



REGISTRATION DAY THURSDAY

Registration of all males, between the ages of 18 and 45, under the provisions of the recent act of congress, will be held in this county on September 12.

All male persons who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for registration, must register.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States who do not register on account of absence from the territorial limits of the United States are required to register within five days after their return to the United States.

James D. Barry has been appointed chief registrar and anyone wishing to volunteer for registrar on September 12th, can do so with Mr. Barry or the local board.

The place of registration in all precincts, with the exception of Calabasas, will be the regular voting place. In Calabasas the registering place will be the home of Harvey Walker.

Fifteen people have already volunteered as registrars and have been assigned to districts as registrars. The assignments that have already been made are: Harvey Walker, Calabasas; William Love and Mrs. J. T. Garrett, Tubac; P. M. Clarke, Ruby; Carl W. White, Amadoville; W. J. Christmann, R. T. Fossett and Guy Bryant, Sonoita; Mrs. W. A. Parker, James Finley and Charles Davis, Canby; Howard Keener, E. H. Evans, George H. Francis and Pat Peterson, Patagonia; Josiah Bond, Alto; Perry J. Wilson, George W. Parker and John E. Lawless, San Rafael; Harry L. Vaughn, A. J. Paniel, W. D. Allen and C. T. Johnson, Duquesne; Mrs. Chopeta R. Collier, W. H. Collier and Albert L. Hanson, Elgin; John McCarty, Ed Ellis and R. R. McGregor, Vaughn; Richard Farrell, sr., Harshaw; T. E. Heady and L. B. Jones, Lochiel; and V. J. Farragut, Mowry.

DANCE AT SONOITA SEPT. 7

The Red Cross dance at Sonoita, scheduled for last Saturday night, which was postponed because of the excitement on the border at that time, will be held at Floral hall, at the Fair Grounds next Saturday night. Music for the occasion will be donated by the 25th Infantry band. Dinner will be served in the hall from nine o'clock to midnight.

All of the receipts from the dance will be donated to the Red Cross society. Arrangements are being made to entertain a record breaking crowd, according to those in charge of the entertainment. Everybody in the county is invited to attend and it is believed there will be a large number of people go from here. It has been arranged to have 15 or 20 automobiles to make trips between Nogales and the dance hall at Sonoita.

You can't support the boys at the front by helping to support a telephone or the corner of a building. Walk over to the U. S. Employment Service and get a job—frée.

LOCAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE TO MEET SATURDAY NIGHT

The local council of defense will meet at the Patagonia Opera House tomorrow (Saturday) night to take up such matters as may come before it. Among the subjects to be considered is the formation of a local chapter of Red Cross, so that the work of that organization in Patagonia and vicinity may be actively taken up again.

While this is not strictly council of defense business, it is everybody's business at all times to do everything that can be done to raise money for our soldiers' comfort.

Col. R. R. Richardson, who is always first among subscribers to charitable things, has very generously offered 12 lots in Patagonia townsite to the Red Cross, and the subject of their disposal will be taken up at the meeting tomorrow night.

It is hoped that everyone who can be present will be at the meeting and lend his support and voice to the business of the evening.

MINES AND MINERS

The past six months have been a very important period in the life of the mining districts surrounding Patagonia. This period has witnessed the entrance of more substantial mining investments nearly than any other like period, and the next six months bid fair to be even more interesting in the growth of the camp.

The 3-R mine has developed a large tonnage of chalcocite ores. Its 100-ton mill is now operating in capacity. During the last few months the 3-R has shipped many thousands of dollars' worth of concentrates.

The Duquesne mines and mill are operating at a good profit, and with the installation of new machinery, just received, these properties will become heavier producers.

The Flux mine now have developed more than 150,000 tons (blocked out and partially mined) of lead carbonate ores which contain a good silver content. The aerial tramway and new mill are being successfully operated, and soon will be treating about 150 tons of mill dirt a day. This is the first mill to successfully treat lead carbonates in this district, and its advent into that field marks a new epoch in the life of this camp. The mill embodies the latest methods of specific gravity and oil flotation concentration.

The Morning Glory mine is building a new lot of structures for the convenience of the men. Walter S. Strait, millwright, lately arrived in Patagonia, has charge of the building operations. The mine is being unwatered and work of taking out ore will proceed as soon as possible.

Mrs. Earl Baron and daughter arrived in Patagonia Monday and will take up their residence at the World's Fair mine, where Mr. Baron has been employed for some time.

The Pinal (Hosey) mine will soon resume operations. Several men were at work this week under the direction of John McDonald putting the road to the mine in condition to haul material to the property, preparatory to opening of the mine. H. R. Grund of St. Louis is the head of the new company.

PATAGONIA SCHOOL YEAR BEGAN LAST TUESDAY

The local school opened last Tuesday with two new teachers, Miss Fern Strington, is the new principal, and Miss Jewel Turner is a new teacher. Miss Hazel Miller and Mrs. Anna H. Fortune are again teaching. They were on the teachers' staff last school year. The Patagonia district is steadily growing, and it won't be long until larger quarters will be needed to accommodate the children. The attendance this year is said to be greater than heretofore.

The county board of supervisors held their regular monthly meeting last Tuesday. Owing to the absence of Chairman Harrison, who is in California for a rest, nothing but routine matters were taken up.

WOUNDED YANKS IN A LONDON HOSPITAL



These American soldiers are convalescing from wounds in a London hospital. They are receiving the best of treatment and seem quite content with their lot.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Bonnie Sullivan, the popular S. P. school on the "hazra", returned last week from Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been for several weeks enjoying a visit with relatives and friends. Bonnie, we are glad to see your smiling countenance again.

There will be a dance at the new store annex the evening of Sept. 15th. Dance tickets \$1.00, or single dance 50c. All are cordially invited.—C. O. FOLTZ.—Adv.

Don't forget, Registration Day is next Thursday, September 12.

Judge W. A. O'Connor of Nogales returned last Friday from El Paso, where he had been in conference with other border county representatives in an effort to have Santa Cruz County's quota of the Fourth Liberty Loan reduced, as we are overestimated as to wealth and legitimate population.

A. B. Rydholm, who had been in Sacramento, Cal., for several weeks undergoing an operation, is again in Patagonia, attending to his duties as forwarding agent for several mining companies and keeping the Washington Trading Company's books.

A new line of Ladies' Hats has arrived, and are on display at the new store of C. O. Foltz.—Adv.

The University of Arizona opens September 13.

Robert L. Wood, storekeeper at the 3-R branch of the Patagonia Commercial Company, who has been in Los Angeles for several weeks, returned Sunday to Patagonia.

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

County Treasurer and Mrs. Burgeon, accompanied by Mrs. Clara M. Finley, candidate for county recorder on the suburban ticket, and Miss Spence, were in Patagonia last Monday looking after their political interests.

Joe Lamm left Wednesday for California, where he will visit the hot springs of Marietta in the hope that he will get some relief from rheumatic pains in his lower limb.

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.

Harvey P. Green, a former editor of the Patagonian, who had been in Phoenix for some time, recently went to Tampa, Florida, where he was married to Mrs. Ray Merdant, a charming widow of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Green have our best wishes for a happy marital life.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Frazier, former Patagonians, were in town Wednesday visiting old friends.

Mrs. Kate Farrell returned from Douglas last Monday for a few days' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Farrell of Harshaw, before going to Tempe to attend the normal school.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barnett were Patagonia business visitors Wednesday.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

STATE OF ARIZONA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—A PROCLAMATION.

The president of the United States, by proclamation, has fixed September 12, 1918, for the registration throughout the United States of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, for military service, except those who have already registered and those who are not required under the law to do so.

Under the authority vested in the president, it has been ordered that state headquarters, local boards and other officials of the state will hold themselves in readiness to proceed promptly with their work of registration on the date fixed.

Existing draft machinery will be used with such increased facilities and additional registrars as are required for this enrollment. Under the president's proclamation, the governors of all states have been called upon to supervise this registration, and the adjutant general will, under this proclamation, be the central administrative authority. All local boards will have immediate direction and supervision within their respective jurisdiction. The actual registration will be made in the customary voting precincts within the jurisdiction of each board or in such other places as the local board having jurisdiction shall designate by public notice.

Notings issued by the provost marshal general as to persons who are required to register under the act are as follows:

All male persons who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for registration by the president must register. The only exceptions are:

- (a) Persons, who, prior to the day set for registration by the president, have registered under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, (which fixed the original age limits at 21 to 30, inclusive), or under the terms of the public resolution of congress approved May 29, 1918 (providing for the registration since June 5, 1917, of those reaching the age of 21 years), whether called for public service or not; and
- (b) Officers and enlisted men of the regular army, officers appointed, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the national guard while in the service of the United States; and the officers of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in the service of the United States; and
- (c) Officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the naval reserve force and marine corps service while in the service of the United States; and
- (d) Diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls and consular agents of foreign countries residing in the United States.

Persons not subject to registration solely on account of being in the military or naval service of the United States become subject to registration and are required to register immediately upon leaving such military or naval service.

Citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States who do not register on account of absence from the territorial limits of the United States are required to register within five days after their return to the United States.

The regulations then were registrants and all other persons charged with a knowledge of the regulations, that ignorance of the provisions will not excuse them.

These regulations have the force and effect of law, and all persons required by these regulations to be registered, and all persons who may claim any right or privilege in respect of any registrant, are charged with knowledge of the provisions hereof. Failure by any person required to be registered to perform any duty prescribed by these regulations is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for one year, and may result in the loss of valuable rights and privileges, and an immediate induction into the military service.

Local police authorities in all parts of the country will cooperate with the government in the enforcement of order on registration day. Regulations prescribed by the president and sent to draft officials of the various states, contain the following provisions:

On the day set for registration all federal marshals, deputy marshals and investigating agents, and all police officers—state, county, township, municipal or town—of whatever grade or class, shall hold themselves in readiness to render whatever assistance may be necessary in preserving order at places of registration and in assisting in bringing about a complete registration.

All marshals, deputy marshals, investigating agents, and police officers shall examine the registration lists and report without delay to the local boards the names of any persons known by them to have failed to register themselves when liable to registration; and it shall be the duty of local boards to report to the proper United States district attorney all cases coming to their attention of persons who have failed to present themselves for registration as required by law.

Police officers may require any person subject to registration to exhibit his registration certificate.

In every case in which a duly designated officer or agent refuses or fails to act, the governor, adjutant general, or member of a local board will proceed at once to name another officer or agent to act, and will, among the fact of such refusal or failure, and the circumstances connected therewith, to the attention of the proper United States district attorney, with a view to the institution of prosecution of such officer or agent, as provided in Section 6 of the Act Approved May 18, 1917.

It is essential that the people of this state shall accord the fullest measure of cooperation in the carrying out of this order. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. All persons on the border line of the age of registration will be required to give adequate proof that they are outside of the age limit specified. The penalty for failure to register is one year's imprisonment, and no man can exonerate himself by the payment of a fine.

In accordance herewith I, Geo. W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona, by virtue of the power and authority vested by law, do hereby declare Thursday, September 12, 1918, fixed by the president as REGISTRATION DAY throughout the United States, as a holiday in Arizona, and urge that all places of business be closed during that day in order that the full energies of every citizen may be united in seeing that every man subject to the regulations is registered on the date designated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Arizona to be affixed.

Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1918.

(SIGNED) GEO. W. P. HUNT, Governor of Arizona.

Attest—EDNEY P. OSBORN, Secretary of State.

Primary Election Next Tuesday

Tuesday, Sept. 10, will be primary election day. It is the duty of every voter to be at the polls and cast a ballot. Do not forget the fact that the corporations doing business in this state have been spending money freely to have a man nominated on the Democratic ticket that will do their bidding. Good corporations are not parties to the plot, but not all corporations are "good," as was demonstrated some time ago in Bisbee, when more than 2400 American citizens were the victims of corporation greed. Republicans by the hundred have registered as Democrats in order to foist this unwelcome candidate onto the Democratic ticket at the general election, believing him to be the easiest man for Tom Campbell to beat. You know what protection under the law you would get at Campbell's hands.

Vote for the strongest Democrat for governor and defeat the deep-laid plot of those who would deny you protection you are entitled to under the United States Constitution.

The strongest Democratic candidate for governor, we believe, is FRED T. COLTER, the man who will be governor for all the people.

TRUCK TURNS TURTLE

Last Monday morning an army truck turned turtle near Bluxton. The driver had his arm broken and a negro soldier who was riding with him was badly shaken up. That the accident didn't result fatally for the occupants of the truck is a miracle, as the machine turned over several times after leaving the road.

The army ambulance came up from Nogales and the men were removed to the base hospital.





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Arthur L. Hume	Vice-President
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## HOW ARMY OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS WON ITS WAY TO VLADIVOSTOK

Officer Gives a First-Hand Narration of How They Crossed Siberia—Says Red Guard of the Bolsheviks Does Not Amount to Anything, Real Danger Is From German Prisoners Who Have Joined Organization.

All the story of how the Czechoslovak troops in Russia have resisted the Germans and fought their way from the Ukraine to Vladivostok is told below in detail for the first time by a Czechoslovak leader who made the trip across Siberia with the troops and who recently arrived in Washington from Vladivostok. He is Capt. Vladimir Hurban, member of the Czechoslovak national council, delegated by the Czechoslovak army at Vladivostok to make a report to Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the council, who is now at Washington.

"The danger in Siberia is from the Germans," said Captain Hurban. "The Red Guards of the Bolsheviks do not amount to anything. Fifty good soldiers are the equal of 1,000 of the Red Guards. They do not want to fight, but to 'fraternize' and if their opponents insist on fighting and not talking, they will leave the field. But the Germans, from the large groups of German and Austrian prisoners, are stiffening the Red Guards every day. They go in as 'internationalists,' promising to join in the campaign to put an end to imperialism and capitalism, and then carry out whatever orders they receive from the German government or German generals. They soon are made officers in the Red Guards, and thus are able to direct the movements of these forces in the interest of Germany."

**300,000 Germans in Siberia.**

"How many German prisoners are there in Siberia?"

"According to my information not less than 200,000, perhaps 300,000. It is these, as Red Guards, that will form the backbone of resistance. They are now the real force that holds that part of the Trans-Siberian railroad which separates the two bodies of Czechoslovak troops. There are about 10,000 Czechoslovak troops at Vladivostok. They also control the nearby railroad junction at Nikolsh, where the Manchurian railroad connects with the Trans-Siberian, and a short distance beyond. From here to the neighborhood of Irkutsk the control is nominally Red Guard. It is in reality German, from the large number of German prisoners in the bolshevik organization. They are holding about 1,500 miles of the Trans-Siberian railroad.

"From Irkutsk to Samara, in Russia, the Trans-Siberian railroad is in the hands of Czechoslovak troops. They control practically every station. They are in command of fully 3,000 miles of road. Samara, at the western end, is more important than most people in this country realize. It is on the Volga, and thus controls that river, but the chief service that the holding of this point is to the allied cause is that it prevents Germans from getting badly needed cotton from Turkistan.

"The Turkistan railroad connects with the Trans-Siberian at Samara, and the Czechoslovak troops thus hold a key position the Germans would like very much to take from them. The number of Czechoslovak troops which holds this stretch of the Trans-Siberian railroad is not less than 65,000, and probably considerably more. They are poorly armed, short of supplies, and need help. It is important to reach them with relief as soon as possible.

**Hun Dominates Soviet.**

"The German influence in Siberia is also dominant in the soviet, big and little. It has been easy for the Germans. The method was this: A German officer prisoner announced that he had become converted to internationalism. He was received into the soviet as an 'internationalist.' The man in the soviet he became associated with were ignorant, many of them illiterate. It was simple for the German officer, with a well-trained mind and a disciplined will, to obtain control of the soviet. Other German prisoners in that district also became 'internationalists,' so that the German officer soon had confederates. Then under the flag of internationalism he would direct the soviet in the interest of Germany, and often in carrying out direct orders from German agents.

"The bolshevik do not realize how they are being used. They are too ignorant; the weather, better-posted soldier came because they know that without the support of the Germans the bolshevik could not remain in power. It is my belief that there are but few soviet in Siberia which have not thus been subjected to German influence and control. All the Germans have to do is to say that they are willing to help against the world of imperialism. No question as to whether the profession is sincere, as to enter the mind of the bolsheviks.

"Outside the soviet the bolsheviks have no strength in Siberia. All elements are ready to unite against the bolsheviks. They are known as people who will not work."

**Desires to Cross Siberia.**

"How did you get across Siberia?"

"After the signing of the treaty of Vladivostok about 50,000 of us, Czechoslovak troops, found ourselves in front of the Red Guards' and Cap-

tain Hurban. "We announced our intention of crossing Siberia to Vladivostok. We were laughed at; the Germans treated our intention with contempt, because we were poorly equipped even for a short campaign. But in a short time we had more rifles than we could use; in fact in many cases three to the man. We bought rifles from the Red Guards at from ten to 20 kopeks apiece. We got machine guns from them for what in your money would be 20 cents. One of our regiments acquired 300 machine guns in this way. We bought three-hundred guns for ten rubles each. To do this we had money of our own, which we had saved up from working. Later we received financial aid from a \$25,000,000 loan which was floated. We were thus able to buy what we required, whether in arms or food.

"Soon the Germans ceased to treat our intention to make our way across Siberia and thence from Vladivostok to France as a joke—after we had a four days' fight with the Germans at Buchanch, a station on the railroad about 100 miles from Kiev, and defeated them. We now found ourselves recognized first by the Austrian emperor and then by the Germans themselves, who had said that we were nothing and had no real existence as an organization.

"Word was sent to us in the name of the Austrian emperor that if we would cease fighting and surrender, the autonomy of our country would be recognized. We answered that we know no such person as the Austrian emperor and no such country as Austria-Hungary, and that we were determined to cross Siberia to Vladivostok. Then the recognition that we were a force to be considered came from the Germans in this way. The German general asked us for a 48-hour truce.

**Fifty-Seven Days on the Road.**

"We were about ten days getting out of the Ukraine into Siberia. Whenever we needed food we bought it, and we found enough to supply our needs. We came one day upon a beautiful train at a station, one evidently that had been used by the czar or one of the grand dukes. We were told it was occupied by the Red Guard commander. I was one of the group of officers that visited him.

"How large a force have you in your command?" one of us asked.

"Two corps," he answered.

"How many men are there in them?"

"Six hundred," he had to admit.

"This will give an idea of the ridiculous character of the Red Guard organization at that time."

"I was on the advance train, which led the way across Siberia, and which we had taken for our use. Other trains we usually got hold of in this way. Wherever we found out there was a train, we got hold of a locomotive and put ten or fifteen of our boys, armed with machine guns, on it, and sent it to meet the train. We told the bolshevik that we would shoot if the train was not turned over to us, and that was all that was necessary. Then we would fill the captured train with our troops.

"The train in which I was took 37 days to make the journey from Penza to Vladivostok. Everywhere along the route the German agents were trying to get control of the railroad by incorporating German soldiers in the Red Guard organization, and but for our troops they would now control this vastly important strategic line from one end to the other."

**Says Kerensky is Stupid.**

"Why did you not assert your fighting power under Kerensky and prevent the collapse of Russia?"

"Kerensky is stupid," answered Captain Hurban, "and," he continued, as a sign that he is picking up speed quickly, "a bad actor." He is not a serious-minded man. We wanted to organize our forces under his government as we did under the czar. The czar would not permit us to organize into a large force because we were revolutionary against our home government, but the Russian generals who knew what good fighters we were permitted us, without legal authority, to form small units along the front. When Kerensky came into power we wanted to bring these units together and join with the rest of our soldiers who had surrendered to Russia to escape from Austria-Hungary and to get on the side of the allies. There were 200,000 of us in Russia at that time. But Kerensky said that we were revolutionaries, and would not permit us to form one large army. But when he saw how we fought in small units, in the divisions which he understood against us in July, 1917, he came to us and was ready to let the earth under our feet.

"But it was too late then. Who will not say that an army of 150,000 Czechoslovak troops may not have prevented the total collapse of Russia? We kept a neutral position in the struggle between Kerensky and the bolsheviks. When the bolsheviks came into power we offered to help them against the Germans, but we soon saw that they did not want any help, but were ready to make peace with the Germans."

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### LIMITS SUGAR USE FOR CANNING FRUIT

MINIMUM SWEETNESS IS URGED  
BY EXPERT WITH FOOD  
ADMINISTRATION.

### COUNSEL FOR HOUSEWIVES

STERILIZATION IMPORTANT TO  
SUCCESS OF IMPROVED  
METHODS GIVEN.

Greater economy in the use of sugar for canning fruits is urged by the federal food administration for Arizona. The following suggestions are given by Mrs. Mary Fritzer Lockwood, home economics director:

	Will Make	Sugar Required
50 pounds apples....	20 qts.	5.52 lbs.
50 pounds peaches....	18 qts.	4.5 lbs.
50 pounds pears....	30 qts.	5 lbs.
55 pounds plums....	30 qts.	9.35 lbs.

To each quart of products use six to eight level, tablespoonful of sugar; sour fruit, such as plums, 10 spoons. Thirty-two level tablespoonful of sugar equal one pound; two cups of sugar equal one pound.

In making jams use about one-half pound of sugar to one pound of product. For jellies from one-half to three-quarters of a cup of sugar will be required to one cup of juice. The same proportion obtains for marmalades and preserves.

Our present shortage of sugar need not interfere with the fruit saving campaign. Many Arizona housewives are following the directions of the Department of Agriculture in canning fruits without sugar.

Have jars, jar covers and rubbers tested and sterilized.

If the cold pack method is followed proceed as when sugar is used. When the fruit is packed in the jar fill the jar with boiling hot water. Continue the processing as when sugar is used.

If the open kettle method is followed place the fruit in a preserving kettle with enough water to prevent scorching. Simmer gently until the fruit is tender. Fill jars and seal.

Fruit canned without sugar is excellent for pie fillings, puddings, jellies, sauces, salads and fruit punches.

In canning fruit juices without sugar the following method should be employed:

Any approved fruit jar or empty bottles will serve as containers. Be sure they are thoroughly cleaned and sterilized before using. Proceed as in the cold pack method for preserving fruits.

Or the juice may be heated to the boiling point in open kettle and the containers filled and sealed immediately.

### RED CROSS BENEFITS AS HOARDERS FINED

Many Enforcement Cases are Disposed of By Food Administration.

Several cases have been disposed of by the enforcement division of the federal food administrator for Arizona during the last month.

F. W. Ritter, proprietor of a large drug concern at Lowell, Ariz., was allowed to contribute \$100 to the Red Cross in lieu of formal action through the United States courts and he will be cut off from further supplies of sugar for the period of the war. The charge was that of hoarding sugar.

H. B. McDaniel, a Greenlee county merchant, was fined \$25 to be paid to the Red Cross for selling whole wheat flour without substitutes.

Tom Calakas, Hulseve confectioner, was fined \$10 for using sugar which had been requisitioned by the government.

A raise in rates by Jerome eating establishments has been met by an order to reduce the price of board to the same figures which obtained previous to the recent raise in pay to the miners.

Hundreds of pounds of hoarded supplies of sugar and flour were confiscated and four Mexicans face the penalties of the food control act as the result of a raid conducted by government officers at Sonora, in the Ray copper mining district.

Charles Quinn, proprietor of the American Kitchen at Mesa, contributed \$100 to the Red Cross and his place of business was closed for three days as a result of violations of the restaurant regulations and his failure to heed repeated warnings. He was closed for one day in addition, with a sign in his door giving the reason as attempt to use influence with the food administration.

**FOOD ADMINISTRATION NOTES.**

Despite the increased wheat production no changes have been made in the food administration regulations limiting the use of wheat products to six pounds per person per month.

All dealers in meat have been requested not to handle beef which dress over 475 pounds. All the heavy beef is needed for war export. It is explained.

### HONOR BADGE FOR ALL WAR WORKERS

America's Industrial Legion of Honor Is Formed.

### GOVERNMENT IS BACK OF IT

Women and Men Who Contribute to Soldier Equipment Are to Be Designated by Medal—Will Show That Workers in War Plants Are Just as Much Part of American Army as Men in Trenches.

America's Industrial Legion of Honor has been formed by the department of labor in providing a medal for war workers.

Government authorities place great importance on the effect of these medals, as they will show that men in war plants are as much a part of the American army as are the men in the trenches.

Back of the idea to bestow these medals is the story of the industrial organization of America for conducting the war. Supporters of the autocratic system of German government have sneered at the inefficiency of democracy. Acknowledging the potential military power of America, they have insisted that a democracy given to the exploitation of individualism never could give itself in a compact organization for the prosecution of a great national effort like waging war.

Government authorities in Washington have long recognized the difficulty of such an organization, but faith in the American brand of democracy has not faltered. The same authorities also have realized that the success of such organizations rested in the industrial branch of the military service.

Difficulties were early manifested in labor unrest and in a disposition in isolated cases to take advantage of a war situation to present demands that might have been regarded as unreasonable in time of peace, but on the whole, American patriotism has been as marked among the workers as among the fighters themselves. This is the more remarkable when it is remembered that a large proportion of the industrial army is made up of men who are citizens by adoption, or at least one generation removed from foreign birth.

Recognition for Industrial Army. There is a growing realization among the workers of the responsibility that rests upon them. Every bit they direct its fire upon the enemy must have its support in the industrial trenches. Every rifle, every hand grenade, every cartridge, in fact every instrument of war is the work of the army that remains at home.

The inauguration of the industrial legion of honor will give a proper recognition to the service of these men and is expected to inspire them with a keener resolve to show no moment to be wasted, no effort dissipated so that no soldier may die at the front because of lack of support from the rear.

Properly enough one of the figures on the medal will be of a woman munition worker.

The medal will be designed by Jo Davidson of New York, who recently prepared for the French government the heroic group commemorating the first battle of the Marne. The figures will be a munition worker and a shipbuilder supporting a soldier in full fighting equipment. Models were selected after a long search among workers and soldiers in the New York section.

**The Woman Medal.**

Miss Clara Williams, model for the woman munition worker, is one of 12,000 woman workers in the International Arms and Fuse company of New York.

Industrial plants that have shown themselves in full accord with the national war labor policy may display a facsimile of the badge over their entrances, which will be a notice that the war medals are issued in this plant.

Charles T. Clayton, director of the civilian industrial service of the department of labor, announces that the war industries badge will be disk shaped, slightly larger than a quarter of a dollar, and will be attached to a red, white and blue enamel bar one and three-quarter inches long. Four consecutive months of uninterrupted service in war production will entitle a worker to the first badge, which will be of bronze. Eligibility to the second badge, which will be cast from the same die, but made of different metal, possibly silver, will come from eight consecutive months of war service. Award of the bronze badge will be retroactive on properly supported application, but no silver badges will be given for industrial war service performed prior to September 1.

**HUN "HUNGER STONE" SHOWS**

"See Me and Weep" inscription on Rock Bared in River Elbe.

The famous "hunger stone" in the River Elbe near Tetschen, which, according to popular belief in Germany, predicts a famine when seen, is now visible for the first time since the beginning of the war.

The stone lies in the bed of the river and has never been visible save at exceptionally low water. On the stone is etched in old German: "When ye see me ye will weep."

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