

Stockmen May Be Enrolled in Ranks of Mining Industry

SHEEP HERDERS AND RANGE RIDERS NOSE INTO LONELY SPOTS AND MAKE STRIKES

Stockmen in Arizona and other western states, where the government range is still open and used for stock raising, whether it be cattle, sheep, or goats, are beginning to realize what a wonderful opportunity their line of business offers for the finding of valuable mineral deposits, as a side line, provided they are able to recognize the minerals when they see them.

This is, of course, due to the fact that the cattlemen, whether riding the range for the purpose of looking after his cattle or the goat or sheepman while herding and looking out for his goats or sheep, is traveling over a section of the country which is highly mineralized—in fact, the section where a large part of the mineral of this country is produced. This, coupled with the fact that he is required to follow his stock into all sections of this district and to be well acquainted with every nook and corner of it, gives him the chance of looking over areas where the professional prospector rarely, if ever, goes, either because he is hampered by an unfavorable opinion of those parts or because of the difficulty of the journey.

This is most important, because "Mineral is where you find it," and to get the best results, prospecting must not be hampered by a lot of theories which only too often fall down. This fact has been proven by the number of mines that have been discovered by the so-called tenderfoot, who had no prejudices to hamper him, and went where the old-time prospector thought it folly and waste of time to go.

The stockmen of Arizona are particularly well favored. If they care to follow prospecting as a side line, they can send their samples to the laboratory of the Arizona State Bureau of Mines of the University of Arizona, where they are classified free of charge by experts connected with the bureau.

To extend its usefulness to these men, the bureau is to give a short course in practical mineralogy for the prospector in all of the larger towns of the state so that anyone who may care to learn how to make the tests for the common minerals can do so at no expense. This is particularly important to the stockman, since it will not only acquaint him with the appearance of the minerals, but he will not pass over them, as formerly, but also will save him the expense and trouble of bothering with country rock, iron and other minerals of no commercial value.

From this it can be seen that the stockman could well do a little prospecting on the side, having the best opportunity in the world for finding a valuable mineral deposit, if he will just look for it, and will teach him to get the best results possible from the deposit if he should find one.

NEWS OF THE MINES

The Castle Butte mine is now working two shifts, and is taking out very fine copper ore. This is one of the best prospects in this district, and the able management of the property is responsible for the advancement it is showing, it being in the hands of practical mining men of wide experience, Messrs. Miller and Scheerer.

The development work being done at the Arizona-European is in high-grade copper ore, and the property is expected to open up on a large scale as soon as possible. Much work has been done and is being done there, and when future mining history is written the Arizona-European will have its name in a prominent place on its pages.

Churn drilling is still in progress at the Mansfield mine, under the able supervision of Mr. C. A. Pierce, who says the showings so far are very satisfactory. The work will be continued to determine the size and richness of the ore bodies on the property.

Mr. Paul McIntyre is again on the rural route mail service, his brother Ralph having retired temporarily to his ranch in Parker Canyon. Paul has had a good rest and is feeling much better than he did before taking a vacation.

Mr. F. A. Shaw has gone to New York to interest, if possible, eastern capital in some of the rich prospects in the Patagonia district. He will return in about two weeks.

John Hoy, manager of the Trench mine, went to Bisbee Sunday, returning with two miners for work at the Harshaw camp. Things are picking up around Patagonia, and good miners have no trouble in securing employment here.

Safely First Talks Here Jan. 18 and 19

Mr. S. C. Dickinson, safety engineer of the Arizona State Bureau of Mines, is to be in Patagonia for two days, January 18 and 19, to give a course of lectures, lectures, covering camp welfare work, the geological problems incident to mining camps and first aid training.

These lectures are to be given at the Opera House, and are both interesting and instructive to men, women and children alike. No admission will be charged, and no collection taken up. The lecture course to be given by Mr. Dickinson is well worth an effort to attend. Everybody should understand and be able to apply first aid to the injured and the welfare problems of our mining camps are bound to occupy the attention of our lawmakers of years to come.

Mr. Dickinson is the first aid and mine rescue trainer for the state, and is making close studies of the conservation of life, camp welfare, sanitation, recreation and many other things pertaining to the living of a healthy and satisfied life.

While here Mr. Dickinson expects to meet for special lectures the women's club and high school students.

The European war has greatly increased interest in the machines used to make troops safe against gas attacks. This machine is similar to those used in mining operations, which will allow for the miners going into gas that ordinarily would be fatal. This machine will be demonstrated by Mr. S. C. Dickinson when he is in Patagonia on the Arizona State Bureau of Mines lecture course.

The use of the mine rescue machine has been a wonderful life saver in both metal and local mines, and has served as a means of getting close to mine fires for the purpose of fighting them.

The use of this machine has extended to the fire departments of the large cities, so that now a fireman does not stand on the outside with a hose, but can go right where the gases and the smoke are the thickest.

The demonstration of this machine will be but a part of the many interesting things that will take during the days that Mr. Dickinson will be in town. Mr. Dickinson has a message to deliver that everyone should hear.

First aid to the injured is something everybody should know, for the time is coming when a certificate of proficiency in first aid will be as important as a letter of recommendation in securing a new job. And first aid is not a thing which one can learn by reading books, but only by practice under the eye of an expert.

It is anticipated that there will be a large attendance at these lectures, all of which will be illustrated by lantern slides and moving pictures.

Income Man Is to Be Here Soon

In a communication received by this paper, Collector of Internal Revenue Louis T. Carpenter announces that a federal income tax officer will be sent into this county on February 6, and will be here until February 12, 1918. He will have his office in Nogales, and will be there every day ready and willing to help persons subject to the income tax make out their returns without any cost to them for his services.

Returns of income for the year 1917 must be made on forms provided for the purpose before March 1, 1918. Because a good many people don't understand the law and won't know how to make out their returns, the government is sending in this expert to do it for them. But the duty is on the taxpayer to make himself known to the government. If he doesn't make return as required before March 1, he may have to pay a penalty ranging from \$20 to \$1000 or go to jail. So if you don't want to take chances on going to jail you better call on the income tax man. If you are not sure about being subject to the tax, better ask him and make sure. Whether you see the income tax man or not, you must make return if subject to tax.

The collector suggests that everybody start figuring up now his income and expenses so as to be ready with the figures when the expert arrives. Expenses, however, don't mean family expenses, money used to pay off the principal of a debt, new machinery, buildings, or anything like that. They mean what you spend in making your money—interest, taxes paid, hired help, amount paid for goods sold, seed, stock bought for feeding, rent (except for your dwelling), etc. Income includes about every dollar you get.

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors, adv

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Lou Stevens has taken over the Nogales stage line formerly run by Albert Davidson who has gone to San Diego to join the aviation corps.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker and Baby Joyce and Mrs. Parker's mother, Mrs. Wood, were business visitors to Patagonia Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Judge and Mrs. William Hendy, and Judge Hendy's daughter, Mrs. Samuel Divilbiss, were Sunday afternoon visitors to the San Rafael valley.

San Rafael ranchers are elated at being able to get their hay baled before the storm came. Much damage would have resulted had the storm arrived a week earlier.

Native hay has been bringing high prices this year, owing to the fact that barley and alfalfa hay are scarce and very high in price. The native hay is good feed, and when freighters get used to handling it they will be able to cut down their feed bills materially.

Messrs. Blair, Cotton and Travis of Elgin were Patagonia visitors Monday, later going to Nogales on a business trip.

Mr. Ben Cotton of Elgin has made preparations for leaving the Elgin country, and will make his home in Texas.

Jim Reagan and Wise Rountree are in Patagonia awaiting the arrival of a drill bar before resuming operations in the Elgin country drilling water wells.

Mr. C. L. Northeraft is congratulating himself upon having had his land planted and put into better shape this season than ever before and that the work was all done before the storm arrived. He looks for a bumper crop of barley this year.

Nogales News (Culled from the Nogales Herald)

Charles E. Hardy has been reappointed collector of customs in the Nogales district, with headquarters at Nogales. The president made the appointment. Collector Hardy is in Washington at present, where he was called some time ago to confer with the treasury department on government matters affecting this district.

Mrs. A. J. Milliken is resting cozy at the St. Joseph's hospital, where she was operated on last week. Mrs. Milliken was worthy matron of the Order of Eastern Star last year, and is beloved by a large circle of friends, who hope for her speedy recovery.

R. L. Wood, who has charge of the commissary at the 3-R mine, is at the Montezuma.

Francis Duffy, son of Judge and Mrs. Frank J. Duffy, is home from Camp Funston on a ten days' furlough. He is now a full-fledged sergeant.

Miss Genevieve McKnight is ill at her home in Morley avenue.

S. K. Wood and Nick Farrell, ranchers of the San Rafael valley, and L. E. Walker of Parker Canyon, were registered Tuesday at the Montezuma.

Dr. Ray Ferguson of Duquesne was in Nogales Tuesday, stopping at the Montezuma.

Sheriff Earhart did not get his extra deputies. The recent grand jury recommended two deputies and the re-establishment of the two rangers.

Harry L. Vaughn, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Washington Camp, was a Nogales visitor Monday.

James A. Harrison returned last week from the east, where he had gone on business.

First Introduced Canes. The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest. The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powers of the World's Fair, left for Nogales on last night's train.

Charlie Chapman, in digging a well at his ranch, near Alto, struck what he believes is an artesian well. While the flow does not come to the top of the ground, Mr. Chapman believes it would do so if a strata of sand were cased off or cemented. The water rises nearly to the top, coming from a porous rock formation. Mr. Chapman will dig deeper and try to bring the water to the surface as soon as he can get men for the work.

We received a letter from Mr. Jack Price this week, in which he asks to be kindly remembered to the people of Patagonia and vicinity.

Mr. John Hoy made a business trip to Nogales last Tuesday.

Mr. Tom Stafford has returned from Bisbee, where he had gone to spend the holidays. He will superintend the development work at the Dixie mine.

Tom Larrieu and Ramon Franco engaged in a dispute over a cow in Rain Valley, recently and during an exchange of shots Franco was shot in the neck. County Attorney Moore of Tucson decided not to issue a complaint in the case. Larrieu's two nephews were with him when the trouble arose.

Mr. M. L. Collins, an enterprising business man of Nogales, was in Patagonia Wednesday and placed the local agency for Miltonite with the Patagonia garage.

Two Santa Cruz county boys left last Thursday for Camp Funston to take up the soldier's life. Lon Pyeatt of Canille and Josh R. McIntyre of Parker Canyon. They will take the places of Wilford Kinsley of San Rafael and C. R. Prazier of Elgin, who were discharged on account of physical disability.

Nogales Wants YOU!

The cattlemen of this vicinity are in receipt of invitations from the city of Nogales requesting their attendance at the annual meeting of the Arizona Cattle Grazers' Association.

Nogales is reported to be making big preparations for the entertainment of the cattlemen. Owing to the need of close co-operation between the stockmen of Arizona during these war times, it is predicted by the state officials of the cattlemen's association that the meeting this year will be more largely attended than any previous meeting.

The convention will open on Admission day, February 14th, and be in session the 15th and 16th.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane has been invited to attend this meeting and other prominent men will be present.

To stimulate attendance, the association is to give away to the cattlemen holding the right register number a valuable riding outfit.

Nogales has had some experience in the entertaining of conventions and its reputation for hospitality is known all over the state.

"MEMORY MAPS" ARE FREAKS

Try to Draw Outlines of the Various Countries and You Will Be Surprised at Your Ignorance.

A man and wife sat at the table at their home trying to draw the outline map of Europe, from memory. They soon found that they knew little about it. They had been reading of European events for years, and yet when they came to putting their mind picture of the continent on paper they forgot their geography entirely. The man had read Anabasis and Homer in the original and yet put Greece between the Adriatic and the coast of Spain, and left Austria out altogether. The wife had Spain and France side by side on an east and west line, with Belgium to the north, covering both, while she made the boot of Italy a fashionable \$10 gaiter. Anyone looking at the two maps could tell they were not of American or Asia, but of where, he couldn't say.

But seriously, it is a delightful amusement and might with profit be indulged in more. After one gets through with Europe, take the other continents and the countries that belong to them. And then one might come nearer home. It would be really sad to observe the ignorance concerning our own localities, but it would be amusing, too. Just for fun, have a company draw maps of Great Britain and Ireland, or Turkey, China, Kansas and Nebraska, Louisiana, Delaware, etc., and much surprised you will be to see how this old earth had changed since you trusted it to your memory.

Respectfully submitted, Geo. J. White, Foreman.

H. G. Poe, who was killed by the Yaquis, was shot down when he asked if the rubbers wanted his money. Late last night he was disappointed first in dead bodies and shot down helpless passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kane of Elgin spent several days in Nogales last week.

Mr. J. W. Larimore, county engineer, is engaged in surveying the valley land for the Boca Float claimants.

County Grand Jury Finishes Its Work

At the request of many of our readers, we publish the report of the grand jury, which finished its labors last week. In part, it follows:

"We have inquired into three cases of murder, and five cases of grand larceny, one of assault with intent to commit murder and one for bootlegging, and herewith present to you the following: true bills, to-wit, two for murder, five for grand larceny, one for assault with intent to commit murder, and one for bootlegging.

"We have made a thorough investigation into the murder of Fred J. Miller of Mowry, Santa Cruz county, Arizona, on the 12th day of October, 1917, out from the evidence produced before us we were unable to return any indictments charging anyone with the murder of the said Fred J. Miller.

"In view of the fact that it is the duty of the State Examiner, who is an expert accountant, to examine the accounts of the several county offices, the Grand Jury has deemed it unnecessary to examine the accounts of the various county offices, as the State Examiner will in due time make a thorough investigation of the accounts of the several county offices, and will, at that time, make a report of the result of his investigations to the board of supervisors.

"Investigation shows that a number of defendants have gone without trial on account of a trial jury not being called in time to try these defendants within the time specified by the statute of limitations. We respectfully suggest that a method be adopted, or the system improved, so as to avoid a recurrence of this situation in the future, and to that end we respectfully recommend that the court adopt the same system that is now in effect in Pima county, viz, that a trial jury be summoned in the month of January of each year to serve for the entire year, being excused from time to time to be called again within a time not to exceed ninety days. In this manner no defendant will escape for want of a trial jury within the time specified by the statute of limitations.

"We have investigated complaints relating to the practice of prostitution within Nogales and the county in general, and from our investigation we find that there is a considerable amount of prostitution being practiced, but the laws of the state are inadequate to handle the situation, and for that reason we have had no remedy to apply, nor any laws upon which we could base any indictments.

"Investigations show that there is also a considerable amount of bootlegging being carried on in Nogales and in the county in general. We subpoenaed numerous witnesses before us to testify concerning alleged violations of the prohibition laws, but none of them were able to give us any definite information along these lines, and because of our inability to secure proper and satisfactory evidence we have been unable to return any indictments charging anyone with violation of the prohibition laws, save and except one defendant.

"We believe that the sheriff's office is greatly handicapped and crippled in the enforcement of the laws, and in the apprehension of criminals, because of an insufficient number of deputies and jailors, and to this end we strongly recommend to and urge upon the board of supervisors that they reestablish the position of two county rangers; that a deputy sheriff be appointed for and stationed at both Patagonia and Duquesne, and particularly at Patagonia, as the people in the county are entitled to just as much police protection as the people in Nogales, and that an additional deputy be appointed for duty in Nogales."

"Thorough investigation of road construction shows that the system of handling this work by day labor is very inefficient, and that proper check has not been made covering the keeping of the time or the services rendered.

"We recommend that in the future in the maintenance of county roads that a system be adopted that will prevent like losses, and that the taxpayers be given full value for their money.

"Respectfully submitted, Geo. J. White, Foreman."

The case of defrauding an innkeeper, against Leo Kessler was dismissed because the bill was paid and the owner of the hotel, Col. R. E. Richardson, did not push the case. Kessler was defended by ex-Senator A. A. Worley of Tucson in the justice court. Justice Francis dismissed the case on the recommendation of the prosecuting attorney, C. L. Hardy.

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Southwest League to Discuss Drouth at Tucson Jan. 19

PREDICT 1918 ONE OF DRYEST YEARS IN HISTORY OF STATE—ARE MUCH PERTURBED

The protracted drouth and its serious effects and remedial measures and the curtailment of the tourist traffic by the spreading of rumors to the effect that transcontinental trains are to be discontinued will be two important subjects to be considered at a special emergency meeting of the league of the Southwest to be held at Tucson, Saturday, January 19th.

The league was formed at San Diego last fall. Dr. H. R. Von KleinSmid is president. It is composed of representatives from eight western and southwestern states, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

From sixty to seventy-five are expected for the meeting. The mayor of San Diego will head a delegation from that city. There will be representatives of the governors of each state, commercial clubs, defense councils, civic and industrial organizations, county boards, farm clubs, producers associations, advertising clubs and merchants and manufacturers associations.

The reports current in the east that many transcontinental trains are to be taken off has had a serious effect on the tourist traffic. It is not believed to be the intention of the government to cut off these trains as there is a duplication of service in the Southwest and to cut off the tourist traffic would be to tap the life-blood of the Southwest.

However, the mere report has had serious effects. Thousands of dollars worth of reservations have been cancelled on the Santa Fe alone and the Coronado hotel and hotels at Phoenix have had many cancellations.

The league takes the view that the object of the government is to keep business normal and that the trains will be kept of here in the west.

The situation is just as serious for Tucson and other Arizona points as California.

Meteorologists predict that 1918 will be one of the driest years in the memory of man in the state and 1917 was about as bad as could be. In view of this and the serious situation caused by the already prolonged drouth relief measures to be taken by both the states and the nation will be devised at the meeting.

There will be a conservation dinner for all of the guests at the University on the night of January 18th.

Cattlemen particularly are expected to take deep interest in the meeting. It is estimated that 500,000 head of cattle in Arizona are now in danger and to save the lives of these and the cattle of Texas where many countries are being depopulated on account of drouth will be the serious concern of the league at the coming meeting.

New line "King's Chocolates for American Queens," at Peerless Parlors, Adv.

Junk Man Finds His Match Here

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kessler of Tucson arrived in Patagonia Tuesday morning in answer to a charge of defrauding an innkeeper preferred against Kessler. While here an effort was made by A. Sydinham and W. J. Mitchell to have him pay them on a contract alleged to have been made with them for the purchase of junk which his firm, Kessler & Kessler, of Tucson, had received and shipped to California or elsewhere and failed to settle for. Young Kessler had issued a check to Mr. Sydinham, it is said, and then had payment stopped at the bank. Mr. Mitchell says the firm have not paid him for the junk they received from the old Mowry property.

Sydinham went to Tucson Wednesday and attached everything the firm had that could be attached to secure payment of his account, which he says is \$708. Mr. Mitchell says he still has \$750 coming to him.

John R. Wright of Tucson was engaged by Mr. Sydinham to handle the end of the matter, and Mr. Mitchell will likely put his case in the hands of the same attorney.

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AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE
PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT
HOME AND ABROAD.

FROM ALL SOURCES

SAVINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

British casualties reported in December reached a total of 79,527.

Moscow reported in state of lawlessness, Bolsheviks having seized all banks.

Teutons said to have deported 300,000 Poles and Lithuanians forcibly to Germany.

Meeting of soviet at Petrograd featured by demand of soldiers for bread and boots.

Trotsky, Bolshevik foreign minister, confirms reports of a break with Germany on peace.

Germans in the Cambrai sector, in local attacks, pushed back four British advanced posts for short distances.

Bolshevik Red Guard ordered to the front, while army of 3,000,000 Reds is to be gathered and sent to defend revolution.

Nine French merchant ships of more than 1,000 tons were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ending Dec. 29.

In mysterious explosion at Petrograd 1,120 aeroplane machine guns and a quantity of ammunition destroyed; twenty workmen killed.

The artillery duels along the western front in Belgium and France and also in Italy are still going on, but the infantry is virtually idle, except for patrol engagements.

An official communication issued by the London war office says General Allenby reports a further advance by a part of his line north of Jerusalem over a distance of a mile.

Eighteen British merchantmen of more than 1,000 tons and three smaller vessels were sunk by mines or U-boats during the week. Last week twelve large ships went down.

Again there has been considerable fighting in the air on the western front. The German war office asserts that the German aviators during the week have accounted for twenty-three allied airplanes and two captive balloons. French aviators have brought down eight German machines and also carried out bombing operations behind the enemy line.

WESTERN

Senator G. C. Smith of Union county, New Mex., reached El Paso and immediately took oath to serve Uncle Sam as a private in the photographic branch.

Charles Belknap Henderson, banker and attorney of Elko, was appointed United States senator from Nevada to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Francis G. Newlands by Gov. Emmet D. Boyle.

Evidence at Chicago against Henry W. Petrie of Downers Grove, composer of "Asleep in the Deep," given by Laura Hansen, the 16-year-old girl of Elmhurst, whom he is accused of taking to Colorado and other states as his wife, resulted in his being held by Justice Herlick of Wheaton to the Circuit Court in bond of \$3,000, on a charge of abduction, and to the County Court in bond of \$1,500 on another serious charge. Miss Hansen was finally located at the home of Petrie's daughter, in Boulder, Colo.

WASHINGTON

Three bills to increase the pensions paid Civil War veterans were introduced in the Senate.

A big turkey gobbler with red, white and blue in his plumage reached the White House from Klefer, Okla.

The United States begins the new year with a national net debt of \$5,615,000,000, more than when it entered the war nine months ago.

All men for the war armies still to be raised by the United States will come from class one (single men) under the new selective service plan.

Plans for a \$2,000,000,000 government shipbuilding program were revealed when the Shipping Board asked Congress for authority to place \$701,000,000 worth of additional ship contracts.

Hale Holden, president of the Burlington railroad and member of the newly created railroad advisory board, has been directed by Director General of Railroads McAdoo to break the freight jam at the national capital.

Arguments by officials of the National American Woman Suffrage Association occupied all of the first day of the hearing by the House suffrage committee on the constitutional amendment resolution, which the House has agreed to consider.

President Wilson laid before a conference of House leaders the draft of a bill designed to establish a definite legislative policy to develop the nation's water power, 35,000,000 horsepower of which is estimated by government engineers to be wasted annually.

FOREIGN

Compulsory rationing is to be put into effect in England soon, it was announced officially in London.

San Salvador, Salvador newspapers declare that no fewer than 2,500 people lost their lives in the Guatemala earthquake.

For having hoarded sugar Marie Correll, the novelist, was fined fifty pounds (\$250) under the food restrictions at London.

The director of meat supplies announced that Tuesday will be the meatless day in London and Wednesday in the provinces.

Confirmation was received at Buenos Aires of the report that Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador to the United States, has resigned.

Six soldiers are known to have been killed, one missing and thirty other persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Canadian Pacific railway near Dorval station.

Last year 367 Norwegian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 566,000 were sunk, a dispatch from Copenhagen reports. Since the beginning of the war 215 Danish ships have been sunk and 234 Danes have been killed.

By a reorganization of the Newfoundland cabinet, Premier-elect William Lloyd, leader of the fishermen's union party, is enabled to retain power and will probably be able to conduct the government of the colony until the next general election.

The latest advices received at San Salvador show that the first reports of the Guatemala earthquake were exaggerated. The fatalities as a result of the disturbance aggregated fifty, while only one hundred persons were injured. Earth shocks continue, but they are weak.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, is not at Fort Yukon, Alaska, as reported recently, but is believed to be at Herschel Island or Bailey Island, both of which lie in the Arctic off the Canadian coast, says a special dispatch received from Ottawa by the Vancouver, B. C., World.

SPORT

Twenty-seven national and world's records, sixteen for men and eleven for women, were shattered in 1917 by American swimmers.

Andy (Wildcat) Williams of Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill., has been matched to box Jack Perry (ten rounds) at 135 pounds in Cleveland, Jan. 18.

Harry Greb of Pittsburg started his 1918 record with a victory over Terry Keller of Dayton, O., in a ten-round bout before the McKeesport, Pa., A. C.

Old Joe's White Sox, owned by John Speer of St. Marys, Pa., and handled by Luther Hadley, won the amateur field championship in the dog trials at Grand Junction, Tenn., held under the auspices of the All-American Field Trial Club.

Governor Houx at Cheyenne, Wyo., ordered the arrest of the principals, seconds and the referee in three prize fights which were held at Eagle hall New Year night, and also the arrest of newspaper reporters at the ring-side. The prosecuting attorney was ordered to file charges against all under the state law prohibiting prize fighting.

GENERAL

Miners at Peabody, Tenn., have voted unanimously to work on Sundays to relieve the coal shortage.

General Pershing cabled the thanks of the American expeditionary forces for President Wilson's New Year greetings.

A total of \$1,036 has been subscribed to the army Y. M. C. A. fund by Indians of the Rosebud reservation, Brookings, S. D.

Mrs. Annie Sherwood Hawks, author of many famous gospel hymns, including "I Need Thee Every Hour," died at her home at Bennington, Vt., aged eighty-three.

Six hundred representatives of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association in annual convention at Saginaw pledged to stand together for at least \$10 a ton and possibly up to \$11 or not raise sugar beets in 1918.

The following nominations by President Wilson were announced: Registers of land offices, Alex Nisbet, Evanston, Wyo.; Mrs. Mary Wolfe Dargin, Denver, Colo. Receivers of public moneys, James P. Folger, Evanston, Wyo.

Charles Qualey, a mining man, heavily interested in Mexican properties, was shot and instantly killed on Pioneer Plaza in the business district of El Paso, Tex. William Russel, cattle man from Lubbock, Texas, is under arrest charged with the killing.

Neither strikes or lockouts will occur at any of the plants of the big packers during the period of the war under the terms of an agreement made public at Chicago. Differences involving wages, hours and conditions of employment will be left for settlement to John E. Williams, who has been selected as federal arbiter.

A strike of approximately 5,000 iron trades mechanics in the San Francisco district was ended when their employers granted them a 10 per cent. increase in wages which, by agreement, will prevail for the period of the war.

Resolutions asking the United States Shipping Board to authorize an increase in steel shipyard wages in the Puget Sound district, effective Feb. 1, were adopted by the Seattle, Wash., Metal Trades Council. If the request is granted about 12,000 men will be affected.

BELGIANS HERDED IN CATTLE PENS

Participant's Testimony of Degradation Accompanying Deportation From Mons.

SCENES OF FIENDISH CRUELTY

Women Forbidden to Give Food and Clothing to Men Facing Privation and Cold—United States' Appeal Unheeded.

Conspicuous among cold-blooded acts of cruelty committed by the Germans, to their everlasting disgrace, the deportation from Mons is prominent. Official documents published by the committee on public information tell part of the harrowing story.

A vivid sketch of the deportations from Mons, ordered by German authorities, drawn by a participant, may well be cited here:

"I will take the 18th of November of last year (1916). A week or so before that a placard was placed on the walls telling my capital city of Mons that in seven days all the men of that city who were not clergymen, who were not priests, who did not belong to the city council, would be deported.

"At half past five, in the gray of the morning on the 18th of November, they walked out, 6,200 men at Mons, myself and another leading them down the cobblestones of the street and out where the rioting would be less than in the great city, with the soldiers on each side, with bayonets fixed, with the women held back.

"The degradation of it! The degradation of it as they walked into this great market square, where the pens were erected, exactly as if they were cattle—all the great men of that province—the lawyers, the statesmen, the heads of the trades, the men that had made the capital of Hainaut glorious during the last 20 years.

"There they were collected; no question of who they were, whether they were busy or what they were doing, or what their position in life. 'Go to the right! Go to the left! Go to the right!' So they were turned to the one side or the other.

"You saw the women in hundreds, with bundles in their hands, beseeching to be permitted to approach the trains, to give their men the last that they had in life between themselves and starvation—a small bundle of clothing to keep them warm on their way to Germany. You saw women approach with a bundle that had been purchased by the sale of the last of their household effects. Not one was allowed to approach to give her man the warm pair of stockings or the warm jacket, so there might be some chance of his reaching there. Off they went!"—John H. Gade, in the National Geographic Magazine, May, 1917.

The Belgian women sent a touching appeal to Minister Whitlock:

Appeal of Belgian Women.
"Brussels, Nov. 18, 1916, 46 Rue de la Madeleine.
"His Excellency, Mr. Brand Whitlock, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

"Mr. Minister: From the depths of our well of misery our supplication rises to you.

"In addressing ourselves to you, we denounce to your government, as well as to our sisters, the women of the nation which you represent in our midst, the criminal abuse of force of which our unhappy and defenseless people is a victim.

"Since the beginning of this atrocious war we have looked on impotently and with our hearts torn with every sorrow at terrible events which put civilization back into the ages of the barbarian hordes.

"Mr. Minister, the crime which is now being committed under your eyes, namely, the deportation of thousands of men compelled to work on enemy soil against the interests of their country, cannot find any shadow of excuse on the ground of military necessity, for it constitutes a violation by force of a sacred right of human conscience.

Called "Monstrous Extremity," "Whatever may be the motive, it cannot be admitted that citizens may be compelled to work directly or indirectly for the enemy against their brothers who are fighting.

"The convention of The Hague has consecrated this principle.

"Nevertheless, the occupying power is forcing thousands of men to this monstrous extremity, which is contrary to morals and international law, both these men who have already been taken to Germany and those who tomorrow will undergo the same fate, if from the outside, from neutral Europe and the United States, no help is offered.

Double-ended plows that can be operated equally well in either direction are being employed on the sugar plantations of Porto Rico.

"Oh! The Belgian women have also known how to carry out their duty in the hour of danger; they have not weakened the courage of the soldiers of honor by their tears.

"They have bravely given to their country those whom they loved. . . . The blood of mothers is flowing on the battlefields with that of their sons.

"Those who are taken away today do not go to perform a glorious duty. They are slaves in chains who, in a dark exile, threatened by hunger, prison, death, will be called upon to perform the most odious work—service to the enemy against the fatherland.

Rights of Honor and Conscription.
"The mothers cannot stand by while such an abomination is taking place without making their voices heard in protest.

"Be good enough to accept, Mr. Minister, the homage of our most distinguished consideration."

(Signed by a number of Belgian women and 24 societies.)

The United States government did not fail to respond to this touching appeal and to others of a similar nature. The American embassy at Berlin promptly took up the burning question of the deportations with the chancellor and other representatives of the German government. In an interview with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Grew was handed an official statement of the German plans, which is, in translation, as follows:

German Camouflage.

"Against the unemployed in Belgium, who are a burden to public charity, in order to avoid friction arising therefrom, compulsory measures are to be adopted to make them work so far as they are not voluntarily inclined to work, in accordance with the regulation issued May 15, 1916, by the governor general. In order to ascertain such persons the assistance of the municipal authorities is required for the district of the governor general in Brussels, while in the districts outside of the general government, i. e., in the provinces of Flanders, lists were demanded from the presidents of the local relief committees containing the names of persons receiving relief. For the sake of establishing uniform procedure the competent authorities have, in the meantime, been instructed to make the necessary investigations regarding such persons also in Flanders through the municipal authorities; furthermore, presidents of local relief committees who may be detained for having refused to furnish such lists will be released."

Mr. Grew pointed out that the deportations were a breach of faith and would injure the German cause abroad. In his official summary of the negotiations which he carried on he says:

"I then discussed in detail with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs the unfortunate impression which this decision would make abroad, reminding him that the measures were in principle contrary to the assurances given to the ambassador by the chancellor at general headquarters last spring and dwelling on the effect which the policy might have on England's attitude towards relief work in Belgium. I said I understood that the measures had been promulgated solely by the military government in Belgium and that I thought the matter ought at least to be brought to the chancellor's personal attention in the light of the consequences which the new policy would entail. Herr Zimmermann intimated in reply that the foreign office had very little influence with the military authorities and that it was unlikely that the new policy in Belgium would be revoked. He stated, however, in answer to my inquiry, that he would not disapprove of my seeing the chancellor about the matter."

Solemn Protest by United States.

The formal protest of the United States was as follows:

"The government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population with the result of forcing them to labor in Germany, and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit but most solemnly against this action which is in contravention of all precedent and those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of non-combatants in conquered territory. Furthermore, the government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy if pursued will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German government."

This protest was followed by those of the pope, the king of Spain, the government of Switzerland and other neutrals. They were of no avail, except, perhaps, to lead the German authorities to draw a tighter veil over their detestable proceedings. But the evidence has in some measure come through, although the full facts will not be known until the liberation of heroic Belgium.

Linsed oil on a soft rag will polish fireplace tiles.

The earliest designs used for china in Worcester were copied from the Chinese.

It takes a ton of apples to make about one hundred and fifty gallons of cider.

The Gems, ornaments and precious stones belonging to the Shah of Persia are estimated at about \$35,000,000.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The Tucson barbers have put the price for cutting hair at 50 cents.

D. W. Nickells and wife were asphyxiated in their home at Phoenix.

The ladies of Miami received 1,180 new members in the Red Cross drive. The University of Arizona has flung to the breeze its service flag and on it are over 150 stars.

Chandler had a \$4,000 fire that destroyed the homes and household goods of five families.

C. L. Moorman, foreman of the Silver Belt Consolidated, committed suicide at the camp near Humboldt.

State Treasurer D. F. Johnson wrote out a check for \$423,761.47 to cover warrants issued during the past fiscal half year.

During 1917 there was issued by the Secretary of State of Arizona 19,762 auto licenses, which brought the sum of \$109,025.

Six-year-old Louise Gomez was killed at Glendale when she was struck by a touring car driven by Henry Stafford of Peoria.

Calumet & Arizona has paid \$7,061,560 in dividends, that is, \$11 a share, equivalent to 19 per cent on the current market price of its stock.

Governor Hunt refused to issue extradition papers to officers from Arkansas for the return to that state of Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Nicholson.

The year 1917 shows the lightest fire losses in the history of Tucson, according to Chief Harry Parker. The total losses amount to only about \$15,000.

It has been announced that Douglas city authorities will co-operate with the military and Department of Justice officers in driving from Douglas the various forms of vice.

The smaller operators, including leasers and small concern, mainly in isolated districts, represent probably more than 100,000,000 pounds of Arizona's annual copper production.

Mrs. Charles Rawlins won the ladies' cup offered by the green's committee of the Globe Country club. In the golf contest Mrs. Rawlins defeated Mrs. Charles Mendelshon, one up.

Four Phoenix policemen who captured Wellington, the murderer of Noel C. Johnson, of Douglas, divided \$350 in rewards offered for the capture and conviction of the murderer.

Geo. A. Smiley has resigned as secretary of the state council of defense. He gave as a reason for doing so that his duties as secretary of food conservation in Arizona demanded all his time.

During last year Verde increased its smelter capacity, and with work now under way in the construction division will have practically doubled in another year. Copper Chief mill is operating.

While the Jerome district still ranks first in public interest, Mayer is making a bid and a successful one for the attention of mining men and capital through a number of strikes of importance.

The Ajo district provided the state with its one large gain to production of copper during the year, and incidentally put it in the way of important production of another war essential, sulphuric acid.

As the result of Geo. W. P. Hunt winning in the election contest against Governor Campbell, there has been many changes in other officials of the state, most of the Campbell appointees resigning, and being succeeded by those named by Hunt.

"Hold back your boys." This is the advice sent to Arizona hog raisers through the Federal Food Administrator for Arizona by J. P. Cotton, head of the meat division of the United States Food Administration.

The report of the commissioners of the United States Land Office shows that Arizona has the greatest acreage of unurveyed land of any state in the union, there being in round numbers 15,000,000 acres.

Following the acceptance of his resignation as military aide to the governor, in charge of the draft work in Arizona, Col. Fred S. Brown has asked the War Department to relieve him as disbursing officer for the state.

Tucson, Ariz., is receiving congratulations for being the first American community to complete its quota of the second Liberty Loan. While the climate of Tucson is fine, it would not be good for the health of the Kaiser."

Shattuck has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents extra per share, the latter 25 cents being designated as return of capital invested. It compares with 50 cents regular and 75 cents extra disbursed each of the several preceding quarters.

In the long list of supplies, aggregating an enormous annual tonnage, used by the mines of Arizona, not a single item has lowered in price since the fixing of metal prices in September. On the other hand, 78 per cent of the list has made advance in price.

Arizona has again come to the fore, and through the patriotic efforts of her hotel and restaurant keepers has been placed at the top of the honor roll of states with reference to the amount saved on wheat, meat and sugar in following out the conservation

For Coughs and Colds PERUNA An Efficient Remedy

Compounded of vegetable drugs in a perfectly appointed laboratory by skilled chemists, after the prescription of a successful physician of wide experience, and approved by the experience of tens of thousands in the last forty-five years.

Peruna's Success

rests strictly on its merit as a truly scientific treatment for all diseases of catarrhal symptoms. It has come to be the recognized standby of the American home because it has deserved to be, and it stands today as firm as the eternal hills in the confidence of an enormous number.

What Helped Them May Help You
Get our free booklet, "Health and How to Have It," of your druggist, or write direct to us.

The Peruna Company
Columbus, Ohio

Why Bald So Young Rub Dandruff and Itching with Cuticura Ointment Shampoo with Cuticura Soap

Nuns Fight Flames.
Nuns assisted to fight a fire in East Mariches, L. I., the other day. A three-story wood-and-stucco edifice caught fire. Bucket lines were formed, and 12 nuns who had been living in the building took part, but the fire was unquenchable, and the building was destroyed.

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Prices of Monkeys Soaring.
Who would think that the European war would have anything to do with the price of monkeys? Well, it does, and a great deal, too, says the Popular Science Monthly. The price of monkey has gone up with food, paper, shoes, etc., to the despair of the pathologist and to the sorrow of the hurly-gurdy man. The causes for the sudden error in monkeys are the closing of the world's principal wild animal market at Hamburg, Germany, and the lack of shipping facilities. Not long ago the pathologists of the national public health service at Washington wanted a dozen South American monkeys for experimental purposes. They applied to every wild animal dealer in this country, to the zoos, and to the sailors in port, and finally purchased six at \$18 each.

Colors and Airplanes.
A curious phenomenon noted by aviators is that the color of a landing field may have an effect on an airplane that is about to alight on it. For example, an area which is dark from being plowed or burned over will make the air above it several degrees warmer than that over land of lighter color, such as a stubble field, thus causing a disturbed condition of the atmosphere, which may make landing difficult if not dangerous.

To Sharpen Razors.
If razor hones are placed upon strong magnets, razors will be held flat, and can be sharpened more rapidly and accurately.



The Rich Flavor Grape-Nuts

is due to the blending of malted barley with whole wheat flour. Wheat alone does not possess this rich flavor. The wonderfully easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is also partly due to the barley for the barley contains a digestive which wheat lacks.
"There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts"

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Table with market prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Table with market prices for Lamb and Feeder lambs.

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

Table with market prices for Hay and Grain.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Table with market prices for Dressed Poultry.

EGGS.

Table with market prices for Eggs.

MEATS.

Table with market prices for Meats.

FRUIT.

Table with market prices for Fruit.

VEGETABLES.

Table with market prices for Vegetables.

DRY HIDES.

Table with market prices for Dry Hides.

GREEN SALTED CURS.

Table with market prices for Green Salted Cured Hides.

Wool Pelts.

Table with market prices for Wool Pelts.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Table with market prices for Miscellaneous Metals.

GRAIN AND FLOUR PRICES AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Table with market prices for Grain and Flour at Minneapolis.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES.

Table with market prices for Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Table with market prices for Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

Table with market prices for New York Cotton Prices.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

Table with market prices for Price of Sugar.

SUSPEND BREST-LITOVSK PARLEY

TEUTONS FEAR INTRIGUE OF ALLIED DIPLOMATS WOULD BLOCK PEACE PLAN.

TURKISH PEACE TERMS

ASK DEMOBILIZATION OF BLACK SEA FLEET AND EVACUATION OF MOSLEM TERRITORY.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Jan. 7.—An official statement issued at Berlin and forwarded by the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company announced that because of the Russian request to transfer the peace negotiations to Stockholm, the central powers had suspended the negotiations with Russia.

The Liberal Tageblatt reflects the general attitude of the press in declaring that negotiations at Stockholm would be impossible. The newspaper says that the British, French and American diplomats and their numerous agents now in Stockholm would promptly weave a net of intrigue around the conference and that espionage would flourish, making successful negotiations impossible.

The Petrograd Post says the King of Rumania has cabled the entente allies that the Rumanians are determined to continue the war, notwithstanding the desires of the troops on the Russian-Rumanian front, and that M. Poincaré, the French President, replied, assuring the King of France's support.

The French government has protested against the seizure of French banks in Petrograd.

Petrograd, Jan. 7.—The Persian charge d'affaires advised Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, that the Persian government had instructed him to open immediate negotiations with the authorities of the Smolny Institute, the headquarters of the Bolsheviks, for the evacuation of Persia by the Russians. The Persian note said instructions had also been sent to the Persian legation at Constantinople for the commencement of negotiations for the evacuation of Persia by the Turks.

London, Jan. 7.—Free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian ships, Russian evacuation of Turkish territory and the demobilization of the Russian Black sea fleet are provided for in the draft of Turkish peace terms presented to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, Turkey. It is proposed, is to retain her active army in consequence of the continuation of war against the entente.

Washington.—Premier Lloyd George's address to the British trades unions on Great Britain's war aims created a profound impression in official circles in Washington.

A feature of the address which particularly interested officials here was the reference to constitutional government in Germany.

While this was regarded as nearly in line with similar sentiments expressed by President Wilson, it was suggested that an underlying purpose was to direct attention to the hollow and insincerity of the efforts being made by Chancellor von Hertling to convey the impression that Germany already had been "democratized."

BRITISH WIN AT BULLECOURT.

French Line Pierced at Verdun—Italians Block Air Raid on Padua.

London, Jan. 7.—Despite continuous zero weather there has been considerable activity by the infantry in the Aras sector, in Flanders and along the Moselle River. Near Bullecourt the British have recaptured in a counter-attack the sap taken from them Saturday by the Germans.

There were intermittent artillery duels Sunday along the entire battle front.

In the Italian theater the big guns of both sides are hammering at opposing positions in the hills and on the Piave River an air raid on Padua was blocked by Italians.

Several attempts by the Austro-Germans to make headway between the Brenta and the Piave Rivers were repulsed.

Berlin reports that German troops Saturday penetrated the French lines near Juvincourt, on the Aisne front, and east of Avoucourt and west of Bezonvaux, on the Verdun front.

Blizzard in Middle West Region.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Chicago and the Middle West are struggling in the grip of the worst blizzard in twenty-five years, certainly, and probably the worst in the city's history, and the storm still continues with unabated fury. Sunday night, after twenty-four hours' duration, Chicago was covered with nearly two feet of snow on the level, street traffic of all kinds either was completely tied up or moving with extreme difficulty, and pedestrians are able to negotiate the big drifts only a block or so at a time.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

PRICES FOR METALS.

New York.—Lead, \$6.37@6.62 1/2. Bar silver, 87 1/2 c.

Copper, \$23.17 1/2. St. Louis.—Spelter, \$7.53.

Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00@22.50 per unit. Crude ore, 60 per cent, \$20.00@25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00@12.50; 10 per cent, \$9.40@12.20 per unit.

Colorado's 1917 Precious Metal Output.

Table showing Colorado's 1917 Precious Metal Output for Gold, Silver, Lead, Spelter, etc.

Total for 1917, \$59,941,669.

Gold and Silver Production in U. S.

Washington.—Utah led the silver producers of the country for 1917 with 14,315,300 ounces. California led all the states in gold production with 1,006,969 ounces, according to the report of the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey. Production of both gold and silver in 1917 fell slightly below the 1916 output. Silver production amounted to 74,244,500 fine ounces as compared with 74,414,802 ounces in 1916. Gold production was 4,085,589 ounces, valued at \$84,456,600, as compared with a value in 1916 of \$92,590,390.

Arizona.

Plans for erection of a new custom smelter at Tucson are going ahead satisfactorily.

Calumet & Arizona in the Warren district has its Campbell shaft in preparation for extensive work.

In the Ray district the Ray Consolidated has had a year of smooth and efficient operation in spite of disturbances elsewhere in the state.

Condition of mines and new development is the most favorable in the history of the Arizona copper industry for important gains in production.

Montana.

Petroleum Geologist F. J. S. Sur is credited with the suggestion that the term Intermountain fields be adopted to apply collectively to the fields of Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and South Dakota. With active prospecting going on in all of these states, he points out that new fields will be opened up which cannot properly be classed as Wyoming oil fields.

Colorado.

The South London mine near Fair Play recently shipped five carloads of ore.

Considerable quantities of ore are being shipped by Ed Johnson and associates, lessees of the Aspen mine on Hazelton mountain, near Silverton.

Since the cold weather set in the Leadville district, in common with Cripple Creek, has been gaining labor and the output of ores is becoming normal.

Mines in the Red Mountain district near Ouray almost doubled their output during the year 1917, between 8,600 and 9,000 tons of ore having been shipped.

New Mexico.

The Deming Oil, Gas and Development Company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has been formed.

Material is arriving at Mogollon for the new Socorro Mining and Milling Company's plant. Construction work is progressing at mill and mine.

The Oaks Company at Mogollon are working through their new main Central shaft. Levels are being run to connect with the lower workings of the Maud S. mine and as soon as these are completed ore will be extracted through this shaft.

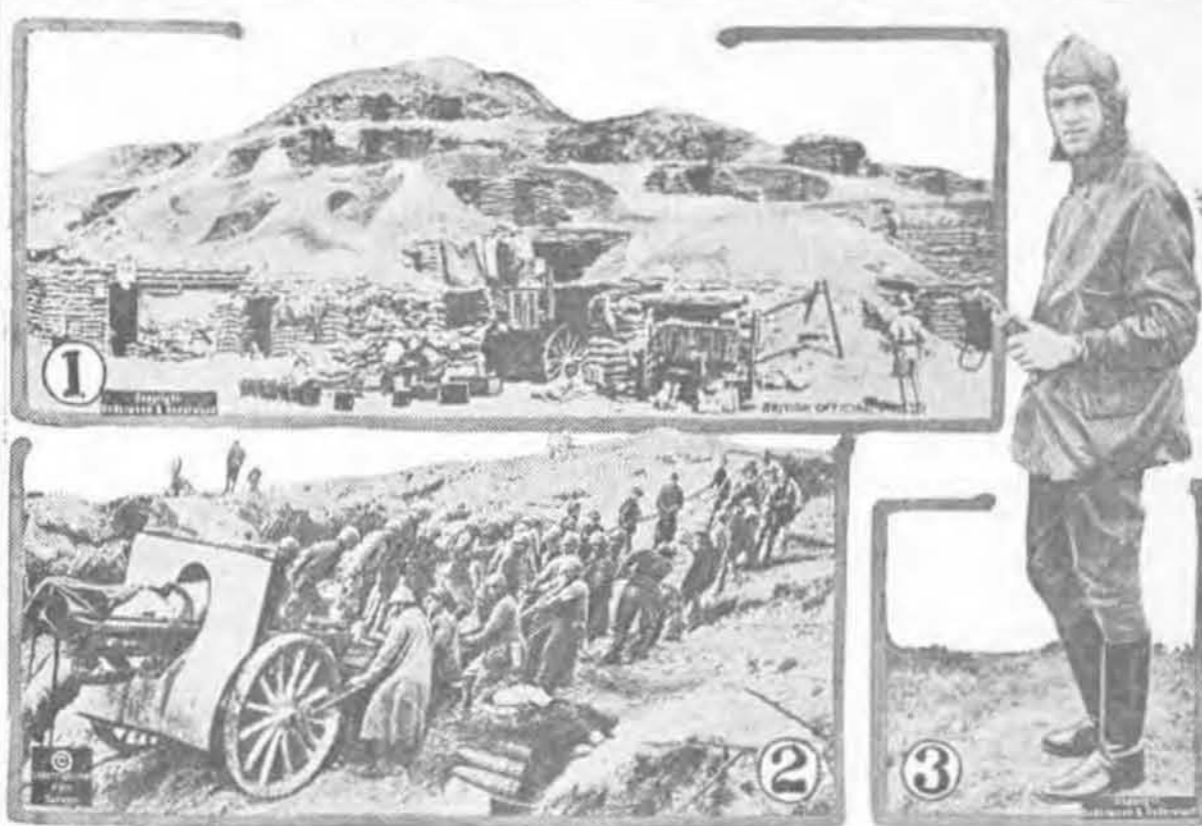
An important mining development of the year was the installation by the Santa Fe Gold Dredging Company of a \$200,000 dredge in the placer fields at Golden, while a \$200,000 concentration plant is being placed in the Lordsburg district. Promising copper, lead and zinc mines were developed last year in the upper Pecos River region.

The Raton, Marild, Carriage and Gallup coal fields show a heavy production, the Gallup mines turning out 2,000 tons daily.

Wyoming.

The Wyoming Colorado Petroleum Company will shortly spend in a test well on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6-23-76 of the Big Muddy that will be watched with interest.

The Columbine well on section 11, West Salt Creek, came in shooting oil, over the derrick and looking at least the equal of the Williams well in the same locality, good for around 500 barrels a day. The oil comes from the second Wall Creek sand at 2,200 feet.



1—Sandhills of Palestine turned into "cliff dwellings" by the British troops who are fighting north of Jerusalem. 2—French artillerymen dragging a field piece into a new position on a ridge. 3—Lieut. Edwin M. Post, Jr., of the American air service, now with Pershing's forces, who has been cited for gallantry in the French orders.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germany's Plans for Annexation Disgust Russia and Check Peace Negotiations.

OPPOSED BY ALL SOCIALISTS

French Troops in Italy Whip the Austrians—American Ordnance Department is Reorganized—Plans Made to Hurry Our Forces to France.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prussian and Austrian greed and duplicity exposed themselves last week in the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and in consequence the meeting broke up with fair prospects that hostilities would be resumed between Russia and the central powers. After making all sorts of promises to refrain from forcible annexations and to permit self-determination by occupied territories, the Germans made it clear that they intend to impose an Austrian monarchy on Poland and to make German duchies out of Lithuania and Courland. Their contention was that these countries already have declared their desire to be severed from Russia. Furthermore, they declined to consider the evacuation of Riga, Libau and other occupied cities until certain that all Russia sanctioned the peace.

Whether or not Lenin and Trotsky be in reality German agents, they could not stomach such terms, and the foreign minister of the bolshevik declared the government of the Russian workers would not consent to the German proposals. Petrograd leaders said the government might put an army of 3,000,000 in the field, and the bolshevik red guard was reported to be already moving back to the fighting front. The resumption of hostilities, of course, would upset German plans for a great offensive on the west front, as many of the troops removed from the east front would have to be returned to the line there. That the situation was considered critical by the central powers was shown by the hurried conferences of leaders in Berlin and Vienna. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were interrupted, at least temporarily, and the Russian delegates demanded that if they were resumed it be in Stockholm.

In Bad All Around.

The German official attitude, as expressed by Dr. von Kuehnemann, didn't seem to be pleasing to anyone. In Russia all factions, even the most radical and peace-loving, denounced it and began to perceive that they must fight to save their revolution. In Germany the leaders of both the regular and the independent socialist expressed great dissatisfaction with the government's evident aims concerning occupied territory, and told Von Kuehnemann his course justified entente statesmen in declining to place confidence in the word of Germany's leaders and rulers. The Leipzig Volkszeitung went so far as to declare that everyone now knows Germany is not aiming at a just peace without annexations and indemnities, that she intends to annex all territories she now holds, and that these intentions must strengthen the war will of the entente. Also the pan-Germans are highly displeased because they fear the government will abandon those very intentions that the others are denouncing.

From southern and eastern Russia and Siberia came repeated stories of civil war and disorder, and of the setting up of independent governments. The Ukrainian rada sent an ultimatum to Petrograd demanding the immediate withdrawal of the bolshevik troops, and cut off shipments of sugar and grain to northern Russia. The entire population of the Don valley was mobilized and all of its men joined Caidines, who was said to have fought a bloody battle with the bolshevik between Moscow and Rostov.

On the whole, the Russian situation looks better for foes of Germany, and their diplomats are prepared to take advantage of it and to treat the bolshevik leaders with some consideration, since it seems probable the latter will be joined by the influential men of other factions to oppose Teutonic oppression.

French Victory in Italy.

The French forces on the Italian front started off the New Year right with a beautifully organized and well carried out attack on the enemy's positions on Monte Toba. After deluging the Fifteenth Austrian division with artillery fire, the fine French infantry moved forward on a two-mile front and in a short, sharp fight, took the position with comparative ease, capturing 1,400 prisoners—more than they had men engaged. The captives were said to be in wretched condition.

On the lower Piave the Italians drove the invaders out of the Zenson bend, and a day or two later broke up an attempted crossing in vessels at Intostadura. The mountain passes behind the Austrians are filled up with snow, and re-enforcements and supply convoys are held up on the Tyrol frontier. The enemy aviators are making repeated raids on Padua, Treviso and other cities of northern Italy, devoting themselves mainly to the destruction of architectural and art treasures, as is their "pleasing" custom.

Operations on the west front were confined to raids and artillery duels, but allied aviators reported the continuous arrival behind the lines of great masses of German troops. General Albeny sent word that he was making satisfactory progress to the north of Jerusalem, beating off attacks and taking many prisoners.

That Germany's disregard for America's entry into the war is feigned is proved by an official army order which calls for a considerable number of new aircraft units to combat the American air fleets. It is to be hoped the Kaiser's anxiety on this score is justified, though civilian experts do not report encouragingly concerning our progress in the manufacture of airplanes.

Ordnance Department Reorganized.

Results of the congressional investigations of bureaucratic delays in fitting out America's armies are coming fast. The latest is the complete reorganization of the ordnance department by which almost full control of the purchase and production of artillery, rifles and ammunition is put in civilian hands. A procurement division is established to negotiate all orders and contracts for such munitions, and at the head of it is placed Samuel McRoberts, executive manager of the National City bank of New York.

Generals Crozier and Wheeler, nominal and acting chiefs of ordnance, are shorn of most of their power, but the military officials of the department retain control of the inspection and distribution divisions.

Not satisfied with this reorganization, and voicing the desires of a great many citizens, Senator Chamberlain introduced a bill providing for the creation of a munitions board and a director of munitions who shall be responsible directly to the president of the United States and not to the secretary of war. Other members of the senate committee on military affairs are backing Chamberlain's bill.

General Goethals began the reorganization of the quartermaster corps, and let it be known that he will add civilian experts to his bureau and will cut red tape and disregard precedent wherever necessary for the sake of efficiency and speed.

Presumably in response to the request of General Pershing that only comparatively young officers should be put in command of troops in France, General Sibert, second in rank to Pershing, and General Mann, who commanded the Rainbow division, have been recalled to duty in America. Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard succeeds Sibert and Maj. Gen. Charles T. Mencher becomes commander of the Rainbow boys.

Troops to Be Hurried Across.

The state department on Wednesday made public a summary of the results of the inter-allied conference in Paris, the outstanding part of which was the recommendation to the American government to send troops to the battle fronts of Europe as speedily as possible. This Colonel House also

urged, and it was announced that the bulk of the National Guard would be started on its way to the other side just as fast as circumstances permit. One of the first three divisions to go will be the Prairie division, including the Illinois troops now stationed at Houston. The greatest possible amount of tonnage for the transportation of American troops will be made available through the new organization of the allies for co-ordination of shipping resources. The Paris conference also formed a definite plan for more actively utilizing the American naval forces and for carrying on the anti-submarine warfare.

Hoover and Reed Clash.

Food Administrator Hoover and Senator Reed of Missouri had a lively verbal clash while the former was testifying before a senate committee that is investigating sugar and coal shortages. Reed, who always has been a bitter opponent of Hoover, accused the administrator of a usurpation of authority that would be a crime in peace times, basing his charges on the handling of the wheat situation and the stabilizing of prices, and attacking especially the food administration's actions in the matter of sugar supplies and prices. Mr. Hoover defended himself with vigor.

In his testimony the previous day Mr. Hoover said he had not got the expected results in the way of food conservation and advised that laws be passed to regulate the amounts and kinds of food to be served in restaurants and hotels. Most of the eating places, he asserted, had declined to cooperate with the government, and those that were willing to do so had been compelled to abandon their efforts in order to meet competition. Housewives generally, he believed, are conforming to the conservation program.

On Friday President Wilson addressed a joint session of the senate and house, laying before the congressmen his plans for government control of railroads and his reasons therefor and outlining the legislation he considers necessary for carrying those plans into effect in accordance with his proclamation of December 26.

Secretary McAdoo in his capacity of director general of railroads has decided to divide the entire country into zones and put a man in direct charge of the operation of all roads in each zone. Also he will at once rehabilitate the roads by the purchase of new rolling stock. The withdrawal of many trains and the formation of new schedules are announced. The immediate effort is to transport coal, for the fuel shortage, aggravated by the great cold wave, has been causing vast distress.

Great Fire in Norfolk.

Italy is inferring every enemy alien in the country, and the United States may be forced to follow the example if the explosions, incendiary fires and other outrages committed by Teuton agents and sympathizers continue. The latest of these was a big conflagration in Norfolk, Va., which laid two blocks in ruins at a cost of \$2,000,000. It is believed to have been the result of a plot to destroy the city because of its importance as a port.

Both Great Britain and France reported increased losses of merchantmen due to the submarine campaign and to mines. The losses for December, however, were but slightly above the low record for November, and it was said more submarines are being sunk than Germany is able to build.

Great Britain has recalled Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, ambassador to America, and it is believed she will send over a man more in sympathy with the democratic institutions of this country. Sir Cecil has not made himself very popular, and he especially aroused the displeasure of Viscount Northcliffe, whose influence in the British government is powerful.

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The season's latest style dress goods and patterns have reached us, and we can now supply all your home dressmaking needs in a way that is sure to delight you.

We have all kinds of silk, woolen and cotton dress materials in a wide variety of beautiful colorings; also dress trimmings and other dress accessories made according to Dame Fashion's latest decrees.

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Geo. B. Marsh, Inc.

PIDGIN ENGLISH IS POPULAR

In China the Lingo is Used by Both Servants and Employers in Speaking to Each Other.

In China servants speak pidgin, or business, English to their employers; and servants from different parts of China will use this weird language in speaking to each other. The formation of the sentence is the same as in Chinese; the language itself is an extraordinary mixture of English, Portuguese, French and Chinese. Some of the phrases, says Mrs. De Burgh Daly in An Irishwoman in China, are very quaint and amusing.

A bishop is called "No. 1. top side joss pidgin man." "Top side" means heaven, "joss," god, "pidgin," business.

There is a story of two men who came to call upon the king of Siam when he was staying in Shanghai. They entered the hotel and asked the proprietor, a courteous American, if his majesty were at home.

"Boy," called the proprietor, "one piece king have got?"

"Have got, sir," replied the boy cheerfully.

"His majesty is at home, gentlemen," translated the proprietor.

One day, says Mrs. Daly, a large party assembled on a steamer to bid farewell to homeward-bound friends. Wishing to make certain that the steamer should not carry us off, we informed the steward in excellent Mandarin that he was to come and warn us of her departure. He stared blankly. Some one tried Ningpo dialect--no use; Shanghai--still a blank stare. At last my husband called out:

"Boy!"

"Yesir."

"Wantchee walkee can come talket Savvee?"

"All right, sir; my savvee."

Servants quickly find out our likes and dislikes in food, and act accordingly. A friend of mine was fond of snipe, and often ordered them for dinner. One evening, when an unexpected guest arrived, she told Boy that since there were not enough snipe she would not eat one. Presently Boy nudged her and remarked in a loud whisper: "Misses can have snipe; one piece man no chow!"

BESSEMER IRON AND STEEL

Original Process Involved Decarbonization, or Burning Out of Excess Carbon, by Blowing Air.

Henry Bessemer, who invented the method named for him in the manufacture of iron and steel, which revolutionized the industry, was granted a patent by the British government on October 17, 1855. This was the first patent given him, notes an exchange. Additional patents were taken out in the following December and February, covering improvements. Bessemer's original process involved decarbonization, or the burning out of the excess carbon, by blowing air through pig iron. This revolutionary invention was due indirectly to the Crimean war.

Bessemer undertook to invent an improved cannon, but found all available metals too weak for the gun he sought to make. He then began experiments in steel making, with the ultimate result of the production of "Bessemer steel." His invention won for him fame and fortune and the honor of knighthood. Sir Henry Bessemer was born in England, but was of French Huguenot descent. Since his pioneer invention, the process of converting iron into steel has been vastly improved.

That Bore of a Fond Parent.
Of course, you have a bright youngster who says and does amusing things, asserts a writer.

But all children do.
Your child has not a monopoly.
If you wish to be classed with the worst of bores, continue your constant eulogy of all that your child says or does.

If, for instance, some other child said or did what your boy or girl does, would you think it so execrably funny?

Every bright, healthy, intelligent child is delightful in the unfolding.

To each fond father and mother the particular angles of understanding, as they come to light, are most interesting.

But the youngster is chiefly interesting to yourself.

You see traits and characteristics in the light of what you know you are yourself. That is what makes it sound so funny.

How about the mean little tricks that your own child has and that you cannot get away from? They all have them, too. Do you tell these things? No.

Then your wonderful tales are merely another form of braggadocio. How about it?

Everything in Its Place.

Mrs. H. had just employed a new maid, fresh from the old country. She asked the girl to take the baby out in the baby carriage. Gunhildie was delighted. She had never seen a baby before and from her articulate joy one might think that she had waited for this moment all her life. Mrs. H. was pleased to see that the girl was so willing. The baby was wrapped up and they started. Two minutes later Mrs. H. looked out of the window and her face froze with horror. Instead of rolling gently down the sidewalk the way a baby should her child was being piloted majestically down the middle of the street in the midst of automobiles and delivery wagons. From Gunhildie's expression one could see that she knew that her carriage was better than any coach on the avenue.

IN EXILE WITH HER FATHER

Daughter of Millionaire of Kieff, Accompanies Parent to Save Him From Dreaded Loneliness.

Children in the exile districts seem grotesquely misplaced, yet there were many. Sometimes the gendarmes' nagle would lift a father from his too liberal fireside in Russia and set him down without the humiliation of a trial in the glorious Naryn solitude, writes Fortier Jones in the Century. "Not infrequently his family followed him in order to share the new life, for, as elsewhere, fathers are loved in Russia. Particularly among educated men the continual, unrelieved loneliness tended to bring on insanity.

"I know one fine business man, a millionaire of Kieff, and a direct descendant of Rouget de Lisle, whose little daughter came into exile with him to save him from this dreaded loneliness. She was fourteen years old, and they lived in a dreary village by the great old river, in a log cabin with pink chintz curtains and a piano. She was a winning little thing, with happy, brown eyes and long curls, and to all appearances was no whit the worse for her exile existence. The fascinating life of the forest was familiar to her, the birds and flowers, and her father cared for her French and history. What a bright spot she was in that wretched place, and what a curious life for a little girl whose illustrious forefather had composed the 'Marseillaise!' Her mother, who joined them later when her health would permit, and they had gained permission to live in a town on the railway, was a sister of Mme. Curie."

ANIMAL HABITS NOT CHANGED

Sheep Run to the Hills, Hogs Grunt as a Signal, Dogs Fashion Their Own Bed.

Sheep, when frightened, always run to an elevation, because their ancestors originally came from the mountains. They always follow a leader, because in the dangerous mountain passes their ancestors had to go in single file. Hogs grunt because their feeding grounds were thick woods, where they could not see one another, and sound was necessary to keep them together.

Dogs have a way of turning around several times before they lie down. This looks very foolish now, but when they were wild things centuries ago, they slept in the tall grass and turned around several times to hollow out a bed, and they have never outgrown this habit, but to this late day they will turn around on a rug just as if they were in the tall grass.

Cats have, perhaps, the most traces of old ancestral habits. Many times they do have a trace of the lion or tiger very near the surface. Their uncertain temper, their purring and growling, their sudden bounds, their tendency to scratch, all come from the forest and the jungle.—Indianapolis News.

The Millennium.

Millennium is a term applied in theology to the thousand years during which Satan will be bound and the martyred saints live and reign with Christ—Revelations 20:2, 3. This long triumph is to be preceded by the decisive victory of Christ over the adversary, and followed by a general resurrection and the temporary release of Satan; then come the last judgment and the new heaven and new earth—Revelations 19:21. All that is positively told respecting the millennium can be read in the Scriptures. To the passages indicated various interpretations have been given, and upon the literal interpretation various theories have been built.

Attempts to fix the date of the advent, the second coming, the dawn of the millennium, have been proved by lapse of time to have been failures. Some of the dates that have been fixed for the beginning of the millennium have been 1785, by a man named Stillings; 1836, by Bengel; 1845, by Miller; 1866, 1867 and 1868, by Doctor Cumming; and 1890, by the Mormon church.

The First Lessons.

The happy and prosperous children are those who have before all else the education that comes by reverence, writes Amelia E. Barr. This education is beyond all doubt the highest, the deepest, the widest and the most perfect of all the forms of education ever given to man. A child that has not been taught to reverence God, and all that represents God to man—honor, honesty, justice, mercy, truth, love, courage, self-sacrifice, is sent into the world like a boat sent out to sea, without rudder, ballast, compass or captain. The manipulation table can wait until the child has been taught to reverence all that is holy, wise and good, and the imagination received its first impulse.

Pigs Feed on Nut Trees.

It is an undisputed fact that in Morocco pigs climb trees in search of nuts, says the Los Angeles Times. Not only pigs but goats. The puzzle is not in the pigs and goats, however, for they are of the common variety that we see here. It is the tree that is strange. It is called the argan nut tree and it grows near Azudie. Usually it shoots out from a steep hillside. The trunk is broad and flat and almost horizontal, and so are the main branches, forming ample and solid foothold for any animal that may be tempted by the olive-shaped nuts growing within easy reach of the main branches.



Save Money—Buy the Best

Automobile owners cannot be too careful as to the quality of gasoline and lubricating oil they put in their cars.

THE PATAGONIA GARAGE
PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

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 shift.

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.

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unless they furnish you an abstract of title. We have
had 20 years title experience in Arizona and California,
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LEGAL ADVERTISING

**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF
LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.**
Lists 3-4123, -4140, -4188. Notice is
hereby given that the lands described
below, embracing 368.95 acres, within
the Coronado National Forest, Arizona,
will be subject to settlement and entry
under the provisions of the homestead
laws of the United States and the act
of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233),
at the United States land office at
Phoenix, Arizona, on February 16, 1918.
Any settler who was actually and in good
faith claiming any of said lands for agri-
cultural purposes prior to January 1,
1906, and has not abandoned same, has
a preference right to make a homestead
entry for the lands actually occupied.
Said lands were listed upon the applica-
tions of the persons mentioned below,
who have a preference right subject to
the prior right of any such settler, pro-
vided such settler or applicant is quali-
fied to make homestead entry and the
preference right is exercised prior to
February 16, 1918, on which date the
lands will be subject to settlement and
entry by any qualified person. The S $\frac{1}{2}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8, the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 9, T. 20
S., R. 16 E., G. & S. R. M., 169 acres, ap-
plication of Bettie C. Larimore, Sonoita,
Arizona; List 3-4123. The S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the E $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.
3, T. 20 S., R. 16 E., 169 acres, applica-
tion of Samuel Knight, Elgin, Arizona;
List 3-4140. A tract of 169 acres, de-
scribed as the S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the S $\frac{1}{2}$
N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$, the S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.
25, T. 21 S., R. 17 E., except 111.05
acres which were included in the former
mohave and boundary descriptions of Lists
3-1730 and 3-2787. The net area hereby
listed being 48.95 acres, embracing a
portion of the strip excepted from the
tract covered by List 3-2787 for road-
way purposes; and a portion of the strip
left for roadway purposes between the
tracts covered by Lists 3-2787 and 3-1730,
application of W. H. Anderson, Elgin,
Arizona; List 3-4188. November 30,
1917, C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commis-
sioner of the General Land Office.

1st pub. Dec. 21, '17—4th pub. Jan. 11, '18

**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF
LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.**
Amendatory List 3-4117. Notice is here-
by given that the lands described below,
embracing 48 acres, within the Coronado
National Forest, Arizona, will be
subject to settlement and entry under
the provisions of the homestead laws of
the United States and the act of June
11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United
States land office at Phoenix, Arizona,
on February 16, 1918. Any settler who
was actually and in good faith claim-
ing any of said lands for agricultural pur-
poses prior to January 1, 1906, and has
not abandoned same, has a preference
right to make a homestead entry for the
lands actually occupied. Said lands
were listed upon the applications of the
persons mentioned below, who have a
preference right subject to the prior
right of any such settler, provided such
settler or applicant is qualified to make
homestead entry and the preference
right is exercised prior to February 16,
1918, on which date the lands will be
subject to settlement and entry by any
qualified person. The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.
27, the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, T. 21 S., R.
18 E., containing 120 acres, except that
portion (72 acres) heretofore restored
under List 3-2988, the net area hereby
listed being 48 acres, listed without ap-
plication; List 3-4117 (Amendatory).
November 30, 1917, C. M. BRUCE, As-
sistant Commissioner of the General
Land Office.

1st pub. Dec. 21, '17—4th pub. Jan. 11, '18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
ISOLATED TRACT.
(029850)

PUBLIC LAND SALE.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land
Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December
15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that, as di-
rected by the Commissioner of the Gen-
eral Land Office, under provisions of
Sec. 2455, R. S., pursuant to the applica-
tion of William G. Brown, Serial No.
029850, we will offer at public sale, to
the highest bidder, but at not less than
\$1.50 per acre, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.,
on the 29th day of January, 1918, next,
at this office, the following tract of
land: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, T. 24 S.,
R. 17 E., G. & S. R. M.

This tract is offered into the market
on a showing that the greater portion
thereof is mountainous or too rough
for cultivation.

The sale will not be kept open, but
will be declared closed when those pres-
ent at the hour named have ceased bid-
ding. The person making the highest
bid will be required to immediately pay
to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any person claiming adversely the
above-described land are advised to file
their claims, or objections, on or before
the time designated for sale.

JOHN L. IRVIN, Register.
JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver.

1st pub. Dec. 21, '17—5th pub. Jan. 18, '18

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**TEACH COOKING
AS WAR MEASURE**

Government May Adopt a Course
of Instruction.

SUCCESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Housewives Given Training Along the
Lines of Economy, Including Also
Ordinary Cooking for Times of Peace
—Children Between Ages of Five
and Fourteen Years Required to At-
tend.

In addition to the methods employed
by Herbert Hoover in promulgating his
economical suggestions, the govern-
ment may soon adopt a course of in-
struction in cookery that has proved
successful in Great Britain. This
scheme, which was first tried in Lon-
don and subsequently put into practical
use in the other large cities, was stimu-
lated, Keith Merrill, American vice
consul, says, by the necessity for a
certain amount of training for all
housewives along the lines of economy
and including also the regular train-
ing in the art of ordinary cooking for
times of peace.

Course of Six Demonstrations.
The course of instruction in each
place consists of six demonstrations,
one weekly, according to the following
syllabus:

1. Voluntary rations; food that
serves the same purpose as meat; how
to get the best value for money.
2. Substitutes for wheat flour; use of
oatmeal, barley, flour, maize (corn),
meal and other cereals.
3. Economical use of sugar; aids and
substitutes.
4. Catering for a week; unwise pur-
chasing; the evils of underfeeding; the
relation of price to value.
5. Kitchen economies; stock, gravy,
fat; the salad garden; the abuse of the
refuse tub.
6. The fireless cooker, the "hot-water
jacket," etc.; other devices for fuel
saving.

To fill the need for training in the
art of ordinary cooking for times of
peace the London county council has
provided courses in domestic economy
(cookery, laundry work and house-
wifery) in both the day schools and its
evening institutes. Children are re-
quired to attend these schools between
the ages of five and fourteen years,
and the course in domestic science is
taken during the last two years of
their attendance.

The pupils devote one-half day each
week to this subject, although in cer-
tain districts pupils are withdrawn,
either entirely or for at least half the
week, from school duties during a
period varying from three to six
months falling within their last year
at school, so that they may engage in
the domestic work under as realistic
conditions as possible, an experiment
necessitated by the problem of recon-
ciling the requirements of the domestic-
economy course with the demands of
school time, having regard to the spe-
cial conditions existing in London.

Teach 65,500 in Month.
In January, 1917, the 178 cookery
centers, 56 laundry centers, 128 com-
bined cookery and laundry centers, and
72 housewifery centers provided places
in all for 65,500 children.

The foregoing comprises the schedule
of obligatory instruction for girls be-
tween the ages of five and fourteen
years. There are also the evening in-
stitute schools attended by all ages
from fourteen to sixty, in which the
plan of teaching is elastic, with a view
to making the greatest appeal to the
heterogeneous types of pupils. The
purpose is to continue the education
and to develop the economic powers of
one movement from the point to
she has been brought by former in-
struction and study.

Special courses of lessons have been
arranged for war-time meals on enter-
ing and cooking dinners, suppers,
breakfasts and teas for four or more
persons at two pence, three pence, six
pence, nine pence and one shilling (4,
5, 12, 18 and 24 cents) per person un-
der the following heads:

1. In each case a comparison of cost of
cooking by gas or coal fire, with and
without the aid of fuel saving contriv-
ances, such as the haybox (fireless)
cooker, should be made.
2. In every case the cost per portion
must be calculated, and the time spent
in preparation of the dish noted.
3. The food value of the dish should
be discussed.
4. The attention of students should
be directed to the special reports on
the markets (wholesale and retail) in
the daily press.

In addition to the day schools and
evening institutes, various polytechnic
institutes, supported by the authorities
and the reasonable tuition fees collect-
ed from the students, supply finishing
and advanced courses in all subjects
of the science. The consultations and
demonstrations relative to war-time
cookery are free.

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to become a regu-
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This Paper**

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Merchandise of all kinds
costs more now than for-
merly, but we are still sell-
ing goods at the lowest
possible margin of profit

A. S. Henderson
Dealer in
GENERAL HAY AND
MERCHANDISE GRAIN
Patagonia Arizona

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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"

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

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**PENDERGRASS' AMUSE-
MENT PARLOR**

King of the Khyber Rifles

By
Talbot Mundy

A Story That Combines the Thrill of Modern Detective Fiction With the Romance of Arabian Nights Tales

ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE EXTRAORDINARY

In this remarkable tale Mr. Mundy introduces us to the mysteries and charm of India, and to an interesting people of the Orient about whom the western world knows little or nothing. In the company of Captain Athelstan King, his hero, we go on a wonderful journey in Khatjan caves; and with him we meet Yasmini, an exotic beauty of marvelous fascination. It gives us great pleasure to publish "King of the Khyber Rifles" because we believe our readers will enjoy the serial more than any we have printed in a long time.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

The men who govern India—more power to them and her!—are few. Those who stand in their way and pretend to help them with a flood of words are a host. The charge has been the light in print that India—well-spring of plague and sudden death and money lenders—has sold her soul to twenty succeeding conquerors in turn.

So when the world war broke the world is destined to be surprised on India's account. The Red sea, full of racing transports crowded with dark-skinned gentlemen, whose one prayer was that the war might not be over before they should have struck a blow for Britain, was the Indian army's answer to the press.

More than one nation was deeply shocked by India's answer to "practices" that had extended over years. But there were men in India who learned to love India long ago with that love that casts out fear, who knew exactly what was going to happen and could therefore afford to wait for orders instead of running round in rings.

Athelstan King, for instance, nothing yet but a captain unattached, sat in menagerly furnished quarters with his heels on a table. He is not a doctor, yet he read a book on surgery; and when he went over to the club he carried the book under his arm and continued to read it there. In the other room where the telegraph blanks were littered in confusion all about the floor, the other officers sent telegrams and forgot King, who sat and smoked and read about surgery; and before he had nearly finished one box of cheroots a general at Peshawur wiped a bald red skull and sent him an urgent telegram.

"Come at once!" it said simply. King was at Lahore, but miles don't matter when the dogs of war are loosed. The right man goes to the right place at the exact right time then, and the fool goes to the wall. In that one respect war is better than some kinds of peace.

In the train on the way to Peshawur he was not troubled by forced conversation. Consequently he reached Peshawur comfortable, in spite of the heat. And his genial manner of saluting the full-general who met him with a dogcart at Peshawur station was something scandalous. Full-generals, particularly in the early days of war,



"Come at Once," it said.

do not drive to the station to meet captains very often; yet King climbed into the dogcart unexcitedly, after keeping the general waiting while he checked a trunk!

The general cracked his whip without any other comment than a smile. A blood mare tore sparks out of the macadam, and a dusty military road began to ribbon out between the wheels. Sentries in unexpected places announced themselves with a ring of shaken steels as their rifles came to the "present," which courtesies the general noticed with a raised whip. On the dogcart's high front seat, staring straight ahead of him between the horse's ears, King listened. The general did nearly all the talking.

"The North's the danger," King grunted with the lids half-lowered over full, dark eyes. He did not look especially handsome in that attitude. Some men swear he looks like a Roman, and others liken him to a gargoyle, all of them choosing to ignore the smile that can transform his whole face instantly.

"We're denuding India of troops—

not keeping back more than a mere handful to hold the tribes in check."

King nodded. There has never been peace along the northwest border. It did not need vision to foresee trouble from that quarter. In fact it must have been partly on the strength of some of King's reports that the general was planning now.

"Well, the tribes'll know presently how many men we're sending oversea. There've been rumors about Khatjan by the hundred lately. They're cooking something. Can you imagine 'em keeping quiet now?"

"That depends, sir. Yes, I can imagine it."

The general laughed. "That's why I sent for you. I need a man with imagination! There's a woman you've got to work with on this occasion who can imagine a shade or two too much. What's worse, she's ambitious. So I chose you to work with her."

King's lips stiffened under his mustache, and the corners of his eyes wrinkled into crow's feet to correspond. Eyes are never coal-black, of course, but his looked it at that minute.

"You know we've sent men to Khatjan who are said to have entered the caves. Not one of 'em has ever returned."

King frowned. "She claims she can enter the caves and come out again at pleasure. She has offered to do it, and I have accepted. Can you guess who she is?"

"Not Yasmini?" King hazarded, and the general nodded. The helmet-strap mark, printed indelibly on King's jaw and cheek by the Indian sun, tightened and grew whiter—as the general noted out of the corner of his eye.

"Know her?"

"Know of her, of course, sir. Everybody does. Never met her to my knowledge."

"Um-m-m! Whose fault was that? Somebody ought to have seen to that. Go to Delhi now and meet her. I'll send her a wire to say you're coming. She knows I've chosen you. She tried to insist on full discretion, but I overruled her."

King's tongue licked his lips, and his eyes wrinkled. The general's voice became the least shade more authoritative.

"When you see her, get a pass from her that'll take you into Khatjan caves! Ask her for it! For the sake of appearances I'll gazette you seconded to the Khyber rifles. For the sake of success, get a pass from her!"

"Very well, sir."

"You've a brother in the Khyber rifles, haven't you? Was it you or your brother who visited Khatjan once and sent in a report?"

"I did, sir."

He spoke without pride. Even the brigade of British-Indian cavalry that went to Khatjan on the strength of his report and leveled its defenses with the ground, had not been able to find the famous caves. Yet the caves themselves are a byword.

"There's talk of a Jihad (holy war). There's worse than that! When you went to Khatjan, what was your chief object?"

"To find the source of the everlasting rumors about the so-called 'Heart of the Hills,' sir."

"Yes, yes, I remember. I read your report. You didn't find anything, did you? Well, the story is now that the 'Heart of the Hills' has come to life. So the spies say."

King whistled softly. "There's no guessing what it means," said the general. "Go and work with Yasmini. The spies keep blubbing in rumors of ten thousand men in Khatjan caves, and of another large lashkar not far away from Khatjan. There must be no Jihad, King! India is all but defenseless! This story about a 'Heart of the Hills' coming to life may presage unity of action and a holy war such as the world has not seen. Go up there and stop it if you can. At least, let me know the facts."

King grunted. To stop a holy war single handed would be rather like stopping the wind—possibly easy enough, if one knew the way. Yet he knew no general would throw away a man like himself on a useless venture. He began to look happy.

The general clucked to the mare and one wheel ceased to touch the gravel as they whirled along a semi-circular drive. Under the porch of a pretentious residence, sentries saluted, the sails swung down and in less than sixty seconds King was following the general through a wide entrance into a crowded hall. The in-

stant the general's fat figure darkened the doorway twenty men of higher rank than King, native and English, rose from lined-up chairs and pressed forward.

"Sorry—have to keep you all waiting—busy!" He waved them aside with a little apologetic gesture. "Come in here, King."

King followed him through a door that slammed tight behind him on rubber jamba.

"Sit down!" The general unlocked a steel drawer and began to rummage among the papers in it. In a minute he produced a package, bound in rubber hands, with a faded photograph face upward on the top.

"That's the woman! How d'you like the look of her?"

King took the package and for a minute stared hard at the likeness of a woman whose fame has traveled up and down India, until her witchery has become a proverb. She was



"That's the Woman! How Do You Like the Look of Her?"

dressed as a dancing woman, yet very few dancing women could afford to be dressed as she was.

The general watched his face with eyes that missed nothing.

"Remember—I said work with her!" King looked up and nodded.

"They say she's three parts Russian," said the general. "To my knowledge she speaks Russian like a native, and about twenty other tongues as well, including English. She was the girl widow of a rascally hill rajah. I've heard she loved her rajah. And I've heard she didn't! There's another story that she poisoned him. I know she got away with his money—and that's proof enough of brains! Some say she's a she-devil. I think that's an exaggeration, but bear in mind she's dangerous!"

King grinned. A man who trusts Eastern women over readily does not rise far in the secret service.

"If you've got nous enough to keep on her soft side and use her—not let her use you—you can keep the 'Hills' quiet and the Khyber safe! If you can contrive that—now—in this pinch—there's no limit for you! Commander in chief shall be your job before you're sixty!"

King pocketed the photograph and papers. "I'm well enough content, sir, as things are," he said quietly.

The general paced once across the room and once back again, with hands behind him. Then he stopped in front of King.

"No man in India has a stiffer task than you have now! A Jihad launched from the 'Hills' would mean anarchy in the plains. That would entail sending back from France an army that can't be spared. There must be no Jihad, King! There must—not—be—one! Keep that in your head!"

"What arrangements have been made with her, sir?"

"Practically none! She's watching the spies in Delhi, but they're likely to break for the 'Hills' any minute. Then they'll be arrested. When that happens the fate of India may be in your hands and hers! Get out of my way now, until tidin-time!"

In a way that some men never learn, King proceeded to efface himself entirely among the crowd in the hall, contriving to say nothing of any account to anybody until the great gong boomed and the general led them all in to his long dining table. Yet he did not look furtive or secretive. Nobody noticed him, and he noticed everybody. There is nothing whatever secretive about that.

The fare was plain, and the meal a perfunctory affair. The general and his guests were there for no other reason than to eat food, and only the man who happened to seat himself next to King—a major by the name of Hyde—spoke to him at all.

"Why aren't you with your regiment?" he asked.

"Because the general asked me to lunch, sir!"

"I suppose you've been pestering him for an appointment!"

King, with his mouth full of curry, did not answer, but his eyes smiled.

After lunch he was closeted with the general again for twenty minutes. Then one of the general's carriages took him to the station; and it did not appear to trouble him at all that the other occupant of the carriage was the self-same Major Hyde who had sat next him at lunch. In fact, he smiled so pleasantly that Hyde grew exasperated. Neither of them spoke. At the station Hyde lost his temper openly, and King left him abusing an unhappy native servant.

The station was crammed to suffocation by a crowd that roared and writhed and smelt to high heaven. But the general himself had telephoned for King's reservation, so he took his time. There were din and stink and dust beneath a savage sun, shaken into reverberations by the scream of an engine's safety valve. It was India in essence and awake!—India arising out of lethargy!—India as she is more often nowadays—and it made King, for the time being of the Khyber rifles, happier than some other men can be in ballrooms.

Any one who watched him—and there was at least one man who did—must have noticed his strange ability, almost like that of water, to reach the point he aimed for, through, and not around, the crowd.

He neither shoved nor argued. Orders and blows would have been equally useless, for had it tried the crowd could not have obeyed, and it was in no mind to try. Without the least apparent effort he arrived—and there is no other word that quite describes it—

he arrived. He climbed into his carriage and leaned from the window.

"Why are you here?" asked an acid voice behind him; and without troubling to turn his head, he knew that Major Hyde was to be his carriage mate again.

"Orders," said King.

"Is that your answer?" asked the major. Baked ambition is an ugly horse to ride. He had tried for a command but had been shelved.

"I have sufficient authority," said King, unruffled. He spoke as if he were thinking of something entirely different. His eyes were as if they saw the major from a very long way off and rather approved of him on the whole.

"Show me your authority, please!"

King dived into an inner pocket and produced a card that had about ten words written on its face, above a general's signature. Hyde read it and passed it back.

"So you're one of those, are you?" he said in a tone of voice that would start a fight in some parts of the world and in some services. But King nodded cheerfully, and that annoyed the major more than ever; he snorted, closed his mouth with a snap and turned to rearrange the sheet and pillow on his berth.

CHAPTER II.

The train pulled out, amid a din of voices from the left-behind that nearly drowned the panting of the overloaded engine. Hyde alit but stripped himself and drew on striped pajamas. King was content to lie in shirt sleeves on the other berth, with knees raised, so that Hyde could not overlook the general's papers. At his ease he studied them one by one, memorizing a string of names, with details as to their owners' antecedents and probable present whereabouts. There were several photographs in the packet, and he studied them very carefully indeed.

But much more carefully of all he examined Yasmini's portrait, returning to it again and again. He reached the conclusion in the end that when it was taken she had been cunningly disguised.

"This was intended for purpose of identification at a given time and place," he told himself.

"Were you muttering at me?" asked Hyde.

"No sir. Nothing of the sort intended."

Hyde turned an indignant back on him, and King studied the back as if he found it interesting. On the whole he looked sympathetic, so it was as well that Hyde did not look around. Baked ambition as a rule loathes sympathy.

After many prickly-hot, interminable, jolting hours the train drew up at Rawal-Pindi station. Instantly King was on his feet with his tunic on, and he was out on the blazing hot platform before the train's motion had quite ceased.

He began to walk up and down, not elbowing but percolating through the crowd, missing nothing worth noticing in all the hot kaleidoscope and seeming to find new amusement at every turn. It was not in the least astonishing that a well-dressed native should address him presently, for he looked genial enough to be asked to hold a baby. King himself did not seem surprised at all. Far from it; he looked pleased.

"Excuse me, sir," said the man in glib babu English. "I am seeking Captain King sahib, for whom my brother is verree anxious to be servant. Can

you kindly tell me, sir, where I could find Captain King sahib?"

"Certainly," King answered him. He looked glad to be of help. "Are you traveling on this train?"

The question sounded like politeness welling from the lips of unsuspection.

"Yes, sir. I am traveling from this place where I have spent a few days, to Bombay, where my business is."

"How did you know King sahib is on the train?" King asked him, smiling so genially that even the police could not have charged him with more than curiosity.

"By telegram, sir. My brother had the misfortune to miss Captain King sahib at Peshawur and therefore sent a telegram to me asking me to do what I can at an interview."

"I see," said King. "I see." And judging by the sparkle in his eyes as he looked away, he could see a lot. But the native could not see his eyes at that instant, although he tried to.

He looked back at the train, giving the man a good chance to study his face in profile.

"See that carriage?" he asked, pointing. "The fourth first-class carriage from the end? Well—there are only two of us in there: I'm Major Hyde, and the other is Captain King. I'll tell Captain King to look out for you."

"Oh, thank you, sir!" said the native ality. "You are most kind! I am your humble servant, sir!"

King nodded good-by to him, his dark eyes in the shadow of the khaki helmet seeming scarcely interested any longer.

"Couldn't you find another berth?" Hyde asked him angrily when he stepped back into the compartment. "What were you out there looking for?"

King smiled back at him blandly. "I think there are railway thieves on the train," he announced without any effort at relevance. He might not have heard the question.

Hyde snorted and returned to his seat in the silence of unspeakable scorn. But presently he opened a suitcase and drew out a repeating pistol which he cocked carefully and stowed beneath his pillow; not at all a contemptible move, because the Indian railway thief is the most resourceful specialist in the world. But King took no overt precautions of any kind.

After more interminable hours night shut down on them, red-hot, black-dark, mesmerically subdivided into seconds by the thump of carriage wheels and lit at intervals by showers of sparks from the gasping engine. Then King, strangely without kicking off his shoes, drew a sheet up over his shoulders. On the opposite berth Hyde covered his head, to keep dust out of his hair, and presently King heard him begin to snore gently. Then, very carefully he adjusted his own position so that his profile lay outlined in the dim light from the gas lamp in the roof. He might almost have been waiting to be shaved. Long after midnight his vigil was rewarded by a slight sound at the door. From that instant his eyes were on the watch, under dark closed lashes; but his even breathing was that of the seventh stage of sleep that knows no dreams.

A click of the door-latch heralded the appearance of a hand. With skill, of the sort that only special training can develop, a man in native dress insinuated himself into the carriage



He Feigned Sleep So Successfully That the Native Turned Away at Last.

without making another sound of any kind. King's ears are part of the equipment for his exacting business, but he could not hear the door click shut again.

For about five minutes, while the train swayed headlong into Indian darkness, the man stood listening and watching King's face. He stood so near that King recognized him for the one who had accosted him on Rawal-Pindi platform. And he could see the outline of the knife-hilt that the man's fingers clutched underneath his shirt. He feigned sleep so successfully that the native turned away at last.

"Thought so!" He stared open his eyes a mile wider. "He's pukka—true to type! Rob first and then kill!"

As he watched, the thief drew the sheet back from Hyde's face, with trained fingers that could have taken specimens from the victim's nose without his knowledge. Then as fish glide in and out among the reeds without touching them, swift and soft and unseen, his fingers searched Hyde's body. They found nothing.

King moved in his sleep, rather noisily, and the movement knocked a book to the floor from the foot of his berth. The noise of that awoke Hyde, and King pretended to begin to wake, yawning and rolling on his back (that being much the safest position an unarmed man can take and much the most awkward for his enemy).

"Thieves!" Hyde yelled at the top of his lungs, groping wildly for his pistol and not finding it.

King sat up and rubbed his eyes. The native drew the knife, and—believing himself in command of the situation—hesitated for one priceless second. He saw his error and darted for the door too late. With a movement unbelievably swift King was there ahead of him; and with another movement not so swift, but much more disconcerting, he threw his sheet as the rotinox used to throw a net in ancient Rome. It wrapped round the native's head and arms, and the two went together to the floor in a twisted stranglehold.

In another half-minute the native was growling, for King had his knife-wrist in two hands and was bending it backward while he pressed the man's stomach with his knees.

The knife fell to the floor, and the thief made a gallant effort to recover it, but King was too strong for him. He seized the knife himself, slipped it in his own bosom and resumed his hold before the native guessed what he was after. The train screamed itself to a standstill at a wayside station, and a man with a lantern began to chant the station's name. The instant the train's motion altogether ceased the best shot in on them as if the lid of Torpet had been slammed. The prickly heat burst out all over Hyde's skin and King's too.

There was plenty of excuse for relaxing hold, and King made full use of it. A second later he gave a very good pretense of pain in his finger ends as the thief burst free. The native made a dive at his bosom for the knife, but he frustrated that. Then he made a prodigious effort, just too late, to clutch the man again, and he did succeed in tearing loose a piece of shirt; but the fleeing robber must have wondered, as he bolted into the bleaker shadows of the station building, why such an iron-fingered, wide-awake sahib should have made such a truly feeble showing at the end.

"Hang it!—couldn't you hold him? Were you afraid of him, or what?" demanded Hyde, beginning to dress himself. Instead of answering, King leaned out into the lamp-lit gloom, and in a minute he caught sight of a sergeant of native infantry passing down the train. He made a sign that brought the man to him on the run.

"Did you see that runaway?" he asked.

"Ha, sahib. I saw one running. Shall I follow?"

"No. This piece of his shirt will identify him. Take it. Hide it! When a man with a torn shirt, into which that piece fits, makes for the telegraph office after this train has gone on, see that he is allowed to send any telegrams he wants to! Only, have copies of every one of them wired to Captain King, care of the stationmaster, Delhi. Have you understood?"

"Ha, sahib."

"Grab him, and lock him up tight afterward—but not until he has sent his telegrams!"

"Atcha, sahib."

"Make yourself scarce, then!"

Major Hyde was dressed, having performed that military evolution in something less than record time.

"Who was that you were talking to?" he demanded. But King did not seem to understand until the native sergeant had quite vanished into the shadows.

The engine shrieked of death and torment; the heat relaxed as the engine moved—loosened—let go—lifted at last, and a trainload of hot passengers sighed thanks.

"What are you looking at?" Hyde demanded at last, sitting on King's berth.

"Only a knife," said King. He was standing under the dim gas lamp that helped make the darkness more unbearable. He stowed the knife away in his bosom, and the major crossed to his own side.

In Delhi, King meets Rewa Gunga, Yasmini's man, who tells him she has already gone north, in Yasmini's house the captain is given his first test of character.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

Meant Business. She—I like the way the men had of talking in the days of old when knights were held. He—How did they talk? She—They had a habit of saying, "Ah, marry, will I!"

Catarrhal 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. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists Se. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Great Men. The thoroughly great men are those who have done everything thoroughly, and who have never despised anything, however small, of God's making.—John Ruskin.

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

Kaiser Eats War Food. War menus recently figured on the Kaiser's table, for he is reported to have entertained the chancellor, Von Hindenburg, and Von Ludendorff to vegetable soup, pudding and cheese.

Soothe Itching Scapils. On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Chinese Bells. Chinese and Japanese bells are elop-ferous and are never swung, their tones being produced by striking them with wooden mallets.

Mrs. Laura Berryhill of Chattanooga, Tenn., recently obtained the fourth in her collection of divorces.

HEALTH WAS WRECKED

Nothing Brought Relief Until Doan's Was Used. Wonderful Improvement Was Effected. "I had such awful cutting pains in the small of my back and hips, I often had to cry out," says Mrs. Ernest Wietheoelter, 550 Madison St., St. Charles, Mo. "The pain was knife-like and I couldn't turn in bed, in fact I was almost helpless. My feet and ankles swelled badly, my hands were puffed up and there were swellings under my eyes.

"I often got so dizzy I had to sit down to keep from falling and my health was completely broken down. The kidney secretions pained terribly in passage and in spite of all the medicine I took, I kept getting worse until I was a wreck.

"By chance I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and bought some. After I had used half a box there was a change and I continued to improve; the pains, aches and swellings left and my health returned."

Sworn to before me, WM. F. WOLTER, Notary Public. ALMOST TWO YEARS LATER, May 25, 1917, Mrs. Wietheoelter said: "I think as highly of Doan's as ever. Whenever I have used them, they have benefited me."

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

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is risky to neglect. Take it in hand, and safeguard your health by promptly taking

PISO'S

WILSON ASKS FOR HALF BILLION FUND

President Lays Before Congress His Recommendations for Carrying Out Railroad Plans.

GUARANTEE DEMANDED

Special Stress Laid on Justice Being Done to Roads and Their Stockholders.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington, Jan. 5.—President Wilson Friday laid before Congress, assembled in joint session, his recommendations for carrying out government operation of railroads. Bills to carry out the President's ideas already had been prepared under the supervision of the Department of Justice and immediately were introduced with plans for prompt consideration in both House and Senate.

To provide for proper maintenance of the roads and their return to owners in the same order as the government takes them over, the President recommended legislation to authorize their upkeep and betterment during the period of federal operation. Legislation to this effect is all contained in the administration bills which would appropriate a \$500,000,000 fund for government operation.

Text of President's Address. The text of President Wilson's speech to Congress follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: I have asked the privilege of addressing you in order to report that on the 28th of December last, during the recess of Congress, acting through the secretary of war, and under the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, I took possession and assumed control of the railway lines of the country and the systems of water transportation under their control. This step seemed to be imperatively necessary in the interest of the public welfare, in the presence of the great tasks of war with which we are now dealing. As our experience develops difficulties and makes it clear what they are, I have deemed it my duty to remove these difficulties wherever I have the legal power to do so. To assume control of the vast railway systems of the country, I realize a very heavy responsibility, but to fail to do so in the existing circumstances would have been a much greater. I assumed the less responsibility rather than the weightier.

Arteries of the Army. I am sure that I am speaking the mind of all thoughtful Americans when I say that it is our duty as the representatives of the nation to do everything that it is necessary to do to secure the complete mobilization of the whole resources of America by as rapid and effective a means as can be found. Transportation supplies all the arteries of mobilization. Unless it be under a single and unified direction, the whole process of the nation's action is embarrassed. It was in the true spirit of America and it was right that we should first try to effect the necessary unification under the voluntary action of those who were in charge of the great railway properties, and we did try it. The directors of the railroads responded to the need promptly and generously.

Praises Executives. The group of railway executives who were charged with the task of actual co-ordination and general direction performed their task with patriotic zeal and marked ability, as was to have been expected, and did, I believe, everything that it was possible for them to do in the circumstances. If I have taken the task out of their hands, it has not been because of any dereliction or failure on their part, but only because there were some things which the government cannot do and present management cannot. We shall continue to value most highly the advice and assistance of these gentlemen, and I am sure we shall not find them withholding it.

No Big Shakeup. Only under that authority can new terminals be constructed and developed without regard to the requirements or limitations of particular roads. But under government administration all these things will be possible—not instantly, but as fast as practical difficulties, which cannot be merely conjured away, give way before the new management.

The common administration will be carried out with as little disturbance of the present operating organizations and personnel of the railroads as possible. Nothing will be altered or dis-

DRAFT AGE MAY BE RAISED. Crowder Warns That Limit May Be Made 40 or 45 Years.

Washington.—Increasing the draft age from 21 to 40 or 45 years is one of the "probabilities of the future," according to Provost Marshal Crowder in his comprehensive report to the secretary of war.

The draft of the older men should be mainly for skilled war labor, but

also to distribute the burdens of the war. There are plenty of young men for the first fighting. Crowder has shown, but he also points out there is a danger of "injuring the coming generation" by taking away too many of the "aggressively patriotic young men."

Out of the 10,683,249 men between the ages of 21 and 45, Crowder estimates 3,525,472 are unmarried, and that 29 per cent. of the latter figure or 1,389,358 would be accepted for service under the present regulations.

turbed which it is not necessary to disturb. We are serving the public interest and safeguarding the public safety, but we are also regardful of the interest of those by whom these great properties are owned and glad to avail ourselves of the experience and trained ability of those who have been managing them.

Shipper Safeguarded. It is necessary that the transportation of troops and of war material, of food and of fuel, and of everything that is necessary for the full mobilization of the energies and resources of the country should be first considered, but it is clearly in the public interest also that the ordinary activities and the normal individual and commercial life of the country should be interfered with and dislocated as little as possible, and the public may rest assured that the interest and convenience of the private shipper will be as carefully served, and safeguarded as it is possible to serve and safeguard it in the present extraordinary circumstances.

While the present authority of the administration suffices for all purposes of administration, and while, of course, all private interests must for the present give way to the public necessity, it is, I am sure you will agree with me, right and necessary that the owners and creditors of the railways, the holders of their stocks and bonds, should receive from the government an unqualified guarantee that their properties will be maintained throughout the period of federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as at present, and that the several roads will receive under federal management such compensation as is equitable and just alike to their owners and to the general public.

Three-Year Average Payment Basis. I would suggest the average net railway operating income of the three years ending June 30, 1917. I earnestly recommend that these guarantees be given by appropriate legislation and given as promptly as circumstances permit.

I need not point out the essential justice of such guarantees and their great influence and significance as elements in the present financial and industrial situation of the country. Indeed, one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument. It is necessary that the value of railway securities should be justly and fairly protected and that the large financial operations every year necessary in connection with the maintenance, operation and development of the roads should, during the period of the war be wisely related to the financial operations of the government.

Prosecution of War Primary Object. Our first duty is, of course, to conserve the common interest and the common safety and to make certain that nothing stands in the way of the successful prosecution of the great war for liberty and justice, but it is an obligation of public conscience and of public honor that the private interests we disturb should be kept safe from unjust injury, and it is of the utmost consequence to the government itself that all great financial operations should be stabilized and co-ordinated with the financial operations of the government.

McAdoo to Undertake Work. The secretary of war and I easily agreed that, in view of the many complex interests which must be safeguarded and harmonized, as well as because of his exceptional experience and ability in this new field of governmental action, the Hon. William G. McAdoo was the right man to assume direct administrative control of this new executive task. At our request he consented to assume the authority and duties of organizer and director general of the new railway administration. He has assumed those duties, and his work is in active progress. It is probably too much to expect that even under the unified railway administration which will now be possible sufficient economies can be effected in the operation of the railways to make it possible to add to their equipment and extend their operative facilities as much as the pre-war extraordinary demands upon their use will render desirable without resorting to the national treasury for the funds.

Urges Congress to Respond Promptly. If it is not possible it will, of course, be necessary to resort to Congress for grants of money for that purpose. The secretary of the treasury will advise with your committees with regard to this very practical aspect of the matter. For the present I suggest only the guarantees I have indicated and such appropriations as are necessary at the outset of this task. I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the Congress may grant these promptly and ungrudgingly. We are dealing with great matters, and will, I am sure, deal with them greatly.

McAdoo Cuts Passenger Service. Washington.—To free locomotives and crews for the more important freight transportation, 20 per cent of the through passenger trains on the Eastern railroads, were discontinued by approval of Director General McAdoo. The running schedule of others will be reduced to lower speed to facilitate the movement of freight trains. This policy, announced by the director general, will be gradually extended to affect train service throughout the country.

PEACE TERMS OF ALLIES DEFINED

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE DECLARES SANCTITY OF TREATY MUST BE ESTABLISHED.

TO LIMIT ARMAMENT

RESTORATION OF BELGIUM, SERBIA, FRANCE, RUMANIA AND MONTENEGRO DEMANDED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London.—The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, Jan. 5, set forth Great Britain's war aims more specifically and at greater length before the delegates of the Trades Union than he had ever done before.

Having first declared that it was not a war of aggression against Germany or the German people, and that the breaking up of the German peoples or the disintegration of their state was not one of the objects for which the allies were fighting, he proceeded to mention the fundamental issues for which Britain and her allies were contending.

First among these was the restoration of Belgium and reparation for the injuries inflicted. Next came the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy, and Rumania. France must have Alsace-Lorraine and to this end, the premier said, the British nation would stand by the French democracy to the death.

The question of Russia was touched upon, and Mr. Lloyd George said that Britain, as well as America, France and Italy would have been proud to fight by the side of the new Russian democracy.

Rumania is to be protected, and the British and other allies are with Italy in her desire for complete union of the people of the Italian race and tongue. Of Austria-Hungary, he felt that while the breaking up of the dual kingdom was no part of the allied war aims, it was impossible to hope for the removal of causes of unrest in that part of Europe unless genuine self-government was granted the Austro-Hungarian nationalities.

The Turkish empire, within the homelands of the Turkish race, with Constantinople as its capital, may be maintained. But the passage between the Mediterranean and Black sea must be internationalized and neutralized, and in the British view, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions.

The matter of the German colonies, all of which are now in the hands of the allies, will be placed before a conference, whose decision, however, must consider the wishes and interests of the inhabitants—the future administration must be acceptable to the various tribes.

The premier made brief reference to the violations of international law committed by Germany, with special emphasis on the sea, and the peace conference, he declared, must not lose sight of the outrages suffered by British and other seamen and the services they had rendered.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace," declared the premier in conclusion. "Three conditions must be fulfilled: First, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, territorial settlements must be based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; lastly, the creation of an international organization to limit armaments and diminish the probability of war."

He declared an independent Poland an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

"To secure those conditions the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices," said the premier. "The British statesman since the beginning of the war has given such a detailed and explicit statement of Britain's war aims as contained in the premier's address, which was delivered before the man-power conference of the labor leaders in Westminster hall. Three hundred delegates were present and also Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, and George H. Roberts, minister of labor. George N. Barnes, member of the war cabinet, presided."

New Earthquakes Destroy Guatemala. Washington, Jan. 7.—Guatemala City has been completely destroyed by earthquake shocks Thursday and Friday which followed those late in December. Messages received by the State Department said the loss of life last week is estimated to be greater than that resulting from the earlier shocks.

McAdoo Cuts Passenger Service. Washington.—To free locomotives and crews for the more important freight transportation, 20 per cent of the through passenger trains on the Eastern railroads, were discontinued by approval of Director General McAdoo. The running schedule of others will be reduced to lower speed to facilitate the movement of freight trains. This policy, announced by the director general, will be gradually extended to affect train service throughout the country.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Harbe Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Harbe Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Following His Bent. "My boy always liked to get at the bottom of things." "Where is he now?" "In the trenches."

The girl who doesn't marry an army man these days gets but a meager press notice.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE

It has been fight or die for many of us in the past and the lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to forest their troubles with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-uric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as Bright's disease, diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (dissolve freely). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm defenders of Anuric, as are thousands of neighbors.

Step into the drug store and ask for Anuric (in a package) or send Dr. W. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c for trial pkg. Anuric is many times more potent than lithia.

Fliers End Strike.

During the recent strike of mechanics in the airplane factories at Coventry, England, a fleet of army airplanes flew from their aerodrome in the west of England and circled over the town, scattering through the streets thousands of leaflets appealing to the strikers to return to work. Later in the day a chaplain attached to the naval air service in France flew from the front of Coventry in a seaplane, arriving with an appeal from the men of his air squadron to the strikers to go back. The strike was settled the following day.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, giving nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 60 cent bottles.—Adv.

Arsenic Industry Controlled.

With the idea of further conserving the nation's food supply by protecting it from insect ravages, President Wilson, in a proclamation, has placed the arsenic industry of the United States under direction of the food administration. The president's action comes in answer to a threatened shortage in the supply of arsenical insecticides, which are the farmer's chief protection for his crops against the onslaught of "biting insects."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Knitting Not Permitted.

Knitting, while permissible in the gallery of the house of representatives in Washington, is forbidden in the senate. A lady wearying of the discussion in the house the other day, went over to the senate. While listening to the debate, she took out her knitting. Nothing had been said about it in the house, but when she began to knit in the senate she was immediately stopped. Senatorial dignity must be preserved.

PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AID'S WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which, so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Eat Them Quickly.

One storage egg, at 32 cents, is the weekly egg ration of Berliners. The papers state that as a large part of the eggs from which this modest ration is derived are products of the refrigerator, buyers are urged to "fetch them promptly and consume them without unnecessary delay."

Denver has a woman street car conductor.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. No Drops at All—Just a Wash. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Neglected Colds bring Pneumonia. WHEELS' CASCARA QUININE. The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiate—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Drops in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

THE REFLECTIONS OF A MARRIED WOMAN—are not pleasant if she is delicate, run-down, or over worked. Her face "played out." Her smile and her good spirits have taken flight. It worries her husband as well as herself. This is the time to build up her strength and cure her nervous ailments which are the worst of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. All druggists. Liquid or tablets. Tablets sell for 60 cents. A well-known agent which can be procured at all drug stores is "Pleasant Pellets," made up of the May-apple, the dried juice of the leaves of aloes and the root of jalap. First put out by Dr. Pierce nearly fifty years ago.

Merely Lazy. The town clerk, sitting at his desk at the city hall, missed London Tibbits, was asked by a lady if she might use the telephone. Upon leaving she put a threepenny-bit on the desk. "There is no charge, madam," said the clerk. "Oh, but you must take it," said the lady. "I'd rather not," said the clerk, very seriously. "You see, if I accept this money it becomes the property of the city. I must then make a report of it to the treasurer, who will take the money. Then there will be other lengthy reports about it; and in all the acceptance of this threepenny-bit will entail about two pounds' worth of work. Do me a favor and take it back."

"You are very kind," said the lady. "Not at all," said the clerk. "I'm only lazy."

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

Cause for Glee. "Sing! Sing! Sing!" chanted the merry schoolboys as they came sending their way through the snow. "Ah!" said we with a bland smile. "It is indeed a pleasure to observe that the knowledge that your tasks have been well and faithfully done fills you with joy. Sing on, dear lads, and—"

"Aw, plecks!" they beered in one voice. "The beating plant has broken down and our absent-minded principal is freezing to death at his desk. Hence we Carol. He-rickety, hop-pity, whoop, tree-lee!"—Kansas City Star.

Keeping the Quality Up. LAXATIVE PILLS (LAXATIVE), the World-Famous Cure for Constipation. It costs 50c per box. A 50-cent advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Compounds, Tablets and Creams contained in LAXATIVE PILLS (LAXATIVE) is the result of the increase in the cost of the raw materials. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.

Self Deception Easy. Nothing is more easy than to deceive one's self, as our affections are subtle persuaders.—Demosthenes.

European factories each week make about 30,000,000 pounds of artificial butter with coconut oil as a base.

Philadelphia may compel trams to go to work in factories.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI. MY PREPARATION FOR EVERY OCCASION. Dr. David Roberts' Tel. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Wash., D. C.

Distemper Can Be Controlled by using Dr. David Roberts' FEVER PASTE and WHITE LINIMENT. Practical Home Veterinarian. Send for Free Booklet on DISTEMPERS IN CATTLE. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts' Tel. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Wash., D. C.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Scallipox. Any experience has demonstrated the almost insurmountable efficacy, and harmlessness of Anti-Typhoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, or send for your copy of "How to Vaccinate Against Typhoid." Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "How to Vaccinate Against Typhoid," telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from tests, and dangers from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PATENTING RECORDS & REVIEWS UNDER U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

Enquire for the Wilson Never Break Trace Guaranteed. J. H. WILSON SADDLERY CO. DENVER

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A perfect preparation of castor oil, Biotin to stimulate growth. For Restoring Color and Making Hair Drop or Falling Hair Fall Out, and \$1.00 at Druggists.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 2-1917.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance) One Year \$2.00 Six Months 1.50 Three Months 1.00

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

LOCHIEL

Mr. Thomas Heady, manager of the San Rafael ranch, stopped in Patagonia Wednesday on his way home from Nogales, where he had gone with his sister, Mrs. Samuel Divilblis, who has been in poor health for some time and wished to consult a physician.

Mr. G. D. Chalmers and wife have sold their ranch to the Cananea Cattle Company.

A carload of cottonseed cake was delivered this week for feeding the purchased cattle at the San Rafael ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Gillespie, Mrs. Samuel Divilblis, and Judge and Mrs. William Heady, of Duquesne, were over to the San Rafael valley Sunday visiting friends.

Miss Letha Alford, school teacher at Lochiel, spent the holidays in Nogales.

The school board of the Lochiel district expended more than \$100 recently in purchasing new material and supplies for the school.

Mr. W. D. Fitzpatrick, a mining man of Cripple Creek, Colo., brother-in-law of John P. B. Schultz of Patagonia, is in this district in search of a good mine, which he expects to find among the many prospects surrounding our camp.

The board of supervisors held its regular monthly meeting Monday. Regular routine business was transacted and provision was made for making the women's quarters more sanitary and comfortable in the jail. The recommendations of the grand jury could not be carried out owing to a lack of funds.

Carpenters are at work rebuilding the damaged portion of the Santa Cruz hotel, which was burned recently.

Important Notice to Registrants

under jurisdiction of the local board for Santa Cruz county whose order numbers are between: No. 750 and No. 881, inclusive; dated January 5, 1918. No. 882 and No. 917, inclusive, dated January 7, 1918. No. 918 and No. 947, inclusive; dated January 8, 1918. No. 948 and No. 975, inclusive, dated January 9, 1918.

Under above dates, there has been mailed to you a questionnaire which you are required by law to execute and return within seven days from date hereof.

Failure to do so constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by not to exceed one year's imprisonment, and such failure may also deprive you of valuable rights and result in your immediate induction into military service and trial by court-martial.

ARCUS REDDOCH, Member of the Board.

New Puncture Preventive

Mr. M. L. Collins of 127 Grand avenue, Nogales, was in Patagonia Tuesday and placed the local agency for Miltonite with the Patagonia Garage. Miltonite is a new puncture preventive in powder form, and has been given a year's test to ascertain its worth before being placed on the market, and has been for sale to the public for the last two months.

Miltonite is guaranteed not to injure your tires and to do all that is claimed for it. Mr. Collins has the agency for Miltonite in Santa Cruz county and Sonora.

Mr. Collins says if one will put on a new tube and casing and use Miltonite at the same time that the casing can be entirely worn out and not have to be taken off to fix a puncture during the entire time.—Adv.

Mike Hogan and Mrs. Lizzie Hale Are Quietly Married at Nogales

Mike Hogan and Mrs. Lizzie Hale were married shortly before Christmas, presumably in Nogales, and took a short wedding trip before returning to Harshaw, where Mr. Hogan is employed at the Trench mine. Mrs. Hogan is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Farnell of Harshaw. The bridegroom is a popular miner of this district, and the couple's many friends wish them both health, wealth and happiness.

GIANT AT FORT DODGE

University Man Is Six Feet Six Inches, and Weighs 245 Pounds.

The biggest man at Camp Dodge, according to the medical officers who have been giving the man physical examinations, is Bernard Anderson of Litchfield, Minn.

Anderson is six feet six inches tall in his stocking feet, and weighs 245 pounds. The men of Company F, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Engineers, to which he was assigned, have dubbed him "Jess Willard." He is wearing the regulation army hat, military shirt and marching shoes, and does not look unlike the photographs of the heavyweight champion that have been published.

Anderson was a salesman and mechanic for the International Harvester company before he entered Camp Dodge. He is twenty-eight years old. He does not come of a family which is noted for his height. His father, C. W. Anderson, is five feet ten inches tall, and his mother is five feet seven inches in height.

"They certainly feed us well," he said. "And the exercise we get gives us an appetite. I am having a first rate time in camp, and when I get over into France I expect to lambast the Germans right to make it up to the government."

FINDS BOTTLE AFLOAT

One Thrown Into Kentucky River Picked Up Off Rhode Island.

On May 8, 1900, Benjamin Petwick of Cincinnati, while fishing in Licking river, Kentucky, threw overboard a bottle containing a note with his name and address, reading: "Let me know when and where it was found."

Sergt. James H. Tolson of the quartermaster's department, stationed at Fort Grebel, R. I., while fishing off the fort, found the bottle recently. He has communicated the incident to Mr. Petwick.

Almost the Speed Limit.

"At Chattanooga," said a veteran of the Civil war, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp un wounded and unabashed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it.

"I only retreated in good order," he declared. "I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had retreated."

"Well, I'll tell you, cap'n," he said. "If I had been at home, and going after the doctor, folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right sick!"—Harper's Monthly.

TELLS ABOUT JOHN RANDOLPH

Thomas H. Benton Relates Interview With Eccentric Man, in Which He Depicts His Melancholy Mood.

Thomas H. Benton in his "Thirty Years' View" gives an interesting account of an interview he had with the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke.

The interview was at Mr. Benton's room in Crawford's hotel, in Georgetown. It was in the gloom of the evening, before the lamps were lit. Mr. Randolph, reclining on a soft, silent and thoughtful, repeated, as if to himself, Johnson's lines on "Sensibility and Imbecility," that show his life under its most melancholy form: "In life's last scenes what prodigies surprise, Fears of the brave and follies of the wise.

Down Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow, And Swift expires a driveller and a show."

When Mr. Randolph finished repeating these lines, Mr. Benton said to him: "Mr. Randolph, I have often heard you repeat these as if they could have an application to yourself, while no one can have less reason than yourself to fear the fate of Swift."

To this Randolph replied: "I have lived in dread of insanity."

While Randolph was not insane in the ordinary sense of the word, it is certain that he had occasional temporary aberrations of the mind, and it was during such times that his talk was most brilliant, a copious flow for hours of wit and caustic allusion, a perfect scattering of the diamonds of the mind.

His will was contested on the ground of insanity, but it was not set aside.

WANT ADS.

One cent a word each insertion. No charge less than 25 cents.

FOR SALE—Reclaimed Peterita, for seed, about 2000 pounds on hand; this is pure Peterita and was grown under the dry-farm system. Eds for the lot invited. Ten cents a pound in 100-lb. lots; will take less for the 2000 in one delivery. Address this office for particulars and sample.

FOR SALE—Several small ranches suitable for both farming and cattle raising. Also a few extra good homesteads and relinquishments. Inquire at The Patagonian.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—Black and tan fox hound, female, about a year old; answers to the name of Della. A reward of \$5 will be paid for her return to A. J. Hooks, Patagonia, Ariz. 141f

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

If you have paid your subscription 3 months and have not received a copy, don't be impatient, as the work of the subscription department at this time of the year is very heavy and it takes time to mail and enter up the subscriptions. Your receipt will arrive a due time. In the meantime your magazine subscriptions have gone to the publishers and will be sent direct from them. If you do not receive them in a few days we can notify the publishers immediately.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (021360-025302) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Henry V. Pike, of Pign, Arizona, who, on February 20, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 021360, for NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 5, and SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 20 S., R. 15 E., and on June 15, 1914, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 025302, for SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 5, and SW 1/4 NW 1/4, and NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 9, T. 20 S., R. 15 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 22nd day of January, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Raymond L. Schock, Jesse L. Adams, August Jepsen, Pan Mathas, all of Elgin, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Dec. 21, '17-5th pub. Jan. 18, '18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(010103-020330) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that James I. White, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on November 27, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 010103, for SW 1/4 NW 1/4, and SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 13, T. 20 S., R. 15 E., and on March 15, 1915, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 020330, for W 1/2 SW 1/4 and SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 12, and NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 12, T. 20 S., R. 15 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 23rd day of January, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: G. P. Woodward, Edward B. Hisek, Michael J. Rouse, Harry H. Rickwalt, all of Sonoita, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Dec. 21, '17-5th pub. Jan. 18, '18

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(022250) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Jan. 5, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Tischer, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on September 2, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 022250, for S 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 20, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & M., has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 12th day of February, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: George J. White, John Colyer, George W. Crayne, John Thigpin, all of Sonoita, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Jan 11-5th pub Feb 8 '18

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

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

Frank J. Duffy E. K. Purdum

Duffy & Purdum ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW NOGALES ARIZONA

Bowman Mercantile Company Dealer in HAY AND GRAIN NOGALES ARIZONA

GOING TO NOGALES? When hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there.

New England Kitchen L. R. Mitchell, Prop.

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

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

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surface of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

It is not wise to stop your car at first one filling station and then another. This gives you mixed grades of "gas" and oil and plays havoc with your engine.

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