

Elect to Congress and to the Office of Governor Men who will Fight the Kaiser, Not Wilson. Supporters, Not Critics, will win the war. Help Wilson Win the War

Liveliest Mining Camp in the State; Steadily Growing

Patagonia is now coming into its own as far as mines are concerned. The 3-B mill is handling a tonnage of 200 tons a day and is keeping the teams busy hauling. C. B. Wilson will soon have his truck back on the haul, which will relieve the present congestion of concentrates at the mill.

Polishing and Making Shells For French Artillerists



Shells made by women munition workers are polished and marked. The Germans mark shells with green, yellow and purple crosses to show the gunners the kind of gas they contain. The type of shell used is 60-caliber and fortifications. High explosives are for demolishing entanglements and destroying trenches and fortifications. Shrapnel are used against infantry and air planes. Each shell must bear a mark indicating its nature. When the women have done their day's work they visit the "Blue Triangle Hut" for recreation and entertainment.

VOTE FOR COLTER AND BACK UP THE PRESIDENT

Nonsense to Say Democratic Nominee Is Hunt's Candidate: He Was Nominated by the People, and Will Be the People's Governor

To the Citizens of Arizona: Having been honored with the Democratic nomination for governor of Arizona at the primary held on September 10th, I take this opportunity of presenting briefly to the people of Arizona my views on the issues now before them to be settled at the coming election and such other information as appears to me would be of value to them in determining their choice for governor for the ensuing term.

elaborate upon them. Briefly stated, those principles are: The winning of the war and the subordination of every other aim to this great purpose. The upholding of the hands of President Woodrow Wilson and the election of some to office except those in sympathy with his high aims. Men who will support him in every emergency.

The platform adopted by the Democrats of Arizona in party council assembled on the 1st day of October, 1918, embodies my own sentiments so completely, and is so fully in accord with my own ideas, that I unhesitatingly adopt it in its entirety as an enunciation of the principles and policies for which I stand.

The reclamation of the lands of our state and the conservation of its waters. Aiding and assisting our National Government in its plans for assisting our soldiers to obtain lands and make their homes in this state at the close of the war.

I wish to call the attention of my people to that part of our party platform dealing with a subject which has received much attention during the primary campaign, and on which my attitude has been persistently misrepresented. The language which I quote expresses the opinions I have always held and to the enforcement of which I pledge my honor.

Sympathetic support of the Democratic administration plan for the vocational training of the soldiers at the close of the war. Sympathetic co-operation with the Democratic National administration in its great work of reconciling the differences that now exist between capital and labor and the peaceful solution of such differences as may arise between them to the end that strikes and lock-outs may be eliminated and the unfortunate strife between employer and employe with all its bitterness may be eliminated.

Next Tuesday you will decide who is to be the County Supervisor. To be an Economy's safe side, place an X after the name of A. S. Henderson.—Adv.

It is my hope to be governor of ALL THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA—not of a faction. The War

- 1. Consistent and untiring labor for woman suffrage until the same became the accepted law of Arizona. 2. Consistent and untiring effort for prohibition until the same became an accomplished fact in Arizona. 3. Consistent support of our Public School System and the maintenance of same at the high standard that now prevails. 4. Consistent support of the Good Roads movement and of all measures necessary to the accomplishment of that purpose. 5. Consistent support of the measures for the suppression of the red light districts in Arizona. 6. Consistent support of the measure creating the Minimum Wage Law for Women in Arizona. 7. Consistent support of all Tax Measures that would equalize the burden of taxation and prevent an unnecessary burden falling upon the shoulders of the business man, the wage-earner, or the farmer. 8. Consistent effort to build up the interest of my fellow citizens in the politics of the state, encouraging their participation therein as a patriotic duty to the end that no corrupt faction and no selfish interest should be able to control the government while the people were indifferent or uninterested in those policies of state government which mean either their undoing or their welfare.

But the fight is not yet over. It cannot stop with the enactment of the laws. The executive and the people must see to their enforcement. It has been well said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and it might well be added that active participation of all the people in political life is the soul of good government. I am deeply grateful to my people for the honors they have bestowed upon me in the past, and if elected to the high office of governor, I pledge to them that my conduct in such office shall be guided by the same principles which have animated me in my past public life. Briefly stated, my public career has been as follows: 1. Elected supervisor of Apache county in 1906 and served until 1912. 2. In 1912 elected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the state. 3. Member of the Sheep Sanitary Commission. 4. Member of the Arizona Fair Commission. 5. Member of the Second and Third Legislatures. 6. Vice President of Arizona Cattle Growers' Association. 7. Member of the Committee on Forest Resources and Public Grazing of the National Live Stock Association. 8. New State Senator of Arizona. 9. New National Democratic Committeeman of Arizona. Each is the training I have had for the position I seek. I might add that my whole life has been devoted to the study of political problems and those methods of public administration that are essential to the development of the state.

WIFE HIS PROXY

She Joins a Church Representing Absent Army Husband. While Walter R. Hinton of Sellersburg, Ind., on his way to France in the American expeditionary force he was accepted into membership of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sellersburg by proxy, his young wife, Mrs. Verd Jones Hinton, taking in his stead the "right hand of fellowship" held out by the pastor, Rev. Merritt Machlan, and the members of the church. Hinton was stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, and made a profession of faith at a Y. M. C. A. religious meeting. He wrote to the home minister he desired to join the church, but the pressure of war duties did not permit him doing so in person before he was ordered East.

What About Copper Prices After War?

"What will copper do after the war? Is the question now absorbing the interest of the copper world."—Wall Street Journal.

That the potential demand will be enormous is generally conceded. But it is pointed out that the usual references to various important future sources of demand, such as the rehabilitation of Europe, or the wholesale electrification of railroads in the United States, have been more or less academic, and these fields of absorption cannot be counted on until conditions in this country have become fairly stable and the reconstruction of Europe is well in progress.

It is claimed that the present huge consumption would result in a price 50 per cent to 75 per cent higher than the government's maximum of 25 cents were the market permitted free movement, and on this basis a demand amounting to only 50 per cent to 67 per cent of the current war requirements would sustain a price of 25 cents in an open market. If this theory is correct, domestic consumption and exports combined would need total only at the rate of 1,350,000,000 to 1,600,000,000 pounds annually in order to equal the present price. In 1913 exports alone of copper in all forms amounted to 1,073,292,012 pounds.

The apparent consensus is that the trend of prices in either direction will be gradual, subject to the normal fluctuations of an open market. The situation is generally regarded, however, as possessing elements of unprecedented interest and perplexities. Candidates for the several county offices have been circulating among the voters this week arguing their issues.

RED CROSS NOTICE

Notice has been received that those desiring Red Cross Christmas boxes should make application for them at once. Such applications are sent to the Nogales chapter, from whence the boxes are issued.

Each soldier is allowed one box. He receives an order from his superior officer for the box and the soldier sends this order to his relatives or friends. Boxes will be issued only to those having such an order. The boxes are to be filled and given to the local Red Cross society, as they are inspected in Nogales before being sent away. They are 3x6x8 inches. Those desiring boxes are requested to see C. A. Pierce immediately.

DYING, LAST THOUGHT IS OF HIS FAMILY

Michigan Man, Wounded to Death, Writes Letter to His Mother.

A slender Michigan lad of not more than twenty emerged from an ambulance which drew up at a dressing station. It had just brought him back from the field crossing station at Juveny. "What you got?" asked one of the crowd of orderlies and stretcher-bearers, standing there. "Machine gun—in the chest," replied the youth. He was led inside and placed on a stretcher on the earth floor. A surgeon came along and looked at him. He shook his head. The Michigan boy was becoming weak very rapidly, and his face was turning the gray leaden color which always precedes death. "I want to write a letter," he told the doctor. "Got any paper and an envelope?" The stationery and a pencil were given to him. He scrawled off a short note to his mother, his movements in writing becoming weaker and weaker. When it came to addressing the envelope his strength failed. He could not do it.

ADOPTS WAR ORPHANS

Ohio Regiment Now Holds Record in This Work. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth regiment of Infantry, mostly Ohioans, are leading in the contest of adopting French orphans. Already this regiment has adopted 24 boy orphans. More than 500 French children, made fatherless by the war, have been adopted by the various American army units in France, and it is expected that this number will soon be increased to 1,000.

One little orphan, whose father, a French lieutenant, was killed in the Argonne in 1915, always signs her letters to her godfathers: "Votre muscotte affectionnee." Her letters never fail to express the wish that the Americans who have consented to aid her are not injured.

The Stars and Stripes, the official A. E. F. newspaper, launched the idea some weeks ago and since then every unit in the army has responded. The men who ask to become godfathers to the orphans send funds to the American Red Cross, which attends to the needs of the children.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

A. S. Henderson stands for good roads.—Adv.

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.

Vote for A. S. Henderson for Supervisor and endorse economy in the county's affairs.—Adv.

An order of the health authorities has stopped all public gatherings. The local pool tables have been covered and all assemblies of people prohibited.

A. S. Henderson is not an experiment; he has served you as Supervisor, to his credit, in the past.—Adv.

All schools of the county are closed to prevent spread of influenza.

Vote for A. S. Henderson for Supervisor next Tuesday.—Adv.

Do your duty at the polls Tuesday. It is your duty as well as your privilege to cast a ballot for your public servants.

For Henderson and good roads. The county needs them.—Adv.

A vote for Howard Keener for County Treasurer will be appreciated.

Tuesday, mark your ballot for A. S. Henderson for Supervisor and do yourself and the county a service.—Adv.

Don't forget that names of candidates for judge are placed at the top of the ticket and not in the party columns. Mark your party's candidate with an X at the top of the ballot.

Do you want an experienced man for Supervisor? Of course! Put an X after the name of A. S. Henderson, Republican candidate.—Adv.

Hon. Tom Campbell, Republican candidate for the governorship, was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

Vote for A. S. Henderson next Tuesday. He will give you an efficient administration backed by business ability and experience.—Adv.

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.

Choose your public servants like you would hire your private employes. Vote for efficiency and economy. That means a vote for A. S. Henderson, Republican candidate for Supervisor.—Adv.

Hon. Fred T. Colter, candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, has recently recovered from a severe attack of influenza.

A. S. Henderson deserves your vote on Tuesday next for the office of Supervisor. He has had experience and his work as Supervisor was beyond criticism. Vote for him and secure a business administration for the county.—Adv.

Mrs. J. E. Wise of Nogales, county chairman of the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council, was in Patagonia Monday in the interest of the campaign soon to begin for raising funds for the comfort of our soldiers.

Mrs. Josephine A. Saxon, County School Superintendent, was a Patagonia visitor in the week. Mrs. Saxon is a candidate for re-election to her present position.

Miss Fern Bartlett is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Collier, in the Vaughn district. Miss Bartlett has been teaching in Tombstone, and the school is closed on account of the influenza epidemic.

A. S. Henderson will serve you in the Supervisor's chair with honor to himself and economically for the citizens. Our vote solicited.—Adv.

TO LICK THE HUNS

Boy's Summary of Reasons Why We Are at War. William Travers, aged fifteen, after attending to a long address in the high school at Cove, Ore., on why the United States was in the world war, summed it up in four words on an examination paper afterward. In reply to the question: "Give a summary of the reasons why the United States is at war." Willie wrote: "To lick the Huns."

Have Community Church.

A community church has been established by the citizens of Millard Center, O., by combining the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Baptist churches into one.

"Heads Up!" Police Order.

Albany (N. Y.) policemen are going around with their heads "up in the air." They are not stopping on their heads to speak with male or female. They're not "stuck up." It's orders. Commissioner of Public Safety Frost insists that they be obeyed.

HOWARD KEENER Candidate for Treasurer Respectfully Solicits Your Vote Next Tuesday

VOTE AGAINST AMENDMENT 100

Amendment 100 is against the interests of the man who is engaged in hazardous occupations. It was framed up by the great corporations of the state, and that reason alone should be evidence enough for you that it is against your best interests. The circulators of the petitions were paid 35 cents per name it is said, for the signatures to it—by the corporations. Vote for 101—which is against this vicious piece of legislation.

Santa Cruz Miners' Union, No. 88 —Adv

United War Work campaign is next on the program. Look over your bank account and see how much you are going to give to make life worth while for the boys who are fighting your battle in Europe.

Mrs. George Wilson, who had been visiting Mrs. J. C. All in the San Rafael valley for some days, has returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Arthur, Sr., at Calabassas.

Do you know that A. S. Henderson will do his best to serve you in the building and maintenance of good roads in a thoroughly satisfactory and economic manner? Place your X where it will do the public the most good—after the name of A. S. Henderson.—Adv.

LONG LIVE THE KING

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

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HEDWIG AND THE CROWN PRINCE IN VAIN FOR THE RETURN OF NIKKY.

Synopsis.—The crown prince of Livonia, Ferdinand William Otto, ten years old, taken to the opera by his aunt, tires of the singing 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 Karalia 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. Hedwig, who loves Nikky Larisch, Otto's aid de camp, is dismayed when told of the plans for her marriage. Countess Loschek sends a secret message to King Karl. The messenger is attacked by agents of the terrorists and a dummy letter substituted. Captain Larisch, unaware of the substitution, holds up Karl's chauffeur and secures the envelope.

CHAPTER VI.

Two Prisoners.

Herman Spier had made his escape with the letter. He ran through tortuous byways of the old city, under arches into court yards, out again by doorways set in the walls, twisted, doubled like a rabbit. And all this with no pursuit, save the pricking one of terror.

But at last he halted, looked about, perceived that only his own guilty conscience accused him, and took breath. He made his way to the house in the shadow of the park until, an letter now buttoned inside his coat, and, finding the doors closed, lurked in the shadow of the park until an hour later, Black Humbert himself appeared.

He eyed his creature with cold anger. "It is a marvel," he sneered, "that such flight as yours has not brought the police in a pack at your heels."

"I had the letter," Herman replied sulkily. "It was necessary to save it."

"You were to see where Niburg took the substitute."

But here Herman was the one to sneer. "Niburg?" he said. "You know well enough that he will take no substitute tonight, or any night. You strike hard, my friend."

The concierge growled, and together they entered the house across the street.

In the absence of Humbert, his niece, daughter of a milk seller near, kept the bureau, answered the bell, and after nine o'clock, when the doors were bolted, admitted the various occupants of the house and gave them the tiny key with which to light themselves upstairs. She was sewing and singing softly when they entered.

"All right, girl. You may go," said Humbert.

"Good night to you both," the girl said, and gave Herman Spier a nod. When she was gone, the concierge locked the door behind her.

"And now," he said, "for a look at the treasure."

He rubbed his hands together as Herman produced the letter. Heads close, they examined it under the lamp. Then they glanced at each other.

"A cipher," said the concierge shortly. "It tells nothing."

"Codes!" And struck the paper with a hairy fist. "Everything goes wrong."



"A Cipher," said the Concierge Shortly. "It Tells Nothing."

That blood devil interferes, and now this letter speaks but of blankets and loaves!"

The bell rang, and, taking care to thrust the letter out of sight, the concierge disappeared. Then ensued, in the hall, a short colloquy, followed by a thumping on the staircase. The concierge returned.

"Old Adelbert, from the opera," he said. "He has lost his position, and would have spent the night airing his grievance. But I sent him off!"

Now, as between the two, Black Humbert furnished evil and strength, but it was the pallid clerk who furnished the cunning. And now he made a suggestion.

"It is possible," he said, "that he—upstairs—could help."

"Adelbert? Are you mad?"

"The other. He knows codes. It was by means of one we caught him. I have heard that all these things have one basis, and a simple one."

The concierge considered. Then he rose. "It is worth trying," he observed.

He thrust the letter into his pocket, and the two conspirators went out into the gloomy hall. There, on a ledge, lay white tapers, and one he lighted, shielding it from the draft in the hollow of his great hand. Then he led the way to the top of the house.

Here were three rooms. One, the best, was Herman Spier's, a poor thing at that. Next to it was old Adelbert's. At the extreme end of the narrow corridor, in a passage almost blocked by old furniture, was another room, a sort of attic, with a slanting roof.

Making sure that old Adelbert did not hear them, they went back to this door, which the concierge unlocked. Inside the room was dark. The taper showed little. As their eyes became accustomed to the darkness, the outlines of the attic stood revealed, a junk room, piled high with old trunks, and in one corner a bed.

Black Humbert, taper in hand, approached the bed. Herman remained near the door. Now, with the candle near, the bed revealed a man lying on it, and tied with knotted ropes; a young man, with sunken cheeks and weary, desperate eyes. Beside him, on a chair, were the fragments of a meal, a bit of broken bread, some cold soup, on which grease had formed a firm coating.

Lying there, sleeping and waking and sleeping again, young Haackel, one time of his majesty's secret service and student in the university, had lost track of the days. He knew not how long he had been a prisoner, except that it had been eternities. Twice a day, morning and evening, came his jailer and loosened his bonds, brought food, of a sort, and allowed him, not out of mercy, but because it was the committee's pleasure that for a time he should live, to move about the room and bring blood again to his numbed limbs.

The concierge untied him, and stood back. "Now," he said.

But the boy—he was no more—lay still. He made one effort to rise, and fell back.

"Up with you!" said the concierge, and jerked him to his feet. He caught the rail of the bed, or he would have fallen. "Now—stand like a man."

He stood then, facing his captors without defiance. He had worn all that out in the first days of his imprisonment.

"Well?" he said at last. "I thought—you've been here once tonight."

"Right, my cuckoo. But tonight I do you double honor."

But seeing that Haackel was awaying, he turned to Herman Spier. "Go down," he said, "and bring up some brandy. He can do nothing for us in this state."

He drank the brandy eagerly when it came, and the concierge poured him a second quantity. What with weakness and slow starvation, it did what no threat of personal danger would have done. It broke down his resistance. Not immediately. He fought hard, when the matter was first broached to him. But in the end he took the letter and, holding it close to the candle, he examined it closely. His hands shook, his eyes burned. The two terrorists watched him.

Brandy or no brandy, however, he had not lost his wits. He glanced up suddenly. "Tell me something about this," he said. "And what'll you do for me if I decode it?"

The concierge would promise anything, and did. Haackel listened, and knew the offer of liberty was a lie.

But there was something about the story of the letter itself that bore the hall marks of truth.

"You see," finished Black Humbert cunningly, "she—this lady of the court—is plotting with some one, or so we suspect. If it is only a liaison—!" He spread his hands. "If, as is possible, she betrays us to Karalia, that we should find out. It is not," he added, "among our plans that Karalia should know too much of us."

The brandy was still working, but the spy's mind was clear. He asked for a pencil, and set to work. After all, if there was a spy of Karl's in the palace, it were well to know it. He tried complicated methods first, to find that the body of the letter, after all, was simple enough. By reading every tenth word, he got a consistent message, save that certain supplies, over which the concierge had ruled, were special code words for certain regiments. These he could not decipher.

"Whoever was to receive this," he said at last, "would have been in possession of complete data of the



He Crumpled Up in a Heap.

army, equipment and all, and the location of various regiments. Probably you and your band of murderers have that already."

The concierge nodded, no whit ruffled. "And for whom was it intended?"

"I cannot say. The address is fictitious, of course."

Black Humbert scowled. "So?" he said. "You tell us only a part?"

"There is nothing else to tell. Save, as I have written here, the writer ends: 'I must see you at once. Let me know where.'"

The brandy was getting in its work well by that time. He was feeling strong, his own man again, and reckless. But he was cunning, too. He yawned. "And in return for all this, what?" he demanded. "I have done you a service, friend cut-throat."

The concierge stuffed letter and translation into his pocket. "What would you have, short of liberty?"

"Air, for one thing." He stood up and stretched again. God, how strong he felt! "If you would open that accursed window for an hour—the place reeks."

Humbert was in high good humor in spite of his protests. In his pocket he held the key to favor, aye, to a plan which he meant to lay before the committee of ten, a plan breath-taking in its audacity and yet potential of success. He went to the window and put his great shoulder against it.

Instantly Haackel overturned the candle and, picking up the chair, hurried it to Herman Spier. He heard the clerk go down as he leaped for the door. Herman had not locked it. He was in the passage before the concierge had stumbled past the bed.

Haackel ran as he had never run before. The last flight now, with the concierge well behind, and liberty two seconds away.

He flung himself against the doors to the street. But they were fastened by a chain, and the key was not in the lock.

He crumpled up in a heap as the concierge fell on him with fists like flails.

Some time later, old Adelbert heard a sound in the corridor, and peered out. Humbert, assisted by the lodger, Spier, was carrying to the attic what appeared to be an old mattress, rolled up and covered with rags. In the morning, outside the door, there was a darkish stain, however, which might have been blood.

At nine o'clock the next morning the chancellor visited the crown prince. He came without ceremony. Late he had been coming often. He liked to come in quietly, and sit for an hour in the school room, saying nothing. Prince Ferdinand William Otto found these occasions rather trying.

"I should think," he protested once to his governess, "that he would have something else to do. He's the chancellor, isn't he?"

The king had passed a bad night, and Haackel was still missing. The chancellor's heart was heavy.

The chancellor watched the crown prince, as he sat at the high desk, laboriously writing. It was the hour of English composition, and Prince Ferdinand William Otto was writing a theme.

"About dogs," he explained. "I've seen a great many, you know. I could do it better with a pencil. My pen sticks in the paper."

He wrote on, and Metlich sat and watched. He caught Miss Braithwaite's glance, and he knew what was in her mind. For nine years now had come, once a year, the painful anniversary of the death of the late crown prince and his young wife. For nine years had the city mourned, with flags at half mast and the bronze statue of the old queen draped in black. And for nine years had the day of grief passed unnoticed by the lad on whom hung the destinies of the kingdom.

Now they confronted a new situation. The next day but one was the anniversary again. The boy was older, and observant. It would not be possible to conceal from him the significance of the procession marching through the streets with muffled drums.

They could not continue to lie to the boy. Truthfulness had been one of the rules of his rigorous upbringing. And he was now of an age to remember. So the chancellor sat and waited, and fingered his heavy watch chain.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto put his attention to the theme, and finished it. Then, flushed with authorship, he looked up. "May I read you the last line of it?" he demanded of the chancellor.

"I shall be honored, highness." Not often did the chancellor say "highness." Generally he said "Otto" or "my child."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto read aloud, with dancing eyes, his last line: "I should like to own a dog." "I thought," he said wistfully, "that I might ask my grandfather for one."

"I see no reason why you should not have a dog," the chancellor observed. "Not one to be kept at the stables," Otto explained. "One to stay with me all the time. One to sleep on the foot of the bed."

But here the chancellor threw up his hands. Instantly he visualized all the objections to dogs, from fleas to rabies. And he put the difficulties into words. No mean speaker was the chancellor when so minded. He was a master of style, of arrangement, of logic and reasoning. He spoke at length, even, at the end, rising and pacing a few steps up and down the room. But when he had concluded, when the dog, so to speak, had fled yelping to the country of dead hopes, Prince Ferdinand William Otto merely gulped, and said:

"Well, I wish I could have a dog!"

The chancellor changed his tactics by changing the subject. "I was wondering this morning, as I crossed the park, if you would enjoy an excursion soon. Could it be managed, Miss Braithwaite?"

"I dare say," said Miss Braithwaite dryly. "Although I must say, if there is no improvement in punctuation and capital letters—"

"What sort of excursion?" asked his royal highness, guardedly. He did not care for picture galleries.

"Out-of-doors, to see something interesting. A real excursion, up the river."

"To the fort? I do want to see the new fort."

As a matter of truth, the chancellor had not thought of the fort. But like many another before him, he accepted the suggestion and made it his own. "To the fort, of course," said he.

"And take luncheon along, and eat it there, and have Hedwig and Nikky? And see the guns?"

But this was going too fast. Nikky, of course, would go, and if the princess cared to, she too. But luncheon! It was necessary to remind the crown prince that the officers at the fort would expect to have him join their mess. There was a short parley over this, and it was finally settled that the officers should serve luncheon, but that there should be no speeches.

"Then that's settled," he said at last. "I'm very happy. This morning I shall apologize to M. Puaux."

During the remainder of the morning the crown prince made various excursions to the window to see if the weather was holding good. Also he asked, during his half hour's intermission, for the great box of lead soldiers that was locked away in the cabinet.

"I shall pretend that the desk is a fort, Miss Braithwaite," he said. "Do you mind being the enemy, and pretending to be shot now and then?"

But Miss Braithwaite was correcting papers. She was willing to be a passive enemy and be potted at, but she drew the line at falling over. Prince Ferdinand William Otto did not persist. He was far too polite. But he wished in all his soul that Nikky would come.

Nikky, he felt, would die often and hard.

But Nikky did not come.

At twelve o'clock, Prince Ferdinand William Otto, clad in his riding garments of tweed knickers, puttees, and a belted jacket, stood by the school room window and looked out. The inner windows of his suite faced the court yard, but the schoolroom opened over the place—a bad arrangement surely, seeing what distractions to lessons may take place in a public square, what pigeons feeding in the sun, what bands with drums and drum majors, what children flying kites.

"I don't understand it," the crown prince said plaintively. "He is generally very punctual. Perhaps—"

But he loyally refused to finish the sentence. The "perhaps" was a grievous thought, nothing less than that Nikky and Hedwig were at that moment riding in the ring together, and had both forgotten him.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto consulted his watch. It was of gold, and on the inside was engraved:

"To Ferdinand William Otto from his grandfather, on the occasion of his taking his first communion."

"It's getting rather late," he observed.

Miss Braithwaite looked troubled. "No doubt something has detained him," she said, with unusual gentleness. "You might work at the frame for your Cousin Hedwig. Then, if Captain Larisch comes, you can still have a part of your lesson."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto brightened. The burnt wood photograph frame for Hedwig was his delight. And yesterday, as a punishment for the escape of the day before, it had been put away with an alarming air of finality.

The pyrography outfit was produced, and for fifteen minutes Prince Ferdinand William Otto labored, his head on one side, his royal tongue slightly protruded. But above the thin blue smoke of burning, his face remained wistful. He was afraid, terribly afraid, that he had been forgotten again.

"I hope Nikky is not ill," he said once. "He smokes a great many cigarettes. He says he knows they are bad for him."

"Certainly they are bad for him," said Miss Braithwaite. "They contain nicotine, which is a violent poison. A drop of nicotine on the tongue of a dog will kill it."

The reference was unfortunate.

"I wish I might have a dog," observed Prince Ferdinand William Otto. Fortunately, at that moment, Hedwig came in. She came in a trifle defiantly, although that passed unnoticed, and she also came unannounced, as was her cousinly privilege. And she stood inside the door and stared at the prince. "Well!" she said. "Is there to be no riding lesson today?"

"I don't know. Nikky has not come."

"Where is he?"

Here the drop of nicotine got in its deadly work. "I'm afraid he is ill," said Prince Ferdinand William Otto. "He said he smoked too many cigarettes, and—"

"Is Captain Larisch ill?" Hedwig looked at the governess, and lost some of her bright color.

Miss Braithwaite did not know, and said so. "At the very least," she went on, "he should have sent some word. I do not know what things are coming to. Since his majesty's illness, no one seems to have any responsibility, or to take any."

"But of course he would have sent word," said Hedwig, frowning. "I don't understand it. He has never been so late before, has he?"

"He has never been late at all," Prince Ferdinand William Otto spoke up quickly.

After a time Hedwig went away, and the crown prince took off his riding clothes. He ate a very small luncheon, swallowing mostly a glass of milk and a lump in his throat. And afterward he worked at the frame, for an hour, shading the hearts carefully. At three o'clock he went for his drive.

The horses moved sedately. Beppo looked severe and haughty. A strange man, in the place of Hans, beside Beppo, watched the crowd with keen and vigilant eyes. On the box between them, under his hand, the new footman had placed a revolver. Beppo sat as far away from it as he dared. The crowd lined up, and smiled and cheered. And Prince Ferdinand William Otto sat very straight, and bowed right and left, smiling.

Old Adelbert, limping across the park to the opera, paused and looked. Then he shook his head. The country was indeed come to a strange pass, with only that boy and the feeble old king to stand between it and the things of which men whispered behind their hands. He went on, with his head down.

As they drew near the end of the park, where the land of desire towered, Prince Ferdinand William Otto searched it with eager eyes. How wonderful it was! How steep and high, and alluring! He glanced sideways at Miss Braithwaite, but it was clear that to her it was but a monstrous heap of

sheet iron and steel, adorned with dejected greenery that had manifestly been out too soon in the chill air of very early spring.

A wonderful possibility presented itself. "If I see Bobby," he asked, "may I stop the carriage and speak to him?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, may I call to him?"

"Think it over," suggested Miss Braithwaite. "Would your grandfather like to know that you had done anything so undignified?"

He turned to her a rather desperate pair of eyes. "But I could explain to him," he said. "I was in such a hurry when I left, that I'm afraid I forgot to thank him. I ought to thank him, really. He was very polite to me."

Miss Braithwaite sat still in her seat and said nothing, just then. But later on something occurred to her. "You must remember, Otto," she said, "that this—this American child dislikes kings, and our sort of government. It is possible, isn't it, that he would resent your being of the ruling family? Why not let things be as they are?"

"We were very friendly," said Ferdinand William Otto in a small voice. "I don't think it would make any difference."

But the seed was sown in the fertile ground of his young mind, to bear quick fruit.

It was the crown prince who saw Bobby first. He was standing on a bench, peering over the shoulders of the crowd. Prince Ferdinand William Otto saw him, and bent forward. "There he is!" he said, in a tense tone. "There he is—"

"Sit up straight," commanded Miss Braithwaite.

"May I just wave once? I—"

"Otto!" said Miss Braithwaite, in a terrible voice.

But a dreadful thing was happening. Bobby was looking directly at him, and making no sign. His mouth was a trifle open, but that was all. Otto had a momentary glimpse of him, of the small cap set far back, of the white sweater, of two coolly critical eyes. Then the crowd closed up, and the carriage moved on.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto sat back in his seat, very pale. Clearly Bobby was through with him. First Nikky had forgotten him, and now the American boy had learned his unfortunate position as one of the detested order, and would have none of him.

"You see," said Miss Braithwaite, with an air of relief, "he did not know you."

Upon the box the man beside Beppo kept his hand on the revolver. The



"There He Is!" He Said.

carriage turned back toward the palace.

Late that afternoon the chancellor had a visitor. Old Mathilde, his servant and housekeeper, showed some curiosity but little excitement over it. She was, in fact, faintly resentful. The chancellor had eaten little all day, and now, when she had an omelet ready to turn smoking out of the pan, must come the Princess Hedwig on foot like the common people, and demand to see him.

Nikky has an exciting interview with King Karl and finds himself in a serious predicament as a result of his foolish undertaking. Read about this development in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Stone Church Without Mortar. Although built early in the Christian era without mortar, a stone church in Ireland still is in excellent condition.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

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WHAT RED CROSS DID LAST YEAR

Report of War Council Surely Will Thrill the Hearts of All Americans.

WOMEN GIVEN HIGH TRIBUTE

Contributions of Materials and Time Have Been Practically Unending - Figures Tell of Work Done by the Various Chapters.

October 23 the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross held their annual meetings to elect officers and make reports. To be read at all these meetings throughout the United States, the Red Cross War Council sent the following annual message covering the work of the Red Cross for the past year:

To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 2,648,103 annual members, besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive. In addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$176,000,000.

From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women. To the foregoing must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

- 490,120 refugee garments. 7,123,621 hospital supplies. 10,780,480 hospital garments. 10,134,501 knitted articles. 192,748,107 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Spent in Work. By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships, the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of \$44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least \$225,000,000.

This outpouring of generosity in material things has been accompanied by a spontaneity in the giving, by an enthusiasm and a devotion in the doing, which, after all, are greater and bigger than could be anything measured in terms of time or dollars.

It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and encampments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and comfort each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspendable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized. Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the medical corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which we are assured by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of incalculable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Under your commission to France the work has been carefully organized, facilities have been provided, and effective efforts made to co-operate with the army as to carry out the determination of the American people and especially of the members of the Red Cross, that our boys "over there" shall lack for nothing which may add to their safety, comfort and happiness.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipment of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope. Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies; and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift. The defection of Bulgaria, which by the time this message can be read may have been followed by events still more portentous, may point the way to yet greater Red Cross opportunity and obligation. "The cry from Macedonia" to come and help will probably prove one of the most appealing messages to which the world has ever listened.

What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very truth "the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest. The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which service in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS. Henry P. Davidson, Chairman, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

PERUNA THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Miss Ivy Gray, Fairview, Kentucky, writes: 'I have taken Peruna, and would say that it is the best medicine for coughs and colds I ever saw. I had that it always cures a cold in a short while, it also strengthens and builds up the system.'

New Heat-Stroke Theory. So-called "heat stroke" proves to be merely a symptom of malignant malaria, according to the late experience in Mesopotamia of Dr. C. E. H. Milner, a British physician. The malarial parasite was found in the blood of heat-stroke victims, and the use of quinine reduced the mortality from more than 25 per cent to less than 12 per cent.—Newark News.

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blue; have beautiful, clean white clothes. Adr.

Stunning All Right. 'I was in a hand-to-hand encounter with a big German,' narrated the officer, home on leave, "and my ammunition was gone. Just as we closed in the grapple I wrenched my arm loose and knocked him senseless with the butt of my revolver."

Youthful Dodger. 'Did you find any hard problems in your lesson, Tommy?' 'No, ma'am,' answered Tommy. 'I didn't look for any.'—London Answers.

ASTHMADOR GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't deep well at night? Have a "dragged out" unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

How Acid-Stomach Wrecks Health of Millions

Many people make the mistake of thinking that acid stomach—expressed by the doctors as indigestion, flatulency, belching, sour, gassy stomach, or some other such minor ailment—quickly remedies—or will cure itself—and have no serious after effects. As a matter of fact, acid stomach is responsible for a long train of serious ailments that cause awful suffering and sometimes battle the best medical skill. It is a well established fact that many cases of chronic stomach trouble, such as, gastritis, catarrh, indigestion, acid, biliousness, etc., of the liver, with indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, and frequently various heart trouble and liver failure, can be traced directly to an acid stomach.

Canada made me Prosperous. That's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free. Canada, Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

One Dose of the Guaranteed Blackleg Vaccine

Made by Dr. O. M. Franklin, the originator, is GUARANTEED TO PROTECT A CALF FOR LIFE AGAINST BLACKLEG. It has stood the test for over four years on over a million calves and our users have every confidence in it.

Watch Chains Disappear. A London (England) West end jeweler says that two things seem to be passing out of fashion owing to the war—watch chains and cuff links.

Both these articles were on the wane before the war, but wrist watches, being essential for officers, brought them quickly to the fore, and civilians have been rushing to buy them, in many instances selling their watches and chains to buy the handier time piece.

So with links. The soft double cuff, which was such a nuisance to get them into, began their downfall and then khaki shirts made to button at the wrist completed it.

Dandelion, rabbits and taxes will never be exterminated, no matter how long the war lasts.

"Censored" news is the separated milk of Journalism.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Pearl E. Miller, 110 W. Atterden St., Pueblo, Colo., says: 'I suffered terribly with backache, bloating on my feet many hours during the day made me worse. I couldn't raise my arm to comb my hair. I was in bed for two weeks and was as helpless as if I had been paralyzed. My kidneys acted too often and my feet and ankles were swollen. After taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I was able to get up and as I continued their use I grew stronger. I credit Doan's with saving my life.'

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman

Table with 4 columns: Year, Price, and other details for Goodrich and Firestone tires.

Children's Coughs

can be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

Fortress of Verdun Like Modern City.

The fortress of Verdun, which was built by Napoleon, but was modernized and rebuilt during 1882-1890, now has all the conveniences of a modern city, says Hamilton Holt in an article on "Verdun, the Greatest Battlefield," in Independent. It is electrically lighted and there is enough electricity generated in addition to what the citadel needs to supply the whole city of Verdun if necessary. It has nearly five miles of gallery. It boasts of a mill that makes the bread, and stores sufficient to hold the food reserves for 10,000 people six months. It is 17 meters under the solid rock and is practically shell proof.

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

What He Was Going to Say.

C. T. Williams of Toronto was compelled to make an unexpected business trip to Ohio. He entered a hotel in a small town in that state without baggage.

"Can I get a room here for the night?" he asked. "Yes, sir," answered the proprietor, "if you can put up—"

Mr. Williams placed a bill on the desk. "I started to say," continued the proprietor, "if you can put up with a room without a bath. Boy, show this gentleman upstairs."

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Poor Dog Under Shell Fire.

In a letter describing the behavior of domestic animals under fire a soldier says: A big black mongrel came into our improvised trench late one afternoon. He had survived a terrific ten hours bombardment of shell and gas and sank down by my side utterly exhausted. His body became inert and nothing, not even the tenderest bits of bully beef, would make him move.

Aversion to Boats.

On landing in France an American soldier wrote home to his father: "Sell my sailboat. I never want to see a boat again after I get home."

Their Use. "Why are international posts necessary?" "I suppose for international hitches."

Truthful Tramp. Lady of House—You say you work. At what? Hobo—At intervals.—Burr.

Man's plans are as a widely scattered flock of sheep that he must drive through a narrow gap.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

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Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an infected condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running, or imperfect hearing, and when it is severely inflamed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an infected condition of the mucous surface. HALL'S CATARRH CURE acts thru the blood on the mucous surface of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH CURE. Circulars free. All Druggists. Dr. E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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

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LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (01467)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 19, 1918. Notice is hereby given that William H. Collier, 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. 39.96 chains to Corner No. 2; Thence N. 75 degs. 42' W. 18.33 chains to Corner No. 3; Thence N. 9 degs. 04' W. 14.96 chains to Corner No. 4; Thence S. 83 degs. 35' E. 25.44 chains to Corner No. 5; Thence N. 56 degs. 43' E. 18.55 chains to Corner No. 6; Thence N. 59 degs. 16' E. 11.90 chains to Corner No. 7; Thence S. 25 degs. 51' W. 69.08 chains to Corner No. 8; Thence N. 89 degs. 59' W. 10.61 chains to Corner No. 9. Thence S. 26 degs. 09' 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 159.90 acres in Section 26, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., of the G. & S. R. B. & 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, on the 25th day of November, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses: Michael T. Lavelle, Reuben B. Collier, both of Elgin, Arizona; Thomas P. Thompson, Raymond R. Earhart, 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 Sanguine, Zinc, Lime, Sulphur, 1.50 Electrolytic Copper, grav. 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, \$2.00; complex ores, 5.00 "Accuracy First" Reper & Howard Engineers Assayers, Ore Buyers Opp. City Hall (Box 853), NOGALES

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

FOR SALE-Mine tools, 200 pieces of tools, reasonable price, single picks 25 cents each. Inquire at this office.

OFFERS NEW CURE FOR GAS GANGRENE

Brooklyn Surgeon With Army in France Uses Discovery With Success.

The discovery by a well-known Brooklyn army surgeon of a new solution which promises to revolutionize wound treatment at the battle front and to eradicate the terrors of what is known in wartime surgery as gas gangrene, is reported in a special cable dispatch to the Brooklyn Eagle, dated from Paris. The dispatch says: "The discovery of a new solution against gas gangrene was announced before the American Red Cross Research society in Paris by Maj. James T. Pilcher of No. 121 Gates avenue, Brooklyn. To gas gangrene in wound infections is due the majority of limb amputations. Major Pilcher's new method of proceeding against it is one of the important medical discoveries of the war.

"The new solution already has been used by Dr. Pilcher extensively in wound cases of the more serious type, with surprisingly good results. It overcomes many of the difficulties inherent in other agents of the same class. The chief attributes of the new remedy are simplicity of preparation, stability and the ease with which it can be concentrated for transportation. Its strength is easily varied without impairing its properties, and it is suitable for the initial treatment of wounds at dressing stations or evacuation hospitals.

"Quino-formol is the name given to it by the originator of the solution. It contains quinine, acetic and hydrochloric acids, formalin and thymol, merged into a strong salt solution. "Results thoroughly tested and checked at the Auteuil hospital during the recent influx of seriously wounded troops were revolutionizing in the advance indicated over the present wound treatment procedure, many cases of gas bacillus infection being rendered sterile within a few days. "Doctor Pilcher, in telling of the new treatment, modestly emphasized that the new solution is not a cure-all nor panacea, but is applicable only where proper surgical methods already have been taken. Application of the solution is identical with that of the Carrel-Dakin treatment, which often has been used in conjunction with quino-formol."

CALLS HUBBY'S JOKE

Answers Letter in French With One in Chinese. Shortly after arriving in France Lieut. Charles Crayton of Danville, Ill., learned to write French. He felt so enthusiastic over his acquirement, and, knowing his wife could not read it, he wrote her a letter in French. She had it interpreted. Mrs. Crayton then sought the aid of a Celestial who operates a hand laundry there. For her the latter wrote a letter to Lieutenant Crayton in Chinese, which she signed. Whether he succeeded in deciphering it remains a mystery.

GERMAN SMUGGLERS FLEE

Vast Stores of Foods and Tobacco Found on Dutch Line. At Millingen, on the Dutch frontier, a Dutch official surprised a band of German smugglers who fled when they found themselves discovered. They left behind 12,000 packages of chocolates, barrels of oil and liquor, vast quantities of coffee, butter, fat, soap, shoes, cigars, tobacco, etc. In a neighboring town 60,000 cigars and other goods worth 40,000 guilders were confiscated by customs officials.

THE OWL SAYS: They hair tonic and dandruff treatment if used as directed will rid you of all irritations of the scalp and prevent your hair falling out; 50 cents and \$1.00.

Just in, Bull Durham tobacco new size; new price, but the same good musings, large size package in soft pack. For constipation and all stomach troubles Kasha Venetian Food is sold on a positive guarantee. Take one-half of the bottle and if you are not relieved return the bottle and your dollar will be refunded.

A stroke is the "tummy" ache or diarrhoea, is quickly relieved with our Blackberry Balsam.

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

A man by the name of Lantern was ejected from a restaurant the other night. That is what we call putting the light out. "BUSINESS IS GOOD." MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION Halls and Dolson Overalls - Owl Drug Store NOGALES ARIZONA

FEED PRISONERS; GET INFORMATION

Kindness Toward Austrians Proves Worth While.

WERE LITERALLY STARVING

Real Food and Cigarettes Put Captives in Such Grateful Frame of Mind That They Open Their Hearts to Y. M. C. A. Workers and Make Startling Revelations Regarding Conditions in Austrian Army.

By E. A. BATCHELOR. That "the shortest way to a man's heart is through his stomach" has been proved in Italy. The American Y. M. C. A., by a few acts of kindness toward Austrian prisoners captured when the Italians made their Piave drive, were able to secure information of immense value to the Italian army.

These prisoners were in bad shape, particularly in regard to food. In fact, they were literally starving. They said that they had been living chiefly on black bread and gave the Red Triangle workers samples of this food to prove how inadequate it is for the sole ration of fighting men. The bread was hard, heavy and thoroughly unappetizing.

Some real food and cigarettes put the captives in such a grateful frame of mind that they opened their hearts to the Y. M. C. A. workers and, with perfect candor, made startling revelations regarding conditions in the Austrian army.

With one accord they said that they are heartily sick of the war and tired of being starved. Mutinies of serious proportions are prevented only by the fact that many German officers have been placed with Austrian regiments. These men, schooled in Prussian discipline, do not hesitate to shoot any man that is slow about obeying the order to advance, so the soldiers face the alternative of fighting the Italians or being murdered by their commanders.

Opens Prisoners' Eyes. It was a revelation to those prisoners to see American soldiers and Y. M. C. A. workers. They had been told U-boats would prevent the United States getting any considerable number of men overseas. The fact that already hundreds of thousands of Yankees are fighting in Europe opened their eyes.

The prisoners are desperately anxious for peace and rapidly getting to think that even a defeat would be preferable to existing conditions. Apparently the hatred of Germany is growing more intense every day and it is only a question of time before Austria will seize an opportunity to desert her ally.

The treatment accorded prisoners by the "Y" was an eye-opener to the Austrians. They have been told the Yankees either killed their prisoners or abused them so death would be preferred. They hardly could believe a man in an American uniform would hand out food and tobacco.

Work among the Austrian prisoners is just one small part of the American Y. M. C. A. activities in Italy. Splendid results have been obtained among the Italian soldiers, whose physical welfare and comfort are being enhanced constantly. Not long ago refreshments were served to 6,000 troops in seven hours at one of the kitchens. The men arrived tired and dusty with their heads down and left for the front singing and laughing.

In Genoa, Florence, Rome and Venice the Red Triangle has been displayed and fine work is being done for men on leave and among the wounded. At Genoa the association comes into intimate contact with American sailors forming the gun crews of merchant ships. These sailors find the home atmosphere of the hut very pleasant after their long and monotonous voyages and are as happy as schoolboys when they see the well-known sign.

Army Appreciative. The Italian army is so appreciative of the work of the association that it has given it carte blanche and is according every facility for carrying out the program. Labor and material are furnished whenever possible, and travel on all the railroads is to be had without much of the red tape that usually surrounds journeys in wartime. The physical feature of the work is making a particular hit among the soldiers. They take to American sports in great style and are deriving benefit from the mass games that have been so successfully used among all the allied fighters.

Wounded men find that properly directed sports help them greatly in their progress toward health and strength, and this work has been introduced in several of the convalescent hospitals.

NEED LABOR IN SOUTH Shortage in Cotton Belt is Serious Proposition. The question of securing cotton pickers is proving a great annoyance to Southern cotton planters. Reports from all parts of Alabama show that cotton pickers are short everywhere. Plantation owners have put in a large acreage of cotton this year and the fields are already opening so fast the farmers cannot get the crop picked. Fear is expressed that a large amount of cotton will be lost if more pickers are not secured.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (02404)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 2, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Claude B. Snyde of Greatbridge, Arizona, who, on March 14, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 023904, for NW1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4, Section 15, Township 19 S., Range 16 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 Nogales, Arizona, on the 13th day of November, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses: John H. Dashi, John H. Evans, Lincoln V. Robinson, Charles W. Alexander, all of Greatbridge, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 15-5th pub. Nov. 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (02399)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 2, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Samuel John Pendergrass, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on July 5, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 023904, for NW1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, Section 15, Township 19 S., Range 16 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 13th day of November, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses: Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona; Raymond J. Earhart, Victor J. Wager, Thomas P. Thompson, all of Nogales, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 8

Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

Promptness, Efficiency Will Be Busy Do what you can for ARBUS 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 Careful Balance of the Treasurer's Books at All Times.

Vote for OSCAR F. ASHBURN for the office of COUNTY SUPERVISOR Pledged to Good Bonds 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. EARHART (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 Last Mark X after having been under official notice.

Election Training, 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 Nov. 5, 1918

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (02403)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 2, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Thaddeus B. Totus, of Canine, Arizona, who, on July 23, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 023904, and on July 15, 1911, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 01794, 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. 16 E., bears S. 3 degs. 20' E. 11.13 chains; Thence N. 85 degs. 42' W. 12.04 chains to Corner No. 2; Thence N. 3 degs. 18' E. 24.10 chains to Corner No. 3; Thence N. 71 degs. 41' W. 20.29 chains to Corner No. 4; Thence N. 71 degs. 41' W. 21.08 chains to Corner No. 5; Thence N. 23 degs. 58' E. 23.46 chains to Corner No. 6; Thence S. 19 degs. 08' E. 21.23 chains to Corner No. 7; Thence S. 19 degs. 42' W. 11.43 chains to Corner No. 8; Thence S. 78 degs. 45' E. 41.02 chains to Corner No. 9; Thence S. 11 degs. 03' W. 2.14 chains to Corner No. 10; Thence S. 11 degs. 02' W. 14.26 chains to Corner No. 11; Thence S. 4 degs. 19' W. 30.78 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 129.20 acres in sections 22 and 27 surveyed, Twp. 21 S., R. 16 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 Nogales, Arizona, on the 14th day of November, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses: P. J. McElroy, James L. Finley, Henry Pysant, all of Canine, Arizona; N. L. Houston, of Elgin, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (02398)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 2, 1918. Notice is hereby given that George N. Clark, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on October 4, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 023904, for NW1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, Section 2, Township 22 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. Ellen C. Nevin, of Nogales, Arizona; Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona; Arbus Reddock, of Nogales, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (02397)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 2, 1918. Notice is hereby given that George N. Clark, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on October 4, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 023904, for NW1/4, NE1/4, NW1/4, Section 2, Township 22 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. Ellen C. Nevin, of Nogales, Arizona; Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona; Arbus Reddock, of Nogales, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 8

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (02396)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, October 2, 1918. Notice is hereby given that Watta Humstead, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 28, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 023904, for NE1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, Section 25, Township 19 S., Range 16 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 Nogales, Arizona, on the 15th day of November, 1918. Claimant names as witnesses: William F. Neil, August C. Jensen, Frank L. Taylor, Jesse L. Adams, all of Elgin, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Oct. 11-5th pub. Nov. 8

FOR SALE-Five-passenger Overland; late 1916 model; lately overhauled; in good running order; price reasonable. Inquire at the Patagonia office. If

NOTICE TO MINE OWNERS-To fully protect yourself from liability for injuries caused by your lease, you should publish your "Notice of Non-Liability," usually called "Mine Warning," notice in Santa Cruz Patagonian. The rates are low. Inquire.

Catlin & Barnett Have Opened a MEAT MARKET Next to Henderson's Store Fresh Meats on Hand Every Day Patagonia, Ariz.

A FEW LARGE COLD BOTTLES of our best beer, lemon soda, ginger ale, etc., will be just the thing for refreshments when you have a little party at your house. Keep a few on the ice in case the company should come unexpectedly. Let us send you a box today and you won't be caught with nothing in the house. You can have the box as soon as you wish. PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

AMERICANS HAVE LARGEST FLYING CAMP IN FRANCE

Field Covers Area of Thirty-Six Square Miles.

MANY TYPES OF AIRPLANES

Observation is Divided into Nine Sections, Through Which Men Advance to Proficiency—Three Branches of Aviation for Warfare: Chase and Combat Work, Bombardment, and Reconnaissance.

The American flying camp is the largest in France and is said to be greater than any other in the world.

A flying field of 36 square miles, the area of an American township, with nine separate flying fields on which American aviators advance to the stage of flight combatants, and airplanes—Liberty, Nieuports, Capronis, and all the others, with officers, instructors, and newly equipped aviators swelling our squadrons each month—these were some of the main features of this vast aviation ground.

As the Associated Press correspondent entered one of the fields a big gray machine rose from a nearby field with a loud, droning noise.

"There goes a Liberty airplane," said one of the officers. It was one of the increasing number now coming, and every flight was watched with keenest interest and growing enthusiasm by those who will put it to the supreme test on the fighting front. Only one opinion was heard among these men—that it was the biggest and fastest machine of them all.

Groups of aviators were lined up as we arrived, preparatory to taking the air. They were stocky, young men, like two football eleven about to take the field. The flying grounds stretched off for miles—the fields of four square miles each—all clean-cut stubble fields on which the machines could land without shock. Above them circled many planes, singly and in squadrons drawn out like wild geese, looping and diving and all the evolutions of flight, with groups of acrobatic planes over to the right making headlong spirals, wing slips and reversements.

Barracks Form a City.

In the foreground rose a city of barracks, one-story pine shacks 100 feet long—not very highly ornamental, but very practical. Fully a thousand of these barracks had risen on this level plain to house the army of flying men on the way to the fighting lines.

We went from field to field to note each stage in the development of combat aviation. Generally speaking, it was explained, there are three distinct branches of this aviation warfare—chase and combat work, in which most of the fighting occurs; bombardment of enemy forces, camps and towns; and scouting or reconnaissance work for purposes of observation of enemy activities. It is for combat and bombardment that the training is done here, and of those going forward monthly about four-fifths are combatant and one-fifth bombardment pilots.

"These are the 'grasshoppers,'" said the captain as we came to field No. 1, where the initial groundwork and theory of flight begins. The grasshoppers were diminutive machines with just enough horsepower to jump over the ground, and occasionally rise ten feet. The men call them taxis. They were skipping about singly and in squads. Two were having a race across the plain, and one taking a dive buried its nose in the ground. This was the circus part of flying, at the start, but there was plenty of very practical work beside with motor instruction, gunnery, trap shooting, rifle range and machine gun firing. Small dummy airplanes dotted the field as targets, and the bounding grasshoppers took their shots and were rated by the watching instructors.

On the second field the aviators had left their grasshoppers and were in a double-control machine accompanied by an instructor. They were getting the "feel" of the machine in actual flight, and if the rudder was not manipulated deftly the instructor was there to make the correction. And it was necessary here to learn how to come down as well as to go up, and to come down at a definite point. Small numbered flags marked the landing point of each machine.

The captain of field No. 3 was about to step into the "Flying Dragon," one of the most curious machines of the fleet, for besides being a very fleet, 15-meter car, it was famous for its dragon body, with flaming scales and tentacles and great red eyes. Here on this field the aviators entered single-control machines, without an instructor, and for the first time took their own risks.

Tricky Type of Machine.

On field 4 it began to develop whether the aviator could qualify as a combat aviator, or for bombardment or scout observation. He was now in a fast machine with a large wing surface, and used for high air maneuvering. He was being accustomed to all types of machines. There was a fleet of one of these strange types drawn across the plain. Their chief novelty was in having ball bearings on all their mechanism, giving a hair-trigger response to the slightest touch. Progress is rapid now that it is understood what a flyer can do. He enters a very fast machine at No. 5, with 15-meter wings capable of making 120 miles an hour. Some of the men drop out of the training at this point, as it has become evident that they lack the deftness or get faint at the height or the heat of the motor. The rest go on to field No. 6, where they begin pursuit work and some of the early stages of acrobatic nose dives and slips.

dent what a flyer can do. He enters a very fast machine at No. 5, with 15-meter wings capable of making 120 miles an hour. Some of the men drop out of the training at this point, as it has become evident that they lack the deftness or get faint at the height or the heat of the motor. The rest go on to field No. 6, where they begin pursuit work and some of the early stages of acrobatic nose dives and slips.

"There is nothing freakish about these acrobatics," said the officer, "for they are one of the most essential parts of combat aviation. To be a chase and pursuit pilot one must be able to out-maneuver the enemy aviator; to make quick turns under fire and get above your adversary or on his tail. One of the other will be out-maneuvered, and the enemy is very skillful at acrobatics, and he must be beaten at his own game."

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was in command of field No. 7 while he was here, and his machine stood in the hangar with a group of fliers about it, paying tribute to the splendid qualities and daring of their late leader.

This is the field on which formation flying is begun. In squadrons up to 18 machines, but usually with five. The squadron flies in V-shape, with the commander at the apex of the V, carrying a streamer which signals the commands. A fleet of 15 machines was started as we passed, and another had just come in after two hours in the air, ending with a figure eight, a difficult evolution executed by "crossing the controls" so that the rudder serves as elevator and the elevator serves as rudder.

Camera Like a Gun.

On the combat and acrobatic fields, Nos. 8 and 9, scores of machines were in the air going through their fighting evolutions or dipping and looping. The combat airplanes carried camera guns, a novel device combining a dummy machine gun and a photographic camera. It looks like a gun, but as the trigger is pulled the camera takes a picture of the target, showing just what would have been hit if a shot instead of a lens had blazed ahead.

It was over the acrobatic field that the real wonders were going on, in the vertical virage spirals and wing slips. Spectacular as these seemed to be, each had its use in the fighting game. The "virile" is that dizzy head-first tumble, and the chief thing is not to do it but to undo it and come out of it. It has its uses, too, in deceiving the enemy into the belief that the aviator has been hit and is tumbling, then as the enemy is off guard, attacking him suddenly as the aviator comes out of his headlong dive. One of the flyers made four viriles as we watched.

"It is dangerous only when near the ground," said the officer. "High in the air there is comparatively no danger, for there is plenty of time to set your levers so that you're sure to come out of the virile."

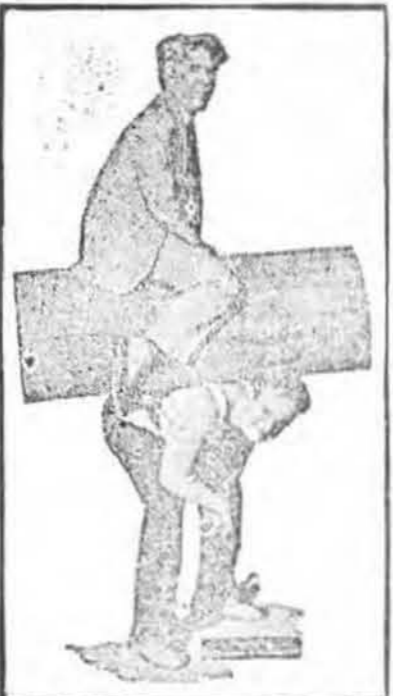
Others were doing the spiral, another form of head-first dive, except that the car is always under control, whereas in the virile the control is lost until the aviator succeeds in emerging from his fall. Often the machine seemed to stop suddenly, turn over, and then glide away in the opposite direction right side up.

One of the best maneuvers for escape from a dangerous flight is the vertical wing-slip, as it is the fastest means of losing altitude and getting below an unequal combat. When an acrobatic maneuver misses or is badly done it is a "pinnacle" or a "barrel." There is as much lingo to the aviation field as there is to the baseball diamond.

Leaving the field we passed a crippled aviator limping on crutches.

"He has had 21 crashes," said the officer, "which is about the record. But he goes back every time and he's eager now to get in his machine again. And that is the spirit of every man here, to be ready for combat and to beat the Boche."

MOVIE STARS IN A LITTLE PRANK



"My mind is burdened down with thoughts of you," says Douglas Fairbanks in a whimsical manner.

Charlie Chaplin, in a most serious tone replies: "I hope you don't lose your mind, for if you do, it will mean my downfall."

"If that's the case I'll get up." "If that's the case I'll come down." So runs the daily conversation between these two famous comedy stars during leisure moments at the studio.

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

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

Work Shirts and Overalls

When you buy work shirts or overalls you want something that will stand up under hard wear and give satisfaction in fit and convenience.

Our work shirts are made up in several colors and vary in weights and materials from the light chambray to the heaviest of flannels and woollens. They are manufactured by the best shirt makers in America and are first class in finish and workmanship.



No matter what your work may be you will find our line of jackets and overalls suited to your demands. They are made up with plenty of pockets, and the material is not skimmed in the cutting.

BUY AT HOME
Your dollar buys more value and greater satisfaction here than anywhere else.

The Patagonia Commercial Co.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
DELIVERED TO YOU FROM

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office
TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

_____ \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each
_____ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name _____
Address _____

W. S. S.
W. S. S. COST DURING 1918
April \$4.15 July \$4.10 Oct. \$4.21
May 4.10 Aug. 4.10 Nov. 4.21
June 4.10 Sept. 4.10 Dec. 4.21
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1919

SURE ???

Are you two young folks sure you won't be poor in your old age? Are you providing for it or just slipping and tripping along with no fear of the years? If you fail to be thrifty old age will be shifty.

This bank makes special provisions for young married folks. Husband and wife can open a "joint account" which permits either to draw out and deposit funds. It makes them **SURE** they won't be **POOR** in the evening of life.

The First National Bank of Nogales,
Nogales, Arizona.
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ASSAYS
(REVISED PRICES)
Gold or Silver..... 75c. Gold and Silver..... \$1.
Lead or Copper (by best methods)..... \$1.
Lead or Copper with Gold and Silver..... \$1.50
Lead, Copper, Gold and Silver in same sample..... \$2.00

Prompt and Accurate Work
HUGO W. MILLER, NOGALES, ARIZONA

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP
WM. FESSLER, Prop. Children's Hair Cutting
Shop Closed on Sunday
AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY
Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

J. E. Hopkins. F. D. Valles.

We not only have the men who know how to fix all the various car troubles, but also the tools and equipment with which they can do it.

We can complete almost any repair job on very short notice and deliver work promptly when promised. Our up-to-date equipment enables us to do all work at the very lowest cost, thus saving you money as well as time.

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

Staple & Fancy Groceries
Hardware of All Kinds

Wholesale and Retail
MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES
at
Patagonia's Up-to-Date Store
EVANS MERCANTILE CO.

The old standby for
FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK
AND VEGETABLES

PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET
VAL VALENZUELA SR., Proprietor.

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

Hardware, Implements,
Furniture, Glassware,
Crockery, Rugs, Etc.

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

Nogales Hardware & Furniture Company
235-237 Morley Aves.,
NOGALES Drawer D ARIZONA

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.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

In the face of stubborn resistance American forces cleaned up Bois de Foret, just west of Hirteulle.

British casualties reported for the week ended Oct. 22 numbered 37,150, compared with 35,710 for the previous week.

In northern Belgium the Germans are still retreating. Unofficial reports are to the effect that Ghent is being evacuated.

During the last fifteen days of their occupation of Lille the Germans took away into captivity 15,000 of the inhabitants of the city.

On the western bank of the Meuse the town of Breuilleux has been taken, the enemy having burned and evacuated it and retreated in the general direction of Dun.

Hollain and Bruyelles on the Scheldt south of Tournai are now in the hands of the British, and north of Tournai the village of Froyenne has been cleared of the enemy.

North of Valenciennes the town of Bruay has been captured, virtually making Valenciennes untenable for the enemy. To the north of this region the British have reached the west bank of the Scheldt canal.

It seems that the Hunding line has been outflanked in Belgium, where the Scheldt river has been crossed and east of Le Cateau, the British and Americans have fought their way through all obstructions.

Between Sept. 12 when the St. Mihiel drive began, and Oct. 19, United States fliers brought down 261 German planes which represented one-seventh of the total flying strength of the enemy from the Swiss border to the sea.

French troops have captured Chalandry and Grandup, north of Laon, according to the Paris war office announcement. The Caecho-Slovak troops fighting with the French recaptured the village of Terron, which had temporarily fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Three German airplanes were brought down Oct. 18 by Lieut. Cleveland McDermott of Syracuse, N. Y. This increases to eighteen the number of German machines destroyed on Friday by Lieut. McDermott and other American aviators. After bringing down his first opponent the lieutenant was attacked by five Fokkers.

On several of the most important sectors in France—from the region of Valenciennes to the east of Le Cateau; north of Laon between the Oise and the Serre rivers, and on the front from the Meuse river to the vicinity of Grand Pre—battles of a sanguinary character are being fought. In these the British, French and American troops everywhere are making progress against the stubbornly resisting Germans.

WESTERN

The Texas state-wide prohibition law was declared unconstitutional in a majority opinion by the Court of Criminal Appeals. One judge dissented. The attorney general stated that a motion for rehearing would be filed.

The Right Rev. Charles Sanford Oimsted, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Colorado, was buried at Old Saybrook, Conn.

The government is in the market for 20,000,000 pounds of potatoes and a large but unspecified quantity of onions for the use of the army.

One hundred and thirty-eight Utah towns and cities are in the grip of the Spanish "flu" epidemic, it was officially announced by Dr. T. B. Beatty, state health commissioner at Salt Lake.

A call to coffee drinkers in Oregon was sent out from food administration headquarters, asking that they curtail the size and number of cups of their favorite beverage.

WASHINGTON

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist party leader, who recently was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for making disloyal utterances in a speech at Canton, Ohio, has appealed his case to the Supreme Court.

Two militants of the national Woman's party were arrested when they attempted to picket the capitol in protest against the defeat of the suffrage amendment. They were detained for an hour and then released.

The Senate passed in record time the \$6,000,000,000 military deficiency bill.

Two officers and ninety-nine enlisted men of the army lost their lives in the sinking of the American steamer Ticonderoga in the war zone Sept. 30.

Embarkation of 2,008,931 American soldiers to participate in the war overseas was disclosed by correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson, given out at the White House.

FOREIGN

Leon Morana, the French aviator and airplane builder, is dead.

The death of Gen. Edouard Fernand Jamont was announced in Paris.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium visited Bruges by airplane.

The British wireless press says the entire Ukrainian ministry has resigned.

The evacuation of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro by forces of the central powers has begun, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

The speedy unconditional surrender of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is probable, according to a Vienna dispatch from the Frankfort Gazette.

The House of Commons adopted a resolution at London in favor of women sitting in Parliament. The resolution was passed by a majority of 249.

President Wilson has been unanimously proclaimed a citizen of Barcelona. The honor was accorded in recognition of his "great efforts made in favor of world justice."

Advices from Vienna say that the first steps toward constituting a German-Austrian federal state were taken at a meeting which was attended by all the reichsrat German deputies.

British officers returning from Belgium say that while Ostend has not been badly damaged, other coast towns have been completely wrecked. Middelkerke is likened to Pompeii.

Announcement was made by the German chancellor of a bill making the reichstag responsible for war and peace, the measure to become effective when the project for a league of nations should become operative.

"The Austro-Hungarian government soon will reply to President Wilson's note, inasmuch as he has not answered the question concerning possible conditions for peace negotiations," declared a semi-official dispatch from Vienna.

Speaking in the House of Commons in London, James Thomas Mac-Namara, financial secretary of the admiralty, said there was good reason to believe that all German destroyers and torpedo boats which had their bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge have escaped to German ports.

An unusually late winter in northern Russia was ushered in by a heavy fall of snow. The Dvina and Vaga rivers, which usually are closed at this date, are still ice-free. The American and other soldiers are being equipped with semi-arctic uniforms, including sheepskin great coats and Arctic felt boots.

A Swiss banker is authority for the statement that Swiss banks are flooded with securities, titles and script money from Germany and Austria in spite of the heavy loss by exchange, Vienna losing 58 per cent and Berlin 47 per cent. A large proportion of the depositors and sellers belong to the princely families posing under assumed names.

SPORT

Mrs. F. W. Maxwell defeated Miss F. F. Campbell for the women's championship of the Denver Country Club by 6-5.

In the weekly shoot at Lakewood Country Club in Denver, Moritz was high with fifty straight. Morgan and Phellis were tied for second with 48 out of 50.

Football at the Colorado Agricultural College received a body blow at Fort Collins when four young students were ordered to Fort Monroe for military training.

Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, accepted an invitation to appear in an exhibition bout for the benefit of the United War work campaign in a telegram received in New York by the sports committee.

GENERAL

Employees of railroads under federal control subscribed not less than \$164,992.15 to the Fourth Liberty loan.

Baron Buriel, the Austrian premier, has resigned, according to Vienna newspapers.

The four leading railway brotherhoods have renewed their request for time and a half pay for overtime work.

Deliverance of half of Belgium from the Germans was celebrated at Havre on the anniversary of the first battle of the Yser, under the auspices of the Belgian government.

Evanson, Wyo., a city of 2,700 inhabitants, is experiencing an influenza epidemic. The conditions there are extremely serious, and unless outside aid is secured soon an alarming death list seems sure to follow.

Thirty-four prominent theatrical managers and actors in New York pledged their profession to raise \$2,000,000 towards New York's \$35,000,000 quota in the United War Work campaign for \$170,000,000.

Meeting in Independence hall, Philadelphia, Friday and Saturday, representatives of 65,000,000 people of the oppressed nationalities of central Europe will draw up a joint declaration of the independence of their peoples from the domination of the Teutonic nations.

Calls for help have come to Denver from New Mexico, and senior medical students as well as full-fledged doctors are greatly in demand. Conditions in New Mexico are said to be especially bad at Taos and Tres Piedras. Camp Cody also is asking for nurses to assist the regular nurses at the army cantonment.

The abdication of Emperor William and the crown prince is the only means of solving the "terrible crisis," according to opinions expressed by the Munich Post, the Swabische Tagwacht and Frankische Morgenpost.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS, Nov. 11-16.—Arizona State Fair at Phoenix.

Mrs. Ellen M. Dial was reappointed postmaster for Safford.

Snowflake people have filed a petition for incorporation as a town.

A number of towns were quarantined on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic.

Word has been received in Douglas that Private Bennett has been severely wounded in France.

T. B. Grace of Douglas had several bones broken when his automobile overturned near Tucson.

Greenlee county is reported to have shipped more grain abroad than any other section of Arizona.

Mrs. W. A. Julian left Douglas for Miami to enter Red Cross nursing service during the epidemic.

Alfred Franklin of Phoenix was appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of New Mexico.

The first drilling rig for the wells to be sunk for the Water Users' Association have arrived in Mesa.

Tombstone's quota in the Fourth Liberty Loan was \$40,000, and its patriotic citizens subscribed \$75,800.

Mrs. Lola Maynard, aged 20, died at the home of her parents in Douglas, after a brief illness with pneumonia.

W. G. Little died at the Inspiration dormitory emergency hospital at Miami of pneumonia following influenza.

Poultry and poultry products are to have an important place at the Arizona state fair in Phoenix, Nov. 11 to 16.

Elk, imported from Wyoming, have become acclimated in Arizona and they have spread to many parts of the state.

The body of Alexander Smith, who died at the naval hospital at Portsmouth, Va., was sent to Douglas for burial.

The Northern Arizona fair, scheduled for Prescott, was called off on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic.

D. A. Richardson, a Cochise county cattleman, has leased the 300,000-acre ranch of Anton Proto, sixteen miles south of Nogales.

Louis Garcia has been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Life Alfred, whom he killed on the Clemens ranch Sept. 22.

A shipment of about \$1,000,000 in American silver coin recently passed through the port of Nogales, consigned to Gen. Alvaro Obregon.

Ranson D. Breedlove died at the Yuma hospital of acute appendicitis. The deceased was a rancher of the Yuma valley, 75 years of age.

Two Tombstone boys, James Liacoba and George Chambers, who are at the naval training station at Gulfport, Miss., are seriously ill with influenza-pneumonia.

The assessed valuation of the property of all private car companies operating in Arizona, according to figures compiled by the State Tax Commission is \$1,896,467.

A permanent organization to be known as the "Arizona Association of Mining Men," was effected at Phoenix at a meeting of the smaller mine operators from every district of the state.

The first hunting fatality in Maricopa county during the 1918 season, was recorded near Arlington when E. C. Hale, well known Phoenix young man, was accidentally shot through the heart.

Hundreds of Texans are picking cotton in the Yuma section.

That Maricopa county is facing a sugar famine was announced by County Food Administrator S. J. Buckingham, when he advised all grocers to discontinue the issuance of canning sugar permits.

Arthur L. McLaren, familiarly known to the people of Miami as "Colonel" and "Uncle Mac," died at the Miami emergency hospital, the result of pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish influenza.

Joseph A. Saxon, school superintendent in Santa Cruz county, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Education to succeed J. W. Brown of Apache county, who automatically left his position on the board on acceptance of the federal job of postmaster at St. Johns.

Harry Wilson, who made his spectacular escape from an automobile driven by Chief of Police O. E. Jones on the morning of the Pirtleville liquor raid, and who, by leaving the wheel of the speeding car and leaping to the ground, endangering the life of the chief, was arrested in Deming.

According to word given out in Tombstone the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company of Bisbee had taken a bond and option on the Leadville-Copper Company at Courtland. The deal is said to be for a consideration of \$300,000 and is to run for a period of ninety days.

The biggest seizure of liquor in the history of Arizona took place at Pirtleville, a suburb of Douglas, where city and federal officers took possession of nearly 1,000 cases of whiskey and beer, valued from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE TO WILSON

REPLY PARTLY AGREES TO U. S. TERMS FOR ARMISTICE.

Berlin Denies Devastation and Announces Complete Change in Government, Giving People Ballot.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The German reply to President Wilson's note, the text of which was received here Monday, Oct. 21, says Germany hopes the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with the opening of the way to peace with justice.

Germany protests against the references of President Wilson to illegal and inhumane acts.

Full Text of Self's Note.

The text of the German note is as follows: "In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories, the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard."

"The German government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be given for fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States by approval of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people, and with opening a way to a peace of justice."

"The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces, and thereby against the German people. For in the covering of a retreat destructions will be necessary, and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur they will be punished."

"The German government further denies that the German navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions."

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace the German government has issued orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return."

"The fundamental condition for peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own choice disturb the peace of the world."

To this the German government replies: "Hitherto the representation of the people in the German empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the government."

"The constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These decisions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principles) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise."

"The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the Reichstag."

Chancellor's Responsibility. "The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the empire so that the consent of the people is required for decisions on war and peace."

"The persistence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unshakable determination of the German people whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance."

"The question of the President, with whom he and the governments associated against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary power, and which is supported by an overwhelming majority of the German people."

FOOD PRICES INCREASE. Commodities Show 72 Per Cent Rise in Five-Year Period.

Washington.—Retail stores of food, as reported by retail dealers to the United States Bureau of Labor statistics for Sept. 15, 1918, show, for the United States, for all articles of food combined an increase of 4 per cent as compared with Aug. 15, 1918. Of the twenty-eight articles for which prices are secured, only two declined in price during the month. Onions 9 per cent and beans 1 per cent. Butter, eggs, pork chops and ham show the greatest increases.

Comparing September, 1918, with September, 1917, the increase of all articles was 14 per cent.

The five-year period, September, 1912, to September, 1918, shows for the United States an increase of 72 per cent for all food combined. Every article for which prices have been secured for this period shows an increase of 56 per cent and over. Six articles show increases of 100 per cent and over. Bacon increased 100 per cent, pork chops 103 per cent, potatoes 102 per cent, flour 106 per cent.

NO BARGAINING FOR TERMS. British Mayors Declare Huns Must Accept Allies Conditions.

London, Oct. 22.—As proof of the futility of the German attempts to weaken the will of the British people by peace talk, the Daily Telegraph publishes a series of messages from the mayors of more than fifty English and other towns, representing every phase of municipal life. They all breathe but one spirit, namely, that there must be no compromise with the foe.

U.S. REPLY TO GERMANY

PRESIDENT'S NOTE VIRTUAL DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

Huns Must Place Arms at Mercy of Allies to Obtain Armistice, Wilson Tells Berlin.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

From the secretary of state to the charge d'affaires at the United States:

Department of State, Oct. 23, 1918. Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th, transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government, and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be only which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to transmit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved, and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

Should such terms of armistice be suggested their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent.

Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany.

If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

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

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

Mr. Frederick Gedert, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad Interim in Charge of German Interests in the United States.

U. S. Airmen Down 261 Hun Planes.

With the American Army.—Between Sept. 12, when the St. Mihiel drive began, and Oct. 19, United States fliers brought down 261 German planes which represented one-seventh of the total flying strength of the enemy from the Swiss border to the sea.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BUNZER, Black River Falls, Wis.



It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Bunzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

GENERALLY PAYS TO "STICK"

Man Who is Constantly Changing Jobs is Not Usually an Employee of Special Value.

A Kansas editor complains that "nobody sticks" in these times of plenty of jobs for all. The statement is too sweeping, says the Portland Oregonian, but there is truth in it. A good many do not "stick" who ought to do so. They ought, in the first place, to cultivate the habit of sticking. Some day jobs may not be so common, and it will surprise some of the wandering ones to find that they have not learned enough about any one trade to make them valuable to any employer. The young man who is doing one thing today and another the day after tomorrow is overlooking the chance to establish himself in a career, and he is breeding in himself the spirit of dissatisfaction which will make it hard for him to be happy in all the years to come. Nothing can be said against quitting one job for a better one; ambition ought to be encouraged; but the worker ought to be sure himself that the change is for the better and not merely for the sake of change. Employers nowadays know how great is the loss to industry resulting from mere aimlessness.

Remembrance. "I understand those Boches are protesting against the way Americans use chemicals in the war," said the girl at the news stand.

"That's just the way that kind of people always was," replied the veteran hotel clerk. "I remember 'em well. They wouldn't be satisfied until they'd turned on the gas and then they insisted on trying to blow it out."

Sic Transit. "Every one likes me," said the man.

"That is popularity," whispered the little star.

"Every one likes me and envies me," said the man, a year later.

"That is fame," whispered the little star.

"Every one despises me," said the man a year later still.

"That is time," whispered the little star.

The silent partner in a firm always has a lot to say.

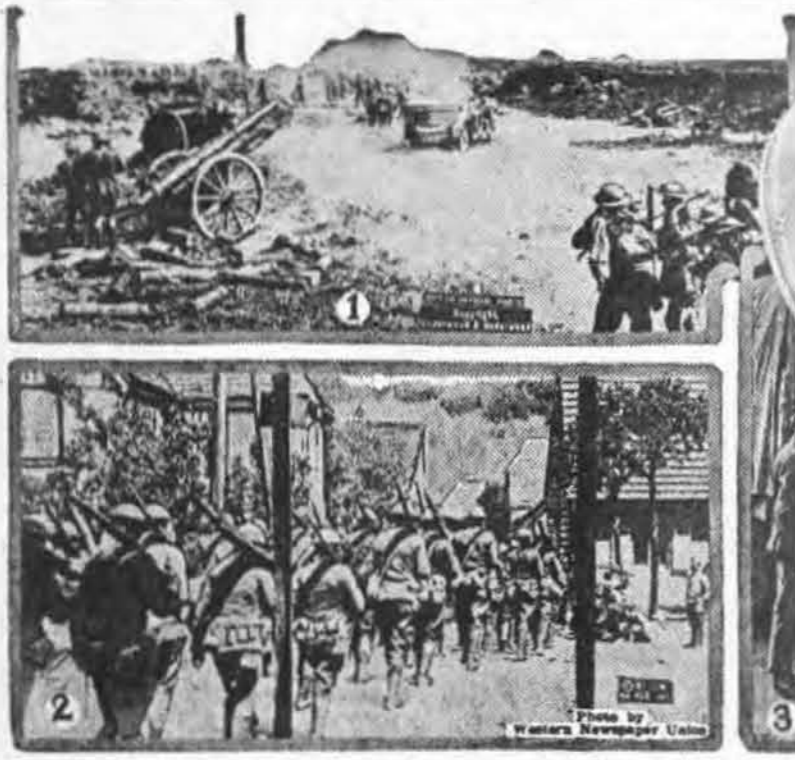
Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses



This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

"There's a Reason"



1—British gunners operating captured guns that have been turned over to the fleeing enemy in Flanders. 2—American troops "on their way to Berlin," passing a signpost that marks the border between France and Alsace. 3—Inflating some of the small balloons used by the allies to send truth-telling propaganda over the Hun lines.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated, Is Now Squirming to Prevent Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—Huns, Forced by Allies, Begin General Retreat From Belgium—Still Resisting Fiercely in Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirreling, dodging, walling, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its peace trap was sprung harmlessly by President Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured, and the answer created consternation in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling minds of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from the desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the junkers was sapped, together with that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the lands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the prediction made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this spirit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, oldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might soak into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of the dual kingdom became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians boldly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long

under Austrian domination. Baron Burian, admitting the central powers no longer had a chance of achieving a military decision, plastered President Wilson with flattery, declaring that his humanitarian policies were fully accepted by Austria-Hungary.

It was taken for granted that Turkey, under the leadership of Izzet Pasha, the new grand vizier, was about ready to make a separate peace. In the effort to hold her in line, the German Black sea fleet was sent to Constantinople and the government was warned that the first step toward breaking away from the alliance with Germany would be the signal for a bombardment of the city. Despite the presence of the warships, 20 in number, a revolution broke out in Constantinople against the Young Turks, whose power had not been wholly broken by the change in cabinet.

Roumania, which has been frankly looking for a chance to get into the war again, may have the opportunity very soon. Already the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, in the province of Moldavia, have risen in armed revolt against the Austro-German forces of occupation.

On the western battle front the great event of the week was the smashing drive of the allies in Flanders by which in a few days the Belgian seaports held by the Huns were practically cut off and the Germans were forced back rapidly almost to the Dutch frontier. This drive, made mostly by the British and Belgians, was directed toward Bruges and Ghent. In quick succession Roulers, Meun, Lendelede and other towns were captured; Wednesday night the British occupied Courtrai, and on Thursday the city of Lille was taken by them. The Belgians took Thourout, and moved ahead rapidly to Bruges, which they occupied with little opposition. At the same time the British were entering Ostend, and a few hours later King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were in that famous town which for years had been one of the chief U-boat bases of the Huns. Zebrugge, also, it was said, was being evacuated as fast as possible, and the Germans in the strip of Belgium between Bruges and the Holland border were making strenuous efforts to get out of the bottle neck. There was only one practicable road for them, and that was under the constant fire from the Belgian batteries.

Having given up Lille, which they did not destroy, according to new orders from the army command, the Huns were next forced to get out of Douai, and the process of flattening out the salient proceeded merrily. It appeared likely the Germans would continue their retreat until they were on the line Antwerp-Namur-Mezeres-Metz. This, of course, meant a tremendous retreat on a very wide front and would not be at all easy of accomplishment while Marshal Foch was unrelentingly hammering at them in every sector. From the coast to La Cateau the withdrawal was being carried on so rapidly that at this writing no adequate guess could be made as to its full extent. The abandonment of the Belgian coast by the Huns meant that allied commerce was freed in great part from the U-boat peril and that air raids on England could no longer be carried out with ease. The allies captured vast stores and many heavy guns in Belgium.

Having forced the Huns out of Laon and La Fere, the French maintained a steady pressure on both sides of the waning salient there, making progress that was continuous, though not rapid because of the increased resistance of the enemy. As the Hunding line of refuge was approached, in the region of Rethel, an important German railway supply station on the Aisne, it became apparent that the Huns intended to try to hold that line for a time. From Rethel almost to Verdun the French and American armies fought continuously, driving the Germans back across the Grand Pre-Verduniers road and up both sides of the Meuse. The Yankees took Grand Eve, on the northern bank of the Aisne river north of the Argonne forest, through which they had fought their way so heavily and doggedly. The place, though but a small village, is of great strategic importance, being the junction of the railways feeding a large part of the

German armies. Immense numbers of machine guns, with some artillery, constituted most of the Hun resistance in this region. Such counter-attacks by infantry as were made were rather feeble and easily beaten off.

The defense in general, however, was powerful, and it is evident that the German command attaches great importance to holding back the Americans as much as possible in the Verdun region. Every foot gained here by the allies weakens the hold of the Germans on the invaluable coal and iron fields of the Briey basin northeast of Verdun. It looks as though the Germans were reconciled to retiring from Belgium and France, but would hang on to the Briey fields to the last moment. Such a course would be justified by their greatly depleted stores of material. They are running short especially of metal for guns and ammunition.

In Italy, the Austrians have been attempting very little of late, probably because they hope soon to be out of the war; but in Albania and Serbia the allies are keeping them on the jump. Italians, Serbs, French, British and Greeks all are taking whacks at them, and at last reports they had been driven far north of Nish, which was captured by the Serbs, to whom it belongs. In Albania the Austrians evacuated their great naval base of Durazzo, which had been largely destroyed by a naval raid the previous week.

Little news came from General Allenby's army in Palestine, which probably was resting after its gallant and successful campaign against the Turks. But word was received that Beirut, the Turkish base on the Mediterranean, had been captured, following which Baalbek Tripoli and Homs were occupied.

Bolshevik forces in eastern Russia have been greatly strengthened of late and are reported to be pressing back the Czecho-Slovak troops there. The latter have appealed for help from the allies, and it may be that troops from the Siberian expedition have been sent to their relief. Meantime the allied forces in north Russia, including a considerable American contingent, are fighting their way along both banks of the Dvina in the direction of Welik, northeast of Volodga. Their progress has been difficult, for the bolsheviks have been making heavy attacks and keeping the expedition under almost constant bombardment. On the river the enemy has gunboats, protected by nine fields and small islands, and the shells from these do considerable damage. The allies, however, are getting along fairly well there and are confident and cheerful.

Lenine and Trotzky are reported to have had a violent quarrel, the premier having accused the foreign minister of fostering a counter-revolution. Lenine again has been attacked by an assassin, this time being shot in the shoulder.

The Finns seem to be getting themselves into a peculiar position. First they elected as their King Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the kaiser, whereupon France broke off the semi-official relations that had existed with Finland. Next the Finns formally requested Germany to withdraw all her troops from their country. The substitution of a monarchy for a republic was really the work of the Finnish diet, not of the people, and it may not stand.

John D. Ryan, director of the American air service, on his return from Europe, made the welcome announcement that unification of operation, and to a great extent of production of aircraft, had been agreed upon by the allies. He also told of the splendid work of the American aviators and of the success and popularity of the American De Havilland planes and the Liberty motors. Another cheerful piece of news concerning aeronautics was disclosed by Maj. A. Cushman Rice, this being that the allies had worked out a practically perfected wireless telephone device which will enable the allied airmen to fly over the German lines and territory in immense flocks, all the planes directed by the voice of the commander. This, he says, will sweep the Huns from the sky and entirely put out the eyes of their artillery.

'ABDICATE,' CRIES THROUGH IN BERLIN

DIG CROWD IN FRONT OF REICHTAG TAG BUILDING TO CELEBRATE RELEASE OF LIEBKNECHT.

TURKS SEEKING PEACE

U. S. MISSION IN FRANCE TO DISCUSS TRUCE PRELIMINARIES WITH ALLIED COUNCIL.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Enormous crowds, gathered before the Reichstag building in Berlin, demanded abdication of the kaiser and the establishment of a republic, according to L'Information. The crowds had collected to pay tribute to Karl Liebknecht, Socialist leader, recently released after a long imprisonment for political opposition to the German government, according to dispatches received by the newspaper from Zurich.

After frenziedly acclaiming Liebknecht, the people hoisted him into a vehicle filled with flowers. Amid wild cheers, Liebknecht declared: "The people's hour has arrived!"

Amsterdam.—The speedy unconditional surrender of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is probable, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Frankfort Gazette.

Basel, Switzerland.—Turkey will accept peace based on the principles of right and justice laid down by President Wilson, which the new Turkish government approves, the grand vizier, Tewfik Pasha, is quoted in a Constantinople dispatch as having stated in Parliament.

Emperor Charles, according to a Budapest dispatch, has accepted the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and also of the Hungarian cabinet headed by Dr. Wekerle. Count Julius Andrássy, Hungarian statesman, has been appointed to succeed Baron Burian.

It was announced in the lower chamber of the Hungarian parliament that the Croatian soldiers of the Seventy-ninth regiment at Fiume had revolted, seized the city and destroyed the railroad there. Count Apponyi, Count Andrássy and the opposition deputies thereupon demanded the resignation of the ministry, according to Budapest advices received here.

Dr. Wekerle, the premier, declared that, in view of the increasing difficulties of the situation, he would propose to the king a coalition ministry. Comment on President Wilson's note to Germany is beginning to appear in German papers. The National Zeitung of Berlin says: "President Wilson has answered quickly. Well, if ever Emperor William's invocation that God be with him is in reason, it is right now." The Neuste Nachrichten of Berlin says: "In spite of everything, we feel that this answer brings us nearer peace."

Washington—Col. E. M. House, personal representative of President Wilson and spokesman of the state department, and Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, have arrived in France to represent the United States in the consideration of Germany's plea for an armistice and peace negotiations.

Basel.—The German war cabinet considered President Wilson's reply at a lengthy session Friday, according to the Frankfort Zeitung. It was decided not to answer at the present time, but to wait until it is learned what the entente's armistice conditions may be.

ITALIANS START DRIVE ON PIAVE

Yankess Gain on Both Sides of Meuse and French Push Ahead Along Serre River.

London, Oct. 26.—Italian troops have begun an offensive between the Piave and the Brenta. In the Mont Grappa sector they advanced across the Orme river and captured Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Prassalon and Monte Perica.

In the Piave river the Italians have captured the islands of Grave, Patapoll and Maggiore. The weather on the front is unfavorable.

French forces advancing northeastward between the Oise and the Peron, a tributary of the Serre, have penetrated the village of Villers-le-Sec and surrounded the villages of La Ferte, northeast of Villers. The French also have made some advance farther east along the Serre and the Souche.

The British have captured Maing, southeast of Valenciennes, and Vandegies-sur-Eaillon, on the front below Valenciennes. A German counter attack was repulsed.

Americans are pushing through German lines on both sides of the Meuse.

Pioneer Banker J. A. Thatcher Dead.

Denver.—Joseph Addison Thatcher, banker, author, philanthropist, an old-timer in the very best sense of that word, whose force and enterprise and staunch integrity helped to make Denver and Colorado great, died at his home in the shadow of the capitol dome. Death occurred following a stroke of paralysis.

William R. Leonard, president of the Hibernia bank, was stricken with paralysis at his home, dying within a few minutes. He had been in poor health for some time.

DOCTORS CALLED WITHOUT CAUSE

Imperative That Physicians and Nurses Not Be Summoned Unless Necessary.

PROPER CARE OF PATIENTS

Surgeon General Blue Tells What to Do for Persons Sick With Spanish Influenza—Use of Gauze Masks Recommended.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick.

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given.

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and slop bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up pinkish (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully.

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillowcases; quiet, so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day.

"So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze four fold, sewing a piece of tape at the four corners, and tying the upper set of tapes over the ears, the lower set around the neck. If the folded piece of gauze is about six inches square it will nicely cover both mouth and nose. Such a mask can be worn without discomfort for several hours, after which it can be boiled in water, dried and used over.

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will make it much simpler to avoid infection.

"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show how they are used.

"In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor."



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug stores or send 50c to Publisher, 624 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.

Cherry, Colo.—"Before I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I wasn't able to get around. I suffered a great deal. I had been doctoring with doctors but none of them did me any good. I heard of Dr. Pierce's medicine and took it for eight months, and now I can do my work with comfort. I am a great deal stronger than I was. Dr. Pierce is the only one that was able to cure me of my sickness. His medicine is good for women's ailments."—Miss Vera Schreiber.

Carter's Little Liver Pills

For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 43-1918.

No Change Desired.
A company of colored soldiers was marching along a country road on which some negro convicts were employed. Thinking he would have some fun with one of the convicts a trooper inquired: "Hey, bo, how 'bout us changin' jobs?" The convict replied: "Gwan, nigger, I don't want no change. I know 'actly how long I've in fer and youse don't."

Itching Burning Skins.
For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Force of Habit.
While in a certain government office recently Sir Edwin Jones, the British transport board chairman, overheard the following dialogue between two fair typewriter tippers: "Isn't it terrible the way we have to work these days?" "Rather! Why, I typed so many letters yesterday that last night I finished my prayers with 'yours truly.'" —Vancouver (B. C.) Province.

"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 Sell. Postpaid 50c. 10c per box for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Bringing Drama Up to Date.
F. E. Atkinson of Boston says he saw an unusual performance of "Hans and Juliet" at a town in the middle West. The players introduced a game of cards in the balcony scene.

The ball will follow and snort and throw dirt—and yet not consider himself a politician.

When the breeze blows off a man's hat, he blames the hat, not the shape of his head.

Your Eyes
A Wholesome, Crisply Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Muirine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids. "Drop" After the Movie, Morning or Night will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Muirine when your Eyes Need Care. 12-18 Muirine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Articles of Incorporation

STATE OF ARIZONA
Office of the
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

United States of America)
State of Arizona
The Arizona Corporation Commission does hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of the

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
FIRST STATE BANK OF PATAGONIA

which were filed in the office of said Arizona Corporation Commission on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1918, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided by law. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Arizona Corporation Commission, by its chairman, has hereunto set its hand and affixed its Official Seal. Done at the City of Phoenix, the Capitol, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1918.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,

(SEAL) F. A. JONES, Chairman.

MARGARET AEPLI, Acting Secretary.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF THE
FIRST STATE BANK OF PATAGONIA

Incorporators:
W. P. Capehart, Patagonia, Arizona.
W. H. Land, Tucson, Arizona.
Paul J. Cella, Tucson, Arizona.
Capital Stock, \$19,000.00.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE FIRST STATE BANK OF PATAGONIA.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, the undersigned, have this day voluntarily associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona, and we do hereby adopt the following

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION:

Article I

The names, residences and postoffice addresses of the incorporators are as follows:
W. P. Capehart, Patagonia, Arizona;
W. H. Land, No. 34 East Congress street, Tucson, Arizona;
Paul J. Cella, 19 1/2 South Stone avenue, Tucson, Arizona.

Article II

The name of the corporation is and shall be FIRST STATE BANK OF PATAGONIA, and its principal place of transacting business shall be in the Town of Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

Article III

The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by the corporation is:

(a) To take and receive from any person or corporation on deposit for safe keeping or storage, gold and silver, jewelry, money, stocks, securities and other valuable personal property, and to rent out the use of safety deposit boxes and other receptacles upon such terms and for such compensation as may be, by the Board of Directors, agreed upon.

(b) To loan money upon real estate and collateral security; to execute and issue its notes and debentures, payable at a future date, and to pledge its mortgages on real estate and other securities as security therefor.

(c) To borrow money and to issue its notes and other written obligations therefor, and to pledge its mortgages on real estate and other securities as security therefor.

(d) To take and receive from any person or corporation on deposit for safe keeping or storage, gold and silver, jewelry, money, stocks, securities and other valuable personal property, and to rent out the use of safety deposit boxes and other receptacles upon such terms and for such compensation as may be, by the Board of Directors, agreed upon.

(e) To lease, purchase, hold and convey all such real and personal property as may be necessary to carry on its business, as well as such real and personal property as it may be necessary to acquire in the enforcement or settlement of any claims or demands arising out of its banking transactions, and to execute and issue in the transaction of its business, all necessary receipts, certificates, contracts and conveyances.

(f) To receive moneys for deposit and to accumulate the same at such rate of interest as may be obtained or agreed upon and to allow such interest thereon as may be, by the Board of Directors, agreed upon.

(g) To own, buy, hold and to sell all kinds of government, state, territorial, county, municipal and other bonds and all kinds of negotiable and non-negotiable instruments, paper, stocks and other securities.

(h) To do any and all other acts and things pertaining to or that may be connected with its purposes and business above specified, or that may be necessary or convenient or useful to the main purpose of the corporation in carrying on the general banking business.

Article IV

The amount of the capital stock of this corporation is Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars, divided into One Hundred (100) Shares of the par value of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars each, and the full amount of said capital stock shall be subscribed, paid for and issued before the corporation commences the transaction of any business other than its own organization; provided, that all stock shall be sold for cash at not less than par.

Article V

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing of these Articles of Incorporation in the office of the Corporation Commission of the State of Arizona as required by law, and the termination thereof shall be twenty-five (25) years thereafter.

Article VI

The officers of this corporation shall be a President, Vice-President and a Secretary and such other officers as the Board of Directors shall, from time to time, determine.

The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than Five (5) stockholders, which said Board of Directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders and shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified. Said Board of Directors may be increased by a majority vote of the stockholders at any annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

The annual meeting of stockholders shall be held on the second Tuesday in January in each year, commencing with the year 1919.

The first Board of Directors shall be elected by the incorporators to hold office until the first annual stockholders' meeting and until their successors are elected and qualified, and said first Board of Directors when so elected by said incorporators shall appoint from among their number a President, Vice-President, Secretary and such other officers as may be necessary, who shall hold office for one (1) year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Any director may hold more than one office.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to appoint such agents to aid in the management of its business and in conducting the affairs of the corporation as they may, from time to time, deem advisable and may invest such agents with such powers as they may deem expedient.

The Board of Directors shall also have power to establish, amend, alter and repeal by laws and make all rules and regulations deemed expedient for the management of the affairs of this corporation and the officers thereof, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Arizona.

Article VII

The highest amount of indebtedness or liabilities to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself over and above the amounts due depositors is Six Thousand, Six Hundred (\$6,600.00) Dollars.

Article VIII

The private property of the stockholders of this corporation shall be exempt from the debts of the corporation.

Article IX

The corporation hereby appoints Ray Ferguson, of Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, who is and has been a bona fide resident of the State of Arizona for at least three years, its agent upon whom all notices and processes, including service of summons, may be served, and when so served, shall be and are deemed, taken and held to be lawful personal service upon said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 27th day of September, A. D. 1918.

W. P. CAPEHART, (Seal)
W. H. LAND, (Seal)
PAUL J. CELLA, (Seal)

United States of America)
State of Arizona,
County of Pima, ss.

Before me, J. A. Dalton, a Notary Public in and for the County of Pima and State of Arizona, on this day personally appeared W. P. CAPEHART, W. H. LAND and PAUL J. CELLA, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they and each of them executed the same for the uses, purposes and considerations therein expressed and set forth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, witness my hand and official seal as such notary public on this 27th day of September, A. D. 1918.

F. A. DALTON,
Notary Public.
My commission expires July 16, 1922.

Filed in the office of the ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION this 28th day of September, A. D. 1918, at 10:00 A. M., at request of PAUL J. CELLA, Attorney, whose postoffice address is TUCSON, ARIZONA.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION.

By F. A. JONES, Chairman.

State of Arizona,
County of Santa Cruz ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed and recorded at the request of Paul J. Cella, October 7, A. D. 1918, at 1 P. M., Book 1, Articles of Incorporation, Page 267.

Witness my hand and official seal this day and year aforesaid.

ARCUS REDDOCH,
County Recorder.

YANK PRISONERS ARE NOW WELL CARED FOR

American Red Cross Doing Splendid Work in Sending Food to Prison Camps.

American wives, mothers and loved ones of captured Yankees confined in German prison camps need have no fear their boys will suffer from lack of food. With characteristic live-wire, modern business efficiency methods the American Red Cross has perfected a great organization which now forwards weekly supplies of food to all American prisoners in Germany through Bernau, Switzerland.

At Bernau the Red Cross has leased a large warehouse which now contains sufficient food to supply 10,000 American prisoners for a period of six months. A similar warehouse has been leased in Copenhagen, which will be ready to take up the work of prisoners' relief at a moment's notice.

As soon as a man is reported a prisoner of war a 20-pound parcel of food is sent to him, and this is followed by a shipment of the same size each week thereafter, the parcel containing also a supply of suitable clothing, toilet articles, tobacco and certain luxuries. The American war department has furnished clothing for the enlisted men, and the Red Cross has a tailor shop at Bernau to provide officers' uniforms.

A typical individual weekly package sent to a Yankee prisoner of war includes the following articles:

Two pounds corned beef, one pound roast beef, two pounds salmon, two pounds corned beef hash, two pounds pork and beans, one pound dried beans, two pounds tomatoes, corn and peas, five pounds hard bread and biscuits, one pound granulated sugar, one pound prunes, one bar soap, salt and pepper, cocoa, jam, raisins or figs, chocolate and one hundred cigarettes.

A special invalid's ration approved by the United States army surgeon general is issued to prisoners reported ill.

CAFES UNDER NEW ORDERS

AFFECT 30,000 PERSONS PATRONIZING PUBLIC EATING PLACES.

IN EFFECT MONDAY, OCT. 21

LATEST PROGRAM COVERS ALL PLACES WHERE FOOD IS COOKED AND SOLD.

The new program for all public eating places, effective Monday, October 21, is announced by Timothy A. Kierman, federal food administrator for Arizona. The new rules apply to all places where cooked food is sold to be eaten on the premises and affect 30,000 regular and occasional patrons in this state. The new hotel regime is part of a national program which will go into effect in all parts of the United States at the same time.

The general plan of the food administration with regard to the conduct of public eating places has been reduced to twelve "general orders." These twelve rules furnish the specific measures by which the food administration plans to carry out, as far as the public eating houses are concerned, the announced plans that for the ensuing year the American food program will be a direct reduction in the consumption of all food, particularly the staples, rather than a series of emergency regulations such as meatless and wheatless days and meals and the substitution of one food for another.

Co-Operation Assured.

Concerning these twelve orders the food administration, in a circular to the managers of public eating places, says: "It has not been deemed advisable or necessary at the present time actually to license the operation of public eating places, but in cases where the patriotic co-operation of such public eating places cannot be secured by other means the United States Food Administration will not hesitate to secure compliance with its orders through its control of the distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies. A failure to comply with any of the following orders will be regarded as wasteful practice forbidden by Section 4 of the Food Control act of August 10, 1917."

These general orders prevent the serving of any bread that does not contain at least the 20 per cent of wheat flour substitutes, and of this Victory bread no more than two ounces may be served to a patron at one meal; if no Victory bread is served four ounces of other breads, such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, etc., may be served.

Boarding Houses Exempt.

Bread served at boarding camps is excepted as is bread containing at least one-half rye flour. No bread is to be served until after the first course is on the table and no bread or toast may be served as a garniture.

Bacon is also barred as a garniture and only one meat may be served to a patron at a meal. Included in the definition of meat are beef, mutton, pork and poultry. Not more than a half ounce of butter is to be served to one person at a meal, and Cheddar (American) cheese is limited to the same amount. "Double" cream is banned.

No sugar bowls will be on the tables, a teaspoonful is the limit for a meal, and then only when asked for. Two pounds is the allowance to be observed for each sixty meals served, including cooking.

No waste food may be burned but all must be saved to feed animals or reduced to animal fat.

Observance Voluntary.

The food administration relies on the hearty co-operation of the vast majority of hotelkeepers and other proprietors of public eating places to observe these regulations voluntarily, but is prepared to use the full force of its power against the few who would interfere with the success of the plan. A paragraph in the circular says:

"We know that the majority of men in this class of business will welcome this enforcement on the ground that it protects the patriot from the slacker and gives the honest man who wants to save for the country protection from the wrongful acts of his unpatriotic competitors."

Attention is especially directed towards the conservation of bread and butter, cereals, meats, fats, sugar, coffee, cheese and lard, to fresh vegetables and fruits which should be served when possible, and to unnecessary suppers, teas, luncheons and banquets, which are condemned as "Fourth" meals. The food administration desires as few fried dishes as possible.

Menu Card Simplified.

Simplified service, with meats and vegetables on one plate instead of in side dishes, and only necessary silverware, and simplification of the menu and the menu card are urged as means of saving not only food, but labor and paper. The general bill of fare should be abandoned because the great variety of dishes listed makes waste through spoilage. Simple bills for breakfast, luncheon and dinner with limited dishes, changed from day to day for variety, are recommended, also the use of hors d'oeuvres, vegetable salads, fruits, asstonds, ready-to-eat dishes and animal by-products, which save staples and utilize many available foods.

Subscribe for the Patagonian.

YANK PRISONERS ARE NOW WELL CARED FOR

American Red Cross Doing Splendid Work in Sending Food to Prison Camps.

American wives, mothers and loved ones of captured Yankees confined in German prison camps need have no fear their boys will suffer from lack of food. With characteristic live-wire, modern business efficiency methods the American Red Cross has perfected a great organization which now forwards weekly supplies of food to all American prisoners in Germany through Bernau, Switzerland.

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A special invalid's ration approved by the United States army surgeon general is issued to prisoners reported ill.

HELPS ENTERTAIN SOLDIERS IN CAMP



Most of the great theatrical artists are giving their efforts freely to the entertainment of the soldiers in camps. A recent volunteer for this service is Mme. Takuma Murra, the noted Japanese prima donna, who is now out on a tour of the camps. Mme. Murra is shown with Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the secretary of war herself a talented singer.

JACKIES GOOD SPENDERS

Men of American Navy Are Popular in Great Britain.

The American sailor's wages are equal to those of a sub-lieutenant in the British navy. He is loved in proportion, being a man of great wealth and liberality in any part of the United Kingdom.

Jackie travels first class in the rail-ways, while his cousin travels third; Jackie spends with a fine disregard of everything but results, while the British sailor is a careful and thrifty bargainer.

So the People May Know

that you are in business, come in and let us show what we can do for you in the way of attractive cards and letterheads. Good printing of all kinds is our specialty and if we cannot satisfy you we don't want your business.

That's Fair, Isn't It?

WE WILL SERVE A CHICKEN DINNER DE LUXE every Sunday evening from 5 'til 8 o'clock \$1 per plate. RESERVED TABLES WHEN ORDERED IN ADVANCE. Short Orders served at all hours between 7 A. M. and 8 P. M. COMMERCIAL DINING ROOM OF PATAGONIA

SHOES
BLANKETS QUILTS
CHILDREN'S, LADIES' AND MEN'S
SWEATERS
BOYS' AND MEN'S MACKINAWES
EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS
Come in and ask to see the goods; it doesn't cost anything to look
WASHINGTON TRADING CO.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

The Border Furniture Co.

The Big White Store
216 GRAND AVENUE
NOGALES ARIZONA
Bowman Hotel Building

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

Write us when in need of furniture, chinaware, stoves, ranges. We carry a full line and will be glad to quote prices on application.

Agents for Baldwin Pianos and Player Pianos

Mail Orders
Given Prompt Attention

A. S. HENDERSON SHOES

for every member of the family.
Canned Goods Dried Fruits
of all kinds, and everything in the line of
Groceries and General Merchandise
PRICES THE LOWEST

A. F. KERR, President. R. E. BUTLER, Cashier. A. M. GILLESPIE, Vice-President

THE NOGALES NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL, \$50,000.00

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Transacting a General Banking Business in Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.
DIRECTORS: W. J. Neuman, S. Leeker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wiss, J. A. Harrison, A. M. Gillespie

MR. MOTORIST!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?
Do you know that "FEDERAL" Cord Tires ride easier, coast further, last longer, and save more gasoline than any other cord tire on the market today?
If you do not know these things write or call on us and be convinced.

Roy & Titcomb, (Incorporated)
Automobile Accessory Department
Nogales, Arizona.

"If It's a Federal It's Right"

TO THE PEOPLE OF PATAGONIA AND VICINITY

Do your banking with a Bank whose service "SERVES"

Ask about our Banking-by-Mail SERVICE

COCHISE COUNTY STATE BANK

Tombstone Arizona Benson

One of the best Hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public is the
COMMERCIAL HOTEL
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA
Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby. Dining Room in connection