

PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 78, 1918

Patagonian Stands for Law and Order; Is Against Anarchy

Much comment was created by the grticle in last week's issue of the Patagonia under the caption "Primary Elec- in some of the checks sent out by the tion next Tuesday." The article was bureau being for smaller sums than misconstrued by some, and in justice to heretofore, but the amounts omitted myself, I wish to say this:

The Patagonian nor its editor are upholding the I. W. W. We believe the organization is based upon anarchy and tion as to where the nearest emential pressed. Btu the auppression should be transportation. Call or write today. done by the constituted legal machinery to interpret the law nor to prescribe the and allowances. penalty for its violators. We are for Thieves or I. W. W. 'z.

trying to de away with the tyrants! allowance for dependants was included rule. President Wilson condemned the in offe cherk and sent out by the bureau actions of those who took the law into | Beginning with the July pay the bureau their own hands at Histore, The H S. concetted an deent out only the computcommission that investigated the affair sory allotment of \$15 a month and the made a report to the president of the United States condemning the action of the Loyalty League (so-called). The pulsory \$15 nilotment and the allot Patagonian stated that the men were not given protection under the laws of allowances will not be handled by the the country and state, and we defy any- bureau of war risk insurance, but by one to say that they were. We are for law and order and JUSTICE, whether corps, or coast guard, according to the for the rich or poor, the well-educated branch of service to which the culisted or the ignorant. If the men deported from Bisbee were law-breakers they were entitled to a trial by "a jury of their peers." We believe the agitators from a distance from Bisbee were the real criminals-the L. W. W.'s-that were stirring up the labor troubles in the Bishee ditariet, and we have no defense to make for their unpatriotic

The editor had the pleasure of meeting Captain Harry Wheeler Wednesday evening in Nogales, where he is stationed awaiting trial under an indictment for complicity in the deportations. I heard from his own lips the story of conditions there at that time, and I have no reason to doubt Captain Wheeler's word. He told me that he appealed to Defacto Governor Campbell for assistance in handling the situation, but did not receive it, and that Mr. Campbell would not even go to Bisbee to land the sheriff aid by his presence as the chief executive of the state, and that so fur as he know Mr. Campbell did not appeal to the United States government! Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rountree returned for troops to preserve order, although to their San Rafael valley ranch for a there was a company of soldiers in the few days' visit, town at the time.

If Tom Campbell had tried to do so in that direction.

Captain Wheeler voluntarily returned to stand trial for his part in the Bisbee

The editor of the Patagonian believes that Captain Wheeler did the best be colnd to handle a bad situation, which was a huge task for the sheriff of any county.

LAST WEEK'S DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING POORLY ATTENDED

Enough interest is not shown in our local war work. At the meeting scheduled for last Saturday night there were present Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. J. M. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wilson, Val and Tony Valcuzuela, Mrs. E. H. Evans and Howard Keener.

As the attendance was too small to take the business of the evening, the meeting was adjourned to tought, in the hope that there will be a better attend-

day, and the big dance at Sonoita, for most people to think of a business meeting. Whatever the reason for the small attendance, it is hoped that more people will be present tonight and lend their advice and assistance to the effort of the local Red Cross in securing purchasers for the town lots Col. R. R. Richardcon has so generously donated.

NOTICE TO POLITICIANS

and announcements which appear in the Santa Cruz Patagonian will be charged invitation soon to return. for at the following rates:

All display advertising, 50 cents an inch, each insertion,

All reader advertising, 10 cents a line each insertion.

Formal political announcements \$10. All Political advertising must be paid

in advance. SANTA CRUZ *PATAGONIAN.

Mr. and Mrs. Glidewell of Patagonia wisited Mrs. Orton Phelos at Mowry for the week-end.

Allotment and Allowance Checks

There has been a change in the sysem of the bureau of war risk insurance of the treasury in the matter of allotment and allowance checks. This results from the checks aent out by the bureau will be included in checks sent our from other sources.

that it is treasonable and should be sup- industry is located, also hours, pay and

The new system will simplify the of the country, and not by individuals work of the bureau and is expected to or groups of men who have no authority necelerate the payment of allotments

Prior to July last the war risk insur-LAW AND ORDER; whether it applies ance bureau took the compulsory allotto the deportation of murderers, cattle- ment of \$15 a month and whatever additional sum the enlisted man chose to The United States and its allies are allot to his family, and the whole today fighting for democracy, and are amount, together with the government government family allowance.

The excess allotments over the comments to persons not cutitled by law to the war or navy department, the marine

SAN RAFAEL

There will be a dance in the San Rafael valley schoolhouse tonight. A new hardwood floor has just been laid, and is a fine one on which to dance. A large attendance is expected.

the valley Sunday and Monday.

Mr. George Curtis was given a surprise dinner party Monday night by his children, in honor of his 60th birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Baldwin were Caille visitors Suaday.

Mr. A. L. Kinsley has gone to Bishee on a business trip.

J. Kent Fryer has been transferred to an eastern military camp and expects

Sherman Rinehart was a Nogales visbut so far as known he made no effort new Paick truck for use in the butcher business at Washington Camp and Har-

> Miss Weipple has returned to Harshaw, where she again will teach. She spent the summer enjoyably on the

> Mr. Hayden Pendergrass, who recived the nomination on the Democratie ticket for the office o fjustice of the peace in the Patagonia provinct, wishes, through the Pringonian, to express his gratitude for the support given him at .

ELGIN NEWS

Monday of Inst week Mr. Gus Yeary and Mrs. Cotton were married in Tombstone. Both of the contracting parties are well known in Elgin, and their many rfiends wish them well.

Glenn Darrell entertained last week a number of friends at a dinner porty. Possibly it was too close to election Mr. Darrell being a buchelor and short on chinaware, they drew straws to determine who should ent off plates, the losers taking saucers. Those present were Mrs. V. P. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hanson, Misses Georgia and Evelyn Hauson, Mrs. Linford Hauson, Dr. and Mrs. Hes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Collie, Miss Dixie Collie, Miss Fern Burtlet, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dalton, Muster Howard, Raymond, Shirley, Hettie, Leo, Virginia and M. Dalton Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wolfgin, Miss Beulah Wolfgin, Juna All political publicity, advertising Melican, Mrs. Eva Barnett. After dinner the guests departed hoping for an

> Mrs. Lenn Woosel, and children of Cleveland, O., are visiting Mrs. Woods' sunt, Mrs. Nellie Bartlet.

> Mrs. Evn Barnett spent Thursday of ast week in Pairbank, the guest of Mrs. A. L. Heney,

Mrs. Lane Beaty spent Tuesday of fast week in Elein.

Mr. T. I. Turner spent Friday in El-

BRITISH HEAVY BATTERY IN ACTION



British battery of heavy guns hurling shells at the Huns in Flanders.

BEFUDDLED GERMANS FEAR "CRAZY" YANKS

Say Americans Are Likely to Work of American Reconstruction Come Over Top Any Time, Spoiling Things.

That the Americans present entirely new problems to the slow-thinking Germans is indicated by a letter from Sergt, B. S. Watts to his father in Pittsburgh. "German prisoners that talk English tell us that the Americans are crazy," he writes. "They don't know what they are doing, and are liable to come over the top any time and break up the natural order of things,

"Before the Huns started this open warfare the whole affair was cut and dried. First, the Germans would put over a barrage and then attack, and then the French would take their Mrs. Orton Phelps visited friends in turn. But the marines are liable to go over any time, barrage or no barrage, which upsets the placid German very much and instills the fear of the American in him. They never want to face the Americans more than

"You ought to see the American kids parading by. Some eighteenyear-old American will come piking is all smiles when he tells how the whole smear of Huns were on their knees hollering 'knmerad.' These marines are the most enthusiastic fighters in the business.

"Right back of our position are make progress in civil occupations, about twenty neres of potntoes, but of the crop, as all the civilian population fled when the Germans came

SAYS GOVERNMENT NEEDS PLATINUM



ist of the bureau of mines, is the government's platinum expert and leader of the movement to refuse to wear platinum in Jewelry while the government is in such urgent need of it for munitions. This metal is indispensable to the government for the manufacture of many articles of warfare, and yet, Doctor Parsons says, one-third of the world's supply has been used unproductively in Jewelry.

Centenarian Surprised. Jack Higgins of Wabash, Ind., enloyed a surprise party on his one hundredth birthday anniversary when

DISABLED SOLDIERS REFITTED FOR DUTY

Hospital Division Proves Highly Successful.

The success attained by the reconstruction division in fitting disabled idlers for full or partial duty is indicated in detailed reports from five general hospitals, made public by the Surgeon general of the army.

Of the 537 cases sent to these hospitals from overseas and base hospitals in this country, 151 are now able to return to full duly and 212 are able to return for partial duty. Only 39 of these soldiers will be unable to follow their old occupation. A total of 125 will be able to return to their old employment and do efficient work despite their injuries.

"From the time these men landed in the United States, an effort has been made to keep their minds and hands occupied," says the war department statement. "Curative education bas been practiced with satisfactory results. The men have shown interest in the "ward occupations," which consist of wood carving, knlitting, wenyup the road chasing four or five ing block printing bead work, knotted aquareheads' (Germans), and the kill work, emeralded, rejucational work and typewriting. Where facilities have been provided to give the men neademic studies a genuine interest has been shown to improve their mental condi-

After the men reach the point where whenever anyone tries to hoe them they could leave the wards they were along comes a bunch of shrapnel, so instructed in shops and schools, Quarthere is no chance of loosening the termaster repair shops are located ground. It is a shaine, all the stuff near some of the hospitals, and these that is planted up here; wheat ready , are used to give instruction to the men to be harvested now, and potatoes in mechanical occupations. At the everywhere, but no one to take care present time 132 soldiers are taking courses in automobile mechanics and repair work. Shortland and typewriting have attracted the attention of 151.

ARE YOU A STIP?

If Not, You Ought to Be-Here's What They Are.

Are you a Stip? The Silp society has been formed at Cleveland and will be made up of members who pledge themselves to "Save Till It Pinches," A campaign for members is now being conducted and is meeting with encouraging success. Organizors point out that everyone who believes in eliminating waste and extravagance as an important means of winning the war is eligible to membership,

economy to the betterment of the community and discouragement of the enemy. Freelag Industrial and transportation facilities engaged in providing unnecessory articles and services for my own selfish comfort that they may be employed in the more urgent call of humanity. Saving until it tured a month somer-sparing, there-of the Santa Cruz Miners' Union, at by, thousands of lives." of the Santa Cruz Miners' Union, at Cady's ball. All members and prospec-

TELLS OF HUN ATROCITIES

Gassed Soldler, Back From Front, Describes Outrages.

Robert Forbes of Bellaire, O., back from the front in France to recover from a gassing, tells that the body of John Leb Pelkey, a comrade, was tomorrow. horribly mutilated by the Germans. Pelkey fell in the same battle in throat was cut from ear to ear, Forbes improving the screets of Pacagonia. says, his abdomen was ripped open and his back was slashed.

Lights Guard Potatoes.

A farmer near Leipa, Bohemla, was compelled to put up electric lights in stealing his pointers, in spite of the county hove a feelfed for any lev. night watchmen put on guard. The former hopes his watchmen will be POR RALE-Mine bells, 300 canvus ore able to discover the thieves since the sache, reasonable price; single-jucks friends from all parts of Indiana visfields are halited.

Work or Fight Law Should Be Enforced

With the extended draft regulations taking in nearly all of the able bodied men of the country, it is countral that all registrants for military service recognize the fact that the work or fight order issued by the provest marshal general still holds.

Striking out the strige clause in the ew draft regulation passed by congress has led to the false idea that the work or fight order has been canceled. A wire om becreary of War Baker in respectto this matter says, in part:

62 A mms who gets an indust#sl exemption by reason of his being as indispensable operative in an indispensable industry coases to have that exemption as soon a she reases to be an operative. in that industry. The boards have never applied this rule in cases of bonn fide disputes between labor as as aggregate and employers as an aggregate, but they have always prevented the men taking refuge behind industrial exemption and then discontinuing the work for which as received exemption. Thus the upperent purpose of the senate amendment (referred to as the strike clause) is alrady in operation.

"The reason for the exemption of sarried men is dependency and status. Give wide publicity to this fact, so us to how men in non-esesutial industry that they should get into essential industries the complete scheme are in, but Culter's at once and sta ythere in spite of the fact that the strike clause has been ricken from the bill."

The nearest office of the U. S. Emplayment Service will give full informa-

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

There will be a dance at the new store annex the evening of Sept. 15th. Dance tickets \$1.00, or single dances 10c. All are cordially invited.-C. O.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown of Nogales have returned to their old home, Lee owing to the fact that Mr. Brown's dedie to culist in the service of the U. S. was not looked kindly upon by the recruiting officers, "Brownie" is one of the most popular young men in Nogales. and would have made a good sublier.

The American Garage to ready to supply you with Red Scal Dry Hatteries, the best dry butteries to be obtained. tion so as better to prepare them to They are guaranteed to give satisfae tion. Try them -- Adv.

> Santa Cruz county bue gained one place in the list just issued of the standing of thrift-stump purchasers, and new is third from the bottom of the list instend of second from the end, as last erported. Wake up! Bys one every day.

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

Miss Rachel Darwin is again teaching he Mowry achoul, after a pleasant sum mer spent in Los Augstes.

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

One bundred and twenty-five men and boys registered yesterday in Patagonia The creed of a Stip is as follows: for the new draft. The registrars "Elimination of every wasteful and were: Howard Keener, chief registrar; extravagant article and method, E. H. Evans, Pat Patterson, Val Val-Spreading the decirine of thrift and enguels, Jr., and G. H. Francis, who served without pay.

> Wathins' Chocolates now at the liver ges Parlors. They are the best sloce lates on the market today .- Adv.

Next Wednesday, September 18, at pinches so that Berlin may be care 8 o'clock p. m., there will be a meeting Cady's hall. All members and prospective members are requested to be present, as business of importance will be taken up. - Adv.

> Mrs. Pat Patterson is in Tueson for the purpose of undergoing a mirgical operation. Her husband will join her

Coi. R. R. Richardson has had a force which Forbes was gassed. Pelkey's of men at work recently graning and

Mr. Ed Boblinger was the first Patagonian in register under the new draft older. He loft for Las Angeles Beplemher I, his dregistered before leaving, as his potato fields. Thieves had been he awated to be among the Santa Cruz

. It sents each. Inquire at this office,

Fred T, Colter Is Majority's Choice For Governorship

Prod T. Colter won the Demogratic admination for governor over his Iwo. opopuents. It will be many days before



Hon. Fred T. Colter

plurality will run into the thousands.

Nogules put Oscar F. Ashlours on the ticket with James L. Finley for the Democratic somination for county supervisors, with Finley leading by a tundsome majority in the country. The supervisorial race was the only one of he county offices contested for, Mr. C. a. Northeraft of Patagonia being the lover. The other Desmiratic cambidates were naminated without opposition. Following will be the line up at the

Rovember election; Andge of Superior court, W. A.

O'Counur. Clerk of Superior wourt, Robert E.

Sinte separtor, Thus. I'. Thompson, Sheriff, Raymond R. Earhart. Supervisors, Junes L. Finley and Overy F. Ashburn. Treasurer, Howard Keener

Recorder, Areus Reddoch, County attorney, 4.odle (). Mardy, Assessor, Viviar J., Wager. County seized superintendent Juephine A. Sason,

Pay \$5 to Kiss Sallor, Women of the Plantist churches sold \$1,000 worth of Thrift stumps at the "Little White House," in front of the federal building at St. Louis, which is the established headquarters of the Thrift stamp committee of the city. Several girls in the noon-day crowd bought \$5 worth of stamps to obtain the privilege of kiesing a sallor,

Long Live The King

The greatest story yet written by that most popular of American authors

Mary Roberts Rinehart

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Be Sure to Read It!

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.

Wastern Newspaper Union rems nervice.

ABOUT THE WAR

The British have captured the city of Lens. The town of Queant also has been taken.

In Flanders the British forces have captured the town of Wulverghem, two miles southeast of Kemmel.

Mont St. Quentin has been taken by the Australians, together with Feuillaucourt. In this surprise attack more than 1,500 prisoners were taken.

The British captured in the month of August 57,318 prisoners, 657 guns, more than 5,750 machine guns and 1,-000 trench mortars, said a British official statement Sunday.

The French and Americans are hard after the Germans between the Vesle river and the Aisne and for more than eight miles, extending from Conde to Viel-Arcy, they have driven the enemy across the Aisne.

Paris newspapers printed the following semi-official statement: "The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the allies will begin to hear fruit," one of our great chiefs said Tuesday. "We are on the last lup and close to the winning post."

Four hundred and sixty-five enemy machines have been destroyed and 200 disabled since the commencement of the offensive on Aug. 8, according to an official statement on aerial operations. Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs dropped on various targets. Two hundred and sixteen British machines are missing.

In the latest fighting in the region extending from the old Noyon sector to Soissons the French have reclaimed thirty villages from the Germans: have crossed the Somme canal at several points and are standing only a short distance from the important junction of Ham with its roads leading to St. Quentin and La Fere. Ou the south they have made further crossings of the Atlette river and are fast skirting the great wooded region which acts as a barrier to direct attack on Laon, the Chemin des Dames, and the western Alsne defenses of the enemy.

The French and Americans are fast driving the Germans out of their positions in southern Picardy and in the sector between the Vesle and Aisne rivers. So rapid has been the propress of the allies-the French in Pic ardy and the Americans and French from Soissons eastward toward Rheims-that the retirement of the enemy has the appearance of the beginning almost of a rout. Meanwhile, Field Marshal Haig in the north, from Peronne to Ypres, has been almost as busily engaged with his troops in carrying out successful maneuvers which are only in a slightly less degree of rapidity forcing the Germans everywhere to give ground.

WESTERN

Flying Cadet G. M. Milliken, former Pittsburgh National pitcher, died at Fort Worth, Tex., from injuries received when he crashed to earth in an airplane with Lieut. Sidney Green. Lieutenant Green was instantly killed in the fall.

Mrs. Andrew Norrell, wife of a pioneer of North Park, who is one of the largest stockdealers of Jackson county, died at Walden, Colo.

President Wilson almost certainly will visit Denver during his Western tour in connection with the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. This was announced Thursday by Senator Shafroth of Colorado.

George J. Rutter of Seattle, reported killed in action in the casualty list from France, was a cousin of Mrs. Harry S. Class of Brighton and of Mrs. Herman Goldsmith and Mrs. L. W. Himes of Denver. His mother, Mrs. Emma Rutter, is a sister of Mrs. Anna Gushard, well known in Denver,

WASHINGTON

Secretary McAdoo has granted a million railroad men an increase of \$25 per month.

Retail prices of food in July showed an average increase of 3 per cent over prices in June, the Department of Labor announced, in making public results of an investigation by its bureau of statistics. Retail prices in July averaged 15 per cent higher than in July last year.

Delivery of merchant ships by American shipyards in August exceeded all previous records for this country. Chairman Hurley of the shipping board was advised by Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Sixty-six whips, aggregating 340,145 dead-weight tons, were turned out.

This year's cotton crop was forecast at 11,137,000 equivalent 500-pound bales by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimate on the condition of the crop Aug. 25, which was \$5.7 per cent of a normal,

FOREIGN

The Norwegian steamship Borgadal has been torpedoed, according to a news agenty from Christiania.

Reports of the killing of Sassanoff, former Russlan foreign minister at Simbirsk, were confirmed,

A Kley dispatch received at Amsterdam reports that a disastrous explosion occurred in Odessa. The dispatch says a number of Austro-German officers and men were killed and that a portion of one of the suburbs of Odessa was destroyed.

Belated dispatches reaching the State Department from Irkntsk, Siberia, via Peking, said the Bolshevist army east of Lake Baikel has been destroyed by the Czecho-Slovaks; that Cossacks are co-operating with the Czechs, and that all Americans in Siberia are safe.

The British government has sent a telegram to the Bolshevist government at Moscow demanding reparation and prompt punishment of those culpable in the attack on the British embassy at Petrograd, when the embasey was sacked and Captain Cromle, the British attache, was killed.

A Czecho-Slovak officer has arrived at Archangel with word that 80,000 loyal Russians are co-operating with the 40,000 Czecho-Slovak forces moving westward along the Transsiberian railroad from Ekaterinburg. The news reached the State Department in a message from Ambassador Francis dated Aug. 26.

The allied forces on the western front have taken a total of 128,3 prisoners since July 15, it was announced in an official statement in Paris. In the same period 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers and 13,783 machine guns were captured. On the French front 75,900 prisoners and 700 guns had been captured by the French since July 18.

Enactment of a law in Germany to prevent widows from remarrying so as to leave a few available men for single women is urged in a letter to the Tag by a Mupich doctor, Hans von Hertig. He points out that the widows, through remarrying after the war, would have a detrimental effect on the birth rate, "On Dec. 1, 1910," he writes, "there were in Germany about 360,000 widows between the ages of 18 and 45. At a very modest estimate there are now 800,000.

Penn State will open its football season Sept. 28, with Muhlenberg.

Bleven stake races will be run during the fall meetings at three Kentucky tracks-three each at Latonia and Churchill Downs and five at Douglas park-with a total value of \$32,000.

Fred Bennion has reconsidered his decision not to return to the Montana State college as couch of athletics, at Bozeman, and teams will be male tained in all major sports during the coming season.

In front of as perfect support as any world's series ever saw, Babe Ruth and Hippo Vaughn pitched almost airtight ball at Chicago in the opening battle of the year's ultimate campaign, and Hoston triumphed over Chicago, 1 to 0.

The opening day of the annual race meet at the Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln was featured by the 2:25 trot. won by Ruby Aubry in six heats. The was seen by Curlon Patch and went five heats. In the Nebraska Derby (running, 1 1-16 miles), Concha took the lead and was never headed, winning in 1:52.

GENERAL

The assertion that Count von Berustorff in his efforts to spread German propaganda in the United States actually purchased and controlled Fair Play, a New York publication. enlisting the services of a nativeborn American to conceal his hand, was made in a statement issued in New York by Alfred L. Becker, deputy attorney general.

The destruction of the machinery on several German steamships interned in Chilean ports by their crews is being investigated by the Chilean

Three hundred Yaqui Indians revolted from the command of General Arnulfo Gomez at Ortiz, 250 kilometers south of the border. They fought a brief engagement with the federal forces from Torres and then took the field as an independent command.

On the eve of the Jewish New Year which began at sundown Friday, a message from President Wilson expressing his "deep and sincere interest" in the progress of the development of Palestine as the Jewish bomeland, was made public by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Arrival of Maj. Gen. William S. Graves and his staff at Vladivostok to take command of all American forces fighting on the new eastern front was announced in Washington by General March, General Graves took with him from the United States forty-three officers and 1,388 men who will join the regiments from the Philippines already on the ground.

in speaking to the constitutional committee of the Prussian upper bouse to fulfill the emperor's pledge to reform the franchise, Chancellor von Hertling said that, in his honest conviction, with this serious question the protection and preservation of the crown and the dynasts in at

stake. Capt, Archie Ronsevelt arrived at an Atlantic port from France. He was wounded last April during the capture of Chantigny. (in the same ship wers eighteen other officers and 300 men who also have been invalided home.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service About 11,000 voters registered in Cochine county.

Nogales has raised \$611.25 for the Greek Red Cross.

A public school protective league has been organized in Phoenix. It is understood that the L W. W.

has started on another membership campaign in the Globe district. C. E. Lopes of Benson shipped a carload of watermelons to Camp Cody. N. M., raised at Pomerene, and of fine

A sergeant of a colored cavalry outfit floored a German alien in Tucson when the prisoner tried to take the sergeant's gun.

A large warehouse for supplies for erected at Phoenix by the Commission of State Institutions,-

Samuel Schafer, deserter from the Canadian forces, was arrested at Sonora and taken to Nogales. He will be returned to Canada for trial

Word was received at Bisbre from had sent the name of Postmaster L. actually have crashed, is exactly 200. R. Halley to the Senate for confirmation.

killed a fellow prisoner, Frank

insane asylum, having been adjudged Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Cavaletto of Department that their son, Amadeo

Cavaletto, is missing in action in President C. J. Roskruge, of the Tucson Rifle club, who also is secretary of the Arizona Rifle association. has been getting up a team of sixteen men for the great rifle competi-

tions at Camp Perry, Ohio. Two Americans were killed, aventynine wounded, and more than 500 American troops were engaged for one and one-balf hours on the border at Nogales during a skirmish between American troops and Mexicans.

Robert L. Morton and W. F. Burlison, arrested at Cottonwood charged with distributing seditious literature and obstruction of the sale of Liberty Bonds, are to have an early irial. They are out of jail, on \$5,000 bonds.

Word was received at Bishee that Edward C. Wade, who has been in charge of recruiting in the southwest for the army Y. M. C. A. has been ordered to New York City, from which place he will be sent for "Y" service

Husiness men in Tucson are joining with commercial organizations in other parts of the state in protest over the order of the State Council of Defense demanding that cost prices be marked on all articles displayed for anle.

C. H. Young, Jr., of Boston, Mass., who with his brothers were engaged in mining at Courtland and who still own the Great Western property there, has graduated from the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Gg., and has been commissloped a second fleutenant in the field artillery.

Two new appointments to the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona were announced by Gov. George W. P. Hunt. The new members are Mrs. Marshall of Tucson, to succeed Rudolph Rasmessen, whose term has expired, and J. H. Chapman of Winslow, to succeed Dr. M. V. Whitemore, also retired at the expiration of his term. Both of the appointees are Republicans.

According to word received in Tombatone, Leo ("Red") Barclay, who went to Camp Funston from Tombsione, is now a sergeant in one of the companies at that camp.

Deputy State Game Warden Charles Seaman, of Safford, has charge of the herd of elk which were placed in Mt. Graham preserve last March. At hat time there were twenty-three elk in the herd, seven have since died, caving sixteen, which are reported to e in fine condition. The clk feed around Cottonwood wash and Ash creek. Deputy Seaman will take one cow elk to the Arizona State Falr next November for exhibition.

At last the toll of battle has been pald by Greenlee. One of the boys who went to the front to fight for the safety of mankind against the brutality of the Hunnish hordes, has given his life in humanity's cause. The war's casualty list has reached our own homes. The first of Greenleea's sons to succumb to the terrible war god is Willie Lee McCulloch, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McCulloch of Duncan. News of his death was received by his parents, and the same day the sad tidings reached Clifton.

Judge Pattee of the Supreme Court gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$10,000 in the case of Oliver B. Dawson against the Mines Metal Extraction Company, a mining and amelting company in which Mrs. Louise Scheutting of Tueson is inter-

Fred T. Coulter, candidate for the nondination of Governor on the Democratic (felic), was injured between Histor and Tombstone when the auto in which he was fiding struck a steer in the road and he was thrown out and his head and limbs hadly bruised

BRING DOWN 465 ENEMY MACHINES

SUPPEMACY OF BRITISH AVIA-TORS OVER GERMAN AIRMEN SHOWN BY STATEMENT,

DROP911TON OF BOMBS

SIXTY-ONE GERMAN BALLDONS SET ON FIRE-BRITISH LOSE 262 MACHINES.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London,-The official statement on

serial operations Sept. 5 says; "Twenty-five hostile machines were brought down by our airmon Sept. 4, of copper, against 3,000,000 pounds and no less than nine balloons were all of the state institutions is to be shot down in flames. In addition, fourteen hostile machines were driven down out of control. Sixteen of our machines are missing.

"Since Aug. 8, 465 enemy machines have been brought down by our air men. In addition, the total of enemy machines proved to have been driven Washington that President Wilson out of control, many of which must

"The above figures are exclusive of the considerable number of enemy ma-Miguel Grijalva, the convict who chines brought down by gunfire from the ground. Sixty-one German bai-Spence, has been sent to the Arizona loons have been set on fire. Nine hundred and eleven and a half tons of bombs have been dropped by use.

Practically the whole of the air Tueson have been notified by the War fighting has taken place on the enemy's side of the line. The number of our machines which have failed to return during this period is 262.

BRITISH CROSS DU NORD

Ham and Chauny Captured, and Germans Yield Ground from Ypres to the Rheims.

Paris, Sept. 7.- The French have occupied all their old trenches along the whole of the front to the north of the Alsne river and also have captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient southwest of St. Quentin, says the official communication issued by the war office. South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Praveres and Revillon. The French advance east of the Canal du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometers. (about six miles).

The Germans are giving ground over the 150-mile front from Ypres o Rheims.

To the north the British have pushed their lines eastward for important gains and daily are increasing the menace against the entire

German line. In the old Novon salient the French have captured the important junction towns of Ham and Channy with their railroads and high roads leading respectively into St. Quentin and La Fere. Across the Canal du Nord they have penetrated at various points to a depth exceeding six miles,

The little forest of Coucy, the western portion of the great wooded sector east of Laon that has barred a direct advance eastward, has been river General Mangin's forces have reoccupied additional points which brought them abreast the old Gerbeing pressed backward toward the Chemin des Dames.

REVENUE ACT BEFORE CONGRESS

Bill to Raise \$8,000,000,000 in Taxes and Twice as Much in Bonds. Washington,-Without evidence of

political division, Congress Friday began work on the greatest revenue measure in all history, providing for the raising of \$24,000,000,000-\$8,000, 500,0000 in taxes and twice as much the cost of the war next year and for can. loans to its co-beltigerents. In the House Democratic Leader Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained the draft of the bill while hearings on it were begun by the Senatef inance committee.

Costigan Renamed on Tariff Board. Denver. President Wilson reappointed Edward P. Costigan of Denver to the Federal Tariff Commission and Claude R. Porter, Centerville, tows, to be an assistant attorney gen-

Norway Loses 22,976 Tons in August. London - Norway lost thirteen versels aggregating 22,976 tons through war wanted in the month of August.

U. S. Bans Making of Beer. Washington. - The \$12,000,000 energy

ears agricultural bill with for rider for national prohibition from mext July until the American armire are demubillard after the end of the war, was passed Sept. 6 by the Senate without a real call. The nonance providence in the House President Witson-like deproved the cresultion of the breaker of beer and all other mall ligners to: Itt next and the tunnedade susponsion of the purchase as manufied grains for

WESTERN MINING AND OIL **NEWS**

Western Newspaper Litting News Berlieu.

Prices for Metals. New York.- Lead - \$8.05. Bar silver -\$1.011. Copper-25.621g.

East St. Louis, Spelter, \$9.12% 0.9.2714 Boulder, Colo. Tungsten concen-

Irates, 60 per cent, \$20.00@24.00 per unit; 25 per cent, \$12,00 cp 12.50; 10 per cent, \$9.40 @ 12.20.

There is noticeable netivity in mining operations in the Pearce mining district.

UnitedVerde Extension Mining Co. produced, in July, 3,189,089 pounds

Calumet and Arizona Copper Company declared its usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Sept. 23 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Colorade.

Extensive improvements have commenced on the MacGregor mining property west of Steamboat Springs. Extensive improvements are under construction at the Eagle mine at Gilman.

A refinery is being erected by a California company in the Rangeley pil fields.

The Davis-Daly mine produced 632,120 pounds of copper and 30,208 ounces of silver in the month of

The old Boulder Valley oil well, which was recently taken over by the Mitchell Oil Company, has commenced producing.

Michael Johnson, lessee of the Ella W. mine on Tenderfoot hill, Cripple Creek, has opened up a rich new gold vein on the property. A large body of ore rich in gold

and silver has been opened up on the Old Crown Point and Virginia properties in the Idaho Springs district. A. W. Widdifield, manager of the Golden Eagle group above Salina, has made arrangements for cleaning out the upper and lower funnels on the property in preparation for further

development work

News from Cripple Creek is to the efect that the recent ore strike made by the Victory Gold Mining Company is one of the best in the history of the company. The Victory company is operating the Prince Albert property under lease and option to purchase and owns outright fifty acres of patented ground in the heart of the district, surrounded by produc-STE.

Montana.

There is every indication that the output of zinc in Montana in 1918 will be larger than in 1917, tho the price was lower during the first part of the year. The largest producers of zinc are the Butte and Superior, Anaconda and Elm Orlu mines.

In 1917 Montana led all the states as a producer of silver, not because it contains great silver mines, but on account of the winning of silver as a m little further and say that there is by-product from copper ores. The 1917 output was placed at 12,787,-729 ounces, compared with 7,327,000 entirely taken and across the Allette ounces from the mines of Colorado.

Reports of the production of copper in Montana in 1918, according to C. Heikes, United States geologiman defense tine, outflanking the cal survey, indicate that the state present German line in this region will this year make an output equal and that north of the Aisne, which is to that of 1916, which was more than 352,000,000 pounds. The output in 1917 was about 278,000,000 pounds.

New Mexico.

A 200-barrel well was brought in on the property of the Mesa Verde Oil Company, near Flora Vista, at a depth of ann feet.

What is declared to be a profitable vein of manganese ore is reported to have been found on Cap in bonds-fa pay America's share of Rock Mountain, ten miles from Dun-

Eastern experts were at Gleprio and made an investigation of the possibilities of successfully drilling or oil on the Rana flats. Judge Hazelwood of Amarille, a member of the party, said he believed the indirations would justify the investment and that drilling would be begun within sixty to ninely days.

The owners of the Last Chance mine at Lordsburg have decided to resume work on the property in earnest and announce their plan to erect a fifty-ton mill at once as part of the development of the property. The Viola mine, which adjoins the Last Chance, is also to be worked with a large crew of men.

Wyoming.

The Ohio company is putting in a asoline relieing plant at its planeer sell to supply gusoline for use in and about its extensive camps in the frack fireth field. The main comp property the appearance of a fown-

The Pilot Butte-Riverion pipe line sampleted, with the exception of three mileson the north end. Work at the pureping plant in the center id Her field is finished, and it is esperted that all will be running thru the live by Nept. 15.

ASTHMADOR AVERTS · BELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA Begin Treatment NOW All Drugglets Guarantes

One Treatment with Cuticura Clears Dandruff All fraggicts: Soup II. Uletin-ent II & S. Falcon M. Seconds each from it "Orthebeth, Dept. E. Secton."

Every Woman Wants Section 1

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE solved in water for douches at pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammaties. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co, for ten years. A healing wonder for mass! catarrh. sore thrust and sore eyes. Economical, his atmosfancy classing and permitted power. Sample Free. 50; all douples, or postpol le-tell. The Person Yellst Computer, States, Man.

SWAMP- la not recommended for ROOT have kidney. liver or bladder trouble it may

bladder trouble it may record in the found just the medicine Nou need. At ruggies in large and medium size bottee. You may receive a sample size bottee of this reliable medicine by Farnes cost, also pamphiet telling about R. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, T. T., and enclose teu cents, also menon this paper. Denver Directory

Require for the J. H. WILSON Wilson Never Break Trace SADDLERY CO.

DENVER DEVELOPING Kodaks and PRINTING for Catalogue and Finishing Price List. The Deservition Betselds Co., Eartman Kodah Co., #36 16th Street, Dogwer, Coloredi

The Oxford Hote JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPO

One Carping Critic.

Much of the human stritude toward flings in general was expressed by a North side instron who said she would like to oblige the government and eat more fish except for the fact that "fish tastes so economical !"-Chicago News.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—as.
Frank J. Cheory makes oath that he is sentor partner of the firm of F. J. Cheory & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Cataron that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENET

Sworn to before me and subscribed in

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Baal) A. W. Glearen, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATAREN MEDICINE is tale
an internally and abts through the Bloc
on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

SONG FOR ALL ABLE TO HEAR

Trouble is That All People Have Not. Properly Attuned Themselves to Listen to It.

"There is ever a song my dent," sings the poet. Let us go ever a song everywhere-if we have he ear attuned to it.

The cultured musicians will tell you that what the masters sing in their strange and complex studies is the highest made to those who are trained to eatch it. But the simple beart finds the harmony in the simple, lowly met-

What to the one class is purest music is to the other meaningless noise. If we last knew low to listen we could lave the source of each. To some the jingle of money is the only muste to the world. It deafers them to all other sounds. To some the melody of their own names spoken in praise is the only music worth hearing. The ears of these seem to open laward. The greedy and the valu shrink their whole world to their own size.

But to those who can hear it there In a song in every place of life. Forfunate is he who can hear more than a very few.-Evchange.

Teacher-Willie, give three proofs that the earth is round," Willie-"Yes'm, The book says so, you may so and not says so,"-Boys' Life,

United States government recently ordered \$145,000,000 worth of megt in Chiengo.

> Post **TOASTIES** Taste twice as

good now cause



Help Save Wheat

FINANCE PROBLEM IN EASY TERMS

Sovernment Must Have Twentyfour Billions in a Year.

WILL BE RAISED BY SAVING

Sixteen Cents From Each Dollar Each One Earns, and the Rest by Selling Liberty Bonds to Patriotic Citizens.

By LABERT ST. CLAIR.

The problem of government hances is just as complicated as we choose to make it. Approached from different angles, it can be made as baffling as a Chinese puzzle or as simple as the operation of an old-fashioned dusher churn.

If one attempts to delve into the ramifications of the expansion of currency, and all that sort of thing, he is very likely to develop stiff neck from craning up and down columns of figures and wind up by declaring that figures lie horribly.

On the other hand, if he faces the situation in a broad, concrete way and compares it with the problem of financing his home, or some similar everyday expenditure, he can grasp and master it as he would the handle

of the family pump. Here is the government's immediate financial problem in a nutshell In the next twelve months \$24,000,000,-000 probably will be required by the United States government to meet war expenses. The total income of every person in this country is only about \$50,000,000,000 a year. Therefore, tf the cost of the war for the next year were to be assessed pro rata, every person's share would be forty-eight cents on every dollar that he or she

Neede4 to Beat Off Murderers. Now let us bring the proposition a little pearer home. Suppose that a band of murderers, in blood-smeared uniforms of gray, having slaughtered their way through the helpless waves of women and children in nearby cities just as the Hun has done in France and Belgium, established themselves in the woods at the edge of our town with the fixed purpose of and the protection of his soul. Nor waging slaughter in our midst. Then, If it were announced by the authorities that it would cost forty-eight cents of every dollar that every earner in our town made in the next twelve months to conduct a defense against the murderer, that would be clear, wouldn't it? And if the authorities were to go further and say that they would assess sixteen cents of this forty-eight on persons who could afford to pay it and accept the other thirty-two from persons who, out of their real to nid in the defense of their homes and their loved ones, would take the promise of the local government to repay it, that would be plain, too.

There isn't a bit of difference between the local case I have described and the present case of United States government. The Hun is in the offing, the government needs an average of 48-one hundredths of everyone's earning in the next year to conduct its defense, and it plans to raise this money en a one-third tax and two-thirds bond or stamp sale plan. Within the next in our army camps and cantonments. year approximately \$8,000,000,000 will he raised by taxes and \$16,000,000,000 tion and reclamation division of the by the sale of government securities.

Must Be Raised by Economy. There is the situation, and the question now arises: How in the land of Goshen are we ever going to raise such a sum as \$24,000,000,000? The naswer is: Save as we never have

It will not be pleasant to skimp ourselves, for we have not been used to skimping, but we simply shall have to do It. That old \$24,000,000,000 requirement is going to stick to us-like a burr to a pair of mittens, and we simply must raise it.

We must practice the same economy to raise the money with the Hun 3, 000 miles away that we would if he were in the grove out at the edge of town. He may be 3,000 miles away in person, but at every beat his lustful heart spans that gap between your daughter and mine and his fingers have a virulent 3,000 mile itch for your money and your farms.

The question of what each of us must economize on can be settled only in our individual minds and at our own firesides. If the Hun were in the grove literally, would any of us ask our neighbors what we should sacrifice in order to help raise our respective shares of the forty-eight cents quired to assist in this agricultural on the dollar? I think not.

My notion is that the question every patriotic American should ask himself What must I have? The query: What can I get along without? is not

searching enough. Heber Grim's Story Apropos.

Every time the idea of saving occurs to me I think of old Heber Grim. a character out in my western Indiana town who had a perennial habit of joining church. Just as regularly as revival meeting time rolled around, Heber would get himself all bet up days of the meeting, he would come rearing and snorting down the alsle and Join up.

like a fish, and, worst of all, squander- and otherwise is utilized efficiently.

ing his money on foul clothes and other luxuries to such an extent that he seldom had a cent to apply to any worthy cause, such as the care of bis family or the upkeep of the church.

As a result of Helser's regularity in blacksliding, therefore, for a dozen ears or more the church folks never ouptized him. They just sort of let | Western Newspaper Union News Service. him slide along, and, when immersion day finally arrived he usually was out behind his trotting horse, at a cock fight, or at some other place scarcely fitted for converts.

Finally, though, the church authoritles got tired of Heber's professions of faith and their subsequent flattening out, and when the next revival started, along in the spring, and he began to show signs of interest, they advised him that his confession would be received only with the understanding that immersion should follow immediately. He thought the matter over for three days and then agreed to Join that night and be baptized without delay. And, sure enough, he arrived bright and early, and, when the going got good he joined up for the thirteenth time.

Baptized Him in a Flood. Unfortunately, just as the meeting started, a terrific storm arose and the subsequent cloudburst flooded the country, Coal Creek, where the baptizing was to take place, being particu-

larly swollen. This situation made the baptizing somewhat dangerous, but the authorities agreed that it was their only chance to get Heber, so, after church, with the repentant sinner in tow, and armed with lanterns,

her in tow, and armed with lanterns, they filed down to the creck for the baptizing.

Storles differ as to how Heber, just as he was being immersed, escaped the officiating pastor's hands, some saying he wriggled out and others maintaining that he slipped, but, anyhow, he disappeared in the darkness. Daylight found him perched in a sycamore tree, a mile down the creek, in the center of a whirlpool that was worth a man's life to attempt to invade. Hence, we had to leave him up the tree for three days until the water

Why He Vowed Sacrifices.

When the rescuing party finally arrived at the base of the tree, it was surprised to find Heber raining down plug tobacco, drinking liquor, dice, stickpins, fancy rings and other trinkets on which he had squandered his money, and declaring loudly that there was no sacrifice he would not make in the future for the good of the church did he descend until he had stripped dags genoed No. 2 not. F. O. himself of everything that he could reasonably spare and a little bit more.

"Well, Heher," Bill Boggs, the post master said, after shaking hands with hlm, "I certainly was impressed with your spirit of sacrifice. Why was it that you never did that before?"

"Why, thunderation, man!" Heber exploded, "I never was up a free like that before."

And there you are. When before were we, as patriotic citizens, up a tree as we are this year?

NO WASTE IN ARMY CAMPS

Conservation and Reclamation Division Obtains Maximum Utilization of All Materials.

One of the most insidious pieces of German propaganda which the govern ment has to combat appears in the form of rumors concerning excessive wastes of all foodstuffs and supplies A glance at the work of the conservaarmy readly establishes the faisity of these reports.

The aim of the conservation and reclamation division is to obtain the maximum utilization of all materials of service, to reduce the waste of these materials to a minimum, to destroy nothing, and to dispose of all material useless to the army at the greatest profit possible.

No restrictions are placed upon our soldlers' appetites, but the highest care Is exerted to prevent the soldier from taking more on his plate than he wants in other words, much of the food that formerly was lost through carelessness is now saved. The reclamation officer and his assistants in every camp and every cantonment are responsible for the separating and the classifying of kitchen waste, produced in the preparation and serving of every meal at the mess; the object of this careful separation and classification of kitchen waste is to prevent wast-

The division also has active charge of farming and garden operations for each camp and cantenment. The 'roduce raised is used in rationing troops and providing animals with forage. No men fit for active duty are reservice. The quartermaster general of the army has a much more efficient plan, for he has this work done by interned aliens, enemy prisoners, conscientious objectors and military prisoners. Of our own enlisted men only those physically unsuited for service overseas or partially disabled are assigned to this agricultural work. It is believed that after a few months of outdoor work, many of the men now unfit will so improve physically that they will become fit for 'ransfer to fighting units. Thus the army will over his sins and, along in the last reclaim men as well as materials and

supplies. The boys at the front and at camps and cantonments in this country also Somehow, though, Heber never got are setting a standard in conservation around to making any sacrifices in and reclamation which is magnificent, behalf of his new found religion. He They are doing their utmost to see always kept right on chewing tobacco, that every penny invested in the cause swearing like a mule driver, drinking of democracy, through Liberty Bonds

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

	10.000 0000 0000 0000
i	DENVER MARKET.
	Cattle. Tat siners, grassers, choire to prime Pat steers, grassers good to shoke Fat sieers, grassers, fair to stood Helfers, prime to stood Helfers, prime to stood telfers, prime to stood telfers, prime to stood Tat sieers, grassers, fair Tat sieers, fair to grad Tat sieers, grassers, fair to grad Tat sieers, fair to grad
	Hogs. 200d bugs
20	Sheep. 116,75 & 17.50 17

BAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

N.	F. O. B., Denver, Carload Price.
e	Har.
	Huying Prices.
	Colorado Upland, per ton. \$16.00@17.00
-	Nehraska Upland, per ton, 15.00@16.00
	Nehraska Upland, per ton. 15,00@16.00
	Prairie Hay, Colorado and
100	PROPERTY DAY TOD 15.000016.00
V.	Timothy, per ton 17.00@19.00
	Aifalfa, per ton 14.00@15.00
9.	South Park, per ton 18.00@20.00
	Gunnison Valley, per ton. 17.00@18.00
	Gunnison Valley, per ton. 17.00@18.00
	Straw, per ton 5.00
	Grain,
6	Outs, Nebrasica, 100 lbs., buying \$2.30

	POULTRY.	
	The following prices on live	poultr
	sre net F O. B. Denver: Turkeys, fancy d. p	@11 @11 @11
	Hens, ID, Ducks, young 27 Geess 26 Hoosters 15	@20 @27 @18
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Roosters, ib. 10 Turksys, 10 lbs or over. 22 Hans 22 Ducks, young Ducklings, 1b. 8prings Ucass Uses 11/2 to 2 lbs.	0 12 0 25 14 24 27 27 25 20 28
Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	40

	Butter	
Cream	eries, ex. ist grade, 1b.	43
	eries, 2d grade, ib	46
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Function crate 1.1001.5

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Beans.	Bavy, gy	VIIV		12.00
EFFRIRM,	panto, c	WL		8.50
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		********	09-0	11
leets.	DOWN COL	bunches.	25 gr	2.50
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urnips, cwt. MINUSCLIANBOUN MARKETS.

Metal Prices. New York.—Lead.—\$8.05. Spelter—East St. Louis, delivery

Har Silver—\$1.01%. Copper—\$26.62%. Tangsten concentrates—Unit. \$24.00 Houlder, Cole.—Tangsten concent-tion, \$0 per cent. \$20.00@22.50 per sit; 22 per cent. \$12.00@12.50; 10 per cut. \$2.40@12.20

Chlengo Live Stor Quotations, Chleage Live Stor Quotations.
(Thirage Hogs Hutchers, \$19.55 of 20.30; light, \$19.55 \text{9.20.35}; packing \$18.40 \text{9.19.35}; rough, \$17.75 \text{9.18.35}; packing \$18.40 \text{9.19.35}; rough, \$17.75 \text{9.18.35}; packing \$18.40 \text{9.19.35}; rough, \$17.75 \text{9.18.35}; packing \$18.40 \text{9.19.35}; rough, \$17.50 \text{9.19.35}; \$2.00 \

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes and Poultry higher - Butter - Creamery, 426 bans - Pleats.

Esta Firsts, 250 40%c; ordinars irsts, 270 28%c; at mark, cuses in luced, 350 39c. cluded, 35 # 29c.
Pointors Minnesota, early Chios bulk, \$2.20 # 2.25; do macked, \$2.40 # 2.5; Wisconsin, bulk, \$2.00 # 2.25; do macked, \$1.25 # 2.35.
Pointor Fowls, 28 4c. springs, 30c

Kansas City Produce. Ransas City, Mo.—Butter—Creamery 70; seconds, 44%c; packing, 37c. Eggs—Firsts, 40c; seconds, 36c. Soultry—Hons, 24%c; roosters, 18c iugs, 25c; broilers, 25c.

New York Cotton Prices. New York.—Cotton—October, 28.28 December, 25.55; January, 25.51; March 25.27; May, 25.32; middling, 28.20.

Duluth -Linseed, \$4.27, HIDES AND PELTS. firy Vlint Hides.

Butcher 236
Pallen, all weights, Nos.1 and 2 flat, 286
Bulls and stor, Nos. 1 and 2 flat, 286
Bulls and stor, Nos. 1 and 2 flat, 146
Culls and store below. 16
Saltod bildes, 25 to 25 per lb less
Horschilden one bull 46 two-thirds
the price of streen salted.

they Flint Polts. Wood neits, butchers and mur-rains telecher.
Short wood neits.
Butcher scientifics. No. 1.
No. 2 murshs shortlings.
Burks, address and pleass of neits. pelts Green Salted Eldes, Efe. Heavy -array No. 1 fover 25 list.



I-Remarkable photograph of the big German U-boat which attacked and stopped the steamship New Amsterdam off the Narway coast. 2-American military bands passing in review at the ceremones of the renaming of the Avenue du Trocadero, Paris, the Avenue du President Wilson, 3-British soldiers from India repairing New street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Bagdad

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Strongest Bases in Picardy Are Occupied by the Allied Armies.

NOYON TAKEN BY FRENCH

British, Advancing Along the Scarpe, Cross Hindenburg Line-Desperate Resistance of the Huns Is Unavailing-American Man-Power Bill Passed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Croisilles, Bullecourt, Bray, Hebe-court, Chaulnes, Gommiecourt, Neale, Roye, Noyon, Chavigny-one after another the German strongholds in Picardy, all down the line from Arras to Solssons, fell into the hands of the alftes last week. The redoubtable Hindenburg line was broken through at various points, and so menaced at others that it was in a fair way to become untenable, even before the retreating Huns could reach it. East of Arras the British had turned its right flank, and the French, passing through Nesle, threatened it farther south. Astride the Scarpe and the Somme.

Field Marshal Halg's armies moved steadily if slowly toward the east, never giving the enemy an instant's rest. relentlessly pushing him back in the direction of Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin. In the midst of furious rainstorms the British fought unceasingly and tirelessly to overcome the desperate resistance put up by the Ger-The battle developed and spread day by day until it became one of the greatest conflicts of the war. In these regions, as elsewhere, the Germans sought to stem the advance mainly by innumerable machine guns. The crews of these, left to fight while the main bodies of the troops continned their retirement, did fight, and to the death. The Hun infantry in many cases showed the greatest reluctance to attack, sometimes flatly refusing to obey the orders of their commanders, By the end of the week the British had Peronne under their guns and the Huns were falling back to the river crossings there and at Brie. Farther north. Bapaume was taken on Thursday and Haig's forces had pushed far beyond it on the north. Having crossed the Hindenburg line, they were threatening the Quennt Drocourt support fine, Perhaps the most important effect of their advance along the Scarpe was that it menneed the group of converging railway lines that are vital to the enemy in handling men from the Belgian and northwestern French

frents. During the week the British took something like 30,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

-- 101 ---The severest blow to the Germans was the capture of Noyou on Thursday by the French troops of General. Humbert. The city, which had been practically enveloped for a week or more, was powerfully defended by the Germans, who had counted on making it the pivot of their line to the north. Its southern and western outskirts were full of strongly entrenched machine-gun positions. The French were not to be dealed, however. Noyon Ina great highway center and its taking opens the way for the French to drive the Germans back to the St. Gobain forest, La Fere and maybe St. Quentin. The intervening terrain is such that the enemy could scarcely hope to make a stand there.

The three French armies under Humbert, Debeney and Mangin gave a splendid display of teamwork in their advances on both sides of the Oise. Mangin's men crossed the river and took Morlincourt while Humbert was outflanking Noyon from the west and south, and the Huns had the choice of retreating or being captured. On the left the First army occupied Quesnoy wood, a strongly fortified posttlon which the enemy tried hard to hold because it is a dominating point.

On Tuesday the French had captured Roys one of the Important Gerparting left it full of mustard gas it could not be utilized by the French. However, they didn't need it, for they pushed shend so relentlessly that the next day they passed through Nesle, and on Thursday they were near Ham, only 12 miles from St. Quentin. In their retreat there the Huns lost three complete munition trains, which proved they were in something of a hurry. This drive on Ham made a big saliest in the German lines and rendered the enemy's situation along the extire front more desperate than ever. --

South of the Oise General Mangin made use of some American units in his attacks on the salient north of Solasons. He was aiming at the heights at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, and the decided progress he made imperiled the Germag positions both to the east and to the west. At Juvigny on the Allette, too, the Americans came into action. helping the French to repulse heavy

Along the Vesle the Americans had ome severe fighting during the week. They attacked Bazoches, gained a foothold there and clung to it; but at the same time the Huns attacked Pismette in force and compelled the Yankees to fall back. The enemy. however, was not permitted to cross the river. This little reverse was not considered by General Pershing to be of especial importance. ----

Over in Germany the effects of Marshal Foch's successes became more apparent daily. The press and certain emissaries of Hindenburg and Ludendorff endeavored to explain away the German' defeats or to minimize them, but the murmurs of the people grew louder. Their confidence in final victory is waning rapidly, despite the pan-German organs, which violently prod the faint-hearted. Dispatches from neutral sources indicate that Berlia will soon launch another peace offensive, offering to give up Belgium and northern France. It is against just such an illusory proposition that the wise men of the allies are warning the people. Nothing would suit Germany better just now than a peace on such a basis; but nothing should or will suit the allied nations except a peace dictated by themselves after the military power of the Hun has been utterly broken. The peace of compromise, leaving Germany the power to make a new and more terrible war in future. In sure to receive the support of the influences in the country that are controlled by the insidious German propaganda, and it is against this that America must especially guard Itself.

Spain's threat to seize interned German shipping to compensate for Spanish losses by submarine warfare had its effect in Berlin, for though the German government did not yield entirely, it made it plain that it wanted no more countries added to the list of its enemies. While the discussion was going on, however, another Spanish vessel was torpedoed, and the attuation became yet more critical.

- fix -Indirect advices from Austria-Hungary emphasize the desperate internal condition of that empire. The Bohemians appear to be on the edge of organized revolt, and they would receive the support of the Slovaks. Austrin and Hungary are in a perpetual quarrel. The former has now forbidden the export of pharmaceutical supplies to Hungary, and the latter has retaliated by ordering that its food supplies shall go only to Hungary and

After a slight set-back, the cause of the allies in Siberla and Russia proper made good progress during the week. At first the bolsheviki forced the ailles on the Ussurt front to retire, but re-enforcements came up, including Japanese and American troops, and the satisfactory conditions were re-established in quick order. The hold attempt of General Horvath, selfstyled dictator of Siberia to execute a coup d'etat and gain control of all the Russian military forces in the far East was blocked by the allies, whose representatives at Viadivostok informed General Pleshkoff, Horvath's emissary, that the allied nations would countenance no government not in secord with the wishes of the people. | the Democrats did accept him.

man bases, but as the enemy in de- | Meanwhile the silled expedition was strengthened by the arrival of more Americans, and Italy announced it would send a regiment there. The Japanese forces took control of the Manchurian border, China having withdrawn her objections. The Japanese engaged the bolsheviki near Dauria, and General Semenoff, anti-holshevik leader of Cossacks, crossed the Siberian horder and captured Matsievski station.

In the "Country of the North" the fighting of late has been in favor of the Russe-allied troops. The hoishevild river flotilia, which caused them some trouble, has been dispersed and the Red guards have surrendered the town of Shenkursk, south of Archanget, the last place of any size held by them in the region.

News from the far East is likely to be rather scanty in the future, for its dissemination has been taken in charge by the Japanese, and they are notoriously close-mouthed concerning military operations.

Reports from Albania have not been very satisfactory lately. The Austrians "came back" hard at the Franco-Italian forces and compelled them to retire somewhat, retaking the town of Berat. Later in the week the allies defested the Austrians in two battles.

On the Italian front there was not great deal doing, but the ailles made several successful raids and repulsed all enemy attacks. American airmen in Italy raided the big Austrian naval hase at Pola, on the Adrintic.

-- 10 --Both house and senate passed the man-power bill making the draft age limits eighteen to forty-five inclusive. Each body inserted its own amendments, but most of these went by the board in the conference. The most Important of these was the senate anti-atrike clause. The house conferees, led by Dent, absolutely refused to accept this, and rather than risk delay, the senate conferees consented to sacrifice the amendment. One new provision in the measure which will be welcomed by all officers is that the government shall furnish uniforms and

equipment to officers at cost. -10-Continuing its efforts to clear up the muddled aircraft production situation, and at the same time evading the demand for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics, the administration made John D. Ryan an assistant secretary of war and director of the air service. In starting on his new work, Mr. Ryan made no beasts or promises of what he would acromplish, but said he hoped order would soon he established to the nirplane branch and that quantity production of military planes would be accomplished. The De Haviland 4's improved to meet all objections, he said, are now being turned out rapidly and orders for the Liberty 12 motor have been increased from 22,500 to 50,000,

that we cannot keep up with their demands for them. First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has been made director of munitions and given the power to keep our forces supplied with all the munitious they require.

Our allies like these engines so well

-101-The long-expected shortage of gasoline is developing, and consequently the fuel administration last week requested that for the present all automobiles, motorboats and motorcycles, used for pleasure, be not used on Sundays, in all states east of the Missisatppi river. As the gasoline is needed for war purposes, all patriotic owners of cars accepted the request as a command.

--Members of congress who have been pacifists and anti-war obstructionists have been having a hard time, to the great satisfaction of all true patriots. The list of those turned down by their constituents stready Includes Senstor Vardaman of Mississippi and Representatives Lundeen of Minnesota, Dillon of South Dakotz, Woods of Iowa. McLemore of Texas, Crosser and Gordon of Ohio, Shackelford and Hamlin of Missouri, Keho of Florida and Bloan of Nebranks. Last week Cole Blesse, pacifist candidate for the senate in South Carolina, was defeated, and Henry Ford failed to get the Repubticen numination in Michigan, though

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MAINE AGAIN WINS PROMINENCE AS A PRODUCER OF BIG SHIPS

Formerly Renowned for Its Great Number and Fine Quality of Ships, the Pine Tree State, After a Long Period of Stagnation, Is Now Again Rustling With Activity of Its Numerous Shipyards.

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.

vooden shipbuilding industry, then doking into a long period of inaction, Maine has again burst into flourishing prominence as a producer of ships,

Not quite a year ago there were but a handful of shipyards scattered along the Maine coast. Most of them were relics of a bygone èra. Today there are 39 shippards of size in Maine, extending from the ports at the lower end of the state up east to what is locally called "Sunrise section," in the vicinity of Cuinis and Enstport.

Old shipbuilding plants that were long dead and mourned as supposedly beyond resurrection have sprung into life again, and with an energy they never knew in their palmiest days. Revived and expanded, they are once more turning out ships to carry the American flag on all the seas. For quite a distance up the Penobscot and Kennebee rivers and some of the smaller streams other old shipbuilding yards which had long since moldered into nothing but memories have been regenerated, modernized, and are busily adding to America's great growing merchant marine. At other places on coast and rivers splendid new shipoullding yards now thrive on sites that less than a year ago were swamps and junkshops

War Found Industry Dead.

When the world war came in 1914 here was not a ship being built in Portland. There were steel vessels at the Bath Iron Works, but only a few wooden ships in the whole of Maine, In Portland, as in many other former Maine shipbuilding centers, only repair work was being done.

Since the present United States shipping board, under Chairman Edward N. Hurley, began its activifies ess than a year ago, Maine shipyards have been engaged in building (as nearly as can be ascertained) 116 vesels, some of which are for the shipping board, others for private intersis. A number of those have already been launched. Of this total of 116 vessels 41 have been wooden freight steamers of an aggregate of more than 110,000 dendweight tons, 8 have been steel freighters of a total of 72,600 deadweight tons, and 47 schooners totaling about 55,000 tons. The remainder are tugboats, lighters and trawlers. And where a few years ago the shipbuilding force in Maine was pitifully small, there are now perhaps 15,000 men working at full speed in Maine shipyards. This number does not, of course, include tumbermen or all others engaged in allied trades, nor does it comprise the force to be taken on in new shippards fast being established.

In Portland shipyards there are about 4,500 men, and the value of the ships on which they are working is ughly estimated at \$10,500,000. The total money value of ships being built or to be built in the whole of Maine cannot be learned with any degree approaching preciseness, but it runs into

the tens of millions of dollars. Old Shipbuilders Come Forth.

Old Maine shipbuilding families in which shipbuilding and ship operation had become a sort of hereditary possession have again come forth to do all in their power to help their country build ships. One of those families is the Hamlen family, contained in the firm of J. H. Hamlen & Son of Portand. This firm was organized in 1845, and built ships for its cooperage and lumber trade. Up to 1889, when it discontinued its shipbuilding, it had eight clippers, brigantines, brigs and barkentines plying to the West Indies and South America. The present senfor nember, James C. Hamlen, sixty-six years old, inherited the business from ds father and grandfather. One of als sons is a lieutenant in the army; mother is associated in business with

When the United States shipping board, headed by Mr. Hurley, sent out ts urgent call for ships, Mr. Hamlen with immediate vigor formed the Cumperland Shipbuilding company, personally supplying its entire finances. Hard by an old rolling mill at South Portand, in which he had an interest, was dismal swamp looking out on the Island Fort Gorges (a granite affair built by Jefferson Davis), and on Fort Preble on land side. That was last August. In a few months the swamp and been transformed into a large, fully equipped shipbuilding plant with our piling ways. A fifth way is now partially built. A marine railway apable of hauting 3,500 and 4,000 ton stdps is under construction, and a large shoot for the installation of ship machinery has been established at Ligonia, 11/2 miles west of Portland.

Making It Hot for Huns.

Prequently the temperature was ten and twelve degrees below zero when the swamp was being filled in and the first ship-the Cumberland-built, but the men rejoiced in the thought that they were belying to make it hot for the Huns. The keel of the Cumberlard was laid on January 28, 1918, and notwithstanding two months' delay in getting lumber from the South the ahip was h unched on July 29. She was the first of ten wooden freight steamers, each of 3.500 tons' capacity,

that the Cumberland Shipbuilding com-Once world-fumed for its unique puny is constructing for the United States shipping board. The keel of the second ship, the Falmouth, was laid in the phenomenally short time of four minutes.

The workers are nearly all native Maine men. It is a remarkable evidence of American adaptability and quickness of grasp that not 5 per cent of the force of 1,700 men at this yard knew anything of shipbuilding before they came to work in this yard.

On the site of the old Russell shipyards in Portland there is now another modern shipbuilding plant, that of the Portland Ship Colling company. Noted nearly sixty years ago for their wooden ships, barks and schooners, the Russell yards passed into oblivion, with not even a shack remaining. In July, 1917, the site was a mudbole.

Then came the Portland Ship Coils ing company, which up to that time had been making stalls and blus for cattle and grain ships. Afready it has launched three wooden ships, each of 3,500 tons. The greater part of the 500 men-mostly native Maine men-have been converted into shipbdilders with-In a year, "Do Your All," "Do Your Bit," is the motto in this yard. On one of the forges is painted the exhortation, "Roast the Kaiser!"

In Other Yards.

These are only two of a half dozen shipyards in Portland, with more to 2 be established. The other yards are building millions of dollars' worth of wooden freight steamers, trawlers, lighters and tugs.

In Bath approximately 50,000 deadweight tons of merchant marine are being built. Much of this is steel ships being constructed by the Texas company, which employs about 2,600 men, Near by, at Boothbay and East Boothbay, six shipbuilding concerns are building or will build this year a total of a dozen or more schooners ranging from 500 to 1,600 tons each.

After being dormant nearly forty years, the old Soule shippard at South Freeport is again bustling with activity. This was one of the yards where half a century ago many of Maine's best elipper ships were built. Here three 3,500-ton wooden steamers have been under construction this year. Belfast yards are turning out four wooden schooners, three of them five-musted. In other Maine pinces many other wooden schooners, generally three and four masted, and a number of wooden freight steamers are being hurrled to completion.

With delight Maine is watching our merchant marine grow to a supreme place, and with pride it is sharing in

WOMAN DOING BIG BIT

Runs Store, Has Family, Yet Knits 5,000 Socks

Although she takes care of a grocery, a home and a family, Mrs. Albert Nicolay of Cincinnati had knitted 2,500 pairs of socks for the September Red Cross quota and is still at it. She is able, in a modest way, to lay claim to the sock-knitting champlonship, if not of the whole state, at least of Hamilton county. An expert in the use of her knitting machine, she said she is glad she is able to work fast "for our soldiers need every minute we can give them,"

80 IN PARIS U. S. EMBASSY

Working Force Eight Times What It Was Before War.

So great have been the war demands upon the diplomatic and consular services of the United States in France since America entered the conflict that the embassy has had nearly to multiply eight times its former strength in Paris and the consulates all over France have doubled their forces. In addition there has been established in Paris, either in the embassy or in close linkson with its branches of the war trade board, the Hoover food bureau and the committee on public information. The working force at the embassy before the war began was about ten, exclusive of secretaries and attaches. Today it is

Dr. E. Dana Durand, one time chief of the census, is at the head of the Hoover food bureau.

CURE FOR BONE DISEASES

Baltimore Physician Claims to Have Made Discovery.

Frederick D. Pridham, a medical student of Baltimore, after four years' work on hone diseases, discovered that double nitro oxide suit causes absorption of the diseased marrow and healing of the hone discusse from the inside toward the surface. He reports 83 cases cared in from three weeks to seven months. A sanitarium and hospital has been established there. The method has been donated to the United States army.

Olive Oil Scarce.

Olive oil is fast becoming an extinet commodity, due to the war. Owing to the shortage prices have advanced nearly 200 per cent in some in-

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NEARLY 150,000 ARE THERE HUNS LOSE MANY MACHINES

Engaged in Making Ammunition, Constructing Buildings, Paving Roads, Loading and Unloading Ships and Trains and in All the Thousand and One War Industries-What the Yank Is Doing for the Chinaman.

By ELOISE ROBINSON.

Since early in the war there have been numbers of Chinese with the French and British armies in Franceenormous army of laborers which Nearly a hundred thousand of these ern France, and more than forry thousand more are scattered all over the country with the French. Now they are coming into the American lines in arge numbers.

same reasons that many of our American boys came to France before the faster machines and machines which United States entered the war. Some of them were attracted by the high pay and the chance to better their own condition, some of them out of pure love of adventure, still others because of their appreciation of what this struggle means in their own future history.

And there are, too, not a few Chinese scholars and men of some distinction in their own country who have been forced to leave for political reasons, as well as young students from England or America. They are engaged in making ammunition, in the construction of buildings, in paving roads, in loading and unloading ships and trains-in all the thousand and one "war industries" that have directly and indirectly to do with the maintaining of the allied armies in France. Lack of Understanding.

Merely for the sake of efficiency it is of importance that a feeling of mutual understanding and sympathy should exist between the Yank and the Chinaman who has come to be his neighbor. Officials recognize its military value and have met with appreciation the efforts of the Y. M. C. A., which is carrying on the work in most of the camps where Chinese are located.

Most of the difficulties were due to lack of understanding. For instance. a quiet, hard-working Chinaman had some trouble with his eyes and was ordered to the only place where he could have protection from the light, which happened to be the guardhouse. No doubt the Yank tried to explain to him on the way just why he was being sent there, but his efforts were not noticeably successful. All that Ching Chinaman could comprehend, and all that his friends could comprehend was Wu Tse" when he had committed no offense. Or, when the energetic doughboy wanted to hasten along the deliberate.coolie he would wave his arms wildly in the air and, with the idiotic instinct we all have to believe that the man who does not speak our language is hard of hearing, yell at the top of his lungs.

"Come on, you fellows, let's go," Unfortunately, however, "go" in Chinese means dog, the laborers supposed they were being "bawled out" for some inexplicable reason, and there might have been trouble had not a "Y" secretary who had once been a missionary to China straightened things out. As it was, coolle and doughboy went off together with grins on their faces. Chinamen can appreciate a joke, as well as Yanks, and a new word was added to their vocubularies,

Anxious to Learn.

Some of the men have already picked up a considerable knowledge of French, and they are eager to learn English. Both American officers and enlisted men have volunteered to conduct classes in English. Beyond the immediate benefit to the

men themselves and their increased efficiency to the army, there is a larger benefit of this work with Ching Chinaman. After the war he is going home to the interior of China to be looked up to by his friends and relatives and by the whole community as a man of information and importance. He will be a leader in his village, and his word will carry weight. The engineers directing Chinese work will be among those to go to China to have a share in the great industrial development which is sure to come at the close of

GET A \$4,000 WINDFALL

Unexpected Cash for Relatives of Miner Killed in Mishap.

Theodore Otson, a former employee of the Homestake mine in Lead, S. D., who in 1904 left the Black hills for the mining districts of the Southwest, has been dend for seven months, but his relatives and friends in the Black hills were not aware of his fate until re-

Olson was killed in a wine accident in Arizona. The first knowledge his Black hills relatives had of his death was when they received a letter from an attorney in Arizona asking for information in regard to relatives, among whom about \$4,000 is to be

tor in Supremacy.

IS WITH ALLIES

CONTROL OF AIR

Building Better and Faster Machines Than the Enemy-Rhine Cities in Terror of Bombing Planes-British Also Show Superiority in Aerial Defenses-America Now Playing Part In Air Offensive.

From London to Jericho the allies have obtained decided superiority over the enemy in the air. Since the war not in the fighting line but in that started Germany has trailed France and England in aerial warfare, Zepmakes it possible to carry on the war. pelins excepted. France and England didn't waste their time with Zeppelins, are working with the British in north- which have been a dismal failure when compared with bombing muchines such as the allies build and manipulate, much to the terror of the Rhine

Besides forcing down and destroying Most of these men come from porth-, three German airplanes to one lost by ern and central China, and for the the allies, England, France and new America are building better machines. will carry more tons of hombs each than the German.

Germany has lost not less than 5,000. machines and aviators in the past twelve months.

This figure, 5,000, represents Germany's losses in all theaters of war to allied airmen. While the exact official number of German planes destroyed, together with the allied losses may not be disclosed, it may be stated that this unofficial summary is very conservative.

Radical Reconstruction.

At the outbreak of the war Great Britain had eighty aircraft. Every few days Great Britain is producing more airplanes and other material for the air force than she possessed altogether at one stage of the war. The strength of the Royal Air Force has been multiplied at least 200 times in personnel as compared to the personnel at one stage of the war. Great Britain also ans furnished a considerable number of airplanes for her ailles,

England's air force has undergone radical reconstruction and its tactics have been changed, much to the discomfiture of Germany. Briefly, these changes are: Consolidation of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service into one organization, known as the Royal Air Force; establishment of an air ministry, creation of the independent sir force, and use of "envalry" ariators-airmen who have charged advancing Germans, bombed and machine-gunned them from a height of a hundred feet.

The independent nir force, which is said to have only one authority higher than its own commander, this being the war cabinet, has been busy bombthat he was being shut up in the "Hei ing German cities since its creation three months ago. Four-fifths of the German munition works are in the striking distance of these independent air force hombers. Their plan is to keep a number of Rhine towns in a constant state of terror by bombing works of military importance in those communities. One town may be raided night after night for a week or more, or it may be visited day and night, or twice daily, whichever plan seems to cause the most consternation and demolition. In addition, railway junctions, ammunition dumps and barracks are bombed by this organization of flyers, which works separately and distinctly from aviators attached to certain army corps who also may be dispatched to do similar bombing.

Attack Advancing Columns.

The great advantage of aviators for bombing and machine-gunning advancing columns was shown in the March and succeeding offensives, when time and again scores of aviators concentrated upon a certain point disorganized a German advance, or held a portion of the line that had given way until re-enforcements could be rushed up by the Franco-British. On one day these aviators fired more than 200,000 rounds Into German columns. More than 120 tons of bombs have been dropped in one day.

America is playing a part in the air offensive. Every new contingent of American avlators which reaches France or England belos out in the general scheme of things which keeps the allies masters of the air.

The British also have shown they are superior to Germany in aerial de-There have been twenty-one raids on London in the past year, three of these by Zeppelins. But since the visit of eleven Zeppelins October last, when five of them were brought down. four in France and one to the Mediterranean, they have not attempted to visit London, where the air defenses are such that the Zeppellus do not dare to come lower than 20,000 feet, which is too high fur them to bomb effectively.

Gotha raids also are becoming quite expensive for Germany, the last raid, May 20, resulting in seven machines being destroyed. Twenty-five aviators trained for night flying are far more valuable to Germany than twoscore of civillans killed in London. The city's defensive barrage and protecting airplanes are too much for the TO THE PEOPLE OF PATAGONIA AND VICINITY

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"OUTWITTING THE HUN"

By LIEUTENANT PAT O'BRIEN

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CHAPTER XIV-Continued.

-10place for me was as far back as possible, where I would not be in the line of vision of others in back of me. Accordingly I slouched over to a table have been content with a single "geron the platform directly opposite the stage and I took the seat against the wall. The whole place was now in front of me. I could see everything that was going on and everyone who came in, but no one, except those who sat at my own table, would notice me knew it by heart. One drink that alunless they deliberately turned around to look.

The place began to fill up rapidly. Every second person who came in the place seemed to me to be a German soldier, but when they were sented at the tables and I got a chance later on to make a rough count, I found that in all there were not more than a hundred soldiers in the place and there must have been several hundred civil-

The first people to sit at my table were a Belgian and his wife. The Bel-



It beemed Better to Parrot the Belglan.

gian sat next to me and his wife next to him. I was hoping that other civiltans would occupy the remaining two sents at my table, because I did not to suit me, and when the German ofrelish the idea of having to sit through the show with German soldiers within table I thought that was about all I a few feet of me. That would certainly have spoiled my pleasure for the even-

Every uniform that came in the door gave me cause to worry until I was sure it was not coming in my direction. ippose there was a single sol dler who came in the door whom I didn't follow to his seat-with my place. еуев.

Just before they lowered the lights, two German officers entered. They stood at the door for a moment looking the place over. Then they made a bacline in my direction and I must confess my beart started to beat a little faster. I hoped that they would find another seat before they came to my vicinity, but they were getting nearer and nearer and I realized with a sickening sensation that they were headed directly for the two seats at my table, and that was indeed the

These two seats were in front of the table facing the stage and except when the officers would be eating or drinking their backs were toward me, and there was considerable consolation in that. From my seat I could have reached right over and touched one of them on his hald head. It would have been more than a touch, I am afraid, if I could have gotten away with it safely.

As the officers seated themselves, a walter came to us with a printed bill-of-fare and program. Fortunately, he waited on the others first and I listened intently to their orders. The officers ordered some light wine, but my Belginn neighbor ordered "Bock" for himself and his wife, which was what I had decided to order anyway, as that was the only thing I could say, Heaven knows I would far rather have ordered something to eat, and I was afraid to take a chance at the pronunciation of the dishes it set forth.

There were a number of drinks listed which I might safely enough have ordered. For instance, I noticed "Lemon Squash, 1.50," "Ginger Beer, 1,-" "Sparkling Dry Ginger Ale, 1,-" "Appelluaris, 1,-," and "Schweppes Soda, 0.80," but it occurred to me that the mere fact that I selected something that was listed in English might attract attention to me and something in my pronunciation might give further cause for suspicion.

It seemed better to parrot the Belgian and order "Bock" and that was what I decided to do.

One Item on the bill of fare tantalized me considerably. Although it was listed among the "Prizzen der dranken," which I took to mean

have had one honest mouthful of times, and if I had encountered the | As I wandered through the streets I some way of nutwitting the Huns | lay my final escape for even a single food than all the drinks in Mie world. I decided promptly that the safest The item I refer to was "Dubbel Gerstein de Elesch (Michanx)." A double portion of anything would have been mighty welcome to me, but I would sten" If I had only had the courage to ask for it.

To keep myself as composed as possible I devoted a lot of attention to that bill-of-fare, and I think by the time the waiter came around I almost most made me laugh aloud was listed as "Lemonades gazeuses," but I might as well have introduced myself to the German officers by my right name and rank as attempt to pronounce It.

When the waiter came to me, there fore, I said "Bock" as casually as I could and I felt somewhat relieved that I had gotten through that part of the ordeal so ensily.

While the waiter was away I had a chance to examine the bill-of-face and I observed that a glass of beer cost 80 centimes. The smallest change I had was a two-mark paper bill,

Apparently the German officers were similarly fixed and when they offered their bill to the walter, he handed it back to them with a remark which I took to mean that he couldn't make change.

Right there I was in a quandary. To offer him my bill after he had just told the officers he didn't have change would have seemed strange, and yet I couldn't explain to him that I was in the same boat and he would have to come to me again later. The only thing to do, therefore, was to offer him the bill as though I hadn't heard or noticed what had happened with the Germans, and I did so. He said the same thing to me as he had said to the officers, perhaps a little more sharply, and gave me back the bill. Later on, he returned to the table with a handful of change and we closed the transaction. I gave him 25 centimes as a tip-I had never yet been to a place where it was necessary to talk to do that.

During my first half hour in that theatre, to say I was on pins and needles is to express my feelings mildly. The truth of the matter is I was never so uneasy in my life. Every minute seemed like an hour, and a dozen times I was on the point of getting up and leaving. There were altogether too many soldiers in the place ficers seated themselves right at my could stand. As it was, however, the lights went out shortly afterwards and in the dark I felt considerably ensier.

After the first picture, when the lights went up again, I had regained my composure considerably and I took dyantage of the opportunity to study the various types of people in the

From my seat I had a splendld chance to see them all. At one table there was a German medical corps officer with three Red Cross nurses. That was the only time I had over seen a German nurse, for when I was in the hospital I had seen only men orderlies. Nurses didn't work so near the first line trenches.

The German soldiers at the different tables were very quiet and orderly. They drank bock beer and conversed among themselves, but there was no hilarity or rough-housing of any kind.

As I sat there, within arm's reach of those German officers and realized what they would have given to know what a chance they had to capture an escaped British officer, I could hardly belp smiling to myself, but when I thought of the big risk I was taking. more or less unflecessarily, I began to wonder whether I had not acted fool-

ishly in undertaking it. Nevertheless, the evening passed off uneventfully and when the show was over I mixed with the crowd and disappeared, feeling very proud of myself and with a good deal more confidence

than I had enjoyed at the start. I had paceed a night which will five in my life as long as I live. The bill of fare and program and a "throwaway" bill advertising the name of the attraction which was to be presented the following week which was handed to me as I came out, I still have and they are among the most valued souvenirs of my adventure.

CHAPTER XV.

Observations in a Belgian City. One night shortly before I left this city, our airmen raided the place. I didn't venture out of the house at the time, but the next night I thought I would go out and see what damage had been done.

When it became dark I left the house accordingly and mixed with the crowd, which consisted largely of Germans. I went from one place to another to see what our "straffing" had accomplished. Naturally I avoided speaking to anyone. If a man or woman appeared about to speak to me, I just turned my head and looked or "Prices of drinks," It sounded very walked away in some other direction. much to me like something to eat, I must have been taken for an unand Heeven knows I would rather social sort of individual a good many

same person twice I suppose my con-

duct might have aroused suspicion. I had a first-class observation of the damage that was really done by our didn't conduct themselves with anybombs. One bomb had landed very near the main railroad station and if it had been only thirty yards nearer would have completely demolished it. As the station was undoubtedly our nirman's objective I was very much impressed with the accuracy of his nim. It is by no means an easy thing to hit a building from the air when you are going at anywhere from fifty to one hundred miles an hour and are being shot at from beneath from a dozen different angles-unless, of course, you are taking one of those desperate chances and flying so low that you cannot very well miss your mark and the Huns can't very well miss you either!

I walked by the station and mingled with the crowds which stood in the entrances. They paid no more attention to me than they did to real Belgians, and the fact that the lights were all out in this city at night made it impossible anyway for anyone to get as good a look at me as if it had been light.

During the time that I was in this city I suppose I wandered from one end of it to the other. In one place, where the German staff had its headquarters, a huge German flag hung from the window, and I think I would have given ten years of my life to have stolen it. Even if I could have pulled it down, however, it would have been impossible for me to have concealed it, and to have carried it away with me as a souvenir, therefore would have been out of the question,

As I went along the street one night a lady standing on the corner stopped me and spoke to me. My first impulse, of course, was to answer her, explaining that I could not understand, but 1 stopped myself in time, pointed to my indicating that I was deaf and dumb, and she nedded understandingly and walked on. Incidents of that kind were not unusual, and I was always in fear that the time would come when some inquisitive and suspicious German would encounter me und not be so ensily sniisfied.

There are many things that I saw in this city which, for various reasons, it is impossible for me to relate until after the war is over. Some of them, I think, will create more surprise than the incidents I am free to reveal now,

It used to amuse me as I went along the streets of this town, looking in the shop windows with German soldiers at my side looking at the same things, to think how close I was to I was quite convinced that if I were discovered my fate would have been I not only had the forged passport on me, but I had been safely let me live with the information I possessed.

One night I walked boldly across a turning round saw two German soldiers. I slowed up a trifle to let them get ahead of me. It was rather dark and I got a chance to see what a wonderful uniform the German military authorities have picked out. The soldiers had not gone more than a few feet ahead of me when they disappeared in the darkness like one of picture screen.

Chocolade de portie 1.50

Melk 1.--

Kaffle met melk . . . 1.-

Otresa-water. . . 1.25 Lemon squash . 1.50

Ginger beer . . . 1 --

Vichy 1/4ff. . - 1.-

Turijn Vermouth . . 1.25

Franche . . . 1.25

Dubonnet . . . 1.25

Gyrth 1.25

Graves superieur(1906)1.50

Limonades gazeures. 0.80

. Verschittende Groge

. 1/2#.0.80

Prijzen der Dranken

Dubbel Geraten de flesch (Michaux) . 0.85

Warme Dranken

Verfrisschingen

" Sparkling Dry Ginger Ale" . . . 1 .-

Minerale Waters

Berdraux - Chatenex Léaville Poyletre - 1906 . . 1.50

Price List of Drinks O'Brien Picked Up at a Free Motion Picture Show in a

Beer Garden.

. . . 12 0.80 | Strut de A. . . . 1.25

The, de portle.

- Cranantappolairesp

Kriekensap . .

Apolliaaris, ,

Cacao Kaffie de portie (met suiker)

Benietzp 1,-

Schweppes soda . 0.80

witte. . . 1.50

Sherry : . . . 1.50

Malaga 1.50

Madera . . . 1.50

Forto roode . . .

frequently glanced in the rafe window as I passed. German officers were usually dining there, but they

thing like the light-heartedness which characterizes the allied officers in London and Paris. I was rather surprised at this because in this part of Belgium they were much freer than they would have been in Berlin, where, I understand, food is comparatively scarce and the restrictions are very strict. As I have said, my own condition in

this city was in some respects worse than it had been when I was making my way through the open country. While I had a place to sleep and my clothes were no longer constantly soaking, my opportunities for getting food were considerably less than they had been. Nearly all the time I was half famished, and I decided that I would get out of there at once, since

was entirely through with Huyliger. My physical condition was greatly improved. While the lack of food showed itself on me, I had regained some of my strength, my wounds were healed, and my ankle was stronger, and although my knees were still considerably enlarged, I felt that I was in better shape than I had been at any time since my leap from the train, and I was ready to go through whatever was in store for me,

CHAPTER XVI.

I Leave for the Frontier.

To get out of the city, it would be necessary to pass two guards. This I had learned in the course of my waiks at night, having frequently traveled to the city limits with the idea of finding out just what conditions I would have to meet when the time came for me to leave.

A German soldier's uniform, however, no longer worried me as it had ears and mouth and shook my head, at first. I had mingled with the Huns so much in the city that I began to feel that I was really a Belgian, and I assumed the indifference that they seemed to feel.

I decided, therefore, to walk out of the city in the daytime, when the sentries would be less apt to be on the watch. It worked fine. I was not held up a moment, the sentries evidently taking me for a Belgian peas-

ant on his way to work. Traveling faster than I had ever done before since my escape, I was soon out in the open country, and the first Belginn I came to I approached for food. He gave me half of his lunch and we sat down on the side of the road to eat it. Of course, he tried to talk to me, but I used the old ruse them and they had no way of knowing. of pretending I was deaf and dumb and he was quite convinced that it was so. He made various efforts to talk to me in par make out what he was getting at, and so many days behind the German lines I think he must have concluded that I after I had escaped that they couldn't | was not only half starved, deaf and dumb, but "looney" in the bargain.

When night came I looked around for a place to rest. I had decided to park, I heard footsteps behind me and travel in the daytime as well as night, because I understood that It was only a few miles from the frontier, and I was naturally anxious to get there at the carilest possible moment, although I realized that there I would encounter the most hazardous part of my whole adventure. To get through the heavily guarded barbed wire and electrically charged barrier was a problem that I those melting pictures on the moving hated to think of even, although the hours I spent endeavoring to devise

were many.

It had occurred to me, for instance, that it would not be such a difficult matter to vault over the electric fence, which was only nine feet high. In college, I knew a ten-foot vault is considered a high-school boy's accomplishment, but there were two great difficulties in the way of this solution. In the first place it would be no easy length, weight and strength to serve stood for were "Charity" and "Hope the purpose. More particularly, however, the pole-vault idea seemed to me to be out of the question because of the fact that on either side of the electric fence, six feet from it, was a sixfoot barbed wire barrier. To vault safely over a nine-foot electrically charged fence was one thing, but to

lieve it is possible. Another plan that seemed half-way reasonable was to build a pair of stilts about twelve or fourteen feet high and walk over the barriers one by one. As a youngster I had acquired considerable skill in stilt-walking and I have no doubt that with the proper equipment it would have been quite feas ible to have walked out of Belgium as easily as possible in that way, but whether or not I was going to have a

combine with it a twelve-foot broad

vault was a feat which even a college

be apt to flunk, Indeed, I don't be-

stilts remained to be seen. There were a good many bicycles in use by the German soldiers in Belgium and it had often occurred to me that if I could have stalen one, the tires would have made excellent gloves and insulated coverings for my feet in case it was necessary for me to attempt to climb over the electric fence bodlly. But as I had never been able to steal a bicycle this gvenue of es-

chance to construct the negessary

cape was closed to me. I decided to wait until I arrived at the barrier and then make up my mind how to proceed.

To find a decent place to sleep that night, I crawled under a barbed wire fence, thinking it led into some field. As I passed under, one of the barbs caught in my cont and in trying to pull myself from it I shook the fence for several yards.

Instantly there came out of the night he nerve-racking command: "Hait!" Again I feared I was done for. rouched close down on the ground in the darkness, not knowing whether to take to my legs and trust to the Hun's missing me in the darkness if he fired. or stay where I was. It was foggy is well as dark, and although I knew the sentry was only a few feet away from me I decided to stand, or rather lie, pat. I think my beart made almost as much polse as the rattling of the wire in the first place, and it was a tense few moments to me.

I heard the German say a few words to himself, but didn't understand them. of course, and then he made a sound as if to call a dog, and I realized that his theory of the noise he had heard was that a dog had made its way through the fence.

For perhaps five minutes I didn't stir, and then figuring that the German had probably continued on his best I crept quietly under the wire again, this time being mighty careful to hug the ground so close that I wouldn't touch the wire, and made off in a different direction. Evidently the barbed wire fence had been thrown around an ammunition depot or something of the kind, and it was not a field at all that I had tried to get into.

I figured that other sentries were probably in the neighborhood and I proceeded very gingerly.

After I had got about a mile away from this spot I came to an humble Belgian house and I knocked at the door and applied for food in my usual way, pointing to my mouth to indicate I was hungry and to my ears and mouth to imply that I was deaf and dumb. The Belgian woman who lived in the house brought me a plece of bread and two cold potatoes and as I sat there eating theft she eyed me very keenly.

I haven't the slightest doubt that she realized I was a fugitive. She lived so near the border that it was more for that reason, I appreciated more fully the extent of the risk she ran, for no doubt the Germans were constantly watching the conduct of these Belginns who lived near the line.

My theory that she realized that I was not a Belgian at all, but probaby some English fugitive, was confirmed a moment later, when, as I made ready to go, she touched me on the arm and indicated that I was to wait a moment. She went to a bureau and brought out two pleces of fancy Belgian ince which she insisted upon my taking away, although at that particular moment I had as much use for Belgian luce as an elephant for a safety razor, but I was touched with her thoughtfulness and pressed her hand to show my gratitude. She would not accept the money I offered her. I carried the lace through my sub-

sequent experiences, feeling that it I had known that it was "oing to de- being jealous."

oment, as it did, I am quite sure

she would rather I had not seen it. On one piece of thre was the Flemish word "Charite" and on the other the word "Esperage." At the time I took these words to mean "Charity" and "Experience" and all I hoped was that I would get as much of the one as I was getting of the other before I finally got through. I learned subse matter to get a pole of the right quently that what the words realir and then I was sure that my kind Belgian friend had indeed realized my plight and that her thoughtful sonvenir was intended to encourage me in the trials she must have known were before me.

I didn't let the old Belgian Indy know because I did not want to alarm her unnecessarily, but that night I slept in her backyard, leaving early athlete in the pink of condition would in the morning before it became light, Later in the day I applied at an-

other house for food. It was occurried by a father and mother and ten chil-



Again 1 Feared I Was Done For

dren. I hesitated to ask them far food without offering to pay for it, as realized what a task it must have been for them to support themselves without having to feed a hungry man. Accordingly I gave the man a mark and then indicated that I wanted some thing to eat. They were just about to eat, themselves, apparently, and they let me partake of their meal, which consisted of a huge bowl of some kind if soup which I was unable to iden tify and which they served in ordinary wash basins. I don't know that they ever used the basins to wash in as well, but whether they did or not did not worry me very much. The soup was good and I enjoyed it.

All the time I was there I could see the father and the eldest son, a boy about seventeen, were extremely nervous. I had indicated to them that I was deaf and dumb, but if they be lieved me it didn't seem to make then any more comfortable.

I lingered at the house for about an hour after the meal and during that time a young man came to call on the eldest daughter, a young woman of perhaps eighteen. The caller syed me very suspiciously, although I must have resembled anything but a British officer. They spoke Flemish and I did not understand a word they said, but I think they were discussing my probable identity. During their conversation, I had a chance to look around the room. There were three altogether, two fairly large and one somewhat smaller, about fourtesh feet loug and six deep. In this smaller room there were two double-decked beds, which were apparently intended to house the whole family, although how the whole twelve of them could sleep in that one room will ever remain a mystery to me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wall of a Lost Soul. This is not a camp story, but one

written by a lieutenant on his way "over there." "On our first lap out we were having boat drill one day. The bell rang and every one grabbed up life preservers and started for their lifeboats. As I came out on the main deck to boat No. 10 one of the aft guns let loose with a terrine roar at target practice. Just then a big negro came up scrambling out of a hatchway, yelling, 'O. Lordy, Lordy, where am mah life deserter? I done beah dat submarine a-mounin' for mah

Free From Concelt. "I am glad to see you are free from

that conceit which prompts professional jeniousy," said the man who assumes a putroulzing and paternal manner. "Well," said the young actor, innguidly, "to tell you the truth, would be a fine souvenir for my I haven't seen any actors whose work mother, although as a matter of fact if suggested any reason whatever for my

PREPARE NOW TO REGISTER

Instructions for Men Who Are to Be Called On to Serve Their Country.

"To Insure a Safer World for Our Children.

"Since the beginning of our government it has been the law of this country that every able-bodied male citizen and declarant between eighteen and forty-five is subject to be summoned to its defense.

"The occasions have happily been rare when such a summons has had to be issued. We face the need now, "Over 10,000,000 of our men of fighting age have already registered for selection for service. Out of this number many have been chosen, trained, and sent to battle across the sea, while others are in training or on the way. They have made us very proud of them, these splendid soldiers, and some have already given their lives for us. We shall not fail to support them and to re-enforce them.

"The remaining 13,000,000 are new called upon to register for selection. The only purpose of this extension of the selective service law is to bring a speedler end to the war and to insure a safer world for our children.

"Since the enemy has compelled the arbitrament of force, force let it be, force overwhelming. The registration of the entire man-power of the United States will be our unmistakable pledge to humanity that democracy is to be the regime of the future."

"NEWTON D. BAKER, "Secretary of War,"

WHO' MUST REGISTER

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

(A) Persons who, prior to the day set for the registration by the president, have registered either under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or

(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 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 reserve while in the service of the United States.

HOW TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON REGISTRATION CARD AND IN-STRUCTIONS FOR REGIS-

Detailed Information for Making Out Registration Card.

Both Registrars and Registrants will be guided by the instructions The Registrar contained. should study them before Registration Day, and the Registrant should rend them carefully and prepare the answers in his mind before going to the Registration Table. The answers to the questions shall be given and the entries made in the numerical order stated. All answers will be written on the Registration Card in ink by the Registrar, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write

(Do not write on mark, or otherwise mutilate the instructions, Do not remove them.)

Its some spaces as indicated in the directions, checks will be used to indicate the answers, a device which is designed to save the time of the Registrars.) REGISTRATION CARD.

SERIAL NUMBER-Registrars shall

leave this space blank.
ORDER NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.
1. STATE YOUR NAME AS INDICATED. SPELL OUT EACH NAME IN FULL 1 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS.-

This means where you have your perma-nent home NOW, not the place where you work, nor the place where you were you work, nor the place where the born, unless that is your permanent home, born, unless that is your permanent home. torn, unless that is your permanent home. He prepared to give it this way: "100 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Wayne County, Mich.," or "R. F. D. No. 2, Jonesville, Smith County, Pa." If the registrant lives in an apartment house, he should state the number of the apartment in which he lives, if his address is "in care"

of someone, this should be stated.

2. AGE IN YEARS—State your age to.
day in YEARS only, Disregard additional
months or days. Be prepared to say "34"
or "28," not "24 years, 2 months," or the

6 DATE OF BIRTH.-If you do not temember the year, start to answer as you would if some one asked you your birthday, as "October 12." Then say, "On my hirthday, this year, I will be tor was years old." The registrar will then fill in the year of birth. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from

RACE.

5. WHITE olf you are white, the regisfrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, having spaces 6, 7, 5 and 2

tion of your citizenship, leaving spaces s, c, \$ and 9 blank.

INDIAN.

8. CITIZEN.-If you are a citizen in-dian born in the United States, the regis-irar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 5, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 14 and 15 blank. As Indian born in the United States is a citizen if (i) he, or his father or mother prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 22, was alledred here. prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 2, was allotted land or re-ceived a patent in fee prior to May 8, 1985; (2) If he was allotted land subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) it he was residing in the old Indian Tertory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civil-ized life.

ized life.

9. NONCITIZEN.—If you are a non-citizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leav-ing spaces 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. An Indian born in the United States shall be classed as a noncitizen la-dian unless he falls within one of the classes of citizen Indians described in space 8. ized life.

UNITED STATES CITIZEN. NATIVE BORN.—If you are a na-tive-born citizen of the United States, the register will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16 leaving spaces 11, 12, 12, 14 and 15 blank. If you were born in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, you are a native-born citizen of the United States irrespective of the citizenship of your parents. Any inhabitant of Ports Rico, who was a Spanish subject on April 11, 1899, and who resided in Porto Rico on that date, and continued to reside therein until April 11, 1996, is held to be a citizen of Porto Rico, except such inhabitants, natives of the Spanish pe-ningula, who elected to preserve their ninsula, who elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain on or before April II. 1800, by making a declaration, before a court of record, of their decision to do so. Any citizen of Porto Rico, as above defined, and any native of Porto Rico who was temporarily absent from the island on April 11, 1899, and has since returned, and is not a citizen of any foreign country, is held to be a citizen of the United States, provided the did not elect to retain his political citizen of the United States, provided she did not elect to retain his political status by making declaration under oath of his decision to do so within six months after March 2, 1917. If you were born abroad, you are still a citizen of the United States if your father was a citizen of the United States at the time you were born, unless you have expatriated yourself.

11. NATURALIZED.—If you are a naturalized citizen of the United States

naturalized citizen of the United States, the register will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank, You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization, that is, if you have "taken out final papers." Bur you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only

taken out first papers"); in the latter ase you are a declarant. 12. CITIZEN BY FATHER'S NATU-RALIZATION BEFORE REGISTRANT'S MAJORITY.—If you are a citizen by your father's naturalization for your mother's naturalization in case your father died: before you attained your majority, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces and proceed to space is, leaving apaces 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 blank. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under the laws of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are, if dwelling in the United States before attaining their replective considered as cilizens their majority, considered as citizens thereof. (Sec. 2172, U. B. Rev. Stat., and 34 Stat L., pt. 1 p. 1228.)

ALIEN. 12. DECLARANT.—If you are a declarant allen, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 16, 11, 12 and 14 blank. You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalisation court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "taking out first papers."

14. NONDECLARANT.—If you are a nondeclarant allen, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 16, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a nondeclarant allen if you do not fall within one of the classes described in spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13

classes described in spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 and are not an Indian. In other words, you are a nondeclarant allen if you are a citizen or subject of some other country than the United Stales and have not de-clared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States, that is, have not "taken out first papers."

15. This need be answered only by de-

clarant and nondeclarant allens. Remember that a declarant is not yet a citizen of the United States. If you are an alien of either class, state the name of your country, which the registrar will write in country, which the registrar will write in this space, for example, "Great Britain," "France," "Italy." State also the name of the subdivision of your country in which you were ordinarily resident hefore proceeding to the United States, which will be written by the registrar in parentheses after the name of your country, as "Great Britain (Scotland)." In the case of Czecho-Slovakz, German or Austrian Poles, Alsatians, Lorrainers, and persons of like status, the registrant may answer "Czecho-Slovak, claimed as subject of Austria-Hungary," "Pole claimed as subject of Germany or Austria-Hungary," "Alsatian claimed as subject of Germany," etc., and such an entry shall be made by the registrar.

If not a citizen of the United States,

If not a citizen of the United States, of what nation are you a citizen or

subject? 16. PRESENT OCCUPATION. - This means your present occupation, trade, or employment, which the registrar will enter in this space. Do not state what you once did, nor what you have done most of the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. Simply state what your job is right now. State briefly, as "farmer," "miner," "student," "laborer" ton farm. in rolling mill, in automobile, wagon, or other factory), "machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under factory," etc. If you hold an office under State or Federal Government, name the office you hold.

17. EMPLOYER'S NAME, If you are

17. EMPLOYER'S NAME.—If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the State or Federal Government, say whether your office is under the United States, the State, the county, or a municipality. The registrar will

make an appropriate entry

18.—PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR

BUSINESS.—This means where you work.

Give the number and name at street first. then city or town, then county and Slate or R. P. D. number first, then town, then county and State. The registrar will

NEAREST RELATIVE.

18 NAME - If you are married and your wife is living, her mane should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are not married and have no blood relative, the name of a close triend should be stated. The resistant will make the some

e. NEGRO of you are a negro, the registrar will place a check to this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 5. 7. I and 9 blank.

T. ORIENTAL—If you are an oriental the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination first, then the city or town, then the county and State or it is named first, then post office then county and State. The registrar will make the entities then post office then county and State.

WILSON SIGNS MAN-POWER BILL

PROCLAMATION ISSUED CALLING 12,778,758 MEN 18 TO 45 TO ENROLL FOR SERVICE.

REGISTER ON SEPT. 12

ESTIMATE FOR ARIZONA, 49,794; COLORADO, 112,139; NEW MEX-ICO, 44,652; WYOMING, 30,520,

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.-All men from 18 to 45 years of age in the continental United States, except those in the army or navy or already registered. were summoned by President Wilson to register Thursday, Sept. 12, for military service. Machinery of the provost marshal general's office was set in motion to carry out the second great enrollment under a presidential proclamation issued soon after the President had signed the new manpower act extending the draft ages. It is estimated that at least 12,778,-758 men will enroll, compared with almost 10,000,000 at the first registration June 5, 1917. Of those it is estimated that 2,300,000 will be called for general military service, probably twothirds of the number coming from among the 3,500,000 or more between the ages of 18 and 21.

Gen. March has said all registrants before June 30, swelling the American wires, expeditionary force to more than the 4,000,000 men expected to win the war in 1919. The last to be called will be the youths in their eighteenth year, but those of that age who desire and for special training.

Registration will be conducted by the local draft boards. All federal, fing, anyhow." state, county and municipal officers are called upon to aid the boards in will be classified as quickly as posin their respective classes,

The provost marshal general's estimate places the number of men under 21 now in the army at about 245,000 and those from 32 to 45 at 165,000,

Based on the ratio shown by the registration of men from 21 to 31, June 5, 1917; the shares of the new registrants expected in each state are estimated as follows; Arigona, 49,794; California, 398,552; Colorado, 112,139; lows, 287,847; Idaho, 55,461; Montana, 117,703; Nebraska, 157,665; Nevada, 16,116; New Mexico, 44,652; Oregon, 84.404; South Dakota, 77,179; Texas, 546,187; Utah, 58,863; Washington, 146,853; Wyoming, 30,520.

Youths in their eighteenth year will be placed in a separate group, the War Department has announced, to be subject to a special educational program and will not be called until the supply of other available men in the new classes is exhausted.

WHEAT PRICE FIXED AT \$2.20.

President Sees Chance for Peace by Middle of 1920.

Washington.-By proclamation President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop.

A disinterested commission, the President states, will be appointed next spring to see whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase above that price

Possibility of peace before the middle of 1920 was indicated in a memocandum written by the President and accompanying the proclamation, as a factor in determination of the President to maintain the present price for the 1919 crop.

The proclamation fixes as reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the principal primary markets the following: New York, \$2,391/2; Philadelphia, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38%; Duluth, \$2.22%; Minneapolis, \$2.21%; Chicago, \$2.26; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland; Astoria, San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, Great Falls, Pocatello and Spokane, \$2.

Stefansson Plans Arctic Reclamation, Dawson, Y. T.-Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who is in Dawson, en route home after five years in the north, will recommend to the Canadian government plans for the reclamation of the Arctic islands and the Canadian wilderness on a vast scale, he announced here.

LIBERTY LOAN SPEAKING TRIP.

Whole Country to Be Included in President Wilson Tour.

Washington - Under the tentative program for President Wilson's fourth Liberty Loan speaking tour, the President probably will teave Washington shoul Sept. 30, to be away throughout the three weeks of the campaign perlod, to a swing that may carry him on the Pacific count, he expects to name stops in nearly every section of the country .

LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!

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



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

Another Optimist.

The optimistic man had been ejected from his room by the irate landlady. Out he went into the street, his belongings sailing after him. The white. blinding anow whirled in stinging masses and the wintry wind skricked called into the army will be in France and mouned through the trees and

The optimistic man sat him on his trunk to listen to the complaint of the elements and to consider where he should go. He recalled a hitstering week of a past August. As a cutting who have the necessary qualifications blast almost whirled him from his sent may be inducted into service Oct. 1 and blew a hatful of snow down his seck he murmured gratefully: "Well, there seems to be a good breeze stir-

Skin Troubles That Itch

their work, to preserve order and to Burn and disfigure quickly soothed round up slackers. All registrants and healed by hot baths with Cutirura Soap and gentle anointings of Cusible under the questionnaire system, icura Ointment. For free samples, and a drawing will be held at the iddress, "Cuticurs, Dept. X, Boston." capitol to fix the order of registrants, fold by druggists and by mail. Soap 15, Ointment 25 and 50 .- Adv.

The Trouble.

She-Alice and I can hardly understand each other over the phone. He-Well, talk one at a time.

Appropriate.

"What did you get out of your war parden?" "A very appropriate crop. Principally peas as hard as bullets,"

Milwaukee birthrate shows 10 per jent increase for past year.

BRAVERY DEPENDS ON HEART

Reason Why it is Manifestly Unjust to Condemn Soldier For Physical Cowardice.

"Bravery," said an army doctor, "is question of the heart.

Suppose you're strong and healthy Your heart beats 72 strokes to the minure. Well, then, in a gas tank the danggr will slow your heart twelve strokes, This won't inconvenience you. With your heart still at sixty you'll feel strong and resolute. You'll be a good

"But suppose you've got a poor heart, a fifty-five-to-the-minute one. Then, when the gas tank comes, if your heart slows down twelve strokes, you're prostrated, for a forty-threeheart-beat len't enough-you are liable to faint under it.

"Or again, you may have an excitahie heart. You hear the order to go over the top with fortitude, but the excitement sends your heart leaping up to 120. What good is your fortiinde then? No good at all. With a 120 heart you can only shake and cower.

"Yes, bravery is a question of the heart and that is why we should only enlist strong young men. Otherwise we'll be shooting chaps for cowardics as unjustly as if we shot them for having rheumatism or red hair."

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Bignature of Cart Hilithus
In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Mock Modesty.

"Why are you putting on so much ouge, dear?"

"Oh, Jack is taking me to some revue or other, and I want him to think I'm blushing."

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

Didn't Clean 'Em.

There was a certain busky roung soldler in a regiment of infantry. This young buck private was tall and extremely wide. Some time ago be sent a uniform to the cleaners. It was returned with a note: "Sorry, sir, but we don't clean tents."

It is to be hoped that the meek will inherit the earth before the other fellow gets through with it.

Scotland has a mill making 200 tons of paper weekly from sawdust.

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Sterritt, 767 Dorchester Ave., Nouth Boston, Mrss. "My health was shuttered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabled me in the back with a knile, the pains could not have been worse. "I lost thirty pounds,



'My kidneys were an awful shape and it seemed that I had to pass the secretions every hour. The passages were scant and terribly distressing. I was feverish at night and perspired

"I was discouraged until teld about Donn's Kidney Pills. They brought improvement from the first and about a dozen boxes cured me. My cure has lasted."

Get Doon's at Any Store, 60c a Ben DOAN'S RIDNEY POSTER-MEBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hann't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill. "The Luberatory That Knawe Hou!"



W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 35-1918.

Brimin's munitions factories casplay 2,500,000 men and women



Puts a ... Distemper Stop to all . CURES THE SICH

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed 60 cents and \$1.15 a bettle, \$3.50 and \$11.06 a desem bettlee. All good druggists and turf goods houses, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A. Spohn Medical Co.

Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says: "I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well. "My mother, who had been helped by Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it be-

fore submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them." - Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohlo.

Every Sick Woman Should Tru LYDIA E. PINKHAM VEGETABLE.COMPOU Before Submitting To An Operation

LYDIA E.PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, HASS.

You Are Dying By Acid When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

(FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE)

Get rid of the Overload and Excess Acid and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body-THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT.

IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT Get EATONIC from your Droggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE Send for the "Naty" Steel, Address Execute Seconds Co., 1005-54 Str. Wabush Ave., Chinese, D.





HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance) 1.50 Six Months Three Months

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

SHARE OUR SUGAR WITH THE ALLIES

British Get Two Pounds a Month. French Pound and Half, Italians One Pound.

GERMAN SUPPLY PLENTIFUL.

All Nations Permit Use of Sweetening for Home Preserving Purposes.

America's new sugar ration of two pounds a month per person is equitable when compared with the sugar ration enforced by rigid governmental order in England, France and Italy, nations with which we are sharing sugar.

Each Allied nation-in the matter of sugar consumption—is sharing on nearest possible equal terms the hardships imposed by greatly altered conditions in the world sugar situation,

Formerly classed as a luxary, sugar is now a war time essential. The fair and just division of this essential is In the hands of the various Allied ford controllers,

The United States Food Administration has asked this nation to observe a voluntary sugar ration of two pounds per person a month.

In the other countries at war with Germany sugar is one of the scarce articles on every menu-whether in the households of both rich and poor, or in the botels,

England today has a sugar ration of two pounds per month per person. In France the ration is a pound and a half and in Italy it is one pound a month. And the prices in allied countries are from two to three times as high as in America.

If you go to a hotel in England or France these days and order tea or coffee they serve absolutely no sugar with it. If you want sugar you must bring it with you.

In England it is allowable to use ope-seventh of an ounce of sugar in the preparation of each luncheon. In France many persons carry little saccharine tablets about with them for use in hotels and in England rich and poor must take their sugar with them if they wish to have sweetened tea while visiting friends.

Before the war started France had 625,000 acres devoted to sugar production. By 1917 the French sugar acreage had decreased to 180,000 acres. Today the French man or woman with a sugar card has no assurance whatever that he or she will be able to actually thy sugar. To buy it, one must first find it.

Italy Has "State Sugar."

Especially drastic regulations govern the use of sugar in Italy. Its manufacture, distribution and sale are closely controlled, and in part actually taken over by the state.

Specharine is permitted to be sold and used as a substitute for sugar and the government manufactures a mixture of saccharine and sugar called "State Sugar," which is largely used. German Sugar Ration Adequate,

Germany, before the war, produced n great surplus of sugar and exported large quantities. Today the Germans have virtually gone out of the export business, but have plenty of cheap sugar for home use,

Wholesale prices prevalent in the Allied nations, according to information received by the United States Food Administration are as follows: England, 10 cents a pound; France, 12 cents; Italy, 26 cents.
While these high prices are being

paid abroad the American wholesale price is being held at 7% cents,

ASHAMED HE'S PRISONER

Yank Peeved Because He Was Caught Early in Game.

"Here I am, a prisoner of war, I feet very mortified and ashamed to be eaught so soon in the game, although it was partly due to my own fault. But 'e'est la guerre,' us we sny." Lieut, Elmer D. Muckay in these words writes to his parents at McKeesport, Pa., announcing that he is a captive of the Germans. He said he was fighting about 900 feet inside the German lines on May 9 last in the Tout sector when taken prisoner. "I have been through Metz, Saarbrucken and Karlsruhe, and thus you see I have crossed the Rhine through the famous Black forest of Germany. In this officers' prison camp nt Villengen-Baden there are other from Pennsylvania. These are doctors captured while with the British."

Handmade Service Flag.

Mrs. Sarah Lyne made the Lincoln county (Kan.) service flag bearing its 200 stars, all of which are stitched on by hand instead of being pasted on, as is the usual method. Mrs. Lyne has also pieced a "Red Cross" quilt, which the Methodist Ladies' society has quilted, and the quilt is soon to be sold at auction for the Red Cross,

Santa Cruz Patagonian OUR SAVED FOUR FED THE ALLIES

Food Administrator Writes President America Conserved 141,-000,000 Bushels Wheat.

CREDIT DUE TO WOMEN.

Meat and Fat Shipments Increased by 844,600,000 Pounds.

Conservation measures applied by the American people enabled the United States to ship to the Aliled peoples and to our own forces overseus 141,-000,000 bushels of wheat and 844,650. 000 pounds of meat during the past year, valued in all at \$1,400,000,000, This was accomplished in the face of a serious food shortage in this country, bespeaking the wholeheartedness and patriotism with which the American people have met the food crisis abroad, Food Administrator Hoover, in a let-

ter to President Wilson, explains how the situation was met. The voluntary conservation program fostered by the Food Administration enabled the piling up of the millions of bushels of wheat during 1917-18 and the shipment of ment during 1917-18.

The total value of all food shipments to Allied destinations amounted to \$1,400,000,000, all this food being bought through or in collaboration with the Food Administration. These figures are all based on official reports and represent food exports for the harvest year that closed June 30, 1918, The shipments of meats and farm

(including mear products, dairy produets, vegetable oils, etc.,) to Allied desthatlons were as follows; Fiscal year 1916-17....2,100,500,000 lbs,

Viscal year 1917-13. . . . 3,011,100,000 lbs.

Increase 844,000,000 lbs.

Our slaughterable animals at the beginning of the last fiscal year were not appreciably larger than the year before and particularly in hogs; they were probably less. The increase in shipments is due to conservation and the extra weight of animals added by our farmers

The full effect of these efforts began to bear their best results in the last fulf of the fiscal year, when the exports to the Allies were 2,133,100,000 pounds, as against 1,200,500,000 pounds In the same period of the year before, This compares with an average of 801,000,000 pounds of total experts for the same half years in the three-year pre-war period.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations have

Fiscal year 1916-17, 259,900,000 bushels Fiscal year 1017-18, 340,800,000 bushels

Increase 80,000,000 bushels Of these cereals our shipments of the prime breadstuffs in the fiscal year 1917-18 to Allied destinations, were Wheat 131,000,000 bushels and of rye 13,900,000 bushels, a total of 144,000,-000 bushels.

The exports to Allied destinations enr 1910-1: Wheat 125,100,000 bushels and rys 2,300,000 bushels, a total of 137,400,030 bushels. In addition some 10,000,000 bushels of 1917 wheat are now in port for Allied destinations or en route thereto. The total shipments to Allied countries from our last harvest of whent will be therefore, about 141,000,-000 busheds or a total of 254,900,000 bushels of prime brendstuffs. In addition to this we have shipped some 10,600,000 bushels to neutrals dependent upon us, and we have received some imports from other quarters.

"This accomplishment of our people in this matter stands but even more clearly if we bear in mind that we had available in the fiscal year 1916-17 from net earry-over and as surplus over our normal consumption about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which we were able to export that year without trenching on our home loaf," Mr. Hoover said, "This last year, however, owing to the large failure of the 1917 wheat crop, we had available from net carry-over and production and imports only just about our normal consump-Therefore our wheat Shipments to Allied descingtions represent approximately savings from our own wheat bread.

"These figures, bowever, do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people. Despite the magnificent effort of our nurlcultural population in planting a much Increased acreage in 1917, not only was there a very large failure in wheat, but also the corn falled to mature prop-

erty, and our corn is our dominant crop, "I am sure," Mr. Hoover wrote in concluding his report, "that all the millions of our people, ngrieultural as well as urban, who have contributed these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the porthern hemisphere all of those people Joined together against Germany have come through into sight of the coming American officers, and five or six are, harvest not only with wealth and strength fully maintained, but with

only temporary periods of hardship. "It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people-the homes, public enting places, food trades, urban or agricultural populations-in assessing credit for these tesulfs, but no one will deny the deminant part of the American women,"

A hearder is a man who is more interested in getting his 5th them in glying has bit.

ARCHIE ROOSEVELT NOW CONVALESCENT



An exclusive photograph showing Archie Roosevelt with his disabled arm bandaged, taken during his period of convalescence in France. Archie Roosevelt, the third son of ex-President Roosevelt, went to France as a second Heutenant and Immediately distinguished himself in the fray. For marked benvery he was promoted to the rank of captain and later awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French, His wound was caused by shrapnel which fractured the bone.

Aged Tree Still Bears.

On the farm of Grant Farmer on Fords Prairie, Wash., is a cherry tree that was planted \$4 years ago, when General Grant was a Heutenant stationed at Fort Vancouver. The tree still bears fruit. It has a spread of 06 feet and its trank is ten feet eleven inches in circumference,

Boy Kills Grizzly.

Charles Sowers, fourteen years of Frank J. Dully age, of Jackson, Wyo., is displaying the hide of a female grizzly which he shot on Sheep creek, and two cubs, which he captured after he had slain the mother and the father had re- NOGALES

THE OWL SAYS:



On October 1st the followtog no guelow will mise their prices; Ladies' Home Journal, \$1.75 per year; Formerly, the New England Kitchen \$100 per year. You will your subscription now,

Juley limes from southern climes and by the dezen.

A lady we know well was frou-Line I with Prorrises for isouth wish called "Pyorem mid a tenthpaste most in connection has hardened her gumalightened her teeth which were house and is rapidly earing the pyorrhen. We ask you to try it of our teremmendation.

flow't forget that mair orders are given prompt and enreful attention. Eand he your prescriptions.

One of our merclants reports a at the counter and said he would the to lay a pair of stockings. " Por your wife or something bet terr" she inquired.

Wilting paper, good linen paper match. See our extensive line.

Mar wounds head but a wound received in politics remain raw for a long time.

To all new comers we wish to my that we sell postage stamps at one; with a smite,

At Church Kenny they are felling a good story regarding a contiageal of drafted men from the pouth. The particular contingent had as its offices men who had Less emparious from boyhood of the personnel they now commembed. Arriving at a training e man where they work to be in spected by the general and his starf, the major communiting the real agent anid:

"Now, le home straighten income a good cating, and for bear ers's pake don't call me Alf in the prosent it of the grienal."

When you want your deltar to go turble river to the Ow', that's order one was written . . .

MAIL ORDERS CIVEN PROMPT

ATTENTION

Halls and Dolson Owrers Dollros Store ARIZONA NOGALLS

\$100 Reward, \$100

nd acts thris the Blood on the Musous burfaces of the Fowers thereby de-roying the foundation of the disease, tying the patient strength by building per the constitution and against na-are in doing its work. The proprie-rie have so much fatth in the curative navers of Half's Calarth Care that they after One Hundred Deliars for any are that it falls to cure. Send for list testimonical, Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, thie, Sold by all Drugsisia, 75c.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

ASSAY LIST

field and lillver, together #1.00 Copper, Lend, Iron, Last' _____ encu 1.00 tares in any combinations, Manganese, Tine, Lime, Sulphur, " 1,50 Electrolytic Cupper, grav, Lond, " 1.50 Silica, Chromium, Platiaum, Biomath Mercary, Potash, Soda, " 4.00 Arrenie, Antimony, Pinarine, Phosphores Molybdonam, Tougsten, Vanedien, each, in simple over, \$5.00; complex ores ______ 5.00 "Accerncy First"

Roper & Howard Enginees Amnyors, Ore Buyers Opp. City Hall (Box 863), NOGALES

C. A. PIERCE Mining Engineer

PATAGONIA ARIZONA Examination, Management and

Operation of Mines Soliciting the supervision of such properties as demand only a monthly or bi monthly report, consisting of survey-ing, simpling, resaying, supplies, costs,

AUTO BATTERY WORK one quicker and better than elsewhere We employ an expect, and guarantee

GOGALES ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

E. R. Pordum

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ARIZONA

GOING TO NOGALES? Wien hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there. KING'S CAFE

eave money by giving as T. B. FITTS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

E. K. Cumming

General Real Estate and Insurance Briker

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (025887) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land

or so at Phoenix, Arizona, July 31, Notice is hereby given that William F. Neil, of Elgin, Artema, who, on Oc-

man approached a pretty clerk tober 14, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 023887, for BUNEY, NEWSER. Section 25, Township 21 S , Range 17 E. Let 3, Section 30, Township 21 S., Range IS E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to by the pound, with envelopes to the land above described, before W. P. Christmann, U. S. Communicationer, at Sosoits, Arizona, on the 30th day of September, 1918.

Chimant mmes as witnesses: Earl Yeary, Robert R. Metireger, Charles L. Everhart, all 3 of Elgin, Arizona; Charles A. Johnson, of Canille, Arizona J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Aug. 30-5th pub. Sopt. 27.



A FEW LARGE, COLD BOTTLES ste, will be just the thing for refreda ments when you have a little party at your horse. Keep a few on the ion in case the company should even mexpertudy. Let us send you a low today or your root?" he county a life northing in the forms. You een have the box we sorted if you mists.

PENDEPORASS' AMUSE MENT PARLOR

CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN YOUR NAME

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WANT ADS. One cent a word each insertion. No

charge less than 25 pents. POR GALE-Willet cornet; nearly new; une t but a short time; price 225. Apply to Fred Valenzuela, Patagonia Comcorrect Company.

LCST-Pair of non-glasses at Parker Conyon, Sept. L, at the picace, either of the races or the dance. Pinder please leave at the Patagonian office. The glasses were to a black case. '913-11

FOR SALE-3 pure blood Duroc boar pigs, I pair work mules, I 13-8 steel axle Winesa wagon (new), 1 5-in. John Deere mountain wagou with California rack hed (new), 1 23-8-inch Peter Echuttler ore wagon, 1 - 1 4 Winons are wagon, Apply Ed Ellis, Elgin.

WANTED-Twenty tons of lead or lead-copper area to make up full-car inipment, Patagonia Assay & Engineer ng Office.

WANTED-Anyone having old auto tires to donate to the Red Cross may cave them at the Pringonian office, where they will be turned over to Mrs. Clyde Mcl'berson, of ban Rafael valley. who is active in this particular line of work for the Red Cross.

FOR SALE-Group of 12 claims in the Harshaw district; 500 ft tunnel; vein of ore 120 feet wide, carrying copper; silver, lead and gold, terms easy; ownor originged in other business; good wagon road to the camp; 6 miles from the milroad. Inquire at the Patagonian of-

FOR SALE-Five-passenger Overland; late 1916 model; lately overhauled; in good ranning order; price reasonable. Inquire at the Patagonian office, tf

NOTICE TO MINE OWNERS-To fully protect yourself from dability for indebtedness contracted by your lessers, you should publish your "Notice of Non-Liability," usually called "Mine Warning" notice in Santa Cru. Pata-gonian. The rates are low. Incurre



What is a Branch House?

The Branch House is the place in the packing organization where what the packing plant does for you is put where you can use it.

Both are the natural result of growth and development in the living thing they belong to.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are located in distributing centers all over the country. They are fitted out with refrigerating equipment to keep meat cool, sweet and fresh.

Each one is in personal charge of a man who believes in what Swift & Company is doing for people and wants to help do it.

They are directed by men who have spent years learning how to get better meat cheaper to the places where it is needed. Meat is shipped to the branch

houses direct from the packing plants in Swift & Company's refrigerator cars, in such quantities that it can be disposed of while fresh and sweet. Your meat dealer comes here to

buy your meat for you-unless some-

one else can treat him better then

we can. So you need the branch house in order to live well; and the branch house and the packing plant need each other, in order to be useful to you.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

