

# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Vol. VI. PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1918 No. 46

## County Democratic Candidates Worthy of Support Nov. 5th

A review of candidates for county offices, at this time, might well be taken up. Of course, being a Democrat and a candidate for office on the Democratic ticket, we will deal only with the Democratic ticket.

When we hoos four party candidates we do not knock our opponents. Mud-slinging is not our best accomplishment. The motto of the editor of the Patagonian is, and always has been, the Golden Rule, and we will try to apply it here.

Heading our county ticket is the candidate for the state senate, T. P. Thompson. Everybody in the county knows Tommie, as he has held places of trust in the county in former years, and has made good. Mr. Thompson deserves to be elected as a reward for hard and faithful work in our county administrative affairs in the past. He will be a senator for all the people and will look well into the interests of Santa Cruz county as well as the whole state.

W. G. Bowman, for state representative, as one of the most popular and successful business men of the county. He has made a host of friends by his square dealings in matters of business, and as a state representative will reflect credit upon the county. We anticipate his election by a large majority.

Hon. W. A. O'Connor, candidate for re-election as judge of the superior court, is the regular Democratic nominee for that office. Judge O'Connor is one of our ablest lawyers and jurists. His record as a fair judge cannot be surpassed in any part of our great country. His decisions have been based on justice and the evidence, and his reelection has been conceded.

Robert E. Lee, candidate for clerk of the superior court, is one of the most efficient men for the place sought that could be found in the county. Mr. Lee is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office, and has been official court reporter in Santa Cruz county for several years. And besides, Bob is a lovable fellow and well liked by everyone with whom he comes in contact.

Leslie C. Hardy, candidate for county attorney, is at present in Leon Springs, Texas, in training for an officer in the cavalry division of the army. He is a young lawyer of great promise and has held some very good positions at his profession, being at one time assistant to the attorney general of the state.

Raymond R. Earhart, incumbent, is a candidate for re-election as sheriff of the county. Raymond is the thorn in the side of the bootlegger, and has practically driven that pestime into the discard, much to the dissatisfaction of all who were on friendly terms with John Harleyeora. Mr. Earhart is entitled to another term of office.

Mrs. Josephine A. Saxon, who will be re-elected to the office of superintendent of schools, has been lately honored by the state administration by being appointed a member of the state board of education. Mrs. Saxon is beloved by the county's teachers as well as the scholars for her pleasant manners and her strict attention to things pertaining to the conduct of schools in the county. There isn't a doubt in the world that Mrs. Saxon will be re-elected by a big majority.

Arcus Reddock has been too busy with war work to pay much attention to politics, but as a candidate for re-election to the office of recorder he has every reason to believe you will support him on election day, for the one reason of competence in office. He is always on the job. Did you ever have to wait beyond a reasonable length of time for the return of your legal documents after sending them to the recorder's office since Arcus has been in charge? Anyhow, he always got the top vote when election day comes.

Victor J. Wager, for assessor, has no opposition, which either proves that the office don't pay enough salary to induce opposition, or that Vic is so invincible that a Republican don't want to waste his time trying for the position. We all concede a. r. Wager's election.

James L. Finley, candidate for supervisor, is a young man of much promise. He is very popular in the county and has made a success of his private business, which is assurance that he will conduct the county's business in a capable manner. He is a rancher and cattleman residing in the Canillo district. And he is a good Democrat.

Oscar P. Ashburn, candidate for supervisor, has had past experience in that office. Mr. Ashburn is conceded to have been a capable and thoroughly just man in that position. He is a successful cattleman and is so well-known in the county that it would be superfluous to tell you much about him. He has been a lifelong Democrat and always supports the

## THE MAN AT THE COUNTER



He is one of the busiest men in the world—the "Y" man at the counter. He is as much a part of the military scheme of things as "chow" and taps. At least the soldier thinks so. The counter is crowded all the time, and the man at the counter proves his versatility by answering a thousand varieties of questions, selling stamps, giving advice, distributing stationery, helping the boys send money home, passing out good cheer, handing out literature, and doing all the other things that a "Y" man is expected to do. This is a typical counter scene in a Y. M. C. A. hut. The picture was taken at Camp Pike, near Little Rock, Ark., one of the large cantonments of the country.

## Patagonia Exceeds Loan Quota by \$7,100

Mr. Bruce Curtis, chairman of the county council of defense monetary committee during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, wishes, through the Patagonian, to express his gratitude to the people of the Patagonia district for the handsome manner in which they responded to the call for a quota of \$25,600 in the drive. He wishes to thank, individually and collectively, all who helped make the loan a success.

The local chairman wishes to add his congratulations and thanks for the work done by the local committee members. We have in mind the work of Mrs. W. J. Mitchell of the Mowry section, Mrs. John Hoy of the Harshaw district, Mrs. E. E. Bethel and Mrs. E. H. Evans of the Patagonia neighborhood, for the Woman's War Work Committee; and Mr. C. A. Pierce and Val Valenzuela, Jr., of the Patagonia district, who responded heartily to the call to duty.

The county went "over the top" with the grand total of \$502,750, our county quota being \$294,000. Of the total asked for Patagonia was given \$25,600 to raise. Our total for the drive was reported by a misunderstanding, to be under the \$25,600 mark, but should have been given as \$32,700. The World's Fair mine district, which belongs in our territory, subscribed to \$7050, which was mostly sent to the Consolidated bank in Tucson. The Pima county institution failed to notify our county chairman of the request of the World's Fair manager to give Santa Cruz county credit for the subscriptions, and in checking up the amount from the Patagonia district at the Nogales banks we were short in our total the amount sent to the Tucson banks. The matter has been adjusted, and we are now credited with the grand and gratifying total of \$32,700.

## ELGIN NEWS

A. F. Wolfgin's sister arrived from El Paso recently with a trained nurse to care for Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgin and daughter, who were afflicted with Spanish influenza.

Mr. Hetler, five of A. C. Dalton's children, and several Mexicans have been suffering from "flu." Mr. Hetler is reported to be much improved.

Mrs. Hunt was quite sick last week.

Elgin has been under quarantine regulations since the outbreak of influenza in the neighborhood.

Schools in this neighborhood have been closed to prevent spread of the epidemic.

Remember our boys: re not in France because they want to be. They are there for a principle. Help them with your money to enjoy some comfort.

party ticket. Mr. Ashburn's election is assured.

Howard Keener, editor of the Patagonian, is a candidate for treasurer. We can't blow our own horn, but will say that if elected, the office will be conducted in a business-like manner—and your money will be safe and the books will balance when the auditor comes around.

Hayden Pendergrass, candidate for justice of the peace in the Patagonia precinct, will receive the party vote. He is known to every resident of the district as a thorough, honest and just man. If you vote the ticket straight you will be what Wilson calls a Democrat—one who votes the Democratic ticket.

Pat Paterson, will be the constable in the Patagonia precinct. Pat is a capable officer, and performs his duties without fear or favor.

## Straight Democratic Votd Desired Now

The State Democratic Central Committee is sending out from its headquarters, Phoenix, to every voter in the state a copy of the party platform that was adopted by the Party Council at Phoenix, October 1, 1918. The platform contains the names of all of the state candidates as well as the names of the county candidates of each county. It also contains a written opinion by the Attorney General, Hon. Wiley E. Jones, relative to the eligibility of the Hon. Fred T. Colter to hold the office of Governor. Accompanying the platform is a Statement of Facts gotten out by Senator Colter as well as a letter from him accepting the platform of the party in its entirety as an enunciation of the principles and policies for which he stands.

Every Democratic voter should read the platform carefully as it is an inspiring document and should appeal to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. In order to uphold the bands of President Wilson under the present critical situation it is necessary to elect men for office who will loyally support the President in the prosecution of the war and who are in full sympathetic accord with his policies in both peace and war.

From the beginning of our history American statesmen have held consistently to the view that the President in time of war should have a Congress of his own political faith to aid him as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. If the republicans score a telling victory and elect republican Congressmen and Governors in democratic states, it will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint; they will draw no fine distinction. A refusal to sustain the President this year will in their eyes be regarded as a refusal to sustain the war. In such a campaign no democrat worthy of the franchise should neglect his privilege to vote and cast his ballot to hold up the hands of the stalwart American in the White House and see that his friends and neighbors do the same. If this democratic state, which two years ago gave President Wilson a majority of ten thousand votes, should in this election fail to give a decisive majority to any democratic candidate, it would be a rebuke to the President and a repudiation of his war policy. It is up to the Democrats of the state of Arizona to approve or disapprove the administration of President Wilson. Democrats, do your duty! Vote the ticket straight.

## KEEP WAR SAVINGS PLEDGE

The following telegram is self-explanatory: "San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11, 1918.—Harry B. Tittle, State Director for Arizona, City Hall, Phoenix, Ariz.: Secretary McAdoo is extremely anxious to have War Savings pledges collected. Please use your very best endeavors to urge the people to keep their pledges in full. An active campaign should begin immediately following the Liberty Loan campaign.—Lynch, Governor."

## PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stafford will spend the week-end in Bisbee and Douglas.

Carlos Valenzuela has written home, announcing his arrival on the other side of the Pacific—in Siberia.

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

Hon. W. A. O'Connor was a Patagonia visitor yesterday.

Editor E. D. Miller, Lou Koller, Wm. Schuckman and Al Saxon, of Nogales, were in Patagonia this week, visiting old friends.

Judge M. Marsteller was a Patagonia visitor Tuesday.

W. D. Parker of the San Rafael valley visited Nogales and Patagonia Wednesday and Thursday.

Don Satter, manager of the Sullivan Machine Company of El Paso, is in the Patagonia district in the interest of his firm.

Washburn Stafford, son of Mrs. Tom Stafford of Patagonia, writes his mother that he has arrived safely in Siberia.

"The Duke of Patagonia," Mr. Geo. R. Ritchie, who left a few days for the coast to offer his services to Uncle Sam as a painter of ships at the yards, will arrive shortly in his chosen abiding place, having, for some reason, been rejected. The Duke is some painter, but perhaps Father Time has laid too heavy a hand upon him to be useful in those strenuous days of speed.

Mr. Harold Brown of Parker Canyon, well known in Nogales and the county generally, was a Border City visitor Wednesday.

Wills Rountree arrived this week from the oil fields of Texas, where he has been engaged in drilling. He reports he desires to work as a helper on one of the main rigs in the state.

Kiddie Mix, Harry Saxon, E. R. Purdon and Leslie Hardy of Nogales left last Sunday for Leon Springs, Texas, to enter the cavalry officers' training camp.

The American Garage is ready to supply you with Red Seal Dry Batteries, the best dry batteries to be obtained. They are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Try them.—Adv.

Mrs. Josephine A. Saxon, our efficient County Superintendent of Schools, spent the week inspecting the rural school districts. Mrs. Saxon was lately honored by being made a member of the state board of education.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Larimore of Nogales stopped in Patagonia Wednesday morning, while on their way to the Elgin district, where Mr. Larimore was called to view a proposed county road.

## MINES AND MINERS

The Morning Glory recently received new machinery, including a compressor. The mine is now on the shipping list and is sending to the smelter some very good copper ore.

The mill at the World's Fair mine was started this week, and worked to the satisfaction of the management. It is expected soon to be shipping concentrates of a high grade from this famous old mine, and add greatly to the wealth of Santa Cruz county.

## 'Back to the Land' Movement Started

Washington, Oct. 21.—The Committee on Public Lands of the Senate has unanimously reported in favor of a bill appropriating a million dollars to make surveys of farms for returning soldiers. In its report the committee says the proposed legislation is for the purpose of providing an opportunity to procure homes for those of our returning sailors and soldiers who may wish them upon their return from the war, as well as giving a like opportunity to thousands of workers in munitions factories and other war industries, who at the conclusion of the war will be out of employment. It is intended to promote as nothing else ever has the "back-to-the-soil" spirit.

It is recognized that one of the great evils of the times in our country is the overcrowding and congestion of people in the cities, many of whom are utterly unfitted for city life and not adapted to the vocations thereof. After the war this undesirable condition will be greatly intensified. Further, there will be hundreds of thousands of young men who will have returned from service in our army and navy who will be out of employment and for whom there will be no jobs or positions. In addition, there will be thousands and thousands of men and women, now employed in munition factories and other war industries, which will have to close at the end of the war, who will be out of employment. Many of them will have some means which they will have saved at their employment and with which they could locate upon and improve land and engage in agriculture, horticulture, or livestock raising.

All of the above-described classes of people will be needed on the land. The land will need them and they will need the land. It should be the object of the government and it is the object of this proposed legislation to provide them with the opportunity of getting on the land. Furthermore, the undertaking which this proposed legislation contemplates, if embarked upon by the government, would afford employment to thousands of men who will be out of employment at the termination of the war, when there will be clamoring for employment.

This bill is in line with proposed legislation, suggested by the secretary of the interior, and the committee believes it of great importance.

The committee believes the proposed legislation and the undertaking contemplated thereby to be of great and vital importance to the country and a great and valuable economic program.

## VOTE "NO"

Amendment 100, the proposed new Employers' Liability Law, should be voted very carefully before you vote on it. We have gone into the matter with care, and to our way of looking at it, it is a good measure to vote against. Our reason is that it puts the employer in a position to sidestep payment of damages to employes who may be killed if they "have no dependants." This seems to us to be one of the most objectionable features of the proposed law, as it will have a tendency on the part of some employers to fill their institutions with men who have no "dependants," thereby making it hard for a married man or wife with dependants to secure employment in the state. Those now owning homes and having dependants are liable, under the proposed amendment, to be driven from the state because employes naturally would seek employes having no dependants.

The old law may have its faults, but we believe it is much better for the people of the state who toil than the new one. We are of the opinion that the amendment should be voted down, and that a better one can be gotten up at a future date which will do justice to the worker and employer.

Organized labor throughout the state is advocating the defeat of Amendment 100, and it is a safe diagnosis of the case to say that when organized labor is against legislation that affects the worker that it is detrimental to their interests.

The Consolidated Arizona Mining Company has been installing new machinery at a rate that shows the faith of the owners and backers. The superintendent, Mr. W. J. Mitchell, says it is the biggest low-grade copper proposition in the southwest, the extent of the ore body not being as yet determined, although two shafts, 500 feet apart, have been sunk—one of them to a depth of nearly 150 feet. If this mine continues to show ore with deeper work it surely will make the original camp of Mowry one of the largest in the southwest. We hope Mr. Mitchell's optimistic view of the property will turn out to be a fact.

## The Right of Labor to Organize Is Not Denied by Just Men

(The following appeared as an editorial in the Chicago Tribune. It is well worth the perusal at those who are in the habit of confusing legitimate labor organizations with I. W. W.s and similar unpatriotic organizations.)

The organization of labor in the steel industries, which will be undertaken by the American Federation of Labor, as announced by its veteran head, Mr. Gompers, will mark a long advance in the American labor movement.

In the opinion of the Tribune the extension of labor organizations is not only inevitable but beneficent. It is an essential part of the progress of democracy and should be met with friendly encouragement and understanding by American employers. The right of employee to organize for the betterment of their condition, to select representatives, and to bargain collectively is recognized in our law. It is an essential of democratic freedom and an essential of our social and economic welfare and progress.

The fact that unionism, being founded on human effort, has its faults, does not prove unionism a failure. As a matter of fact, unions have the same weakness as other organizations of imperfect human beings. Union members, like members of a political party or of a corporation, are led astray by their own limitations of intelligence, their passions, their prejudices, their selfish interests. But so are their employers, and so are all of us. It is true labor leaders sometimes bully or break faith. So do some employers. Both should be judged by the same standard.

Unionism has some general faults which are clear enough to themselves, and they make mistakes of policy which are not so clear to them. Unions which elect men without character, a grafter in one case, a defagogue in another, unions which let cliques run them and exploit them are showing the same faults that many communities do when they elect year after year politicians unfit to serve them, who are constantly deceived by men whose chief attribute is a loud voice, an oily tongue, a slippery conscience. We do not damn all democracy because this is true of it. We hope constantly and wisely for more wisdom, for progress in efficiency, and right conduct. Unionism and its critics may well do the same for it.

It is deplorable that for years the relations between employer and employed have been conditioned by a determined and often short-sighted struggle to get as much on the one hand and to give as little on the other as possible. This perpetual struggle is bad for both sides, because it is bad for the common enterprise. We hope and we believe both capital and labor are beginning to learn the truth that at bottom their interest is common and that divisions of profit should be worked out on a basis of fair dealing, in the recognition of each other's point of view and of each other's legitimate needs. We believe capital is today disposed to recognize the claims of labor to a larger and surer share of the common product and a larger share in the control of conditions. This is notably true of England, where, taught especially by the interdependence and camaraderie of war, great employers are openly declaring that labor ought to have a place in the ownership of great enterprises and a greater share of their profits. We believe this movement toward a democratization of industry is inevitable and beneficent for all concerned and will be realized in America.

Organized labor in Great Britain has been one of the factors of salvation in this war, and in our country it has been a bulwark of loyalty. For this it is winning recognition, and wise men will welcome the essentially conservative character of the expansion of labor organization throughout American industry. The mistakes of policy, such as restriction of output, breach of contract, jurisdictional strikes, etc., we believe, will be corrected by the common sense and justice of the American worker and his enlightened leaders, since they are evils which strike at the welfare of the worker and of organized labor as vitally as at that of the employer. But the best way to hasten their disappearance is for the employers frankly to recognize the defects in their own policies and to place their dealings with employes on a plane of generous co-operation.

The Tribune would like to see the calling of a congress of leading employers, union leaders to formulate a platform of principles for their common benefit and guidance. We believe the moment is opportune for the employes to show understanding toward their employers and labor, and that a good understanding will be the result. We believe the moment is opportune for the employes to show understanding toward their employers and labor, and that a good understanding will be the result. We believe the moment is opportune for the employes to show understanding toward their employers and labor, and that a good understanding will be the result.

(Continued on page 8)

# THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

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

## IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

### ABOUT THE WAR

Zeebrugge appears to have been abandoned.

The Germans have given away under Belgian pressure on the entire front in Flanders.

Outbreaks against the Germans have occurred in northern Rumania, in the province of Moldavia.

Up to the present nearly 1,000,000 British lives have been sacrificed in the war, according to information received by Reuter's Limited.

The American troops have occupied the town of Grand Pre on the north bank of the Aire river, north of the Argonne forest.

Laon, the last of the group of natural obstacles forming the keystone of the German defense in France, has been taken without a fight.

The fall of Lille comes almost simultaneously with the launching of an offensive by Field Marshal Haig against the new German defenses south of Valenciennes.

British cavalry has occupied Tripoli, forty-five miles north of Beirut, and Hama, about eighty-five miles north of Damascus, according to an official statement on operations in Palestine.

In Albania the Italians have occupied the Austrian naval base of Durazzo, on the Adriatic, while in Serbia the allied forces are continuing to press the enemy troops north of Nish.

Since the morning of October 14 the allies have taken 12,000 prisoners, and more than 100 guns in the operations in Belgium. In addition to occupying Menin, the British have entered Yvericq and are standing on the right bank of the Lys.

Ostend, one of the famous submarine bases on the sea, is in British hands. Bruges Thursday was all but captured, while to the south from the region east of Roulers, the allied forces are fast driving toward Ghent in an endeavor to seal the western Flander sack.

The whole of the German army of General von Arnim is in retreat from the North Sea to the region of Lille, having been beaten back and overthrown by the allied attacks. The retreat is assuming the proportions of a rout. Seventeen divisions comprise the army of Von Arnim.

German forces have abandoned Laon and the whole St. Gobain region. The French, after reoccupying Laon, have pressed on until their line now runs from the Oise river above La Fere to the eastern end of Chemin des Dames. The Germans have reached what is known as the Hundung or Brunhilde line in their retreat.

### WESTERN

There are over 4,000 cases of Spanish influenza in Omaha, according to Health Officer Manning's report.

An urgent call for black walnut wood for use in making gunstocks and airplane propeller blades has been issued by the War Resources Board.

Mrs. Olga Roosevelt Bayne, cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, received her decree of divorce at Reno, Nev., from Dr. J. Breckenridge Bayne, prominent New York physician.

Frank Lewis, head of the gang of train robbers and outlaws which terrorized Denver and Colorado Springs for three days beginning Sept. 13, died in the county jail in Topeka, Kan., of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza.

Mrs. Fred Garlow, daughter of the late Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), died at her home at Cody, Wyo., Oct. 15 of heart disease, supposed to have been superinduced by influenza. Her husband died of influenza Oct. 12. Mrs. Garlow was 35 years of age and the only surviving child of Colonel Cody.

### WASHINGTON

Draft calls for men who have passed their thirty-seventh birthdays are expected to begin about March 1.

The Turkish peace note received Monday follows closely the line of the German and Austrian peace notes. It was delivered by the Spanish ambassador.

The War Department was advised that Private Stephen Trojanovich of Calhan, Colo., is a prisoner in good health in a German camp, the name of which was not given.

With full military honors, the body of Capt. A. A. Mackintosh, assistant military attaché at the British embassy, who died recently from Spanish influenza, was buried in Arlington national cemetery.

German newspapers officially inspired, assert that the devastation of territory from which their armies retreat are "military necessities," according to a cablegram to the French war mission.

Eight ships of 42,350 deadweight tons were delivered to the shipping board for the week ending Oct. 11.

### FOREIGN

The independence of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw.

Both Houses of the Spanish Parliament will meet Oct. 22.

The Czech-Slovaks in Bohemia, Austria, proclaimed a republic.

The Portuguese government has declared a state of siege for all Portuguese territory.

President Wilson's reply to Germany completely agrees with Italian views. It was officially announced in Rome.

Croatia has decided to declare her independence and proclaim a separation from Hungary, said a Budapest dispatch.

The Frankfort Zeitung states that among the reforms the German emperor intends to renounce is the right to declare war.

"The speed of the German reply is indicative of the anxiety the Germans feel for the safety of their rapidly retreating army," said Viscount Northcliffe in London.

France is unanimously determined not to negotiate with Germany until the latter's power to do harm is completely ended, it was semi-officially announced in Paris.

British casualties reported for the week ended Oct. 15 numbered 37,719, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 552; men, 6,347. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,711; men, 26,480.

Juneau patriots, both men and women, have formed what is believed to be the first "Unconditional Surrender" Club in Alaska. The club was launched by the labor element and it is hoped to be the forerunner of a similar movement throughout the territory.

Dr. Charles Nicolle and his colleague, Dr. Lehally, who isolated the microbe causing Spanish influenza at the Pasteur Institute at Tunis, announces that the germ is too small to be visible with the microscope. It has been clearly identified, however, because by its use the malady has been reproduced in a monkey and a man.

Reports of a most startling character relative to Germany's unconditional surrender and the abdication of Emperor William are reported from Amsterdam, but they are not confirmed. There appears, however, to be a disposition in authoritative circles in London and Paris to believe that events of a historic nature may occur in Germany at any time.

"We want a chance to lick Germany to a finish. We don't want an armistice the minute we've got 'em running. We won't want to listen to them yelling 'Enough!' the minute they realize a walloping is due them." These were the replies of many American soldiers and sailors from all parts of the United States when they were interviewed on the Strand, at the American Y. M. C. A. eagle hut.

### SPORT

Nov. 2 now looms up as the date for the first intercollegiate football game of the 1918 season for Denver.

Twenty-three applications for enrollment in the aviation service were received by D. B. Humphrey, in charge of recruiting for aviation, at the secretary of state's office in the capitol in Denver.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt, president of the American Hackney Horse Society, has notified the National Horse Show Association that a gold trophy costing \$1,000 will be offered by his organization for the best four-in-hand team of registered hackneys bred, owned and driven by the exhibitor at the annual horse show in Madison Square garden, New York, beginning Nov. 1.

### GENERAL

News emanating from Berlin says a great conflict has arisen between the Russian premier, Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Premier Lenine is accusing Trotzky of supporting a counter revolution.

Don't quit the practice of conserving food simply because of the German peace note.

Restriction of war marriages in Germany is demanded by the Nex Saxon church paper.

There are 300,000 cases of Spanish influenza in Illinois, according to a painstaking estimate made by Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, chairman of the State Board of Health. The epidemic shows a steady increase on the whole.

A conference was held at Cheyenne, Wyo., between the city commissioners and two representatives of the War Department concerning the closing of saloons and wholesale liquor houses. The colonel at Fort D. A. Russell is understood to have requested that some action be taken to stop the sale of liquor to men in uniforms.

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, is taking early steps to prepare for the raising of an efficient and comprehensive army of school students between the ages of 9 and 16, to conduct the important work of school gardening, started last spring, but expected to get its stride by the beginning of the next planting season.

With more than 100 persons dead and thousands without shelter, food or clothing as a result of the earthquake which shook the entire island, the government of Porto Rico appealed to Congress and to the American Red Cross for assistance. In a cable message received in New York and forwarded to Washington.

Vassil Radoslavoff, who resigned the Bulgarian premiership last June, has fled the Bulgarian capital disguised as a German officer. This news is contained in advices received from Sofia.

# HUNS ACCEPT WILSON TERMS

WASHINGTON WARNS NAZION TEUTON REPLY MAY NOT FULL AMERICA'S CONDITIONS.

## TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY

BERLIN AGREES TO WITHDRAW ARMIES, BUT VITAL QUESTIONS NOT SETTLED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The greatest danger facing the people of the United States, officials said here Saturday, was that they might hastily consider Germany's proposition as the unconditional surrender which the co-belligerents demand and relax their efforts to continue the victories at arms and carry over the fourth Liberty loan. On every side in official quarters it was stated that this view of the situation could not be placed before the public too strongly.

Text of Germany's Reply to Wilson.

"In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America, the German government hereby declares:

"The German government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January the eighth and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German government believes that the governments of the powers associated with the government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German government in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation.

"The German government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German government which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people.

(Signed) "SOLF."  
"Secretary of State, Foreign Office."  
"Berlin, Oct. 12, 1918."

### Unconditional Surrender U. S. Stand.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The text of Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiry was communicated by the Associated Press Saturday night to William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury just before he delivered a Liberty Loan address at a crowded mass meeting. Mr. McAdoo told the audience the text of the reply and added:

"What this government demands, based on President Wilson's messages and speeches, is unconditional surrender, and if the text of this reply is authentic it means just that."

Before telling the audience about the German note, Mr. McAdoo said of the first German note a week ago:

"Germany didn't send its note to anyone except the United States. Why? Because the President of the United States has formulated the principles of a permanent peace."

"Germany knows that when she accepts the President's conditions—I am not talking terms, but conditions, principles—when she is off the soil of every invaded land, it means unconditional surrender."

"What is unconditional surrender? It is when the fellow you are fighting says: 'I give in and take what you say I ought to take.'"

"The Kaiser might as well surrender now. He isn't deluded now. He wouldn't get into the war but he did think at one time that America knows better now."

Take Army Home, Says Finland.

Stockholm.—The Finnish government has asked Germany to withdraw her troops from Finland.

British Demand Guarantee.

London.—The Press Association says that it is the view in exceptionally well informed circles that no question of armistice will be seriously considered without accompanying naval and military guarantees that Germany is not merely ready to sheathe the sword but that she is absolutely powerless to resume hostilities.

Paris Sees Scheme to Split Allies.

Paris.—The reply of the German government to President Wilson's questions is considered here to indicate that Germany's diplomatic front is as flexible as her military front. Some of the commentators find the reply so worded as to show the hope of the Germans that it will result in cleavage between the allies. General LaCroix in the Temps says: "Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's conditions is an avowal of defeat."

# ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.  
Nov. 11-18.—Arizona State Fair at Phoenix.

Officers seized 600 bottles of whiskey at Pirtleville.

Geo. Williams was the first victim of the influenza at Globe.

Mrs. Ellen M. Dial has been reappointed postmaster for Safford.

Hon. Carl Hayden has been commissioned a major in the U. S. army.

Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a \$10,000 Y. M. C. A. building at Nogales.

Ward Wharton Young of Phoenix has been cited for the decoration conferred by France for bravery.

Rev. George C. Golden, former pastor of the Episcopal church in Nogales, is a chaplain at Fort Whipple.

John Scarber, colored porter in a Phoenix garage, bought \$1,100 worth of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

L. N. Godfrey, who shot a young Mexican at Yeager canon was released upon giving \$10,000 bail bond.

William E. Craig, who was terribly injured in the Inspiration mine on Sept. 10, died at the Miami-Inspiration hospital.

According to word received in Bisbee the light fair was postponed owing to the prevalence of influenza in the county.

The Yavapai County Bar Association has gone on record as being opposed to wobblism and all that appertains thereto.

At Prescott, George White, charged with embezzlement, was held to the Superior Court, with bail bond fixed at \$5,000.

David Robert Jeffrey of Bisbee and Thomas Wilcox of Phoenix were commissioned as second lieutenants at Camp Pike, Ark.

The prompt action taken by the authorities to prevent the spread of Spanish influenza in Jerome appears to have been effective.

In six counts with obstructing the jury, he was charged with obstructing the jury in the Miami-Globe district last winter, he is reported to have been killed in action in France.

The high wage scale in the Warren district, \$6.10 per day for miners and \$5.85 for muckers, which has been in effect since Aug. 1, is particularly emphasized by a comparison with the Michigan scale.

John O. Dunbar, editor of a weekly magazine, was arrested at Phoenix on an indictment returned by the federal grand jury, in which he is charged in six counts with obstructing the Fourth Liberty Loan. Dunbar was released in bail of \$5,000.

M. B. King, arrested at Magdalena, N. M., for the murder of two youths, confessed killing Arthur Bean and Paul McCurray in the White mountains on the night of Sept. 23. He says he killed the boys in self defense following a quarrel wherein Bean threatened to shoot him "full of holes."

After the killing, King says, he made a cup of coffee, dumped the bodies into the river, hitched up his burrito and drove away.

The following officers were elected by the K. P. at Miami: Grand Chancellor, J. O. Mullen, Tempe; Grand Vice Chancellor, J. A. Gilbert, Jerome; Grand Prelate, J. R. Coulter, Pearce; Grand Master at Arms, W. B. Nash, Hayden; Grand Inner Guard, J. Knox Kent, Miami; Grand Outer Guard, C. W. Clancy, Phoenix; Grand K. of R. and S., John D. Loper, Mesa; Grand M. of E., L. D. Redfield, Benson.

Actual construction of the mine rescue building by the Globe-Miami First Aid Mine Rescue Association, has been commenced.

The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the Grand Domain of Arizona, and the Grand Temple of Pythian Sisters, closed their sessions, having been required on account of health conditions to finish their work in one day. Patriotism was the keynote of the meetings, and the Grand Temple dedicated a beautiful service flag in honor of sons in service of their country. The Grand Lodge now holds more than \$1,200 in Liberty Bonds and the subordinate lodges hold more than \$15,000.

Following is a list of the officers elected by the Pythian Sisters at the Miami meeting: Grand Chief, Sister Drake Hayden; Grand Senior, Sister Gillespie, Safford; Grand Junior, Sister Summers, Prescott; Grand Manager, Sister Thompson, Jerome; Grand Keeper of Records and Correspondence, Sister Allison, Globe; Grand Master of Finance, Sister Sackman, Phoenix; Grand Protector, Sister Bate, Prescott; Grand Guard, Sister Stewart, Mesa; Grand Press Correspondent, Sister Mower, Tempe.

Some drastic rules and regulations governing hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and drink places have recently been promulgated by the State Board of Health. One of the requirements is that all dishes and "eating tools" be washed in scalding hot water.

United Verde Extension stockholders of record Oct. 3, will receive the quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on Nov. 1. An extra of \$1.25 brings the total disbursements for 1918 to \$4.25. Indicating a yield of 11.5 per cent on a purchase price of \$35.

# WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMAN PLEA FOR ARMISTICE

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The text of President Wilson's reply to Germany, delivered to the charge of the Swiss legation, follows:

Sir—In reply to the communication of the German government dated the 12th inst., which you handed me today, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on Jan. 8, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of Oct. 8 and 12, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantee of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States, nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desecration are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words just quoted naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The President will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

More Deaths from "Flu" in Denver.

Denver, Oct. 15.—Twenty-seven deaths, making a total of seventy-eight, and 194 new cases, making a total of 1,226, is the official record of the Spanish influenza in Denver up to Monday night made to Dr. William H. Sharpley, manager of health.

Stockman Kills Man in Quarrel.

Montrose, Colo.—James H. Fitzpatrick, stockman near Safford, has surrendered to the authorities here, stating that he had killed James McMahon, also a stockman, at the Fitzpatrick ranch. The two men had a heated argument, onlookers state, and McMahon threw his revolver at Fitzpatrick, stating that he could beat him to death with rocks. Fitzpatrick then fired three times, killing McMahon before he could pick up any stones to throw.

# HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had headaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headaches disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADELINE B. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment.

Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Women in



1—View in the ruins of Lens just after the British recovered it; a large shell is seen exploding in the distance. 2—Marshal Foch and King Albert arranging for the opening of the drive in which the Belgians drove back the Huns. 3—General Berthelot, commander of the French forces operating north of Reims.

# NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

## Germany's Tricky Peace Move Is Balked by President Wilson's Diplomacy.

## ARMIES OPPOSE ARMISTICE

### Cambrai Captured and Hun's Defensive Line Smashed, Compelling General Retreat—Yanks Successful in Champagne—Beirut Occupied by the French.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prince Max of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, requesting President Wilson to arrange for an armistice and a subsequent discussion of peace terms, and stating that Germany accepted the president's 14 points as a basis for the negotiations, evoked three separate and distinct replies. President Wilson answered that he could not suggest an armistice while the German armies were outside the boundaries of Germany, and then asked whether the German government accepted the terms laid down by him and whether its object in entering discussions was only to agree upon the practical details of their application; furthermore, he wanted to know whether the chancellor was speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war.

The people of all the allied nations, soldiers and civilians alike, answered Prince Max with a tremendous shout of "Unconditional surrender."

Marshal Foch responded with one of the most powerful attacks of the allied armies, capturing the important city of Cambrai, smashing a 20-mile-wide breach through the Hindenburg line, and forcing back the German armies all along the line from Verdun to the sea.

Nearly all authorities agree that the chancellor's proposal was insincere; that the request for an armistice was made merely to give the military command a chance to reorganize the shattered armies, and that Prince Max knew the suggestion for a peace conference, as he made it, would be rejected, giving him the opportunity to say to the people of Germany: "I have offered to end the war on the enemy's own terms and he refuses. The German nation now must unitedly fight on."

At first there was some disappointment because President Wilson did not reject the German proposal swiftly and bluntly, but a little consideration has convinced almost everyone that he evaded a trap and by his direct questions put the German diplomats in a position of the utmost difficulty. At the same time he left the door open for ultimate negotiations, after Germany has accepted his 14 points and given full guarantees. As for the armistice, he did not agree to that even were the German armies to be withdrawn from all occupied territories, recognizing the fact that the declaring of an armistice is up to the military commanders. The president's note was fully approved, probably in advance, by the allied governments, and was given the highest praise by the press in England and France as well as America.

Any agreed cessation of fighting at this time, short of the abject surrender of the central powers, would bitterly disappoint the soldiers of the allied armies and the people who are backing them up. Foch's forces have the Germans on the run, and if they are permitted to follow up the Huns on their retreat to the Meuse they will destroy a large part of their effectiveness and capture probably half of their material. On the other hand an armistice would permit the Huns to retire within their borders with their armies intact and prepared to maneuver effectively behind their shortened and powerfully fortified lines. Animated by a spirit, not of vindictiveness, but of retributive justice, the men of the allied armies feel that no peace should

be granted Germany until her cities, her towns and her people have suffered some of the horrors of war that her brutal soldiers have inflicted on Belgium, northern France and Serbia. The absolute unrepentance of the Huns for their outrages is shown by their action in looting and wantonly destroying the towns in France from which they are being driven and in their practice of carrying away with them thousands of the helpless inhabitants who are forced to work for them like slaves. The formal warning of France that there would be retribution for these shameful deeds has been disregarded, and if adequate punishment is not inflicted there will be a general feeling that justice has miscarried.

President Wilson and his confidential advisers, it is said, still believe the German people will rise in revolution and oust the Hohenzollern crew, and his inquiry as to whom Prince Max represents is significant in that connection. The chancellor, in his speech to the reichstag, undertook rather feebly to demonstrate that recent political changes actually had put the people in power and that he was their representative. But all that was looked on as bunk.

The diplomatic situation resolved itself down to this: The German government must either admit defeat and surrender on allied terms, or it must confess that the chancellor is not acting in good faith. That is the hole in which President Wilson has placed Prince Max and his associates.

The greatest blow delivered by the allied armies last week was between Cambrai and St. Quentin. There Field Marshal Haig's tireless forces, re-energized by American divisions, tore a 20-mile gap through the strongest of Hindenburg's boasted defenses, capturing dozens of villages and many thousands of prisoners and on Wednesday occupied the long and desperately defended city of Cambrai. The Huns, in full flight, blew up most of Cambrai and burned Bohain, Maréchal and many another beautiful town, but the allies did not even stop to extinguish the flames. The enemy apparently was attempting to reconstitute his lines back of the Selle river from Le Cateau to Solesmes, so Haig's troops, led by the cavalry, pushed rapidly forward and the big guns followed so fast that they kept the Huns always under fire. Only the German machine gunners put up a creditable defense, the riflemen who could be overtaken generally surrendering willingly. Prisoners said the German plan was to retreat to the Valenciennes line and then to the Meuse, and it was evident the retirement of the German armies from France was well under way. They will fight all the way back to their borders, of course, but the country is open and the tanks and cavalry of the allies will have daily increasing opportunity to do their part. The Germans still have the strength to maintain a fairly orderly retreat, and if the war is ended by a military decision, it is admitted the Huns may be able to postpone that inevitable event for many months. When they do reach the Meuse they will be behind powerful defenses, but the nature of those defenses is known to the allied commanders, and so far as the fortifications there are concerned, the immense sum just asked of congress for American artillery may be taken to indicate the tremendous concentration of gunfire that will be used to batter them to pieces.

While their comrades were helping the British in the great drive in the Cambrai region, the American First army was exceedingly busy west of the Meuse. For many days the doughboys battled their way through the Argonne forest, and at the northern end of it they went up against a concentration of Huns gathered for the defense of the Kriemhilde line. Pausing to permit their artillery to pour a rain of shells on the German positions for 10 hours, the Yanks advanced to the attack Wednesday, and by a brilliant and swift advance broke through the enemy line. To the right of them other troops forced their way through the Cunel wood, and this made possible the storming of the Mamel trench on the Kriemhilde position. The engineers were advancing right along with the infantry, clearing the way through the entanglements. Important heights south of the Marq were captured, and the Yankees joined hands

with the French at Loucon. East of the Meuse also the Americans were going forward, and, at the time of writing, these movements, as well as those all along the line, were still progressing.

These operations in France were steadily crushing the great German salient whose apex was near Loucon, and the French were maintaining a continuous pressure on both sides of that city. They also were compelling the further retirement of the Huns who still remained south of the Aisne between Neufchateau and Vouziers. The American air service on the front of the First army clearly demonstrated its superiority during the week. Huge aggregations of bombing planes continually flew over the enemy front lines, communications, back areas and troop concentrations, doing incalculable damage, while the pursuit planes kept the air clear of Hun machines.

The Serbian army kept up the unremitting pursuit of the Austrians in Serbia as the Bulgarians withdrew from that country, or surrendered, according to their agreement. Before the end of the week the Serbs were quite close to Nish and moving ahead steadily. To their west, in Albania, the allied troops made considerable progress. The Italians took Elbasan after crushing determined resistance by the Austrians, and then continued their advance northward.

The occupation of Beirut by French marines only accentuated the troubles of Turkey. The cabinet resigned, after a peace note was said to have been started on its way to President Wilson, and Tewfik Pasha, it was reported, would be the new grand vizier. His sympathies are rather with the allies and there is little doubt the sultan himself would be mighty glad to get out of the war on the best terms obtainable. London was convinced Turkey had notified Germany it intended to make peace and that the kaiser tried to stave this off by the proposal of the chancellor.

Austria-Hungary was in a condition almost of panic and was nervously awaiting the outcome of Prince Max's effort. Reports from Vienna said the ministerial council had decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact." Among the people of the empire the movement to proclaim the separation of Hungary and Austria was making great headway. Meanwhile the Bohemian leaders were conferring and preparing to declare the independence of their country and its separation from Austria-Hungary, and, knowing the dangers of such action, made their wills and settled their personal affairs.

Italy, who has succeeded to the throne of Bulgaria on the abdication of his father, Ferdinand, addresses to the terms of the surrender made by his armies, and has ordered Germany and Austria to quit his country within a month. Already the rail connection between Vienna and Constantinople seems to be generally broken.

Three more "victories" by the murderous German U-boats are to be recorded. The Irish mail boat *Leinster*, the Japanese liner *Hirano* and the American cargo steamship *Ticonderoga* were torpedoed. The total loss of life was estimated at more than 900. In the case of the *Ticonderoga* about 230 were killed, most of them by shrapnel fire after the boat had ceased to resist.

One painful result of the German peace offensive was the decided slowing up of the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan. Presumably because many short-sighted people thought peace was at hand and the money would not be needed, subscriptions to the \$5,000,000,000 loan were distressingly slow in coming in. All the agencies engaged in the campaign redoubled their efforts and the American public was loudly warned that the Hun peace talk must be disregarded and the money must be raised. Uncle Sam needs those six billions and he will get them, and he will need and will get much more, in all probability, before peace is declared and the armies are disbanded. If the people refuse to lend the government all of the money it needs, at a good rate of interest, it has other ways of getting funds, and it will adopt them.

# LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKET.

Table of market quotations for various commodities including Fat steers, grassers, choice, Fat steers, grassers, good to choice, Fat steers, grassers, fair to good, etc.

Good hogs, \$16.50@17.35

Lambs, fat, \$14.00@14.75

Hay and Grain Market, (F. O. B. Denver, Carload Prices)

Table of hay and grain market prices including Colorado, upland, per ton, Nebraska, upland, per ton, etc.

The following prices on live poultry are not F. O. B. Denver

Table of live poultry prices including Turkey, fancy, d. B., Turkey, old toms, etc.

Eggs, graded No. 1, set, \$8

Eggs, graded No. 2, set, \$7

Butter, Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb., 58

Apples, Colorado, box, \$1.30@1.50

Pears, Bartlett, box, \$2.00@2.10

Vegetables, Beans, navy, cwt., \$2.90

Beans, Pinto, cwt., \$2.50

Beans, Lima, lb., \$1.00

Beans, green, lb., \$1.00

Beans, wax, lb., \$1.00

Beans, Col. doz. bunches, \$2.00

Beans, Col. doz. bunches, \$2.00

Beans, Col. doz. bunches, \$2.00

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# HUNS LOSE FIGHT ON BELGIAN COAST

ZEEBRUGGE AND PORT OF BRUGES FALL AS BRITISH CAPTURE TURCOING.

# FRENCH CROSS AISNE

ALLIES TAKE DOUAI, OSTEND AND LILLE AS ENEMY FLEES TOWARD ANTWERP.

Basel, Oct. 19.—Baron Burian, the Austrian premier, has resigned, according to Vienna newspapers.

Copenhagen, Oct. 19.—The Czechs are masters in Prague, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag waves over Hradsechin castle.

The Belgian coast again is Belgian. Germany's dream of an invasion of England across the North sea from Calais is ended. Belgian Flanders is fast being evacuated by the enemy, and this line from the Belgian frontier to the Meuse river gradually is giving way under the attacks of the British, French and American armies which are demanding to be served with victory.

A haven of safety in a shorter and more compact line is being sought by the Germans in order to escape annihilation by their foes. Evidently they are still far from defeat.

In Belgium the enemy is giving ground hastily in order to bring his armies safely out of the trap which menaces them.

Zeebrugge, Germany's second great submarine base on the North sea, has gone the way of Ostend. The flag of Belgium once more flies over it. To the south, Bruges has been evacuated and Turcoing, Roubaix and other towns have been delivered. Out of the great sack between the North sea and the Lys river the enemy is fleeing fast in an endeavor to prevent capture or internment in Holland.

His hope is that he will be able to reach Antwerp and there reconstitute his line from the Dutch frontier through Antwerp and Namur to some point in the south, probably Sedan or Metz, and stabilize it, for the moment at least, to the Swiss frontier.

In France, east of Lille to Cambrai, the British slowly but surely are pressing forward, despite supreme efforts of the enemy to hold them, blotting out the big salient which has Tournai as its northern and Valenciennes as its southern enemy-held bases.

To the south, in the sack between the Oise and the Serre rivers, north of Laon, the Germans slowly are withdrawing toward Hirson, with the enemy impeding the allies' progress with strong rear guards.

Likewise in Champagne, the Germans are offering strong resistance against the French and Americans in their attempts to drive northward toward Mezieres and Sedan. The French nevertheless have been able to cross the Aisne river near Vouziers and thus have made more secure the positions of the Franco-American forces in the valley of the Aire at Grand Pre.

In the Macedonian theater the Greeks are now in full possession of Greek Macedonia. Albania is fast being cleared of the enemy and in Serbia the Teutonic allied forces have been driven thirty miles north of Nish. In Syria the victorious forces of General Allenby now are meeting with scant resistance.

## MANY NEW CASES OF INFLUENZA

Epidemic Causes Twenty More Deaths in Denver.

Denver, Oct. 19.—Misunderstanding by the police of the closing order for stores in the downtown business district because of the influenza epidemic resulted in a snafu all over Denver Thursday evening, with the police closing business places in all sections. The order contemplates only the closing at 4 o'clock p. m. of stores employing more than two clerks within the zone. Outside business places are not affected.

The reports to Dr. William H. Sharp, manager of health, show that for the twenty-four hours ending at noon Friday, there were twenty additional deaths, making a total of 125. There are 291 new cases reported, making a total of 2,165.

In the state the situation is unchanged, according to Dr. E. E. Kennedy, secretary of the State Board of Health. Dr. Kennedy had a dispatch from Surgeon General Blue stating that a public health service was being organized in each state in the Union and notifying him that he was directed to organize Colorado.

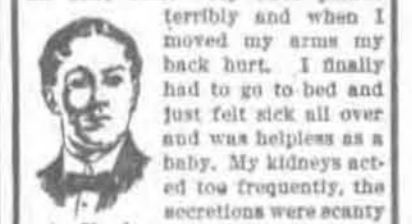
## Child Killed When Engine Hits Auto.

Bisbee, Ariz.—An automobile driven by R. L. Lee of Fresno, Cal., striking an 12 Paso & Southern switch engine drawing a string of empty ore cars was overturned down an embankment. Alma Lee, aged 11 years, was instantly killed, her neck being broken. Mr. Lee was removed to a hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull and is in a critical condition. Mrs. Mattie Lee, his wife, also is in the hospital with several fractured ribs and probably internal injuries.

# Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Geo. Blumke, Jr., 2553 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."



Get Doan's at Any Store, Or a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-McLUREN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

# Small Pill Small Dose Small Price



# FOR CONSTIPATION

Have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

PALE FACES Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

# Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

# DON'T KILL YOUR CATTLE BY DRENCHING

Salts and oil are DANGEROUS. Few cattle die of constipation; many of PARALYSIS of the bowels. Give LAXATONIC

dry on the tongue. Positively prevents and overcomes biliousness. Excellent for loss of appetite.

AT OUR DEALERS or Postpaid 50 Cents.

Information free. Get a FREE copy of "The Cattle Drencher" with full instructions on drenching in case, DR. DAVID ROBERTS VET. CO., 102 Grand St., New York, N. Y.

Require for the Wilson Never Break Trace SADDLERY CO. DENVER

# ALFALFA We buy car loads, say railroad

Golden Spoon Handicap. "I presume this great artist once starved in a bull bedroom, as most men of genius are supposed to do early in their careers?"

"No. Strange to say, his people were wealthy. I think he deserves all the more credit for his achievements."

"Why not?" "He was faint without ever mistaking a meal or laying his trunk confused by a hard-headed landlady."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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

# A Land of Mourning.

At dinner parties in France no flowers are now seen on the dinner tables and people never go arm-in-arm. This custom of "no flowers" always prevails among families in mourning, and as long as French territory is in the hands of invaders a "deuil du pays" will be observed.—London Express.

# Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The Stages "What did they do with the vessel?" "First, they buried her up and then they mangled her."

As soon as a man is invited to office he begins to work for a second nomination.

# A Bad Cough

If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Satisfy your brain, relieve your throat and soothe your irritated throat by taking

# PISO'S

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months 1.00

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

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

- Representative in Congress - HON. CARL HAYDEN
Judge of Supreme Court HON. ALBERT C. BAKER
Governor HON. FRED T. COLTER
Secretary of State HON. MIT SIMMS
State Auditor HON. JESSE L. BOYCE
State Treasurer HON. HARRY S. ROSS
Attorney General HON. WILEY E. JONES
Superintendent of Public Instruction HON. C. O. CASE
Corporation Commission HON. DAVID F. JOHNSON
State Mine Inspector HON. G. H. BOLIN

COUNTY TICKET

- State Senate T. P. THOMPSON
State Representative WIRT G. BOWMAN
Judge of Superior Court HON. W. A. O'CONNOR
Clerk of Superior Court ROBERT E. LEE
County Attorney LESLIE HARDY
Sheriff RAYMOND R. FAHART
Treasurer HOWARD KEENER
County Superintendent of Schools JOSEPHINE A. SAXON
Recorder ARCUS REDDOCK
Assessor VICTOR J. WAGER
County Supervisors JAMES L. FINLEY OSCAR F. ASHBURN

State of Ohio, City of Toledo. Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & 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 each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

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

PATAGONIA WOOD YARD

WOOD \$9.00 PER CORD
Transfer Service in Connection
H. H. M'CUCHAN, Proprietor

This is the Only Place

to get Periodicals and Magazines
WALKERS' CHOCOLATES
CADDIES
ICE CREAM
and COLD DRINKS
The Place to Bring the Ladies - THE - Peerless Parlors
McIntyre & Hans, Prop.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(014637) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 19, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Collic, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on June 29, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 014637, for a tract of land described by metes and bounds, as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1 from whence Corner to Sections 2 and 3, Township 22 S., Range 17 E., and Sections 34 and 35, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., bears S. 0 degs. 02' E. 93.79; Thence N. 26 degs. 16' E. 39.06 chains to Corner No. 2;

Thence N. 75 degs. 42' W. 18.31 chains to Corner No. 3; Thence N. 0 degs. 01' W. 14.90 chains to Corner No. 4;

Thence S. 83 degs. 25' E. 23.44 chains to Corner No. 5; Thence N. 56 degs. 43' E. 18.55 chains to Corner No. 6;

Thence N. 89 degs. 15' E. 11.90 chains to Corner No. 7; Thence S. 25 degs. 51' W. 60.08 chains to Corner No. 8;

Thence N. 89 degs. 39' W. 10.01 chains to Corner No. 9. Thence S. 26 degs. 06' W. 10.00 chains to Corner No. 10;

Thence N. 89 degs. 28' W. 12.00 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 159.00 acres in Section 26, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., of the G. & S. R. R. & Meridian, in the Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Five-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, on the 26th day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Michael T. Lavelle, Reuben B. Collic, both of Elgin, Arizona; Thomas P. Thompson, Raymond R. Farhart, both of Nogales, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 25-5th pub. Nov. 22, '18

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

ASSAY LIST

Gold and Silver, together \$1.00
Copper, Lead, Iron, Zinc each 1.00
Above in any combination, .75
Magnesium, Zinc, Lime, Sulphur, 1.50
Electrolytic Copper, Gray, Lead, 1.50
Silica, Chromium, Platinum, 2.00
Bismuth Mercury, Potash, Soda, 4.00
Arsenic, Antimony, Fluorine, Phosphorus Molybdenum, Tungsten, Vanadium, each, in simple ores, \$3.00; complex ores, 5.00
"Accuracy First"

Roper & Howard

Engineers Assayers, Ore Buyers
Opp. City Hall (Box 853), NOGALES

GOING TO NOGALES?

When hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there. KING'S CAFE
Formerly, the New England Kitchey

T. B. FITTS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon

138 Arroyo Boulevard
Phone 76 NOGALES ARIZONA

C. A. PIERCE Mining Engineer

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

AUTO BATTERY WORK

done quicker and better than elsewhere. We employ an expert, and guarantee our work.

NOGALES ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Nogales Arizona

Frank J. Duffy E. R. Purdon

Duffy & Purdon ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

NOGALES ARIZONA

E. K. Cumming

General Real Estate and Insurance Broker

Nogales, - - - Arizona

FOR SALE-5 pure-bred Duroc boar pigs, 1 pair work mules, 1 1 1/2 steel axle Winona wagon (new), 1 3-in. John Deere mountain wagon with California rock bed (new), 1 2 1/2-inch Peter Schuttler ore wagon, 1 1 1/4 Winona ore wagon. Apply Ed Ellis, Elgin.

NOTICE TO POLITICIANS

All political publicity, advertising and announcements which appear in the Santa Cruz Patagonian will be charged for at the following rates: All reader advertising, 10 cents a line each insertion.

All display advertising, 50 cents an inch, each insertion. Formal political announcements \$10. All political advertising must be paid in advance.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Amendment 100
Rebs the labor agitator of his thunder.
Cuts out the ambulance chasing grafter.
Cuts out all court costs and damage suits.
Relieves taxpayers of a big burden.
Provides more liberal compensation than any state at no cost to the workman.
Provides state insurance for the employer at actual cost.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE



Amendment 100 Will Hold the Married Men

THE OWL SAYS:

If baby gets prickly heat or a rash use a little of our Prickly Heat Powder and baby will feel fine in a short time-25 cents at the Owl.

Look out for Poison Ivy these days. If you do happen to get scratched our Olan Ivy Ointment will cure you in a short time.

Take care of your digestion and it will take care of you.

Old to Lou Keller, the street sweeper: Sprinkle, sprinkle, little car. How I wonder where you are? Since the city bought you for me I'm as happy as can be.

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

What is "Pop"? It's the thing that makes the calves and colts throw up their tails and run around the field like fury. Our Beef, Iron and Wine is full of "pop" and "over the top" stuff. If you don't feel like an elf or a colt get a bottle or two and you soon will. One dollar per bottle.

An ache in the "tummy," colic or diarrhoea, is quickly relieved with our Blackberry Balm. "BUSINESS IS GOOD."

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Halls and Dolson Owners-Owl Drug Store

NOGALES ARIZONA

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(024064) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 5, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Claude R. Nally, of Greaterville, Arizona, who, on March 14, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 024064, for SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 15, Township 19 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 13th day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: John H. Buck, John H. Evans, Lincoln F. Robinson, Charles W. Alexander, all of Greaterville, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(028041) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 5, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel John Pressler, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on July 6, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 028041, for NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 19, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 11, Township 23 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 12th day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona; Raymond R. Enhart, Victor J. Wagoner, Thomas P. Thompson, all of Nogales, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 5

Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

Promptness, Efficiency Will Be Busy

Do what you can for ARCUS REDDOCK

for the office of COUNTY RECORDER

Regular Democratic Nominee. Motto: "Win the War."

HOWARD KEENER

Solicits Your Vote Nov. 5th for the Office of COUNTY TREASURER

On the Platform of Honesty, Courtesy to the Public, and a Correct Balance of the Treasurer's Books at All Times.

Vote for OSCAR F. ASHBURN

for the office of COUNTY SUPERVISOR

Pledged to Good Roads Regular Democratic Nominee

Your vote respectfully solicited for W. A. O'CONNOR

for the office of SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE

Regular Democratic Nominee "All Men Equal Before the Law"

Vote for ROBERT E. LEE

for the office of Superior Court Clerk

Regular Democratic Nominee Election November 5th

Vote for James L. Finley

for the office of County Supervisor

"Equal rights for all; special privileges for none." Regular Democratic Nominee

Vote for T. P. THOMPSON

for the office of STATE SENATOR

Regular Democratic Nominee Election November 5th

Vote for R. E. FAHART

(Incumbent) for the office of SHERIFF

Regular Democratic Nominee Election November 5th

M. MARSTELLER

for JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Nominated on Petition Under the Law Mark X after name top reader Official Ballot. Election Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 1918

Vote for WIRT G. BOWMAN

Democratic Candidate for State Representative

Your Vote Respectfully Solicited Election Nov. 5, 1918

Vote for Josephine A. Saxon

for the office of County School Superintendent

Regular Democratic Candidate ELECTION NOVEMBER 5, 1918

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(0279-021298) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 5, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore H. Trigg, of Canile, Arizona, who, on July 23, 1908, made Homestead Entry, No. 0279, and on July 15, 1911, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 04799, for a tract of land described as follows:

Beginning at Corner No. 1 from whence Corner to Sections 2 and 3, Twp. 22 S., R. 18 E., bears S. 3 degs. 30' E. 117.11 chains;

Thence N. 83 degs. 42' W. 130.9 chains to Cor. No. 2;

Thence N. 3 degs. 13' E. 31.10 chains to Cor. No. 3;

Thence N. 71 degs. 41' W. 23.29 chains to Cor. No. 4;

Thence N. 71 degs. 41' W. 21.08 chains to Cor. No. 5;

Thence N. 23 degs. 58' E. 20.46 chains to Cor. No. 6;

Thence S. 79 degs. 08' E. 21.23 chains to Cor. No. 7;

Thence S. 10 degs. 42' W. 11.43 chains to Cor. No. 8;

Thence S. 78 degs. 45' E. 41.02 chains to Cor. No. 9;

Thence S. 11 degs. 03' W. 2.11 chains to Cor. No. 10;

Thence S. 11 degs. 03' W. 14.26 chains to Cor. No. 11;

Thence S. 4 degs. 19' W. 20.78 chains to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 159.90 acres in sections 22 and 27 (surveyed) Twp. 21 S., R. 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, in the Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 14th day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: P. J. McCarty, James L. Finley, Henry Pyeart, all of Canile, Arizona; N. L. Houston, of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(026231) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 5, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that George N. Curtis, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on December 4, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 026231, for NW 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 3, Township 23 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 12th day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: George W. Parker, of Patagonia, Arizona; Mrs. Eliza C. Nevium, of Nogales, Arizona; Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona; Arcus Reddock, of Nogales, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(027511) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 5, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Watts Hammond, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 26th, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 027511, for E 1/2 SE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 26, Township 19 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 13th day of November, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: William F. Neil, August C. Jensen, Frank E. Dalton, Jesse L. Adams, all of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 5

FOR SALE-Five-passenger Overland;

late 1916 model; lately overhauled; in good running order; price reasonable. Inquire at the Patagonian office. If

NOTICE TO MINE OWNERS-To fully

protect yourself from liability for indebtedness contracted by your lessees, you should publish your "Notice of Non-Liability," usually called "Mine Warning" notice in Santa Cruz Patagonian. The rates are low. Inquire.

Gatlin & Barnett

Have Opened a MEAT MARKET

Next to Henderson's Store

Fresh Meat on Hand Every Day

Patagonia, Ariz.



AN GOOD FOR THE YOUNGESTS

for "chessers" ours are just the thing. All doctors will tell you about our ginger ale and other carbonated drinks. Sparkles like champagne, tastes even better. Refreshing and wholesome as well. Please send you a case as a treat to the youngsters and yourself, too.

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

# HUN SHELL HITS TWO BROTHERS

Talk of Mother Before Death Ends Suffering.

## ARE BRAVE TO THE FINISH

Fate Singles Best-Liked Men of D Company to Be Struck by Same German Missile—Were Good Pals, Who Always Did a Little More Than Their Share of the Work—Die Side by Side.

In a tiny village of Lorraine where a regiment of "doughboys" were resting after a long stretch of time in the trenches, a German shell found a mark in two brothers. They were rushed to the nearest hospital, mortally wounded, writes Frank J. Taylor, United Press correspondent.

They were just regular, hard-fighting "doughboys," liked by all of the men in D company because they were "good pals who always did a little more than their share of the work." Every man in the company admired the brothers because he had seen them behave bravely when it was hard to be brave.

Out of all the men in D company it was hard to see why fate had singled these two to be struck by one German shell. Fate makes no explanations, so the doctors in the hospital operated skillfully and quickly on the brothers and placed them in beds, side by side, in a ward full of wounded.

For a time both men lay there hovering between life and death, and there was uncertainty whether or not they would ever gain consciousness.

### Regains His Senses.

Finally one of them stirred slightly, opened his eyes and gradually came to his senses. A motherly nurse bent over him and eased his pain as much as possible. Then she whispered to him that his brother was on the next cot, but still unconscious.

The conscious brother looked dazed, but gradually an enlightened look came into his eyes as he recollected what happened in the last three hours. He looked across to the next cot, faintly reached his arm toward his brother and whispered:

"Joe, how are you?"

The other brother stirred slightly, and gradually regained his senses. The nurse gently eased him, as he looked around with a puzzled look, and finally told him:

"Here's your brother on the next cot."

The second brother looked over with pained amazement.

"What are you in bed for, George? Are you hurt, too?"

"Yes, Joe; they say the same shell got us both."

"Are you hurt badly, George?"

"I think so, Joe; I feel awful weak. How are you? Does it hurt you a lot, boy?"

"I don't know as it does. I'm weak, too. But there's another feeling I can't describe."

"What is it, Joe?"

"I dunno, George. But, remember the things mother used to tell us when we were little, and fought to get on her lap? I keep hearing her telling us Sunday school stories, George, over and over, just the way she used to do it years ago."

"We were on our way to mass when it hit us, Joe. Maybe that's why you hear mother telling Bible stories. I can hear her now, too, Joe."

"I wish she were here, don't you?"

"I should say so, Joe. Maybe the nurse of some one will talk to us the way mother used to. We ought to do it, anyway, because if something happened to either of us, mother would like to know we were all right."

"I think so, too, but say—George."

"Yes?"

"If I should die, you'll be careful so you can go back and look after mother, won't you?"

"That's a promise, Joe. I want you to make the same one to me."

"Let's shake on it, George."

They reached their arms across the space between the beds and clasped hands.

### Both Die for Country.

"I'm not afraid," said Joe, "if you come through all right, George. I wish we didn't have to leave D company, though, but even if we get well, we probably couldn't go back with the boys. I'm afraid I'm pretty low, George, but don't you worry. There's no pain now."

"I'm not in pain, either, George, but awfully sleepy. We don't have to worry about Company D, because the boys'll never lose a chance to get a German."

"That's right, too. I feel myself going to sleep; so good-by, Joe."

"Good-by, George."

The brothers drowsed back into their pillows, and the old hospital chaplain, who had just arrived, made his services a simple prayer for two brothers who were never to awake from the sleep they were entering.

In a certain New England town a brave mother has already been told by Uncle Sam how the nation appreciated the brave sons she reared, taught and sacrificed "to make the world a decent place to live in."

In a certain New England regiment on the front in France every man in D company has promised himself and his "pals" that D company will never lose a chance to get a German.

## TEXAS FLYER DOWNS SEVEN HUN PLANES



First Lieut. Edmund G. Chamberlain, Marine corps aviator, who was recommended for the Victoria Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest awards of two nations, for downing seven German planes while on a visit flight with a British air squadron. He dispersed a company of Hunns with a machine gun while landing, took one prisoner and carried back a wounded French officer. Chamberlain hails from San Antonio, Tex., and is a graduate of Princeton and Texas universities.

## START THEIR BATTLES FROM STRIP OF TAPE

### Just Like Runners Taking Part in a Great Athletic Meet.

The allied armies start their battles from a tape-line just like runners taking part in an athletic meet. A strip of white tape, an inch wide, marks the assembly line from which the troops "go over."

The troops gather under cover of darkness and await the "zero hour," which is guarded with the strictest secrecy. All the watches of the officers are synchronized. The soldiers await the word to start: It may be given at midnight or at four-fifty o'clock in the morning.

I've seen an attack started by Americans along the Marne in the mid-afternoon sunlight, but the onslaughts usually are launched before daybreak, or during a fog.

The British have developed an ingenious smoke screen, which, coupled with the artillery, baffles the enemy. I've seen troops march silently during the night to the assembly tape. I've heard the boom of the great guns and seen the flashes marking the barrage as a flood of men rushed forward. It seems incredible how any living thing could come through such infernos, when at dawn you trudge across the fresh battlefield and see the starting tape lying on the scorched grass and across mighty shell craters.

## AIR STATION IN IRELAND

### Yankee Camp Springs Up With Speed of Circus.

An American aviation station is growing in Ireland with the speed of the early morning tent city which springs up when the circus comes to town in the states.

Captain Herlster is in command, and under his supervision a miniature town is springing up, carefully planned, mostly wooden construction, but neat and methodical.

An example of Yankee efficiency, the one big air-drome already in place was designed in America, built there in sections, shipped across the Atlantic and erected in record time. It is a remarkably efficient product of American engineering ingenuity.

Aviators in training there will help run down the Hun who preys under the North sea.

## TURNING TO SILVER

### Miners Find That Purchasing Price of Gold is Going Down.

The Yukon miner is turning from gold to silver mining. While the value of the former, or its purchasing power, has decreased, that of silver has been decided.

There is great activity in two silver bearing areas tributary to Dawson, the Mayo district on the upper Stewart river and along the Twelve-Mile Creek. These fields are 250 miles apart. Silver was discovered in these areas years ago, but no work was ever done.

The Canadian government has dispatched a party of geologists to investigate the prospects of developing the silver mining industry in this section.

## Rain Drowns Sparrows.

Rain fell so hard in a storm at Mondaville, W. Va., recently that hundreds of sparrows were drowned.

## LET US MAKE YOU AN ESTIMATE

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

**PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY**  
J. W. MILLER, Manager.  
Mail Orders Promptly Shipped

## ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

We are headquarters for state money. Loans secured promptly. We furnish the abstracts and certificates  
**SANTA CRUZ ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY**  
F. A. French, Mgr. P. O. Box 667, Nogales, Arizona.

## WE PREPAY FREIGHT TO PATAGONIA LOWEST PRICES

Furniture Implements Hardware  
Samson Windmills  
China and Glassware, Etc.  
**Geo. B. Marsh, Inc.**  
NOGALES B. P. Olbert, Mgr. ARIZONA

## STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Prop. - Nogales, Ariz.  
Hot and Cold Baths

## Crockery and Glassware

Our entire stock of dinnerware, fancy china and glassware comes from the best potteries and glass factories in the world.

We can furnish you a complete dinner set in either plain white or beautiful designs of various colors. Or we can supply a sugar and cream set, tea set, salt and pepper shakers or any small sets or single pieces that you might need.

Our imitation cut glassware has the richness and beauty of genuine cut glass and we have the complete water sets, berry sets, etc., in unusually attractive designs.

Toiletsets, cooking sets, kitchen outfits—all at prices that will interest you.

## BUY AT HOME

Come in and look around, even though you are not yet ready to buy.

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235-237 Morley Ave.,  
NOGALES Drawer D ARIZONA

# Long Live the King

By  
MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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## COUNTESS LOSCHEK'S SECRET MESSAGE CAUSES A LOT OF TROUBLE FOR SEVERAL PEOPLE

**Synopsis.**—The crown prince of Livonia, Ferdinand William Otto, ten years old, taken to the opera by his aunt, tires of the staging and slips away to the park, where he makes the acquaintance of Bobby Thorpe, a little American boy. Returning to the palace at night, he finds everything in an uproar as a result of the search which has been made for him. The same night the chancellor calls to consult the boy's grandfather, the old king, who is very ill. The chancellor suggests that to preserve the kingdom, which is threatened by plots of the terrorists to form a republic, the friendship of the neighboring kingdom of Karnia be secured by giving the Princess Hedwig in marriage to King Karl of that country. Countess Loschek, lady-in-waiting to Princess Annunziata, Hedwig's mother, is in love with King Karl and plots to prevent his marriage to Hedwig. She sends a secret message to King Karl.

### CHAPTER V.—Continued.

"Mother, you cannot look back, and—remember your own life, and allow me to be wretched. You cannot!"

Hedwig began to cry. The archduchess hated tears, and her softer moments were only moments. "Dry your eyes, and don't be silly," she said coldly. "You have always known that something of the sort was inevitable."

She moved toward the door. The two princesses and her lady in waiting remained still until she had left the table. Then they fell in behind her, and the little procession moved to the stuffy boudoir, for coffee. But Hilda slipped her arm around her sister's waist, and the touch comforted Hedwig.

"He may be very nice," Hilda volunteered cautiously. "Perhaps it is Karl. I am quite mad about Karl, myself." Hedwig, however, was beyond listening. She went slowly to a window, and stood gazing out. Looming against the sky-line, in the very center of the place, was the heroic figure of her dead grandmother. She fell to wondering about these royal women who had preceded. Her mother, frankly unhappy in her marriage, permanently embittered; her grandmother, Hedwig could never see the king young. She could not picture him as a lover. To her he was a fine and lovely figure. But romantic? Had he ever been romantic?

She slipped out onto the balcony and closed the curtains behind her. As her eyes grew accustomed to the darkness she saw that there was some one below, under the trees. Her heart beat rapidly. In a moment she was certain. It was Nikky down there, Nikky, gazing up at her as a child may look at a star. With a quick gesture Hedwig drew the curtain back. A thin ray of light fell on her, on her slim bare arms, on her light draperies, on her young face. He had wanted to see her, and he should see her. Then she dropped the curtain, and twisted her hands together lest, in spite of her, they reach out toward him.

Did she fancy it, or did the figure salute her? Then came the quick ring of heels on the old stone pavement. She knew his footsteps, even as she knew every vibrant, eager inflection of his voice. He went away, across the square, like one who, having bent his knee to a saint, turns back to the business of the world.

In the boudoir the archduchess had picked up some knitting to soothe her jangled nerves. "You may play now, Hilda," she said.

Annunziata dozed, and Hilda played softly. The countess's opportunity had come. She put down the dreary embroidery with which she filled the drearier evenings, and moved to the window. She walked quietly, like a cat.

Her first words to Hedwig were those of Peter Niburg as he linked arms with his enemy and started down the street. "A fine night, highness," she said.

Hedwig raised her eyes to the stars. "It is very lovely." "A night to spend out-of-doors, instead of being shut up—" She finished her sentence with a shrug of the shoulders.

Hedwig was not fond of the countess. She did not know why. The truth being, of course, that between them lay the barrier of her own innocence. When the countess's arm touched hers, she drew aside.

"Tonight," said the lady in waiting dreamily, "I should like to be in a motor, speeding over mountain roads. I come from the mountains, you know. And I miss them."

Hedwig moved, a little impatiently, but as the countess went on, she listened. After all, Nikky, too, came from the mountains. And because she was sorry for the countess, who was homesick, and perhaps because just then she had to speak to some one, she turned to her at last with the thing that filled her mind.

"This marriage," she said bitterly. "Is it talked about? Am I the only one in the palace who has not known about it?"

"No, highness, I had heard nothing. Of course, there are always rumors."

"As to the other, the matter my

mother referred to," Hedwig held her head very high. "I—she was unjust. Am I never to have any friends?"

"Friends, highness? One may have friends, of course. It is not friendship they fear."

"What then?"

"A lover," said the countess softly. "It is impossible to see Captain Larisch in your presence, and not realize—"

"Go on."

"And not realize, highness, that he is in love with you."

"How silly!" said the Princess Hedwig, with glowing eyes.

"But highness!" implored the countess. "If only you would use a little caution. Open defiance is its own defeat."

"I am not ashamed of what I do," said Hedwig hotly.

"Ashamed! Of course not. But things that are harmless in others in your position—you are young. You should have friends, gayety. I am," she smiled grimly in the darkness, "not so old myself but that I can understand."

Hedwig stood still. The old city was preparing for sleep. In the place a few lovers loitered, standing close, and the faint tinkling of a bell told of the Blessed Sacrament being carried through the streets to some bedside of the dying. The Princess Hedwig bowed her head.

It seemed to her, all at once, that the world was full of wretchedness and death, and of separation, which might be worse than death.

"I wish I could help you, highness," said the countess. "I should like to see you happy. But happiness does not come of itself. We must fight for it."

"Fight? What chance have I to fight?" Hedwig asked scornfully.

"One thing, of course, I could do," pursued the countess. "On those days when you wish to have tea with—his royal highness, I could arrange, perhaps, to let you know if any member of the family intended going to his apartments."

It was a moment before Hedwig comprehended. Then she turned to her haughtily. "When I wish to have tea with my cousin," she said coldly, "I shall do it openly, countess."

She left the balcony abruptly, abandoning the countess to solitary fury, the greater because triumph had seemed so near. Alone, she went red and white, bit her lips, behaved according to all the time-honored traditions. And even swore—in a polite, lady-in-waiting fashion, to be sure—to get even.

Things were going very wrong for Nikky Larisch.

Perhaps, at the very first, he had been in love with the princess, not the woman. It had been rather like him to fix on the unattainable and worship it from afar. Because, for all the friendliness of their growing intimacy, Hedwig was still a star, whose light touched him, but whose warmth was not for him. He would have died fighting for her with a smile on his lips. But he had no hope of living for her, unless, of course, she should happen to need him, which was most unlikely. He had no vanity whatever, although in parade dress, with white gloves, he hoped he cut a decent figure.

So she had been his star, and as cold and remote. And then, that very morning, Hedwig had been thrown. Not badly—she was too expert for that. As a matter of fact, feeling herself going, she had lunged two strong young arms around her horse's neck, and had almost succeeded in lighting on her feet. It was not at all dramatic.

But Nikky's heart had stopped beating. He had lifted her up from where she sat, half vexed and wholly ashamed, and carried her to a chair. That was all. But when it was all over, and Hedwig was only a trifle wobbly and horribly humiliated, Nikky Larisch knew the truth about himself, knew that he was in love with the granddaughter of his king, and that under no conceivable circumstances would he ever be able to tell her so. Knew, then, that happiness and he had said a long farewell, and would thereafter travel different roads.

So that night he started out to think

things over. Probably never before in his life had he deliberately done such a thing. He had never, as a fact, thought much at all. It had been his comfortable habit to let the day take care of itself. Beyond minor problems of finance—minor because his income was trifling—he had considered little. In the last border war he had distinguished himself only when it was a matter of doing, not of thinking.

But he was young, and the night was crisp and beautiful. He took a long breath, and looked up at the stars. After all, things might not be so bad. Hedwig might refuse this marriage. They were afraid that she would, or why have asked his help? When he thought of King Karl, he drew himself up, and his heels rang hard on the pavement. Karl! A hard man and a good king—that was Karl. And old. From the full manhood of his twenty-three years Nikky surveyed Karl's almost forty, and considered it age.

It was typical of Nikky to decide that he needed a hard walk. He translated most of his motions into motion. So he set off briskly, turning into the crowded part of the city.

And here it was that Nikky happened on the thing that was to take him far that night, and bring about many curious things. Not far ahead of him two men were talking. They went slowly, arm in arm. One was talking loquaciously, using his free arm, on which hung a cane, to gesticulate. The other walked with bent head.

Nikky, pausing to light a cigarette, fell behind. But the wind was tricky, and with his third match he stepped into a stone archway, lighted his cigarette, buttoned his tunic high against the chill, and emerged to a silent but violent struggle just ahead.

The two men had been attacked by the three others, and as he stared, the loquacious one went down. Instantly a huge figure of a man outlined against the light from a street lamp, crouched over the prostrate form of the fallen man. Even in the imperceptible second before he started to run toward the group, Nikky saw that the silent one, unmolested, was looking on.

A moment later he was in the thick of things and fighting gloriously. His soldierly cap fell off. His fair hair bristled with excitement. He flung out arms that were both furious and strong, and with each blow the group assumed a new formation. Unluckily, a great deal of the fighting was done over the prostrate form of Peter Niburg.

But disaster, inglorious disaster, waited for Nikky. Peter Niburg, face down on the pavement, was groaning, and Nikky had felled one man and was starting on a second with the fighting appetite of twenty-three, when something happened. One moment Nikky was smiling, with a cut lip, and hair in his eyes, and the next he was dropped like an ox, by a blow from behind. Landing between his shoulder blades, it jerked his head back with a snap, and sent him reeling. A second followed, delivered by a huge fist.

Down went Nikky, and lay still. The town slept on. Street brawls were not uncommon, especially in the neighborhood of the Hungaria. Those who roused grumbled about quarrelsome students, and slept again.

Perhaps two minutes later, Nikky got up. He was another minute in locating himself. His cap lay in the



In the Thick of Things and Fighting Gloriously.

gutter. Beside him, on his back, lay a sprawling and stertorous figure, with, so quick the downfall, a cane still hooked to his arm.

Nikky bent over Peter Niburg. Bending over made his head ache abominably.

"Here, man!" he said. "Get up! Rouse yourself!"

Peter Niburg made an inarticulate reference to a piece of silk of certain quality, and lay still. But his eyes

opened slowly, and he stared up at the stars. "A fine night," he said thickly. "A very fine—" Suddenly he raised himself to a sitting posture. Terror gave him strength. "I've been robbed," he said. "Robbed. I am ruined. I am dead."

"Tut," said Nikky, mopping his cut lip. "If you are dead, your spirit speaks with an uncommonly lusty voice! Come, get up. We present together a shameful picture of defeat."

But he raised Peter Niburg gently from the ground and, finding his knees unstable, from fright or weakness, stood him against a house wall. Peter Niburg, with rolling eyes, felt for his letter, and, the saints he praised, found it.

"Ah!" he said, and straightened up. "After all, it is not so bad as I feared. They got nothing."

He made a manful effort to walk, but tottered, reeled. Nikky caught him.

"Careful!" he said. "The colossus was doubtless the one who got us both, and we are likely to feel his weight for some time. Where do you live?"

Peter Niburg was not for saying. He would have preferred to pursue his solitary if uncertain way. But Nikky was no half Samaritan. Toward Peter Niburg's lodging, then, they made a slow progress.

"These recent gentlemen," said Nikky, as they went along, "they are, perhaps, personal enemies?"

Peter Niburg reflected. He thought not. "But I know why they came," he said unguardedly. "Some early morning, my friend, you will hear of a man lying dead in the street. That man will be I."

"The thought has a moral," observed Nikky. "Do not trust yourself out-of-doors at night."

But he saw that Peter Niburg kept his hand over his breast pocket.

Never having dealt in mysteries, Nikky was slow at recognizing one. But, he reflected, many things were going on in the old city in these troubled days. Came to Nikky, all at once, that this man on his arm might be one of the hidden eyes of government.

"These are difficult times," he ventured, "for those who are loyal."

Peter Niburg gave him a sidelong glance. "Difficult indeed," he said briefly.

"I think," Nikky observed, "that, after I see you safely home, I shall report this small matter to the police."

But here Peter Niburg turned even paler. "Not—not the police!" he stammered.

"But why? You and I, my friend, will carry their insignia for some days. I have a mind to pay our debts."

Peter Niburg considered. He stopped and faced Nikky. "I do not wish the police," he said. "Perhaps I have said too little. This is a private matter. An affair of jealousy."

"I see!"

"Naturally, not a matter for publicity."

"Very well," Nikky assented. But in his mind was rising dark suspicion. He had stumbled on something. He cursed his stupidity that it meant, so far, nothing more than a mystery to him. He did not pride himself on his intelligence.

"You were not alone, I think?"

Peter Niburg suddenly remembered Herman, and stopped.

"Your friend must have escaped."

"He would escape," said Peter Niburg scornfully. "He is of the type that runs."

He lapsed into sullen silence. Soon he passed before a quiet house, one of the many which housed in cavernous depths uncounted clerks and other small fry of the city. "Good night to you," said Peter Niburg. Then, rather tardily, "And my thanks. But for you I should now—" he shrugged his shoulders.

"Good night, friend," said Nikky. "And better keep your bed tomorrow."

He had turned away and Peter Niburg entered the house.

Nikky inspected himself in the glow of a street lamp. Save for some dust, and a swollen lip, which he could not see, he was not unrepresentable. Well enough, anyhow, for the empty streets. But before he started he looked the house and the neighborhood over carefully. He might wish to return to that house.

For two hours he walked, and resumed his interrupted train of thought. At last, having almost circled the city, he came to the Cathedral. It was nearly midnight by the clock in the high tower. He stopped and consulted his watch. The fancy took him to go up the high steps, and look out over the city from the colonnade.

Once there, he stood leaning against a column, looking out. There was someone coming along the quiet streets, with a stealthy, shuffling gait that caught his attention. So, for instance, might a weary or a wounded man drag along. Exactly so, indeed, had Peter Niburg shambled into his house but two hours gone.

The footsteps paused, hesitated, commenced a painful struggle up the ascent. Nikky moved behind his column, and waited. Up and up, weary step after weary step. The shadowy figure, coming close, took a form, became a man—became Peter Niburg.

Now, indeed, Nikky roused. Beaten and sorely bruised, Peter Niburg should have been in bed. What stealthy business of the night brought him out?

Fortunately for Nikky's hiding place, the last step or two proved too much for the spy. He groaned, and sat down painfully, near the top. His head lolled forward, and he supported it on two shaking hands. Thus he sat, huddled and miserable, for five minutes or thereabouts. The chime rang out the hour.

At ten minutes past the hour, Nikky heard the engine of an automobile. No machine came in sight, but the throbbing kept on, from which he judged that a car had been stopped around the corner. Peter Niburg heard it, and rose. A moment later a man, with the springiness of youth, mounted the steps and confronted the messenger.

Nikky saw a great light. When Peter Niburg put his hand to his breast pocket, there was no longer room for doubt, nor, for that matter, time for thinking. As a matter of fact, never afterward could Nikky recall thinking at all. He moved away quietly, hidden by the shadows of the colonnade. Behind him, on the steps, the two men were talking. Absorbed in themselves and their business, they neither heard nor saw the figure that slipped through the colonnade, and dropped, a blood curdling drop, from the high end of it to the street below.

Nikky's first impulse, beside the car, was to cut a fire. By getting his opponent into a stooping position, over the damaged wheel, it would be easier



A Sentry Stopped into the Road.

to overcome him. But a hasty search revealed that he had lost his knife in the melee. And second thought gave him a better plan. After all, to get the letter was not everything. To know its destination would be important. He had no time to think further. The messenger was coming down the steps, not stealthily, but clattering, with the ring of nails in the heels of heavy boots.

Nikky flung his long length into the tonneau, and there crouched. It was dark enough to conceal him, but Nikky's was a large body in a small place. However, the chauffeur only glanced at the car, kicked a tire with a practiced foot, and got in.

He headed for the open country. Very soon his passenger knew that he was in for a long ride possibly, a cold ride certainly. Within the city limits the car moved decorously, but when the suburbs were reached, the driver put on all his power. He drove carefully, too, as one who must make haste but cannot afford accident.

Nikky grew very uncomfortable. His long legs ached. The place between the shoulders where the concierge had landed his powerful blows throbbed and beat. Also he was puzzled, and he hated being puzzled. He was unarmed, too. He disliked that most of all.

After a time he raised his head. He made out that they were going east, toward the mountains, and he cursed the luck that had left his revolver at home. Still he had no plan but to watch. Two hours' ride, at their present rate, would take them over the border and into Karnia.

With a squealing of brakes the machine drew up at the frontier. Here was a chain across the highway, with two sets of guards. Long before they reached it, a sentry stepped into the road and waved his lantern.

Nikky burrowed lower into the car, and attempted to look like a rug. In the silence, while the sentry evidently examined a passport and flashed a lantern over the chauffeur, Nikky listened the ticking of his watch, the beating of his own heart.

Then came a clanking as the chain dropped in the road. The car bumped over it, and halted again. The same formalities, this time by Karnian sentries. Then the jerk following a hasty letting-in of the clutch, and they were off again.

For some time they climbed steadily. But Nikky, who knew the road, bided his time. Then at last, at two o'clock, came the steep ascent to the very crest of the mountain, and a falling back, gear by gear, until they climbed slowly in the lowest.

Nikky unfolded his length quietly. The gears were grinding, the driver bent low over his wheel. Very deliberately, now that he knew what he was going to do, Nikky unbuckled his tunic and slipped it off. It was a rash thing, this plan he had in mind, rash under any circumstances, in a moving car—particularly rash here, where between the cliff and a precipice that fell far away below, was only a winding ribbon of uneven road.

Nikky, he waited his moment, and then, with one singularly efficient gesture, he flung his tunic over the chauffeur's head. He drove a car himself, did Nikky—not his own, of course; he was far too poor—and he counted on one thing—an automobile

driver acts from the spinal cord, and not from the brain. Therefore his brain may be seething with a thousand frenzies, but he will shove out clutch and brake feet in an emergency, and hold them out.

So it happened. The man's hands left the wheel, but he stopped his car. Not too soon. Not before it had struck the cliff, and then taken a sickening curve out toward the edge of the precipice. But stop it did, on the very edge of eternity, and the chauffeur held it there.

"Set the hand brake!" Nikky said. The lamps were near enough the edge to make him dizzy.

The chauffeur ceased struggling, and set the hand brake. His head was stiff covered. But having done that, he commenced a struggle more furious than that, for both of them were handicapped.

And now Nikky was forced to an ungodlike thing that he afterward tried to forget. For the driver developed unexpected strength, refused to submit, got the tunic off his head, and, seeing himself attacked by one man only, took courage and fell to. He picked up a wrench from the seat beside him, and made a furious pass at Nikky's head. Nikky ducked and, after a struggle secured the weapon. All this in the car, over the seat back.

It was then that Nikky raised the wrench and stanned his man with it. It was hateful. The very dull thud of it was sickening. And there was a bad minute or two when he thought he had killed his opponent. The man had sunk down in his seat, a sodden lump of inanimate human flesh. And Nikky, whose business, in a way, was killing, was horrified.

The chauffeur wakened, ten minutes later, to find himself securely tied with his own towing rope, and lying extremely close to the edge of death. Beside him on the ground sat a steady young man with a cut lip. The young man had lit a cigarette, and was placing it carefully in the unajured side of his mouth.

"Just as soon as you are up to it," said Nikky, "we shall have a little talk."

The chauffeur muttered something in the peasant patois of Karnia.

"Come, come!" Nikky observed. "Speak up. No hiding behind strange tongues. But first, I have the letter. That saves your worrying about it. You can clear your mind for action."

Suddenly Nikky dropped his mocking tone. He was in earnest, grim and deadly earnest.

"I have a fancy, my friend," he said, "to take that letter of yours on to its destination. But what that destination is, you are to tell me."

The man on the ground groaned sardonically. "You know better than to ask that," he said. "I will never tell you."

Nikky had thought things out fairly well, for him, in that ten minutes. In a businesslike fashion he turned the prostrate prisoner on his side, so that he faced toward the chasm. A late moon showed its depth, and the valley in which the air showed swiftly. And having thus faced him toward the next world, Nikky, throwing away his cigarette because it hurt his lip, put a stone or two from the roadway behind his prisoner, and anchored him there. Then he sat down and waited.

"Any news?" he asked, at the end of ten minutes' unbroken silence.

His prisoner said nothing. He was thinking, doubtless. Weighing things, too—perhaps life against betrayal, a family against separation.

Nikky examined the letter again. It was addressed to a border town in Livonia. But the town lay far behind them. The address, then, was a false one. He whistled softly.

Half an hour.

"Come, come," said Nikky fiercely. "We are losing time." He looked fierce, too. His swollen lip did that. And he was nervous. It occurred to him that his prisoner, in desperation, might roll over the edge himself, which would be most uncomfortable.

But the precipice, and Nikky's fierce lip, and other things, had got in their work. The man on the ground stopped muttering in his patois, and turned on Nikky eyes full of hate.

"I will tell you," he said. "And you will free me. And after that—"

"Certainly," Nikky replied equably. "You will follow me to the ends of the earth—although that will not be necessary, because I don't intend to go there—and finish me off." Then, sternly: "Now, where does the letter go? I have a fancy for delivering it myself."

"If I tell you, what then?"

"This: If you tell me properly, and all goes well, I will return and release you. If I do not return, naturally you will not be released. And, for fear you meditate a treachery, I shall gag you and leave you, not here, but back a short distance, in the wood we just passed. And, because you are a brave man, and this thing may be less serious than I think it is, I give you my word of honor that if you advise me correctly, I shall return and liberate you."

"I have only your word."

"And I yours," said Nikky.

The chauffeur took a final glance around, as far as he could see, and a final shuddering look at the valley of the Ar, far below. "I will tell you," he said sullenly.

The crown prince and Princess Hedwig wait in vain for the return of Nikky, whose disappearance they are unable to understand. Watch for the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

LIFT OFF CORNS!

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

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



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

Her View.

Sunday School Teacher—What do you understand by suffering for righteousness' sake?

Little Girl—Please, maw, it means having to come to Sunday school.—New Haven Register.

OLD PRESCRIPTION

FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promise of the manufacturer.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Just in Time.

"Did she return the engagement ring when she jilted you?" "She didn't have any engagement ring. Just before I proposed to her I joined a society for the prevention of useless giving."

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothes, use Red Cross Bag Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

Explaining it.

One reason more bars are hit by lightning in this region than formerly is that there are more bars to be hit. There is no more lightning than usual.—Portland Oregonian.

Cuticura Beauty Doctor

For cleansing and beautifying the skin, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most effective preparations. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Suggestion on Patches.

All men who are wearing their pants on a win-the-war schedule must be careful that the attritive pressure be distributed so that the two rear patches may become necessary simultaneously. A new patch with a worn companion patch is not sightly and is not indicative of even and symmetrical war service.—Houston Post.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 15c. Testimonials free. \$10.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

One of the big things the war is teaching us is how to get along on less.

United States may tax mules and donkeys.

Your Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieve! by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

St. Bernard Dogs Economy Victims

All but Six at Famous Monastery Killed to Save Meat Supply.

HOW PARIS IS REGULATED

Bread Shortage Affects the French More Seriously Than Any Other—Meat Scarce and Costly in Belgium.

Paris.—All but six of the famous St. Bernard dogs kept by the monks of that ancient monastery in the Alps have been killed. Shortage of meat caused by the war led to this measure.

The St. Bernard pass is of historical renown. It connects the valleys of the Rhone and the Dora Baltea. It was traversed by Roman legions thousands of years ago. In medieval times the pass served the armies of conquerors and the bands of mercenaries. Napoleon crossed the Alps at this point in 1800.

The great monastery was built in the middle of the sixteenth century. It was maintained for the relief of travelers who were surprised by snowstorms while crossing the pass. The St. Bernard dogs were used to find the frozen victims of the storms in the snowdrifts. They were specially trained for this work of relief and carried the first aid to the injured in a little basket attached to their collars. These dogs rescued thousands of human beings, many of whom were of historic prominence. And for the first time in the history of this famous monastery the dogs had to be slaughtered for want of food.

Human Food First Interest.

At other times a report of this sort would create profound interest in Paris, but at present the human race is thinking of its own necessities and cares less about dog heroes living more than 8,100 feet above the surface of the sea.

Today the people of France are restricted in the consumption of meat, bread or any other article of food in the making of which dough or flour is used, and sugar. There are three meatless days and to prevent any buying meat in advance the rule restricts purchases to 200 grams of meat on a day preceding a meatless day.

The sale of meat is prohibited Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, in hotels and restaurants no guest is entitled to more than 100 grams of meat as part of a meal Tuesday. This restriction is aimed at hoarding. Even slaughter houses are entirely closed the meatless days. Thus the attempt is made to prevent as far as possible any violation of the rule.

Of course any attempt at enforcing

restrictions of this sort in the provinces would be needless. French peasants eat little meat, once or twice a week at the most, if at all.

The average Englishman consumes much less meat. England had three meatless days a week, applied to restaurants and similar dining rooms, beginning in the summer of 1917. However, these meatless days were abolished, the order taking effect May 17 this year. In place of the former restrictions a meat card was issued. This card entitled the holder to a certain amount of meat, which he may buy four specified days in the week. Englishmen are consuming about double the amount of meat eaten by the same number of Frenchmen at present.

French frugality in meat is thus more remarkable as it is accompanied by a similar and much more drastic restriction in the consumption of bread. "A Frenchman," according to a peace-time wit, "is a gentleman who wears a decoration and orders an extra portion of bread." Bread has been the staff of life of the French people.

BRITISH PLANE HITS HUN BOAT

Story of an Attack by Flyers on German Destroyer Fleet.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE DANGER

Enemy Ship Becomes a Twisted and Dirty Wreck After Bomb From Above Strikes It—All in the Day's Work.

London.—To the observer in the rear cockpit of the fast British bombing machine the scene hardly appeared to change from minute to minute. The engine roared, the sunlight came slanting in onto his knees, a biting wind beat on his face, and below was the slightly hazy surface of the sea, while to the right lay the dim line of the Belgian coast, which swept away to the wider silver reaches of the Scheldt estuary. Ahead of him two British machines flew in the same direction, with their propellers seeming to revolve lazily, as they always do when seen from another machine. The observer continually scanned the air above and below the machine, and examined every now and then the surface of the sea.

Suddenly the front machine turned to the right and began to fly toward

the coast. Its occupants had evidently seen something of importance. Looking below, the observer of the back machine saw a few miles from the Zeebrugge mole six little shapes which seemed stationary on the gray sea.

German Destroyers. They were German destroyers which were in reality steaming at top speed toward the coast. Gradually the airplanes drew nearer and nearer and soon were but a few miles from the land.

Near the front machine appeared a small black ball of smoke. Another appeared, and another, and the observer could hear the sharp crack of the bursting shells, some leaving white smoke, and others leaving black or evil-looking yellow vapor. Along the coast line he could see the little red flashes of the anti-aircraft batteries.

Now, however, they were almost over the destroyers, which were beginning to zigzag as the danger of the coming attack was realized.

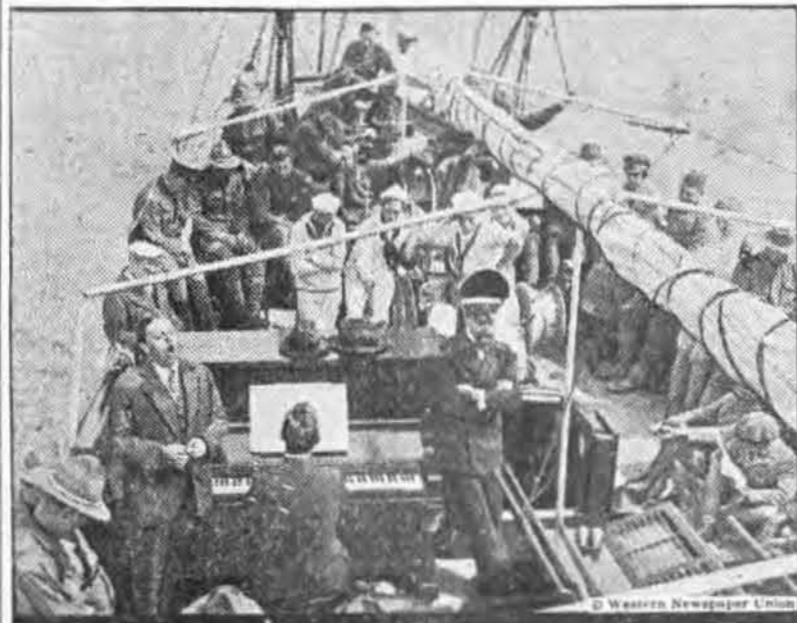
The observer saw six black cylinders drop spinning from the front machine, and then, with his two reins round the pilot's arms in front, he steered the machine to the right and left as he watched the destroyer through the wires and bars of his bomb sight. Even as he was directing the machine he saw the great white clouds of steam, smoke and water leap up from the sea near the destroyer.

The second destroyer, which was now steering an almost direct course, appeared below his range bars. He turned the pilot slightly to the right in order that he might allow for the speed of the boat, and slowly pushed over his bomb levers, one by one. Below the wings he had a momentary glimpse of the yellow, fish-like bombs rushing downward. He shouted to the pilot, and they turned quickly away from the inferno of shells which were bursting all around them.

Scores Direct Hit. The observer stood up and watched intently what was going on below. Near the destroyers appeared the white smoke and spray of a bomb. Another followed, and another. Then on one of the destroyers a great red flash appeared and the center of the boat was left clouded in smoke. He had scored one direct hit. He shouted excitedly to the pilot as one of the destroyers dropped out of line and made swiftly for its mortally wounded consort.

The British airplanes returned and reported what had happened. A patrol returning a few hours later stated that they had seen five German destroyers returning toward Ostend. By then the sixth, torn and shattered, lay with many another twisted and rusty companion, under the sea.

M'CORMACK SINGS FOR SICK SOLDIERS



John McCormack, famous Irish tenor, sang for the 200 convalescing soldiers from Base Hospital No. 1 on a trip up Long Island sound on the steam yacht Scrf. The men were transported to the ship by the women's motor corps under command of Maj. Helen Bastedo. The photograph shows McCormack on the deck singing to a very attentive audience.

DROP FAGS TO YANKS

New York.—Showers of cigarettes fell from the skies on the American fighters driving the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient. This fact was announced in a cablegram received by William J. Mulligan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus committee on war activities, at the United War Work Campaign headquarters. From American airplanes 20,000 packages of cigarettes were dropped into the hands of infantrymen and artillerymen pressing forward in their victorious squeeze which dislodged the enemy from the stronghold they had held for more than three years. Each package was stamped "Compliments of the Knights of Columbus."

At the same time, cable dispatches announce, Y. M. C. A. workers on foot moved among the soldiers, handing out chocolates and cigarettes.

The airplane service for distributing cigarettes to the soldiers, while the battle was in progress and the ordi-

nary foot or motor methods of reaching the men in the front lines were unavailable, was established by Martin V. Merle of San Francisco, a K. of C. secretary, with the co-operation of an American airplane unit. After the fight, soldiers related how pleasantly surprised they had been when cigarettes dropped from on high. They declared no service in their behalf ever had pleased them as much as this ultra modern delivery of "smokes."

The Y. M. C. A. workers won new friends at St. Mihiel. One Red Triangle man, with a huge pack on his back, moved forward with a certain unit, distributing chocolates and cigarettes to each soldier. Salvation Army workers also were busy with their doughnuts and coffee throughout the St. Mihiel drive.

Sliding racks for silverware instead of shelves feature the bottom of a few sideboard.

COULD NOT READ, BUT HE'S THERE WITH RIFLE

Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.—A recruit to Captain Winston's company was ordered to shoot at a certain target, the number being given. "I can't read, Cap'n," said the Tennesseean.

The target was shown him and when he had finished, his tally was 48 hits out of a possible 50.

The officers say that these mountaineers seldom go under 40 hits out of 50 shots.

To Feed 65,000 Yanks.

Chicago.—Charles Weeghman, president of the Cubs, has taken the job of feeding 65,000 soldiers daily, for the government at the largest artillery camp in the country, located at Smithtown, Ky.

The Danish parliament has nine women members.

Wrigley's Victory Buy Liberty Bonds. For PINK EYE. DISTEMPER, CATARRH, FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES. Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. 60 cents a bottle. \$1.50 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and turf goods houses. Of note, express paid by the manufacturers. Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Indigestion, Bloat, Heartburn, Caused by Acid-Stomach. What is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, food repelling, belching, gassy, sour stomach, and so many stomach ailments? Just this—acid-stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it. It is now millions of their full strength, vitality and the power to enjoy life—to be real men and women. It is well known that an acid stomach destroys the teeth. The acid is so powerful that it eats right through the hard enamel and causes the teeth to decay. This is a fair warning of what excess acidity will do to the delicate organization of the stomach; as a matter of fact, excess acidity not only produces a great many painful and disagreeable symptoms that we generally name "Stomach troubles," but it is the creator of a long train of very serious ailments. Acid stomach interferes with the digestion and causes the food to ferment. This mass of sour, fermented food passes into the intestine, where it becomes the breeding place for germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and distributed throughout the entire body. Whatever you do you are victims of acid stomach—people who, while not actually down sick are always ailing—have no appetite, food doesn't digest, belching all the time, continually complaining of being nervous and tired and worn out. It is this excess acidity that takes the pep and punch out of them. leaves little or no vitality. Strike at the very cause of all this trouble and clear this excess acid out of the stomach. This will give you stomach a chance to digest the food properly; nature will do the rest. A wonderful new remedy restores excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is called SATONIC, made in the form of tablets—they are good to eat—just like a bit of candy. SATONIC directly absorbs the injurious excess acid and carries it away through the intestines. It drives the hurt out of the body—you can fairly feel it work. Try SATONIC and see how quickly it banishes bloat, heartburn, belching, food repelling, indigestion, etc. How soon, how quickly your general health improves—how much more of your food is digested—how nervousness and irritability disappear. Learn how easy it is to get back your physical and mental powers. Have the doctor and energy to work with you. Enjoy the good things of life. Learn what it means to fairly bubble over with health. So get a box of SATONIC from your druggist today. We authorize him to guarantee SATONIC to give you and you can trust your druggist to make this guarantee good. If it fails in any way, take it back—he will refund your money.

# UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues  
Official Health Bulletin  
on Influenza.

## LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

**Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.**

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

**What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?**

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

### Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

**How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?**

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

**What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?**

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

**What causes the disease and how is it spread?**

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other contagious diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

**What should be done by those who catch the disease?**

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or musk while near the patient."

**Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?**

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

**How can one guard against influenza?**

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to be aware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

## THE RIGHT OF LABOR

(Continued from page 1)

would be the greatest yet in our history since the foundation of our political liberties. In the difficult and perilous period after the war the frantic and the demagogue will have opportunities for destruction unprecedented in the fortunate history of this country. An understanding between the responsible leaders of industry, in labor and capital, will be the best, if not, indeed, the only safeguard against the bolshevism which is the enemy of the worker, and the employer, and of the whole nation.

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Leaves Commercial Hotel,  
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EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS  
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## Do You Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



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