A shipment of spar is being prepared from a deposit on the property of T. O. Phillips near Gont Camp, len miles from Duncan

Cochise county with assessed value ion of \$169,748,166.17, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization, leads the mining countles of the state.

The regular semi-annual meeting of la Cochise-Graham Cattle Growers Association will be held in Safford Graham county, Sept. 13 and 14.

At Jerome, the United Verde an nonneed a new bonus system -\$100 to each employe at end of year, and \$10 for each additional year up to \$240.

Showers, although local, have been of sufficient frequency and extent to benefit the entire range section of Arizona and western New Mexico. The Flux mine has purchased two

miles of three-inch pipe which, when installed, will carry water from their contemplated pumping plant on Sonnita creek to the mine. Very interesting work is being ac complished in the Blue Bell and Bing-

nampton mines in the Mayer district through the use of the diamond drill n exploration for new bodies of ore. Lieutenani Jank Newton of Bishes was killed in New York City two weeks ago when he fell from a sixth

fory room in a hotel to the pavement

below, austaining injuries from which

he died. The Consolidated Arizona Smelting ompany has entered the field of large producing companies of the state. The bullion production of the Humboldt smelter during the month of July was 1,420,000 pounds of cop-

A hig appropriation bill of Congress and, one for the remodeling, extension. Francis Rogers in the Vigilantes. and improvement of Whipple barracks. It is probable that old Part Whipple will be made a convalencent amp

Arlzona's state lay rate for the intx 19 year will be 38 cents per \$100 assessed valuation, the lowest ever fixed by a state tax commission in the figure of statehood. The new rate THE COURTS.

Preporal William Harold Vayne, who saved the life of a comrade dur. City Star, as land grenade practice at Camp "ods, at Denning, has been recomissuided to Brig. Gen. John A. Johnone for special mention to ochers by is communiting officer.

Prof. J. J. Thornton has spent a targe amount of time the past two cears in work on the University plant ollections. As a result of this activdy, 22,000 specimens are now being added to the University herbarium, which now numbers 72,000 specimens

The dispatches from France Indicate the presence of the Sith division is one of the American army corps on the firing line. One of the units of this division, the 210th Field artillery, realised at Camp Fonston, is conposed largely of Arizona men the first to be called in the drafts.

J. H. Lane well known in Hisber Rumania, an independent Poland, in cated an aerial shell or torpedo which now engaged in making a model.

Considerable activity is manifest in Monare county in several well known mining sections and a number of old properties abandoned during the days of low prices of all ser and lead are be-Moffa) Road ended frulay night with ing financed and worked with the view of these properties coming back ing bratherboods, received from the to their own and ones more going no

The nessessoil valuation of the proby the United States government during mines of Yasapai romay, for Trains started Saturday on schedule the year ending June 20, 1518, reached time. The employes will get \$180,000 \$38,412,730, an increase aver 1917 of

## A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.



mending the Compound ever since and give you my per-mission to publish this letter." - Miss Flo Kelly, 476 So. 14th St., Newark,

The reason this famous root and herb emedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal besithy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

> Owing to the increased cost of all kinds of material the retail selling price of

**COVERALLS** 

Reg. U.S. Pat Off . has been advanced to

\$150 the Suit Excellence of quality and workmanship guaranteed

Look for this Red Woven Label

Made by

as beretofore.



Mirs. of "Freedom-Alle" the new garment for women That Pot of Beans.

We were talking with some of the boys who shortly before had served to the trenches with the first detachment assigned to the firing line. They told us of the fighting and the raids and how young Enright and May had met their death.

"But how do you like life in the trenches?"

"Oh, not so had? Gev! You ought to have seen those beaus. It was this way. The cook had just cooked a pot of beans for supper and had put it on the edge of the trench to cool, when along came a German shell and bit it square. Gee! I guess it must have rained beaus for an hour and we didn't carries with it an appropriation of \$1, have any supper. It was great!"-

More Ferocious.

"He god?" pridefully speculated a prominent resident of the Rungus Ridge region of Arknowns. The way them American sobliers light the Gernimes is a sight on earth. They are regiler ring-tailed cutsmounts in battle, and then some!"

"Theboth" returned tonic Johnson "The you op to see my fourteen class afrest field amongst the rection over a I suck of mixed combs When I being by home from town for lend "-Kansay

Any woman can keep a secret pertaining to the fact that her new dress by but an old one move over



## Labor Day

N this day each year America honors labor, and it does so with special sincerity because America is a community of work. There is no leisure class worth speaking of in this country, which is worth thinking of whenever we consider our country's problems. For while workers will disagree on a good many things, may find many interests clashing, may be often struggling against each other in one way or another, there is something that is deeper than all these differences, the common that is deeper than all these differences, the common that the first that we are all on the light the hig job tie of work, the fact that we are all on the job, the big job which we call America.

N EVER since the first Labor Day was celebrated has this truth come home to us as it does today. If in time of peace we divide and disagree on many things, and often forget that we are all laborers on the big job, today we must remember that inspiring truth and draw closer in the love of America and a new consciousness of what America means to of America and a new consciousness of what America means to us and what we mean to one another-the director of vast financial forces and the man at the lathe or the throttle, the captain of industry, and the man or woman who sells its products across the counter, the judge on the bench, the farmer at the plow, the doctor in the sick room, the laborer on the railroad right of way, the woman in the nursery, the kitchen, the school, the shop, or the office.

ABOR Day this year is a day to be long remembered, a day of inspiration, a day of clasped hands and uplifted hearts, a day of solemn union, of unwavering resolution, of sacrifice, and yet of confident hope and inspiring purpose. America is at war for a world which will be freer, safer, and hap-

## **EIGHT-HOUR DAY CENTURIES AGO**

Mistake to Look on It as a Comparatively Recent Innovation.

Lengthened Working Time Was Brought About as Result of Change in the Methods of Production in the World.

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. HEAR and rend the outgivings of many eminent minds about an eight-hour day, and they all seem to proceed upon the theory that eight hours for a day's work is a recent invention, a leap in the dark, a daring experiment, and nobody knows

what may come of it. As a matter of fact, it is so old it makes Bunker Hill monument look like a thing of yesterday. It existed before the ten-hour day, the twelvehour day or the fourteen-hour day. Four hundred years ago among our forefathers an eight-hour working day was the rule and standard.

If there had been no change in the way we produced things, eight hours would probably

## Time's Changes Seen

by the standard today, and anybody that wanted to lengthen it would be looked upon as a demagogue and revolutionist. It was only be-

cause we had an enormous increase in the pressure for production, particularly since the introduction of factories and steam, that the working day was lengthened until life came to mean for the work ers nothing but toll and sleep.

In modern times the increase of labor-saving machinery should have offset all that. The average factory hand or transportation worker now is 200 or 300 times as efficient as the average worker of 75 years ago, but he is no better off. The huge increase in his output has not shortened his

This is plainly wrong. It is rottenly and intolerably wrong. It is dangerously wrong for the community. The eight-hour movement seeks to set it

The eight-hour idea means something to the worker, but a lot more to the rest of society. See how this is. Up to 1874 wom-

en and children worked 16 hours a day, or something like that, in the Welsh coal mines. Women harnessed like cattle drag-

ged from the mines great baskets of coal. There was a board in the center of the runway with cleats sailed upon it. Bent far over, their heads almost to the ground, the women braced their feet against these cleats and tugged at their loads. Most of them were unsexed by their

tell. Nature mercifully made them incapable of bearing children. The rest, if they had Serve offspring, brought forth idiots.

Like The little children that worked Cattle in the mines were so injured or brutalized that they grew up either

eriminals or strange types of imbe-Society had to pay for all this, and

pay appalling costs. It is paying for them still. Yet when it was proposed to do no more than to mitigate some of its

worst features, mine owners violentruined. In this case of the Welsh coal mines

the ruin, and reduced the hours of

fare grew in proportion as the working to defend it.

hours shortened. The wonder is that it took mankind so long to recognize

In the olden days, when one man made a pair of shoes, let us say, he could exercise his mind and please his taste in designing and creating

In these days, to stand all day turning a piece of metal back and forth, or tending a machine that cuts out leather heels, is to flatten the mind.

pervert the soul and darken the life. The more people you have working long hours at these deadly employments the worst for the average condition of the population, which is the only national strength.

Everything that really counts comes out of the masses, the common people, the general run of mankind.

All the inventions that amount to anything come from that source. All the ideas that really help come from what the snobs call plebeian

sources. It's only the average that counts, and there New Isn't much chance for a high aver-Dawn of age in intelligence when the Freedom workers toll long

hours. It seems very strange to be ar-

guing these things in America. Nearly 70 years have passed since Australia adopted the eight-hour day, April 21, 1856, was the day. In Australla it is celebrated now as a kind of Fourth of July-n day of national freedom and greatness.

In the United States we are still talking about it more or less. "The glorious spirit of American progress" goes rather lame when you think of that.

#### GOD'S GIFTS ARE FOR TOILER

Parable Shows That Only Those Willing to Bear Burdens the Good Things.

Once upon a time there was a man who said, "I will work no more, and God will take care of me." And so he gave away all he had and sat down to wait for God to take care of him.

After awhile he became hungry and nothing came his way. But in the distance he saw some horses laden with packs which he knew contained food to eat. And so he grew so hungry that he followed them.

Up the hill he toiled, while still in the distance were the food-laden horses. They led him a fine march, and he grew weaker with the hunger. At last he came near to where the horses had stopped earlier in the day, and there he found food that had been left over.

"This is harder than work," he said. and now I realize that God will take care of the man who is up and doing. but if you sit down and wait the horsess will pass you by, enrrying, God's gifts on their backs,"-St. Lonis Globe-Dem-

S it necessary to add that such strength implies solemn responsibilities? Must Americans be told that forces so far-reaching and so potent in the country and the world are inseparably united with the fate of the nation and the obligations of citizenship? The labor organizations and their leaders are today closer than ever before to direct contact with the government, and more than ever in the past they are bound to give full consideration to public needs, public interests and public authority.

### Momentous Labor Day.

Enbor day has a special meaning in this country. It is especially a day celebrated by organized labor. Even In this aspect this Labor day has a renewed significance, for in this hour or the nation's grave decision trade unionly protested and said they would be ism throughout the land has pledged the strength of 1's arm and the force of its spirit to the defense of the big the government determined to risk job, the job of America. There is no element of the nation's strength at this moment more inspiring than this ral-After a time observers were aston- lying of union labor, its leaders and itished to see that social conditions lin- rank and file, to the nation's cause, proved, general intelligence rose, good This is the enlightened will of free order increased, and the general wel- men, conscious of the big job and ready

## AMERICAN PEOPLE **GREAT SPENDERS**

Millions of Dollars Thrown Away for Trifles That Ought to Set Nation Thinking.

## SOME WAYS MONEY GOES

Postcard and Cheap Souvenira Take Big Sum Every Year-Billions Spent for Needless Telephone Calls and Telegrams.

By EDWARD MOTT WOOLLEY. It seems incongruous that in this rich and wonderful land of ours it should be necessary to conduct mighty selling and advertising campaigns in order to raise money to crush our enemies cruel and dangerous enemies who are bent on throttling the very liberty on which our country has been built. If we really felt the impulse, we could raise six or eight billion dollars spontaneously and without the blare of salesmanship and publicity; and we would do it so easily that Geramny and her allies would stand aghast at our overwhelming resources and nurmise.

The trouble is that even yet we do not realize the tragedy that is over The war has not sunk into the American consciousness. With a million or more of our boys in France, and the casualty lists coming home every day, we still lack the pulsating fervor of intrepld courage—the courage that wells within one and stirs the soul.

Fighting Impulse Needed. The one unquestionable evidence of sourage is the willingness to sacrifice, A man who sees his child in deadly peril is instantly ready to sacrifice everything, even his life. It takes no argument to "sell" to him the need of courage. He gets it from within, The fighting impulse dominates his every instinct. What we most need in America today is fighting impulse, Once we get It the doom of Germany, as a menace to ourselves and to the world, will be scaled. If we had this valorous, undaunted determination we rould raise, this coming year, not merely six or eight billion, but as many billion as our country might need. Let us search our hearts, therefore, and discover why it is that brass-band methods are needed to sell us Liberty bonds. It seems all the more incredible that such should be the case when the money we are asked to contribute is merely money saved for ourselves,

Indeed, we could put through this fourth Liberty loan without even feeling it directly. I am not talking here about great sacrifices. With merely trivtal and passing inhibition we can make this fourth loan a glorious manifestation of Americanism.

Never was there such a nation of spenders-we literally throw money to the winds. Cash runs out of our pockets into a hundred channels of extravagance. Tempted at every turn by something that appeals to our pleasure saturated instincts, we hand out the dimes, quarters and dollars. We work hard, most of us, and we play hard, Many of us play with an amazing bandon that scarcely reckons the cost And we gratify ourselves not only at plays, but we satisfy our luxury-loving tendencies and our vanity in many of the things that enter into our dally

Let us consider here merely the mil-Hons that go for trivial things that do not count as permanent investments either for utility or luxury.

#### Millions Spent for Cards. For instance, take our post eard

This habit, which perhaps we would not criticize in times of peace, is almost universal. A dealer estimates that 50,000,000 people spend an average of a dollar a year on the cheaper kinds of cards, and an additional sum of a hundred million dollars on postage. But on the funcy eards and more expensive sets, sold largely to fourists, the estimate is \$200,000,000. in addition to the postage. Including the cards that are kept by the purchasers, it is probable that the total is built a billion dolfars. Many men have mode fortunes in this husiness. I know of one former valentine manufacturer who retired with a lot of money.

It is certainly inconditent that this great sum should go for such a trivial purpose when the nation is involved in this mighty war that eatls for each everlastingly. Here is one expenditure that could be eliminated atmost wholly until the war is over. Besides this amount put Into Liberty honds night mean something worth while to the people themselves,

Then there is another class of some ventra that masquerads as merchantiments undstanted on deceda but saib of money. Travelers and tourists especially waste their eash upon these things, and Innueses quantities are wold to the people everywhere. The bulk of this wolf is useless junk-of least in war time, when conservation is the lifeli need. Why spend our money these days for fancy lusticis, and trays, wenden elaptrap articles, knockknneks, trinkets, popular, stuff and whim whoms? The sorvenir stores in Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Coney Island, Revere Beach near Boston, Venice near Los Angeles, and similar establishments take more than a bundred militon dollars out of our peckets every summer. One small fown concern in Atlantic City wells a hundred thousand dollars worth, on which the net profit is over filty thousand. There are factories that turn out this sort of product in vast quantities, and much

of it is frami stuff. Womben articles are reputed to be made from frees that grow on historic spots, but are really logus. Strings of beads are munufactured by the ralle and sold to the puls lie as the work of Indians. The same is true of moccasius, toy cannes and the like.

At best the bulk of these goods is rubbish, and our outgo for this purpose might well be out off entirely during the war. To do this requires also solutely no sacrifice. The people sugaged in this business will simply have to do what so many of us have airendy done, adjust themselves to war.

Aside from souvenirs, we are wanon spenders for actual merchandise that is inferior or worthless. There is great class of people to whom cheapness or flashiness appeals, rather than utility and economy. A dealer in cheap goods told me that he netted \$25,000 a year from merchandise that was praclically worthless. He found it easy to appeal to the spending instincts of his

#### Unnecessary Phone Calls,

Not many of us ever stop to think of the immense unioust of money that spent for unnecessory telephone affs. Wherever you go the telephone sooths are accupied, and when you catch fragments of the conversations ou usually flad them unimportant. Reginald calls up his best girl to tell her he still loves her, Maude caths A) gernon to thank him for the chocolates. No matter how trivial the occasion. our first impulse is to step into a telerone booth.

If five million people would save one live-cent call a day it would mean a total of over clusty million dellars a year. Doubtless several times this sum could be suved very easily by the general public on local and long-distance ealls. We are invishly extravagant in the use of the telephone. I know of business houses that talk several times a day between New York and Chicago neutring tolls on each occusion that run from five to forty dollars or more If there Is one thing that the Americans haven't learned it is economy of talk-which in these days of war need might well mean millions of dollars in Liberry Bonds. The telephone wires

are heavily overtaxed, anyhow, Then there is the telegraph. We bave this habit, too. With a little planning we could commonly use a three-cent stamp instead of a ten-word message. One large wholesale house requires all its traveling men to re port dally by telegram, an expenditure that might be eliminated. The relegraph tolls of some of the large industrial and commercial establishments are so big that they seem in weilible.

The night letter by in a mensure, luxury, at least we could do away with the social phase of it and much of the domestic. I hap pen to know one business man, who on his frequent and long absonce from home, gets a night letter from life wife every morning and sends one each night. Nor are these messages confined to fifty words, but often run sev oral times that length. Baby had the colic; Freddy fell downstairs and skinned his knee, Jennnette had her luir washed.

I happen to be acquainted also with with a young man who revels to night letters to his flancee. They are real letters, too, beginning like this: "Dariing Sue-I love you more than ever. I couldn't sleep last night thinking of or Do you love in A certain business man, the head of

a large concern, goes away at intervals to rest for a week or two, but insists on having a night letter every morn ing, parrating the substance of the previous day's business. These messages run Into hundreds of words every I would not belittle the night letter:

but in the present stress we need to curtail whatever part of this expense may be unnecessary, and loan the money to the government.

### The Taxicab Mania

We Americans also have the faxinic manta. There is a very large class of men and women who ride in cales habitually, and let go immense signs by the aggregate. They take nextunbs to go n few blocks. In a group of twenty tending cities there are about four han dred thousand of these vehicles, and if each of them plearled ten dellars every day in unnecessary fures the aggregate would be over fourteen million follors a year. What would be the total for the whole Enfred States? It a a luxury to Jump late a can whenever oness cames to more about, but these are stern times and we need to be now from unlinded. The boys to France do not ride in caba and the money we waste on this form of luxury might better go into goe masks for them.

We American men saturate ausselves with many kinds of soft includerconas in the burber shops. These places in the high class hotels, as well as the befor share outside, take from as in mense super-for what? Here is a typical list: Shaye, The: Intrest, file; champing, 35c; bay run, 15c; fuce mas sage, 55e; nontlenes, 50e; shine, 10e the, 20c; total \$2.40. It is not un common for men to go through the whole list, and to pay additional money for hair toules and other finey frile.

When we amplyze this list we find that the only from really necessary is the halrent - and perhaps the shine Mon can shave themselves at a cost of two or three cents, and save perhans half on hour in time. Our walder boys cannot indulge in these effentimeles-Many of them, in those good old days of peace, were in the class that patronized these shops, but today they are made of more Praconian stuff. Why should we ourselves indulge in these costly habits when the nation calls for cunnon to back our troops abroad?

If a fulllion men spend an average of

50 cents a day unnecessarily in barber shops we have a total of \$182,500,000. under the actual figures, taking tate consideration all classes of people. In the less exclusive barber shops one finds a continual stream of men, of the moderate sulary class, who indulge in the items I have summersted. might guess the total ought to be at least half a billion dollars,

To have our shoes shined we spend at least \$100,000,000 a year and a million more than the market price for shoe laces because we wish to avoid the trouble of putting them in ourselves. Some of this expense undoubtedly is necessary, but while the war lasts we need not be ashamed of any form of Spartan economy. We can be tight handed and rigorous with our nickels and dimes without being open to the charge of stinginess-provided we use the money for government needs. We can shine our own shoes for a tenth of this bundred million dollars. There are in New York a number of men who have grown very wealthy from the shoe-shining husiness. Among them are some large tenement owners one reputed to be worth millions. There are more than fifty thousand boothlack places to the United States. some of them employing a dozen or more men. The majority of these bootblacks are within the fighting age. at loast they ought to be doing some sort of war service, instead of shining shaes-white American blood runs so rowly on the other sids.

#### Women Big Wasters.

But when it comes to this kind of self-pampering women spend for more money than men. Figures secured from one hirge department store give some interesting sidelights on possible economies. Its sales of tollet goods last year run about 1.3 per cent of tre total sales. Thus for every million dollars in sales its customers buy \$13,000 worth of toilet articles. Apply this rate to all the stores in the United States and you have a total of unnum bered millions. The term tollet goods s very elastic, including both necessary and unnecessary articles, but the conscientions war saver no doubt would class one-third of these items as partly dispensable, such as perfumery, vrisin soaps, powders, rouge, totlet waters, so-called beauty compounds, and the like.

America's women are highly scent d. We live in an atmosphere redolcut with ambrosia. From almost every voman one passes on the "parade" streets of the cities there comes an aura of roses, or perhaps violets. Our girls demand scents, in infinite variety not only in perfumery itself, but in hundreds of products. Merely to gentlfy our sense of olfactory luxury we spend tens of millions of dollars anaualty. Yet in France the huslands. prothers and sweethearts of our womon and girls are sweating and lighting a noisome places amid the steach of disease and death. The odors they get are of gunpowder and blood. Surely we can spare some of our perfumers money in the cause for which we sent them abroad.

If it were possible to estimate the noney spent by women in New York done for hairdressing and beauty culure it would undoubtedly run into the tens of militons. One hairdresser in the metropolitan district states that within eighteen months, or since Amerca entered the war, he has built up s business that nets him Seven hundred ollars a month.

A woman proprietor of a so-called enuty establishment says that fifty ustomers bring her a revenue of \$30 .mo a year, that she realized a clear profit of \$20,000 on powders, creams and perfumes, that she sold sets of ostuetles at seven bundred dollars ach. Thousands of women pay fancy ees for hair waving, tinting and deathing. One concern announces welve colors, ranging from black to solden blonde. Much money also goes or removal of freekles, wrinkles treatment, face blenching and so on. The manleure hill in New York is onor mons, and the chiropoty outgo large, These places are furnished in the utnost luxury. If only we could imiress in women of this class the dreadof hard-hips our American youths are indergoing in the great cause!

The lessen might to whik home to all omen in America who in greater or esser degree, let their good money go or such furthe vanithes.

It is estimated that a million menand women throughout the rountry are dving to the Turkish boths an averige of a deliar a day. Thus we have total of \$365,000,000 a year. To this ve can add perhaps half as much for answere, attendant free, special treatment and incidentals. Hathing is commended, but most of

is, at least those who have the Turksh bath habit, can take our abhitions of home. The soldiers in Europe don't mye Turkish baths. We imaging we med them here. We ent big dinners and fill ourselves with cheumante demids, polson ourselves by garmandly ing. We contract vidds because our systems are too hadly clouded to throw if the germs. It is when we are stufted with rich visuely and all serve at accuries that we form to the Torichic both for relief. Why not discipline agrantion during the war and temporar oil these militons of dollars but the fined that is going to beat nutocracy and the German peril?

I have too had an owners a few of the liens of unnecessary satgo. The or might be extended indefinitely. Herthere ought to be enough here to set us thinking, and we can make the exmodons ourselves. There is no use lenying the fact that the people have of yet put themselves on a scar haste finuncially. We are still wasting nitilions on trifler. The war would be over now if we had taken ourselves in and at the beginning.

#### ASTHMADOR AVERTS - RELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA All Drugglets Guarantes

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

Squeeze the juice of two tensors late a bottly containing three courses of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter plat of the best freckle, subburn and tan lotton, and complexion benefitier, of very, very small cost.

Your grover has the because and may drug store or tailer commer will say of three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotten toto the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freekies, sontorn, windtorn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and while the akin becomes. Yes? It is burnlesse-

The Kind. "They are the people in Saxony are enting dog ment" . It must be a sort of whitever-worst."

If you wish imagiful, clear white clother, use fied Cyces ling Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

it's Easy If Their Wind is Good.

West's Withe Heavardhern - Dat papay how to it me can est Chroatians dinner to Paris if we are running to sound Berlin ninety?

Willy Withstar-Keep on running route pay. It van't be more than 25 000 miles by the new rend to have dre rovered for our brave beaute

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## MIRACLE OF BATTLEFIELD BURNS ALL SELF-THOUGHT OUT OF YANKS

Hard-Boiled Boys, Dropped Into the Furnace of War, Come Out With the Dross Burned Away, Self-Sacrificing Heroes-Hold Back in Suffering for One in Greater Suffering to Be Cared for First.

By CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND.

hot blast of the great battle-those nessed it. boys of a certain division now famous throughout France and one day to be Y. M. C. A. famous throughout the world. They were not coming back because they boys who are being brought in here?" wanted to, nor because they had had the officer in charge demanded. enough of it; they were being brought on stretchers, wounded, gassed, shellshocked, to an advanced dressing sin- fee. A bite and a smoke do a groundtion. Some of them seemed just boys, One could see them grit their teeth Do you know, some of those boys have to hold back the moon of palu,

"Hard luck, pal?" said a doctor inferrogatively, as the bearers set down a stretcher in the courtyard,

The boy shrugged his shoulders, act- as it could; it carried chocolate bars, unlly shriffged them as well as he could, bundled up on that stretcher, and grinned wanty.

"Comin' fine, if I can get you fellers to save that foot. She's smashed plenty. If you can't-nll the same." "We'll run you right in."

"Nix, be, not me. I'm gettin' past all right, nothin' but my foot. You jest temme be here and git busy with | Git busy." them guys that's hurt. I'm on the waitin' list."

That was one boy. He belonged to an outfit that bears a name for and wide for being boiled hard. Tough birds, you hear them called, rough talking boys with the crust outermest. If you had seen them a mouth before or two months before when they had not had their purifying in blood and fire, you would not have prophesled that they would hold back in suffering to wait for one in greater suffering to truck. be cared for first. It was an attribute that was not apparent to the casual eye. Hard-botted, you would have agreed, and you might have felt a triffe sorry for the enemy that had to encounter them. But you would not have stood by with tears in your eyes-not In your eyes, but relling down your cheeks-and have muttered again and again: "Here are men!"

#### Dross Burned Away.

But now they have felt the seorching breath of war, Suddenly they had been dropped into the furnace and had come out with dross burned away. Something had happened. They were still hard-boiled. Their language was made up of the same words, but the words had taken on a new meaning, their very faces had taken on a new aspect. In spite of blood and grime, and the discoloration and burn of gas, you could see that something was present there which had been absent before -until you could not see at all for the flooding of your eyes.

"I-got mine , . . No use-sport Can't do-nothin' for-me Git-busy with some of them -you kin-help."

That was the spirit. That was the thing that had been burned into their had forgotten themselves. Jim was not thinking of Jim but of Mike, Mike was not thinking of Mike, but of Jack, Each passed it on.

The dressing station was small and many must lie outside until the men who were taken in first could be evacunted. You heard groans, but amid the groans you heard cheery, gritty words, "Oow, that d- leg . . . . How's Charlie makin' it? Anybody know? I seen him git it . . . Oow

"They fust took Charlie in. Ha

woen't sayin' much." "Say, them stretcher benrers ought to git the Cray do Gerr, them birds ought to. Nor you fetch me back with thom shells burdly the it was rainin'? And would they torry? Not a dbit. I hollered to them to git a move en or they'd all busted on the dome, but that Rule shelay says for no to mind my own business, he was carryin' that stretcher . . . Afraid if he hustled he'd shake us up and hurt me some. Can you best that? . . .

"Out of Luck Nothing." "You're next, sen" sald a Heutenant doctor. "Where'd you get it?" "Leg and a chunk somewhere in the

"Out of luck,"

"Out of body nothin". Didn't I hayonet three of them Germans before they got me? Eh? . . . Luck?" The story goes that this division was called upon to stop the rush of five times its number. The story goes further, and says they not only stopped the rish but caused a movement in the other direction. It was not an affair of hours but of days, days of constant, bitter, band-to-hand fighting, with horrors added by the Hun that no American soldier has ever been called upon to face. But they lead damaged the flood; had even swept it back for a little, and they

But their achievement on the field. was not the great thing that come into view in those days, It was the spirit that finited up in their hearts-not merely a splift in courage, of daring, of heroism against adds, but a spirit of attraiger, of love for the other felhave Comparison by that hologoust good something year into the meaning these implified of boys and gotten it, of the words American soldier. As and the tantifes affects of it that night the elector with some new worst must both little compared before the dresseher station made the -pul car never of imitie and agenty.

They were coming back out of the to be respotten by those who wif-

A harry call was sent to the distant

"Can't you do something for these "What can we do?"

"Sensething in ear and smoke, Cofed man more good than anything else. been out there in 'that' for two days with nothing to out but hardtack?" So the Y sent its men and its trucks; It made toder, it brought such fruit

"Here you are, sport," said one of them, coming into the courtyard. Tiere's a cup of choustate," The Loy raised blueelf polufolty

on his ellow and reached for the cap -then be motioned it away. "I hain't burt much-out there's a lot of guys here that's medsed had,

You bain't got enough to go around. "Tve got smokes and hot chocolate for every man. Go nhead."

"Henest? I won't be robbin' none of them birds?"

"Honest." The boy drank-and was transform-

"That's livin'," he said softly.

One boy was brought in with a proven leg. It had been an accident and not a wound wen in battle. He had got in the way of a motor-

"Jest fix me up out here what you can," he sald. "You go to the hospital, son."

"Nix. Hospital's for those fellows that's hurt. I just got a husted pin, You fix me here and leave me here . When you git a chance,"

Language Needs New Word.

Somewhere, some time, they had all got this thing. It had come to them out of the flame and crash of butfle; it had been carried to them on clouds of searing, noxious gas; it had awakened in them through suffer-Ing and through the sight of suffering, They were the same, yet they were not the same. They were not coulde, yet one foucked he could detect a gen-Keness In their volces. But out of the battle and the suffering, something better than they had ever known came to them. There was utter ignoring of self, and it was a thing wonderful to

"We've got to have a new word in the language," said a captula-surgeon. "Game won't do. These boys are some thing more than game. I've never seen anything like it. I den't know what It is," Even he, inured to suffering and to seenes of bloodshed, wiped his eyes, "They're-they're-why, damn somb by the hot breath of war. They it all, they're 'something!' Nobady

was ever like them;" One boy lay Inside on a mattress on the floor. His chest was rising and folling as he straigled for breath. "He's on his way," said the doctor to a Y man who was acting as orderly,

nurse, assistant, anything. The T man went over and touched

the boy's forebend, "How about it, ald man?" he said. "Kind of-bossens: + + . Mayla you . . . enald sit . . . here

The Y man sat down and a hand struggled toward him. He took ff and held it in his own, and he whitepered to the boy a morrow, Marke It was a prayer. Whatever the words It was a prayer. The wounded man tay witt, his hand in the head of the friend who has come to him in his tast dark moment-his last glorious

Another Kind of Cournes.

The courses of the battlefield seems to be a commen conmodity; but the courage to bear pain without tilnching; to realize the approach of death with out crying ont; to reach a moment when you know you must free life mained, without arm, leg, eye-and not to curse with black rape or cry out with despoir-that is mosther kind of courage. But it was there, Not one non had it, but it seemed as if all these wounded had it—it was not the community of the building. It was something that had to do with the sont. It was greatness, it was fineness, it was a thing that compelled the watcher to measure his head and stand bared in its presence.

They were Americans. Perhaps it was their birthright. More likely ft was a new thing; newly bern of the day and the business of the day. Whatever It was, whosever and however It came, it was preced. This has been written with repression, with a ricking for understatement, with a while to fell the truth. The thing was there. They brought it back with "How are you ambling it, sport?

"You come around to me after you've given nome to the lays over there. They need it."

That is what was there, It has be coined in revisions it. It was been

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ARIZONA

## **NIAGARA GETS** POWER STATION

Work Is Necessary to Meet Electrical Demand.

## 300 FOOT HEAD IN CHANNEL

Immediate Production of 300,000 Electrical Horse Power is Planned-Canal to Be Built to Allow Future Flow of Water Capable of Trebling Present Production-New Power Available Only for War Work.

One of the greatest water development projects of the many centering about Niagara Falls has been launched on the Canadian side of the river. It contemplates an immediate production of 300,000 electrical horse power, or equal to approximately one-half the present total development on both sides of the river, and it may expand to 1,900,000 horse power.

Actual work on the new channel was begun recently by the Ontario hydrocommission. There were no ceremonies and the launching of the work was virtually unknown to the general public. The channel will encircle the city of Ningara Falls, Ont., one running from the Welland river, a tributary of the Ningara above the entaract, to the escarpment below Queenston heights. The power house will be located on the river level almost at the foot of Brock's monument.

300,000 Horse Power Planned. The channel is the first one planned to get the full benefit of the difference in level between Lakes Erie and Onfario, approximately 360 feet. The old companies, with penstocks located close to the foot of the cataract, get a head of about 200 feet. The additional 100 feet head, it is estimated, will make it possible to develop the 300,000 horse power with the same flow of water required to develop 100,000 horse power at the fulls.

While the units under construction for the power house are planned to produce only 300,000 horse power, the canal itself will be built to allow a future flow of water capable of trebling this volume.

The Ontario hydro-commission is a provincial body, appointed by the On-tario government. It distributes power to Ontario municipalities within a radius of 200 miles of the falls at low cost. A large part of the current generated on the Canadian side, formerly exported and distributed by an American corporation, has been cut off, Caundian power for Canadian industries has been the motto of Sir Adam Beel. chairman of the commission, and war conditions have brought a speedler application of the policy than had been expected.

Treaty Limits Water Diversion.

To replace the Canadian current thus lost, a steam generating plant has been built here with an ultimate capa-city of 140,000 horse power. Steam plants and water power plants far down the state have been drawn upon to keep Buffalo factories going. Part of the current from the new hydro plant will be available for American industries, but only those engaged in war work. Sir Adam has announced.

Under the treaty between Canada, Great Britain and the United States the diversion of water on the Canadian side is limited to 36,000 cubic feet n The limit on the American second. side is 20,000 feet.

Canada already has authorized the diversion of all but 6.000 cubic feet of her allotment. Under special war permits the American companies are also within a few hundred feet of their

The new channel will carry off about 10,000 cubic feet of water a second. This will necessitate some rendjustment of the allowances to the other Canadian companies unless the trenty is modified. This has lead to suggestions of consolidation of all the Canadlan companies and the 1,000,000 horse power development.

## TOUGH ON FRENCH GIRLS of wheat, The aged woman was born and

They May Not Wear Insignla of America Army.

Mimi, Cinire, Marie and the rest of the girls in France will have to get along without those bronne buttons of n strangeness with U. S. on them (for why, when every one knows the name of the country is Les Etnis-Unls), and without such other souvenirs as they used to acquire through their doughhoy and jack for friends. Here it is in official language:

"Concerning French citizens consenting to purchase from soldiers of the allied nations or to receive from theta prifetes of clothing or equipment:

"Any such net is absolutely interdicted and exposes violators to judicial prosecutions under Articles 459, 461 of the penal code and 247 of the code of military justice."

N. R.-That applies to sailors' hatbands too.

Cat on City Pay Roll.

the pay roll of the city of Newton, unabrella." Mass., probably is the only cat in the country with such a distinction. His salary is \$20.20 a year, and no pubfic official ever fulfills his office duties more efficiently. His title on the books is "official rat and mouse cutcher." A special appropriation of eight cents a day is made for his services. sion.

## HUNGRY VIENNA IS BEGGING FOR FOOD

Austria Duped by Germany as to Ukrainian Stores, Is Cry of People.

Starvation reigns in Vienna, according to a press telegram from Budapest, where Mayor Body convoked the municipal food commission and asked if to send food to Vienna. The mayor also published an appeal in which he asked the people of Budapest to renounce one day's ration a week for two months. If this was done 50 curloads of grain could be sent to Vienna, the mayor adds.

The German press charges Count Czernin and the Austrian press with creating an optimism as to food conditions for which there was no foundation in fact. Vienna had hoped to get vast quantities of flour from the Ukraing and none came. Czernia is necessed of overstating the possible resuits of the Ukrainlan agreement.

It seems Czernin tried to buil the people into contentedness by telling them huge supplies would be on the way from the Ukraine in the near future. When these promises could not be fulfilled the brend ration had to be bulved in Vienna, Gernany, too, had to reduce its daily bread ration.

At the same time Germany did send some grain to Vienna. Bayaria sent trains of grain to the Tyrol. At the same time Austrian newspapers were charging Germany with having scooped the Ukrainian stores, although it had promised they would be preserved for

COMMANDS AMERICAN FORCES IN ITALY



of the A serican army in Italy, whose readiness to go into action on the Italian front has been announced by General March, chief of stall. The a received a gree they paraded through the streets of Turin and Milan, according to an official dispatch from Rome. American soldiers have already distinguished themselves\_in Italy, our flyers having done great work in the memoralde battle of the Playe, when the Austrian nrmy was routed.

### "CARRIES ON" AT 74 YEARS

Woman Born in Germany Works In Fields to Beat Kalser,

Mrs. Elizabeth Battelger of Warwick county, Indiana, is seventy-four years old, but she is helping the United States in war by toiling in the hot sun in wheat fields,

Her plan is simple. She is saving the grain that la ordinary years b permitted to shoul in the field-the wheat a binder does not get. Thus far Mrs. Battelger has cut 105 bundles, resulting in the saving of four bushels

reared in Germany and cannot speak English as well as her mother tongue, but she says if she could give the kalser and his Potsdem gang a solar plexus blow it would be a knowloud. Two of her sens and one grandson are in military service for America.

### HOW TO TELL A GENTLEMAN

If He Has Tassels on His Umbrella He Isn't, Saya Butler,

At one of the new British ministries In Lendon there is no intendant who has been a butter in Greevenor Square and prides himself mean a certain instinct for distinguishing idea blood from the other varieties. Some lades of the department were drawing idea | on the subject.

"New, there's Mr. Jones," said one, 'Surely Mr. Jones is a genilerous," The ex-butler looked supremely

"All very well on the surface, raiss," he admitted. "But he actually walked Tim, authorized municipal cat on in the other day with insiels on his

> French Tailors as Hosta. Master Tailors' association of Paris has passed a resolution asking its members to open their homes to American officers and subliers of New York whose families belong to the profes

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CHAPTER XII.

The Forged Passport.

For obvious reasons, I cannot describe the man to whom I applied for the passport nor the house in which he lived. While, in view of what subsequently happened, I would not be very much concerned if he got into trouble for having dealt with me, I realize that the hardships he had endured in common with the other inhabitants of that conquered city may possibly have distorted his idea of right and Justice, and I shall not deliberately bring further disaster on him by revealing his identity.

This man-we will call him Huyliger because that is as unlike his name as it is mine-was very kind to me on that memorable night when I aroused him from his sleep and in a few words of explanation told him of

my plight. He invited me inside, prepared some food for me and, putting on a dressing gown, came and sat by me while I ste, listening with the greatest interest to the short account of my adventures.

He could speak English fluently, and he interrupted me several times to express his sympathy for the sufferings I had endured.

"O'Brien," he said, after I had conciuded my story, "I am going to help you. It may take several days-perhaps as long as two weeks-but eventually we well provide the means to enable you to get to Holland."

I thanked him a thousand times and told him that I didn't know how I could possibly repay him.

"Don't think of that," he replied; "the satisfaction of knowing that I have aided in placing one more victim of the Huns beyond their power to harm will more than repay me for all the risk I shall run in helping you. You'd better turn in now, O'Brien, and in the morning I'll tell you what I plan to do."

As I removed my clothes and noticed that my knees were still swollen to twice their normal size, that my left nokie was black and blue from the wrench I had given it when I jumped from the train and that my ribs showed through my skin, I realized what a lot I had been through. As a matter of fact, I could not have weighed more than one hundred and fifty pounds at that time, whereas I had tipped the scales at one hundred and ninety when I was with my squadron in France.

I lost no time in getting into bed and still tess in getting to sleep. I the passport in the place provided for don't know what I dreamed of that that purpose, and we then had a pass night, but I had plenty of time to go through the experiences of my whole life, for when I was aroused by a knock on the door and Huyliger entered in response to my invitation to enter, he told me that it was nearly noon! I had slept for almost twelve hours.

I cannot say that the thought did not run through my hend that perhaps after all I was living in a fool's paradise, and that when Huyliger reappeared it would be with a couple of German soldiers behind him, but I dismissed such misgivings summarily, reallzing that I was doing Huyliger an injustice to let such things enter my head even for an instant. I had no right to doubt his sincerity and it would do me no good to entertain such suspicions. If he was going to prove treacherous to me, I was powerless any way to cope with him.

In a few moments my host reappeared with a tray containing my breakfast. I don't suppose I shull ever forget that meal. It consisted of a cup of coffee-ceal coffee, not the kind I had had at Courtral-several slices of bread, some hot potatoes and a dish of scrambled eggs.

Every mouthful of that meal tasted like angel-food to me and Huyliger sat on the edge of the bed and watched me enjoying it, at the same time outfining the plans he had made for my

In brief, the scheme was to conceal me in a convent until conditions were ripe for me to make my way to the border. In the meanwhile I was to be dressed in the garb of a priest, and when the time came for me to leave the city I was to pretend that I was a Spanish sailor, because I could speak a little Spanish, which I had pleked up on the coast. To attempt to play the part of a Belgian would become increasingly difficult, he pointed out, and would bring inevitable disaster in the event that I was called upon to speak.

Huyliger said I would be given sufficient money to bribe the German guards at the Dutch frontier, and he assured me that everything would work out according to schedule.

"Yours is not the first case, O'Brien, we have handled successfully," he defrom an English merchant who had sary for me to clude searchers,

and came to me for assistance and whom I had been able to get through the lines. His message telling me of his safe arrival in Botterdam came to me in an indirect way, of course, but the fact that the plans we had made carried through without mishap makes me feel that we ought to be able to do as much for you."

I told Huyliger I was ready to follow his instructions and would do onything he suggested.

"I want to rejoin my squadron ne soon as I possibly can," I told blue, But I realize that it will take a cortin length of time for you to make the necessary arrangements, and I will be as patient as I can."

The first thing to do, Huyliger told me, was to prepare a passport. He had a blank one and it was a comparatively simple matter to fill in the spaces, using a genuine passport which Huyltger possessed as a sample of the handwriting of the passport clerk. My occupation was entered as that of a sailor. My birthplace we gave as Spain, and we put my age at thirty. As a matter of fact, at that time I could easily have pussed for thirtyfive, but we figured that with proper food and a decent place to sleep at night, I could soon regain my normal appearance, and the passport would have to serve me, perhaps, for several

weeks to come. Filling in The blank spaces on the passport was, as I have said, a comparatively easy matter, but that did not begin to fill the bill. Every genuine passport bore an official rubber stamp, something like an elaborate postmark, and I was at a loss to know how to get over that difficulty.

Fortunately, however, Huyliger had half of a rubber stump which had evidently been thrown away by the Germans, and he planned to construct the other half out of the cork from a wine bottle. He was very skillful with a penkulfe, and although he spoilt a score or more of corks before he succeeded in getting anything like the result he was after, the finished article was far better than our most sanguine expectations. Indeed, after we had pared it over here and there, and removed whatever imperfections our repented test disclosed, we had a stamp which made an impression so closely resembling the original that without a imagnifying glass, we were sure, it would have been impossible to tell that it was a counterfeit.

Huyliger procured a camera and took a photograph of me to paste on port which was entirely satisfactory to both of us and would, we hoped, prove equally so to our friends the Huns.

It had taken two days to fix up the passport. In the meanwhile Huyliger informed me that he had changed his plans about the convent and that instead he would take me to an empty house, where I could remain in safety until he told me it was advisable for me to proceed to the frontier.

This was quite agreeable to me, as I had had misgivings as to the kind of a priest I would make and it seemed to me to be safer to remain aloof from everyone in a descried house than to have to mingle with people or come in contact with them, even with the best of disguises.

That night I accompanied Huyliger to a fashionable section of the city, where the house in which I was to be conceated was located.

This house turned out to be a fourstory structure of brick. Huyliger told me that it had been occupied by a wealthy Belgian before the war, but since 1914 it had been uninhabited save for the occasional habitation of some refugee whom Huyliger was befriend-

Huyliger had a key and let me in, but he did not enter the house with me, stating that he would visit me in the morning.

I explored the place from top to bottom as well as I could without lights. The house was elaborately furnished, but, of course, the dust lay a quarter of an inch thick everywhere. It was a large house, containing some twenty rooms. There were two rooms in the basement four on the first floor, four on the second five on the third and five on the top. In the days that were to come I was to have plenty of opportunity to familiarize myself with the contents of that house but at that time I did not know it and I was curious enough to want to know just what the house contained.

Down in the basement there was a huge pantry but it was absolutely bare, except of dust and dirt. A door which evidently led to a sub-basement attracted my attention and I thought it might be a good iden to know just clared. "Only three weeks ago I heard | where it led to in case it became neces-

escaped from a German detention camp In that cellar I found case after case evening."

of choice wine-Huyfiger subsequently told me that there were 1,800 bottles of it! I was so happy at the turn my affairs had taken and in the rosy prospects which I now entertained that I was half inclined to indulge in a little celebration then and there. On second thought, however, I remembered the old warning of the folly of shouting before you are well out of the woods, and I decided that it would be just as well to postpone the festivities for a while and go to bed instead.

In such an elaborately furnished bouse I had naturally conjured up ideas of a wonderfully large bed. with thick hair mattress, downy quitts and big soft pillows. Indeed, I debated for a while which particular bedroom I should honor with my presence that night. Judge of my disappointment, therefore, when after visiting bedroom gfter bedroom, I discovered that there wasn't a bed in any one of them that was in a condition to sleep in. All the muttresses had been removed and the rooms were also lutely hare of everything in the way of wool, silk or cotton fabrics. The Germans had apparently swept the house clean.

There was nothing to do, therefore, but to make myself as comfortable as I could on the floor, but as I had grown accustomed by this time to sleeping under far less comfortable conditions, I swallowed my disappointment as heerfully as I could and lay down for the night.

In the morning Huyliger appeared and brought me some breakfast, and after I had enten it he asked me what connections I had in France or England from whom I could obtain money

I told him that I banked at Cor & Co., London, and that if he needed any money I would do anything I could to get it for him, although I did not know just how such things could be ar-

"Don't worry about-that, O'Brien," he replied. "We'll find a way of getting it all right. What I want to know is how fur you are prepared to go to compensate me for the risks I am rendering you!"

The change in the man's attitude stunned me. I could hardly believe my eurs.

"Of course I shall pay you as well as I can for what you have done, Huyliger," I replied, trying to concent as far us possible the disappointment his demand had occasioned me, "but don't you think that this is hardly the proper time or occasion to talk of compensation? All I have on me, as you know, is a few hundred francs, and that, of course, you are welcome to, and when I get back, if I ever do, I shall not ensily forget that kindness you have shown me. I am sure you need have no concern about my showing my grafitude in a substantial way."

"That's all right, O'Brien," he insisted, looking at me in a knowing sort of way; "you may take care of me afterwards, and then again you may not. I'm not satisfied to wait. I want to be taken care of now!"

"Well, what do you want me to do? How much do you expect in the way of compensation? How can I arrange to get it to you? I am willing to do unything that is reasonable."

"I want '- pounds," he replied, and he named a figure that staggered me. If I had been Lord Kitchener instead of just an ordinary lieutenant in the R. F. C., he would hardly have asked a larger sum. Perhaps be thought I was.

"Well, my dear man," I said smilingly, thinking that perhaps he was Joking, "you don't really mean that, do

"I certainly do, O'Brien, and what is more," he threatened, "I intend to get



Outlining the Plans He Had Made for My Escape.

every cent I have asked, and you are olog to help me get it."

He pulled out an order calling for the payment to him of the amount he had mentioned and demanded that I sign it. I waved it aside.

"Huyliger," I said, "you have helped me out so far and perhaps you have the power to help me further. I appreclate what you have done for me, al-

though now, I think, I see what your

motive was, but I certainly don't in-

tend to be blackmatted and I tell you

right now that I won't stand for it." "Very weil," he said, "it is just as you say, but before you make up your mind so obstinately I would advise you to think it over. I'll be back this

left, was to get out of that house just as seen as I could. I had the passport he had prepared for me, and I figured that even without further help I could now get to the border without very much difficulty, and when I got there I would have to use my own ingenuity to get through.

It was evident, however, that Huyliger still had an idea that I might change my mind with regard to the payment he had demanded, and I deeided that it would be foolish to do anything until he paid me a second visit.

At the beginning of my dealings with Huyliger I had turned over to him some pictures, papers, and other things that I had on me when I entered his house, including my identification disk, and I was rather afraid that he might refuse to return them to me,

All day long I remained in the house without a particle of food other than the breakfast Huyliger bad brought to me. From the windows I could see plenty to interest me and help pass the time nway, but of my experiences while in that house I shall tell in detall later on, confining my attention now to a narrative of my dealing with Huyliger.

That night he appeared as he had promised

"Well, O'Brien," he asked, as he entered the room where I was awaiting him, "what do you say? Will you sign the order or not?"

It had occurred to me during the day that the amount demanded was so fabulous that I might have signed the order without any danger of its ever being paid, but the idea of this man, who had claimed to be befriending me, endeavoring to make capital out of my plight galled me so that I was determined not to give it to him whether I could do so in safety or not.

"No, Huyliger," I replied, "I have decided to get along as best I can without any further assistance from you. I shall see that you are reasonably paid for what you have done, but I will not accept any further assistance from you at any price, and what is more I want you to return to me at once all the photographs and other papers and belongings of mine which I turned over to you a day or two ngo!

"I'm sorry about that, O'Brien," he reforted, with a show of apparent slacerity, "but that is something I cannot

"If you don't give me back those papers at once," I replied holly, "I will take steps to get them, and d-d quick ton!"

"I don't know just what you could do, O'Brien," he declared coolly, "but as a matter of fact the papers and pictures you refer to are out of the country. I could not get them back to you if I wanted to. Something told me the man was

lying.

"See here, Huyliger!" I threatened. advancing towards him, putting my hand on his shoulder and looking him straight in the eye, "I want those midnight to-night. If I don't get them I shall sleep in this place just once more and then, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, I shall go to the German authorities, give myself up, show them the passport that you fixed for me, tell them how I got it, and explain everything."

Huyliger paled. We had no lights in the house, but we were standing tained-glass wind

The Belgian turned on his heel and started to go down the stairs. "Mind you," I called after him,

shall wait for you till the city clock strikes twelve, and if you don't show up with those papers by that time, the next time you will see me is when you confront me before the German authorities. I am a desperate man, Huyliger, and I mean every word I say.

He let himself out of the door and I sat on the top stair and wondered just what he would do. Would he try to steal a march on me and get in a first word to the authorities so that my story would be discredited when I put it to them?

Of course, my threat to give myself up to the Huns was a pure bluff. While I had no desire to lose the papers which fluyliger had and which included the map and the last resting place of my poor chura Rancy, I certainly had no intention of cutting off my nose to spite my face by surrendering to the Germans. I would have been shot, as sure as fate, for after all I had been able to observe behind the German lines I would be regarded as a spy and treated as such.

At the same time I thought I detected a yellow strenk in Huyliger, and I figured that he would not want to take the risk of my carrying out my threat even though he believed there was but a small chance of my doing so. If I did, he would undoubtedly share my fate, and the pictures and papers he had of mine were really of no use to him, and I have never been able to ascertala why it was he wished to retain the n unless they contained something-some information about mewhich accounted for his complete change of attitude towards me in the first place, and he wanted the papers as evidence to account to his superiors for his conduct towards me.

When he first fold me that the plan of placing me in a convent disguised us a priest had been abandoned he explained it by saying that the cardinal had issued orders to the priests to help no more fugitives, and I have since wondered whether there was anything in my papers which had turned him against me and led him to forsake me after all he had promised to do for me.

For perhaps two hours I sat on that staircase musing soout the peculiar I think I saw through their rame Albany Journal.

My first impulse, after the man had turn in my affairs, when the front door right at the start, but I tistened pa opened and Huyliger ascended the stairs.

"I have brought you such of your belongings as I still land, O'Brien," be said softly, "The rest, as I told you, I cannot give you. They are no longer in my possession.

I looked through the little bunch he handed me. It included my identification disk, most of the papers I valurd, and perhaps haif of the photo-

"I don't know what your object is in retaining the rest of my pictures, Huyiger," I replied, "but as a matter of fact, the ones that are missing were only of sentimental value to me and you are welcome to them. We'll call it. a bent."

I don't know whether he understood the idiom, but he sat down on the stairs just below me and cogitated for i few moments.

"O'Brien." he started finally, "I'm sorry things have gone the way they have. I feel sorry for you and I would really like to help you. I don't suppose you will believe me, but the matter of the order which which I asked you to sign was not of my doing However, we won't go into that. The proposition was made to you and you turned it down, and that's the end of it. At the same time, I hate to leave you to your own resources and I am going to make one more suggestion to you for your own good. I have an-



"Your Lives Won't Be Worth a Damn."

other plan to get you into Holland and if you will go with me to another papers and I want them here before house, I will introduce you to a man who I think will be in a position to help you."

"How many millions of pounds will he want for his trouble " I answered. sarcastically.

"You can arrange that when you see him. Will you go?"

I suspected there was something fishy about the proposition, but I felt that I could take care of myself and near a landing at the time and the decided to see the thing through. I moonlight was streaming through a knew Huyliger would not dare to dethe fact that I had the tell-tale passport, which would be his deathknell as well as my own.

Accordingly I said I would be quite willing to go with him whenever he was ready, and he suggested that we go the next evening.

I pointed out to him that I was entirely without food and asked bim whether he could not arrange to bring or send me something to cut while I remained in the house.

"Tm sorry, O'Brien," he replied, "but I'm afraid you will have to get along as best you can. When I brought you your breakfast this morning I took desperate chance. If I had been discovered by one of the German soldiers entering this house with food in my possession, I would not only have paid the penalty myself, but you would have been discovered, too. It is too dangerous a proposition. Why don't you go out by yourself and buy your food at the stores? That would give you confidence and you'll need plenty of it when you continue your journey to the border."

There was a good deal of truth in what he said and I really could not blame him for not wanting to take any chances to help me in view of the reistions between us.

"Yery well," I said: "I've gone without food for many hours at a time hefore and I suppose I shall be able to do so again. I shall look for you tomorrow evening."

The next evening he came and I necompanied him to another house not very far from the one in which I had heen staying and not unlike it in appearance. It, too, was a substantial dwelling house which had been untenanted since the beginning save perhaps for such occusional visits as Huyliger and his assectates made to it.

Buyliger let himself in and conducted me to a room on the second floor, where he introduced me to two men. One, I could readily see by the resemblance, was his own brother, The other was a stranger.

Very briefly they explained to me that they had procured another passport for me-a genuine onewould prove far more effective in helping to get me to the frontier than the counterfeit one they had manufactured for me.

tiently to what they had to say.

"Of course, you will have to return to us the passport we gave you before we can give you the real one," said Huyliger's brother.

"I haven't the slightest objection." I replied, "If the new passport is all you claim for it. Will you let me see it?" There was considerable hesitation on

the part of Huyliger's brother and the other chap of this "Why, I don't think that's necessary at all, Mr. O'Brien," said the former, 'You give us the old passport and wa will be very glad to give you the new one for it. Isn't that fair enough?"

"It may be fair enough, my friends," I retorted, seeing that it was useless to conceal further the fact that I was fully aware of their whole plan and Why I had been brought to this house. 'It may be fair enough, my friends," I said, "but you will get the passport that I have here," eatting my side and Indicating my inside breast pecket.

"only off my dead body!" I suppose the three of them could have made short work of me then and there if they find wanted to go the limit, and no one would ever have been the wiser, but I had gone through so much and I was feeling so mean towards the whole world just at that noment that I was determined to sell my life as dearly as possible.

"I have that passport here," I repiled, "and am going to keep it. If you gentlemen think you ran take if trum me you are welcome to try!"

To tell the truth, I was spealing for a fight, and I half wished they would start something. The man who had fived in the house had evidently been a collector of ancient pottery, for the walls were lined with great pieces of earthenware which had every earmark of possessing great value. They care tainly possessed great weight. I figured that if the worst came to the worst that pottery would come in mighty handy. A single hlow with one of those big vases would put a man out as nearly as possible and as there was lots of pottery and only three men. I believed I had an excellest chance of holding my own in the combat which I had invited.

I had already picked out in my mind what I was going to use, and I got up. stood with my back to the wall and told them that if they ever figured on getting the passport, then would be

their best chance. Apparently they realized that 1 neant buriness and they immediately began to expostulate at the attitude I one taking.

One of the men spoke excellent English. In fact, he told me that he could spens five bangunges, and if he could He in the others as well as I knew he did in my own tongue, he was not only an accomplished linguist, but a most versatile flar into the bargain.

"My dear fellow," said the linguist, 'It is not that we want to deprive you of the passport. Good heavens! if it will aid you in getting out of the country. I wish you could have six just like it But for our own protection, you owe it to us to proceed on your journey as best you can without it because as long as you have it in your possession you leopardize our lives, too. Don't you think it is fairer that you should risk your own safety rather than place the lives of three innocent men in danger?

"That may be us it is, my friends, I retorted, "and I am glad you realize your danger. Keep it in mind, for in case any of you should happen to feel inclined to notify the German authorities that I am in this part of the country, think it ever before you do so. Remember always that if the Germans get me, they get the passport, too, and if they get the passport your lives won't be worth a damn! When I tell the history of that clever little piece of pasteboard, I will implicate all three of you, and whoever is working with you, and as I am an officer I rather think my word will be taken before yours. Good night!"

The bluff evidently worked, because I was able to get out of the city without molectation from the Germans. I have never seen these men since.

I hope I never shall, because I am afcald I might be tempted to do some thing for which I might otherwise be I do not mean to imply that all Bel-

gians are like this. I had evidently failen into the hands of a gang who erre endeavoring to make capital out of the misturtunes of those who were referred to them for beit. In all countries there are bud as well as good, and in a country which has suffered so much as poor Belgium it is no wender if some of the survivors have lost their sense of moral purspective, I know that the average poor peas-

ant in Beigium would divide his scanty rations with a needy fugitive sooner than a wealthy Belgian would dale out a morsel from his comparatively well-stocked larder. Perhaps the poor have less to lose than the rich if their generosity or charity is discovered by the Cluns.

There have been many Belgians shot for helping escaped prisoners and other funitives, and it is not to be wondered at that they are willing to take as few chances as possible. A man with a family, especially, does not feel justified in helping a stranger when he knows that he and his whole family may be shot or sent to prison for their

Although I suffered much from the attitude of Buyliger and his essectates, I suppose I ought to hold no grudge against them in view of the unenviable predicament in which they are in themselves

(TO BE CONTINUED)

We Suppose This Is So. In place of most of our troubles we night enally have much worse ones .-



## Help That Weak Back!

N THESE trying times the utmost effort of every man and every woman is necessary. But the man or woman who is handicapped with weak kidneys finds a good day's work impossible, and any work a burden. Lame, achy back; daily headaches, dizzy spells, urinary irregularities and that "allworn-out" feeing are constant sources of distress and should have prompt attention.

Don't delay! Neglected kidney weakness too often leads to gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have brought thousands of kidney sufferers back to health. They should help you.

#### Personal Reports of Real Cases

A COLORADO CASE.

W. A. J. Hill, retired barber, 1215 Routt Ave., Pueblo, Colo., says: "Kidney and bladder trouble had been with me for years. My trouble was from uric acid poleoning which had gotten into my blood. My back was weak and lame and I had rheumatic pains. My kidneys were out of order and got me up at night. I order and got me up at night. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they made me feel fine," (Statement given August 18, 1911).
On April 30, 1917, Mr. Hill said:
"I know Doan's Kidney Pills are the best medicine in the world for what they are recommended to be. I have been completely cured of kidney trouble by them."

#### A NEW MEXICO CASE.

Mrs. Alice Burch, 515 E. Third St., Roswell, N. M., says, "About eight months ago I had an awfu attack of kidney trouble. My back ached dreadfully and for four or five months I couldn't get out of bed. I couldn't move my limbs and my back felt as if it were broken. My kidneys were weak and I was greatly bothered on this account. I often got so dizzy it seemed as if everything was whirling around. I doctored and used different kidney reme-dies but wasn't helped any. Finally I got to using Doan's Kidney I'ills and I felt like a different woman in almost no time. I con-tinued until I was cured of the trouble."

## OAN'S KIDNEY

60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chem.

In the game of life the one-armed, man pinys a lone hand.

A wooden leg is an amendment to

The longer a man lives the more est opportunities he collects.

the constitution.

Nothing is more pointed than the finger of scorn.



## Packers' Costs and Profits

How much do you think it costs-

- 1. To dress beef, cure hides, and prepare all the numerous byproducts?
- To cool the meat for two or three days before shipment?
- To freight it to all parts of the country in special refrigerator cars, iced daily?
- 4. To carry it in hundreds of branch houses, each with its refrigerating plant?
- 5. And to deliver it to the retailer -sweet and fresh - in less than two weeks after dressing?

Swift & Company did all this for you in 1917 at an expense of less than 21/2 cents per pound of beef sold, including an average profit of 1/4 of a cent a pound.

Figure for yourself how little effect this cost and profit had on prices you paid for beefsteak.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

## HUGE PROFITS IN U. S. INDUSTRIES

Startling Facts Revealed by Treasury Department.

WORST IS IN FOODSTUFFS

Profiteering by Producers of Common Necessities, Bad Enough in 1916, Was Enormously Increased in 1917 In Most Instances.

Washington, Aug. 17 .- Amnzing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on prof-Iteering.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the Borah resolution, adopted by the senate after President Wilson, in his revenue address to congress on May 27. declared that there was "abundant fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury

department holds. The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their carnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$10,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a lilieral share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies, Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with \$600,000 capital made \$166,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2,400 made \$11,659, as compared with \$4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent. more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases. Wheat, corn and barley growing was

not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$425,000 capital lest money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industrics listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.

Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at \$40,000 increased its profits from \$50,000 in 1916 to \$107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1.047 per cent in 1917, Another, capitalized at \$00,000, number \$247,000 in 1917, against \$66,000 in 1916. A \$50,000 concern which made \$25,000 in 1916 made \$142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, moinsses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with \$250,000 eapital earned \$303,000 in 1917 against \$176,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially hig money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few falled to show largely increased profits. One \$2,500,000 concern made \$752,000 In 1916 and \$1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general apward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of \$100,000,000, upon which it earned \$49,-000,000 in 1917, against \$30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather.

Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in bides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and vallses, made profits to 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One slice manufacturing concern, with \$1,000,000 capital, jande 813 per cent in 1916, but no excess in

Scores of boot and slove manufacturing converns, whose capital was from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, made all. the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

The prefits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from h to 50 per cent most of the torge breweries waklaz an average probe of 42 to 50 per cent in 1996, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in Bill.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 0 to \$23 per cent, while their ex- | waiters.

cess profits last year were from 12 to

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth. The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enermous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large conpanies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bitmulance operators, the report shows, made inusual profits. One mine made 1924 per cent on its capital in 1976 and 1227 per cent in 1917. Another made 1.872 per cent in 1916 and 5.983 per cent in

Profits of the midentificant bitsuilnous operators were snother, averaging 50 per cent.

The hig oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennosce, and West Virginia made from 28 to 396 per cent in 1916 and coormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoum and Kansas all companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 65 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from \$1,000 to \$8,900, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent. The report also shows that the sunit

dealers in furniture and other household goods made energous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350

Retail dealers in tobacco made enermous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,176 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917,

Auto Builders Wax Fat. Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with \$31,000,000 empited in 1916 earned \$17,-000,000, then hoested its capital stock to \$96,000,000 and then carned \$23. 000,000. A \$19,000,000 concern which earned \$4,608,000 in 1916 made \$5.258. 000 in 1917. A \$16,000,000 company made \$4,713,000 in 1917, against \$4. 100,000 in 1916.

A tiu plate mill with \$49,000,000 cup-Ital made \$54,000,000 net profit in 1917. against \$19,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 in 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies In 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the re-

Marine, fire, and life insurance con cerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Auother capitalized at \$700,000 increased me from \$324,000 in 1016, to \$3,778,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared.

A list of 2,002 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1.023 concerns listed in the report however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on Their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1.813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200

London Police Quick to Act.

The smartness of the London police is commented upon in the description of an attempted suicide from Watertoo bridge, "The Bridge of Sighs," man jumped on the parapet, leaped into the air, made a couple of loops and splashed into the Thames. Inside of a minute the police had picked him up with a motorboat and dispatched at officer to recover his but and stick from the bridge. He was dut, charged next morning and reconsided for an inquiry as to his saulty.

Worth the Money. Corporal Frank Brunson of Omiaha.

Neb., a member of the 24th batteen conyany stationed at Camp Morrison. Va., 1,000 miles away, wanted to see his new daughter who had just prrived. Leave was general for these were the instructions he had to follow on the way home; "Wire headquarters at every stop," Brunson said it was considerable trouble, but If was worth if to see "daddy's halo girl,"

John Made an Error, Looks Like. "They also serve who only smoot and walt."-Milion.

Maybe you're right, John: maybe. you're not; but they're not handled up may service flags for the standars and

## TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never own and out. He weakened condition course of averwork, lack of carroller, imspecific and the refreshing sleep essentiate except. GOLD MEDIAL Hearthm O Capsiles, the National Remody of Hollam will do the work. They are wonderful Three of these capsules each day will put will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these vapsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it, whether his trouble comes from urie acid possining, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stimuch detangement or other admens that befall the over-realous American. The hest known, must reliable remely for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL. Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has shoot the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down and out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes, Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

Pessimistic.

"What do you think of these light-

"Well, they have thank presibilities.

Why Bald So Young? Dendruff and dry scalp usually the ROMMEYS suse and Cuticura the remedy. Rub the Ointment into scalp. Follow with not shampoo of Cuticura Soap, For free sample address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50,-Adv.

Watertown, Mass., will feur down Galen tovern, built in 1740, in which Wieshington was once a guest,

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than anow. All good grocers. Adv.

If the average man's digestion appa natus is all right his conscience down't trouble him rauch.

It takes a wise young man not by write a love letter.

GRAND PUBLIC

Union Stock Yards

Denver, Sept 3-4-5-6 Under Direction of the

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC RAMS AND EWES Pure Bred and Registered

WESTERN STOCK SHOW ASSOCIATION

RAMBOUILLETS SHROPSHIRES

CORRIEDALES OXFORDS HAMPSHIRES

COTSWOLDS

Leading Breeders and Importers of the United States have consigned their "8 best Rams and Ewen to this sale.

LINCOLNS

KARAKULS

A Big Opportunity for Western Flockmasters and Ranchmen.

Dwight Lincoln, Auctioneer Fred P. Johnson, Manager

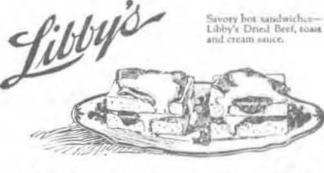
KIDNEY In a deceptive disease TROUBLE and don't know it. If you can make no nistable by saing Dr. Kitner's Swame-Hort, the great hidney medicine. At druggists in large and medium size bottles. Sample size by Parvel Post, also pampitles felling you about it. Address Dr. Kitner & So. Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose trn cents, also mention this paper.



The Busy Season.

In your pest speech?

regular work to be done that if I was "What are you going to talk about to get a crown together to studaround and fisher to talk I wouldn't "I'm not going to make any spendies, have any respect for my nutlence and during the next week or so," replied my nullence amilda's have my respect Senator Sorgham, "There's so much for i.e."



## Tender-Delicate Sliced Beef

THE tender delicacy of Libby's Sliced Dried Beef will surprise you. The care with which choice meat is selected, the skill with which it is prepared, give it the exceptionally fine flavor. Its uniform slices will please you, too. Order Libby's Sliced Dried Beef today.

Libby, M'Neill & Libby, Chicago



HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance) One Year

Three Months

Six Months ...

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

## CAN'T KEEP A **GOOD SHIP DOWN**

Half of Torpedoed Craft of Great Britain Have Been Salvaged.

## **METHODS GREATLY IMPROVED**

Much Greater Weights Than Believed Possible Are Now Being Lifted-No Hope of Ever Raising Lusitania.

London,-Of 400 British ships sunk in the last two and a half years at least 50 per cent have been raised their heads, cry out "Kamerad!" from the bottom of the sea. The orgunization responsible—the Admiralty Salvage department-is composed entirely of experts employed by a commercial firm which engaged in the business before the war. Ships were so cheap then, however, that often it did not pay to raise a sunken wreck and restore her to sengoing condition.

Things are very different now, and the result is that invention has been stimulated to an extraordinary extent, It used to be considered that 1,500

could be lifted from under water by wire copes. A sunken government col-Her that was obstructing a fairway carried away by four lifting ships, with very highest quality. The cheerfulsixteen 9-inch wire gopes, and the deadweight carried was calculated at 2,750 tons. The wreck was shifted one mile at the first lift, and so was gradually taken to the beach, patched She went back into service and made several voyages before a torpedo ended her enreor altogether.

Cannot Raise Lusitania.

Ships mak in deep water cannot be malved. It is not expected that the Lusitania, for example, will ever be lifted. Divers cannot work in more for special purposes they may sometimes go down to 35 fathoms for a brief spell of work.

The bulk of the ships saved have been sunk in less than 20 fathoms, or have been towed inshore by rescue tugs, and have gone aground in fairly ensy positions.

also from submarine attack. Only salvage ship, however, has been lost

through enemy action. One of the largest oil fank steam- the incongruity of war! ships was mined and enught fire. There was a heavy explosion and the ense was hopeless. Not so. The yessel was scuttled by gun fire and thus the fire was extinguished. Then divers plugged all the shot holes, heades closing other spertures. On being pumped out the vessel floated and was forthwith taken to a repairing port.

New Pump Is Valuable. As showing how valuable is the new submersible electric motor pump, a recently torpedoed ship which carried a cargo (mainly foodstuffs) of more than \$15,000,000 value had a hole 40 feet long by 28 feet deep in her side. She was taken in tow by rescue tugs, but went down before time had served to beach her suitably. No ordinary pumping power would have served the need, but the new type pump enabled stokehold, engine room and all her after holds to be pumped out, so that cargo could be discharged and the yessel taken higher up the beach. Then the lightening process was continued American artillery is stationed. until the vessel was floated and taken into dock, practically all her cargo being saved.

The number of the ships of the merdepartment in two years from 1915 to answers the call. 1917 was 200. All these vessels were of hig tonnage. For the present year to the guns. the monthly totals of such vessels salved were: January, 14; February, 41; March, 37; April, 36, and May, 19. Thus the department has saved 407 important vessels of the mercantile marine. This does not include vessels salved outside of home waters.

The larger figures of the latter period were due, not to increased enemy activity but to improved salvage meth-

Many risks are run by the divers, -iiil lingers, particularly from gases generated by decomposed vegetables and meat in the holds of sunken ships, deaths having resulted from this cause. Grain, it seems, develops sulphuretted hydrogen, which occusions blindness and follows salvo. Then comes the order violent sickness.

A chemist, however, has found a the battery." preparation which when sprayed on a gotting cargo immediately kills the gases and enables men to carry on their work in safety.

## Santa Cruz Patagonian MARINES HAVE NU DREAD OF HUNS

Wounded Are Only Anxious to Get Back Where the Battle ... 1.50 Is Raging.

#### ONLY CONTEMPT FOR ENEMY

Say When They Get Into Actual Fight-Ing Contact With Foe There Is No Fight Left in Him.

Lendon.-A naval attache who say about 50 American marines in hospital suffering from wounds or gassing in the recent German offensive found every one of them full of cheer regarding the future; every one auxieus to get well and he back in the fighting line, And every one of them held a poor opinion of Fritz as a fighting man. They were unanimous, the attache declared in stating that the Germans were long-distance fighters only. As one of them said:

They are not so bad when they are 50 yards away with a machine gue, but at close quarters the German soldlers

are no good." Marine after marine asserted that when he and his comrades got into netual fighting contact with the enemy there was no fight left in him. Then the Germans would throw down their guns, and, waving their hands over

Feel Contempt for Huns. "Our men," added the attache, "gave me the impression of looking with uter contempt upon the German soldiers, who can fight only when they feel that hey have the protection of artillery and gas, and surrender when it comes to hand to hand fighting.

"Far from feeling the slightest drend of the enemy, every man expressed engerness to get out of hospital and return to the front. Every one of them wanted a chance of getting even with tons was the greatest weight that the Germans for having been gassed ar wounded.

"The men were justly proud of the record that the marines had made, and was lifted out of the mud recently and their morale appeared to be of the ness of all, including some infantry in the wards, may be summarized by the remark of one recovering from gas; 'Why,' he said, 'there's nothing in it. When all of us marines get going, we up and sent of to the repairing yard. will wipe Fritz off the map, and we will eat our next Christmas dioner at home at that."

A British officer who has seen much of the American marines at their headquarters in France, and seen them at work against the Boche, writing on what he describes as "an instructive glimpse at the American war spirit than 25 fathous successfully, though and American efficiency in the field,"

"On the roads to the front there is perpetual movement. Hundreds of motor lorries, each one packed with French soldiers, pass us in quick sucssion on their way to another part of the line. Again and again we pass podies of American troops on the The salvaga men face considerable march, then a group of women and risks, not only from bad weather but shildren. Although the read winds also from submarine attack. Only one wer the face of a well tilled countryside, few birds are seen, except for an scensional pair of ring doves. Such is

Aircraft Hum Continuous.

"We find the marines' headquarters decks were flooded with burning oil. it an old farmhouse, shut in on every The cargo consisted largely of henzine, side by woods. Here the hum of air-Most persons would conclude that the graft is continuous; and links up the intermittent crash of artillery fire. A Boche observation balloon hangs above the woods to eastward, and a 'woolly pear' shell lays a vivid black smudge against the limited skyline ahead. In the farmyard we seem to stand in a fittle world apart, but the sounds of adjacent fighting are close about us.

"A marine officer who has had no sleep for three nights comes in, dusty out cheerful, from the trenches. The marines are doing themselves proud out there, he says. There has been some stiff fighting in the woods, but the Boche will have to shift soon; that s the opinion of this old eurspalguer. who has fought by son and hand at! over the globe. We leave the farm under the guidance of a young lieutenant, a 'broth of a boy,' with the

face of a Greek god. "A rough cart track runs behind a pelt of woods, and in this vicinity the upproach one of the batteries, well hidlen even at close quarrers. A telabhone fixed to a tree trank rings sharpy, and the captain, capless and withcantile masine actually salved by the jout tunic, a megaphone in one hand,

"'Very good, sir!' He swings 'round

"'On barrage! Fire!" "Through the megaphone his order enetrates to every corner of the wood, and the gunners leap to their work in a moment. Crash! Crash! Crash! Crash! The guns fling out their deafening message of death almost simulancounty, and in the momentary sieace between the rounds the whize of the shells can be heard as they fly on

"It is real team work, this gunnery, othing else describes it—the work of team, perfectly trained, in which keenners and efficiency produce a result beyond praise. For a time salvo Cense fire I' and silence descends upon

their way to the wood where the Bacha

A standard cord is 128 cubic feet of wood

MILITARY POLICE HELP FLEEING INHABITANTS



Fenring that the German hordes would come within range of their vilingo on the western front the inhabitants gathered what belongings they could and, escerted by Reitish milltary police, evacuated their homes and were taken to places of safety.

The women and the little children were the last ones to leave the village. The picture shows a child wearing the steel helmet of the military policeman who is asserting in their escape.

If you can't fight, will you work? S. Employment Service office.

To the acmes of the illustrious genrals of Lidny, history will justly adu-"General Hansewife,"

Political Announcements

#### DEMOCRATIC

We are authorzed to announce this candidacy of

Howard Keener for the office of

County Treasurer dabject to the Democratic primary, Sepember 10, till.

We are authorized to amnounce the

T. P. Thompson for the office of

State Senator Subject to the Democratic primary, Sep-

timber 10th, 1018. We are audior god to announce the

candidacy of

C. L. Northeraft for the office of

County Supervisor Subject to the Democratic primary, Sepmber 10th 1218.

We are suthed god to amounce the candidacy of

James L. Finley for the office of

County Supervisor Subject to the Democratic primary, September 1015, 1018.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of

Oscar P. Ashbura for the offen of

County Supervisor Subject to the Democratic Arimacy, Say tember 10, 1918.

We are authorized to announce the uncolney of Josephine A. Saxon

for the office of

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT subject to the Democratic primary, Sepweml ar 1011, 1918.

We are suffered to assessed the capdidacy of

R. R. Earhart for the office of Sheriff

Subject to the Douncatle primary, Conmber 15th, 1918.

We are authorized to ammunate the andidacy of

W. A. O'Connor for the office of Superior Court Judge believe by the thready tille is mary, See

- r 101 5013c

BEE STINGS KILL QUICKLY BUSINESS AND

Aged Man Succumbs in Ten Minutes After Being Wounded In Wrists.

Philedelphin.—Ten minutes after he and been stong on both wrists by bees, Marge L. Hume, sixty-six years ald, a resident of Santa Ana. Cai., died.

The bees' stings acted as a violent solson, physicians states, probably secause of Hume's unusual physical condition. Hume was stung by the bees when he affempted to destroy a hive close to his bome

Physicians, wher said of the peculiar ease, stated that there was a probabilty that the poison injected by the sees struck an artery and was immeflately conveyed to the heart, enusing tenth. It was also said that the bees! stings may have acted as a violent pol- opp. Oily Hall (Box 863), NOGALES: tember 10, 1818. on because of an unusual physical con-

The physicians said that so suiden a death from bees' stings was very unusual.

#### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Doffers Re-ward for any case of Calarrie is at em-not be curiod by Haira Catarris is an Hail's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh stifferent for the peat thirty-five years, and has been known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hail's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Muraiss surfaces, ex-pelling the Polson from the Blood and heating the discased portions.

After you have taken Hail's Catarrh healing the discussed partions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh
Cure for a short time you will see a
great improvement in year memoral
health. Start taking Hall's Catarch
Cure at once and get rid of catarrh
Send for testimentials, fram.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Teledo, Ohio,
Seld by all Drugglets, 75.

#### LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Department of the Interior, U. S. Land GOING TO NOGALES? Office at Pharmix, arisons, July 31, 1018.

Notice in he ply given that William F. Neil, of Wgin, Arrama, who, on Otoher 14, 1914, made Hannatond Entry, Formerly, the New England Kitchen No. 027807, for BMNEW, NEWSEY, Section 25, Towaship 21 S., Bauge 17 E., Theres' a jeb waiting for you at the U. Lot 3, Section 3), Toward p 71 S. Emple P. R. G. & S. R. D. L. Meralina, has fi'ed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to PATAGONIA, ARIZONA the land above described, before W. P. Christmann, U. S. Cananissioner, at Sonotes, Astrona, on the noth day of Beptember, 1948.

Cinimust names us w thousant. Earl Yeary, Robert R. Methogor, Charles L. Nogates, T - - Arizona Everhart, all 3 of Elgin, Arizone; Charles A. Johnson, of Canille, Arizona J. L. IRVIN, Register.

let pub. Aug. 34-- ath pub. Bept. 27

## THE OWL SAYS:



have heard of recently is on the Arizona, on the Dith pay of September, front of a Tueson restnument traes " After investigating we Amrdoville, Arizona found that the particular restaurnot in question never advertised. . . .

Don't forger that mail orders are

There you will find necessary: Builch Clearaer \_\_\_\_\_ 19c Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on 2 8 8

gar for 16th titory, long may it

Table but A. D. S. Little liver pills.

What has begann of the old Testament weems who need to July that the never were may thing larger than a No. I shoot

The deal's word to breat count our by a capy our condensers its that for us. We distlenge may attenwith families to produce a richer. years made in their such, Let the public to the letter

E. a.s whose the number are flying thick, we say: "BUSINESS IS BOOD,"

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department a tive Interior U. S. Land Office at Physics, Ariginal Issue 25.

Notice is hereby given that Biblana Gerdeland of Architectile, Santa Uras County, Arienas, 850, on April 10, 1917 sends Homeshead Matrix, No. 022088, for If you will try "Zenz," the SigSEM, SWMSEM, and SWMNEM. face powder in brick form, Section 18, Towards 20 S., Range 13 you will like it. If you are E. G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed that notisfied we wan cheerfully notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish rigins to the land above described, before W. A. O'Con-One of the fundest signs we not, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales,

1918. Claimant names as witnesses: Thomas which says: "We are closed for O. Gustelum, Minuel Alviso, Raymond the summer-thinks to our pas Grijalva, P. P. Valoumela, all (four) of

> JOHN L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Aug. 9; 5th pub. Sept. 6.

#### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (926760)

gives prompt and exceled after. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land. tion Scal us your prescriptions (office at Phoenix, Arizona, July 13, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Haward

Scottlink \_\_\_ 35s September 11, 1917, made Homeotend Ivary Shap 2 for 15c | Enry, No. 020760, for NWMANW & Sec. Lax, for wheleve and alth = 20c | too 10; Township 23 S., Rauge 17 E., G. and do some thinking. Ask yearself if the, sold water dye \_\_\_\_\_\_ 20e & B. R. B. & Merbias, has filed notice it is not better to pay a fair price fur of intention to make Three-Year Proof, your Soin and get full value for your the praise is the highest for the to establish claim to the land above de maney than to pay less and get no value brave American troops who yes scribed, before W. A. O'Conner, U. S. at all. We sail soft drinks at the lowtender repelled the attack. Har Commissioner, at Nagales, Arizana, on est price reliable qualities will permit the 10th day of September, 1918.

J. Wager, Areas Reddoch, both of No we ask without the danger of inferiorigales, Arizona; Graes Van Ontolo, W. ty. If you are puls around the gills, [40, Parker, both of Patagones, Arizona. JOHN L. IRVIN, Register. bd pub. Ang B1 5th pub Sept. B.

0 0 0 0

'OR SALL-Group of 12 claims in the

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REPUBLICAN

We are authorized to amounce the

A. S. Henderson

for the office of

County Eupervisor

Vis are suthorized to announce the

Lou Stavens

for the office of

Sheriff

Subject to the Republican primary, Sep-

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charge less than 25 cents.

One cent a word such insertion. No

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roge, I putr work moles, 1 13-8 steel

axle Winom wagon (new), I Jan. John

Drove mountain wages with California.

rack but -(urw), A 23d-inch Peter

behaltler ere ungen, i - 1 i Winena ore

FOR SALU-4 logs and 25 pigs; must

to taken at mere all go tegether. Mra-

FANTED-Anyme throng old nute

tires in donate to the Red Causs may

cave them at the Palagonian office,

lyde McPherson, of han Rafael valley,

who is active in this particular line of

rock for the Red Cross.

where they will be turned over to Mrs.

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candidacy of

tile# 10th, 1918.

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Harshaw district; 500 ft. tumel; voluif one 120 fast wide carrying copper, alver, load and solds (erass case; ownwe congregated in witness business; good wagon roud to the compy. If inflet from the nifrmal. Impairs at the Patagonian of-816-2tp

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