

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Vol. VII.

PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1919

No. 11

MAY INVEST IN ARIZONA

Representative of Cripple Creek Company in the Field--Ivanhoe Developing, Other Late News of the Mines.

As concrete evidence that the large mining companies of the northern states are looking for investments in Arizona is the fact that the Vindicator Consolidated Mining Company of Cripple Creek, Colo., has its representative in this district looking over our mineral possibilities. It may also be stated that this man is well impressed with the possibilities upon several properties examined. It is very probable that this is simply the vanguard of an exodus of mining men from the northern mining states to Arizona looking for mining investments where such unusual production was made last year and where operating conditions far surpass those existing in the North.

Ivanhoe Undergoing Development.

The Ivanhoe property, taken under option recently, is undergoing a preliminary development to determine the nature and extent of the ore bodies. It is reported that in doing this work they are taking out some very fine ore. Undoubtedly we will obtain some very interesting information from this property in the near future.

Henry Ford Improving.

Word comes that the Henry Ford property will soon be operating in a substantial manner. This property has been incorporated and we predict a prosperous future for that section. We reported last week that Mr. O'Toole was mining some rich lead-silver ore and when the Henry Ford organization is completed the property will command considerable attention.

Cash Payment on Baca Float.

It is reported that Messrs. Holland-Grund and associates have made a large cash payment upon a portion of the mineral rights of the Baca Float. Frank Reichart is now establishing a store to take care of the trade from this section. It is understood that Mr. Holland contemplates the erection of a mill for the concentration of the various ores which they have under bond and lease.

The Bland mine, one of the properties upon the Baca Float, reports good results from its work and that every foot of work is placing its quota of ore in sight.

Hardshell Sinking Work Shaft.

An item of major importance is that the Hardshell mine is to begin the sinking of its new vertical work shaft. The company has been grading away for the location for its machinery and will now soon be "moving rock." Mr. Peirce is in charge of this work and results obtained are satisfactory.

Wind Storm at World's Fair.

It is reported that a severe wind storm which at times approached the velocity of a tornado passed through the World's Fair camp this week. So far as we know no damage was done to the buildings.

Exposed Reef Sinking Shaft.

The operators of the Exposed Reef are sinking their shaft in their usual workmanlike and quiet manner. This company does not have a great deal to say but an examination of its work shows that it knows what it is doing and how to do it.

Two Shifts on Pierce-Gardner.

Tom Gardner has two shifts at work sinking the shaft on the Pierce-Gardner lease. Tom says that if he told the truth about the bottom of the shaft that no one would believe him so he will say nothing. This much we know, however, and that is that for every two cars shipped from the district lately, one is from the Pierce-Gardner property.

MORNING GLORY DEVELOPING

The Southern Arizona Mining and Smelting Company, of which E. R. Shaw is vice president and general manager, is doing considerable work on the Morning Glory mine in the way of development, at present being engaged in cross cutting.

The Morning Glory is one and one-quarter miles west of the Mowry mine, on the north side of a shallow gulch that drains northwest into Alum Gulch, at an elevation of about 5600 feet. The deposit was discovered in the late eighties by David Neal, who, with A. S. Henderson, took out considerable silver ore. Later the property was abandoned, to be relocated in 1895 by Richard Farrell, from whom it was acquired in 1908 by C. B. Wilson, who at present is heavily interested in the property. A considerable part of the ore is said to yield about 17 per cent copper and 15 ounces to the ton in silver.

BLUE LEAD BONDED.

The Blue Lead mine, located about six miles northwest of Patagonia, has been bonded by the Washington Trading Company to a Mr. Sturgis of New York City. According to the terms of the bond and lease work is to begin within 60 days, but it is reported operations will begin promptly on March 11. The bond calls for the payment of \$15,000 to the Washington Trading Company. The Blue Lead is situated approximately one and one-half miles from the old Ivanhoe and is a silver-lead property which has in the past shipped considerable high-grade ore. With the development promised under the bond and lease the Blue Lead will no doubt become one of the leading producers of the district.

RETURNS TO HUACHUCAS.

J. T. Johnston, after spending several days in Patagonia, has returned to his property on Bear Creek, in the West Huachuca, 41 miles southeast of town, taking with him several miners and a large amount of supplies. It is expected a corporation will be formed shortly to handle Mr. Johnston's property, consisting of the Copper Nugget and Peacock Copper claims, both carrying copper, silver and gold.

Mr. Johnston is a man of wide experience and for a number of years was interested in Mexican properties in Paria, but left that country and returned to the states when Villa's activities made that particular section unsafe for Americans.

MINES AND MINERS

Work on the Benson smelter is being pushed.

The Red Rayen at Miami reports a rich silver strike.

The Troy-Arizona at Ray is to ship 10 per cent copper.

Mining activity is noted in the Chloride district near Ray, the main product being silver.

The Tiro mine near Tucson has been leased for five years. This property shipped \$95,000 worth of copper ore last year.

J. McDonald, superintendent of the Hovey silver and copper property in the Santa Rita 12 miles from Patagonia, was in town during the week.

The Bland mine, three miles southwest of Patagonia, has put up a galvanized frame for the new hoist to be erected. The Bland will at once begin sinking with the intention of reaching the 250-foot level.

William Powers has on display at his place of business a specimen of fine lead-silver ore from the Henry Ford mine, which joins the well-known World's Fair property. The ore was taken out not more than 100 feet from the surface and is said to assay \$150 to the ton.

E. T. Sheehy, who has been located in Bisbee for the past three months, has returned to Patagonia and will begin at once to develop the Magnificent Group, a property located about two miles from town near the Ivanhoe. In the early operations of this mine manganese was the principal ore found, but with work silver and lead ore has been developed.

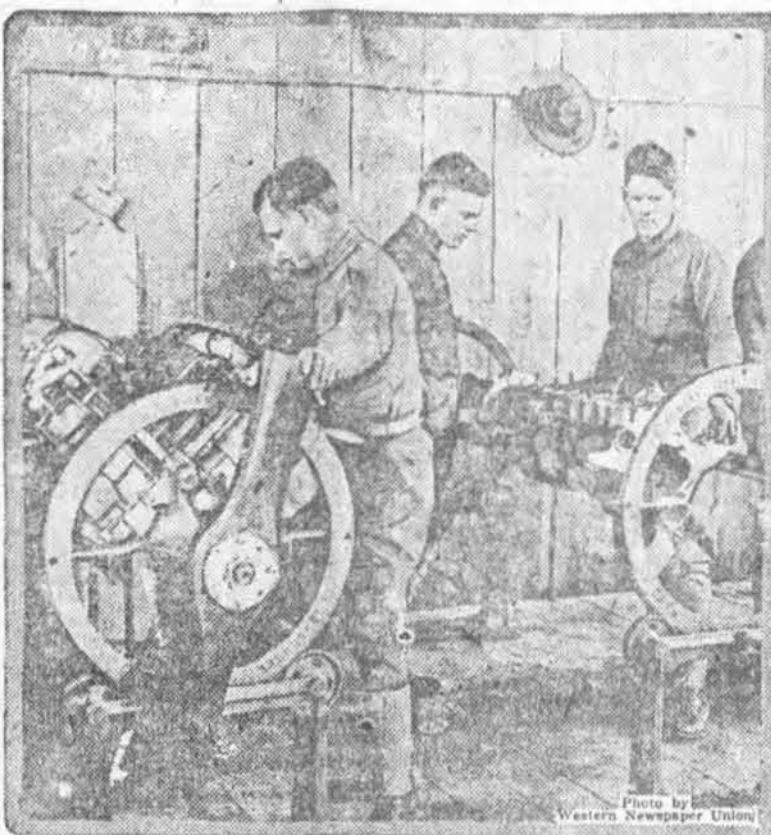
Hopkins & Valles, proprietors of the American Garage, wish to announce that they will handle your needs in the vulcanizing and retreading line, acting as agents for the D. Meors Vulcanizing plant of Nogales.—Adv.

WILL RETURN FROM FRANCE.

August Brodine has received a letter from his son, Chester, stating he would leave France on February 20 bound for home. He expects to reach New York about March 1 and will leave soon afterward for Arizona. At the time of the signing of the armistice Mr. Brodine was engaged in the construction of telephone lines in the front line trenches, a most dangerous occupation, but he came through without being injured.

Another son of Mr. Brodine, Ernest B., was recently discharged from the army at Camp Lewis, Wash., and has gone to the old home at Grand Junction, Colo., for a brief visit, after which he will come to Patagonia to assist his father in the operation of the Golden Rose mine in the old Jefferson camp.

LEARNING AIRPLANE MECHANICS



For the first time photographs of army airplane construction have been permitted to be published. These students in the army airplane construction school are taught everything connected with the manufacture of an airplane.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

Buy your magazines from V. L. McCutchan.

Mrs. Virgil Long of Elgin was a visitor in Patagonia Monday.

Tom Frazier of the Trench mine at Harshaw was in Patagonia Tuesday.

Tony Valenzuela hoist man at the Trench mine, was in Patagonia last Saturday.

Mrs. Clark Foster of Patagonia registered at the Bowman Hotel in Nogales Saturday.

Harry B. Riggs of Patagonia was among "those present" at the Calabasas festivities last Friday.

Harry Takimoto has recently enlarged his store building and increased his stock of general merchandise.

William A. Parker, an old timer of the Canille country, passed through town Friday on his way to Nogales and Calabasas.

J. E. Hopkins has returned from his trip into Northern Mexico, via Douglas, where he went to look after timber interests.

Miss L. Hendrix, cousin of Clyde McPherson, who visited in the Valley for some time, has returned to her home in Globe.

George Coughlin has purchased an auto from Less Wood of Nogales and yesterday morning inaugurated a stage service between Patagonia and Nogales.

All magazine subscriptions that I take are sent direct to the largest news agency in the United States, which insures prompt deliveries. V. L. McCutchan.

F. A. Stone and wife took advantage of the beautiful day last Sunday and motored to Nogales, where they spent the day and evening, returning late Sunday night.

"Pat" Patterson and wife, Jess Gatlin and wife, Lou Stevens and James Reuntree were among the Patagonians who attended the celebration in Calabasas last Friday.

Parker Canyon was represented in Patagonia during the week by C. T. Nance and family the Burchick boys, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey and Mrs. Lacey's mother, Mrs. Burchick, and J. Jones.

S. B. Neffe has returned to Patagonia after a month spent in Tucson recuperating from a recent illness, and has purchased from C. B. Wilson the hay and grain business formerly conducted by the latter.

Patagonia is represented in the American army of occupation now in Siberia by three well known young men, Woodie Gatlin, son of J. S. Gatlin; George Washburn, son of Mrs. Tom Stafford, and Carlos Valenzuela, son of Val Valenzuela, Sr. The Thirty-first Infantry, of which all three are members is now stationed in the interior about 250 miles from Vladivostok, but as last reports had not participated in any actual fighting.

Guy Perry Returns To Arizona Home

Guy Perry, son of Mrs. Oscar P. Ashburn, returned to his home Saturday evening after serving with the American army in France and going through the "iron test." For six weeks Mr. Perry was in the front line with his regiment and took a prominent part in the fierce battles which marked the fighting in the Argonne Woods and in the St. Michel sector last fall. He was a victim of a German gas attack and also suffered from shell shock, and upon his return to America about two months ago was confined to a hospital in New York City for a month, later being transferred to the government hospital at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., from which institution he has just been discharged.

Visiting Patagonia the first of the week, Mr. Perry was congratulated by many friends upon his safe return to Arizona.

FOR EASTERN READERS.

For the benefit of our many readers outside of Santa Cruz County who have never had the pleasure of visiting this particular section—and, by the way, they are scattered from California to Maine and from Canada to the Mexican border—we want to say that Patagonia is beautifully located in the Sonoita Valley, between the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains. The latter range, a short distance east of town, rises to a height of 2900 feet above the valley and, being heavily timbered, forms a background unsurpassed for beauty. To the west are the Santa Ritas, which culminate in Old Baldy at an elevation of 3482 feet. These mountains are also well forested.

The elevation of Patagonia is 4053 feet, the climate arid, with warm summers and mild winters. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, cool nights and a more or less constant breeze the summer weather is not unpleasant, while the winters are unsurpassed anywhere in the country. A more healthful all the year around climate would be difficult to find.

Patagonia offers inducements to home seekers in the way of reasonably priced lots and acreage adjoining the townsite.

Think it over, you of the snow-bound East; wouldn't you like to own a home in this land of perpetual sunshine—in this land of opportunity?

SCHOOL NOTES.

The A first is taking special interest in phonics.

Arthur Pattison has led his class in arithmetic this month.

The third and fourth grades have made a Japanese sand table.

F. A. Stone has given two large framed pictures to the school.

The A and B second are producing stories about the Red Cross dog.

The intermediate department has written some very good Valentine and Lincoln stories.

All grades in the second primary department are preparing work for Washington's birthday.

Delia and Lando Valenzuela and Nellie Young Love entered the first primary department.

The pupils of the grammar room gave Miss Springston a beautiful shower last Friday. Her desk was loaded with fruits, candy and nuts when she returned to her room after having been tearfully called away.

The following pupils have made a grade of 99 or 100 per cent during the past month: Edwin Guerra, Dave Gardner, Hulda Ashburn, Rosa Farley, Margaret Gardner, Grace Kane, Tula Carroll, Chala Bracamonte, Luze Perce, Arthur Pattison, Bertha Frederick, Leta Mead, Stella Sayre, Elizabeth Miller.

The following pupils have been perfect in attendance during the past month: Blanche Miller, Agnes Davidson, Zeldia Ashburn, Margaret Gardner, Wayne Foster, Edwin Guerra, Verna Foster, Bertha Frederick, Beth Fortune, Ruth Gatlin, Lizzie Gardner, Leta Mead, Ernest Reagan, Stella Sayre, Linda Bracamonte, Charles Cox, Margie Fortune, John Frederick, Conception Gequin, Ralph Pattison, Sarah Pierce, Doris Siebold, Trina Villa, Fern Fredrick, Willie Gardner, Raymond Gebeue, Frank Lamma, James Miller, Megnon Stevens, Alfredo Vias, Susannah Villa.

The dance given by the Sonoita Red Cross last Saturday night was a success, both from a financial and social standpoint. A goodly sum was netted for the good of the cause, while those in attendance were loud in praise of the manner in which the function was conducted.

Miss R. C. Darwin of Mowry and Miss M. C. Whipple of Harshaw were visitors in Patagonia Saturday, having come down from the mines horseback. Miss Whipple is the school teacher at Harshaw while Miss Darwin has charge of the Mowry school.

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First State Bank Reports Progress

Since the First State Bank of Patagonia opened for business December 2, 1918, we have heard a great many people express their appreciation of it as being one of the greatest conveniences that could have come to the town.

The pay roll of the mines is quite an item itself, and money that used to go to Nogales and other places for deposit in the form of pay checks is now finding its way into the First State Bank, thereby "keeping the money at home," where it rightfully belongs.

People usually trade mostly where they keep their bank accounts, and the convenience of a banking institution not only helps the mercantile businesses, but the community in general far more than the average individual would think.

The people of Patagonia and vicinity have supported the institution from the very beginning and it has had a substantial growth and is still growing.

W. P. Capehart, its cashier, was the founder of the bank, coming here, the latter part of September, at which time the bank was organized, opening for business December 2.

We are informed that Patagonia was given preference over three other banking propositions as being the best of four towns that Mr. Capehart "looked over" before coming to Patagonia.

The bank has splendid connections whereby it is able to take care of the wants of the public as well as any bank in this or any other county in the state.

On December 31 the bank was designated a state depository.

We are told that while the copper situation has affected business, it has not in the least affected the banking business, which goes to prove that Patagonia is not dependent upon just one commodity but has sufficient resources to keep the "wheels of business" moving.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Let me take your magazine subscriptions. V. L. McCutchan.

Dr. Schell of Tucson was in Patagonia Tuesday on one of his regular professional visits.

A. B. Young of Canille spent a few hours in town on Tuesday. Mr. Young is connected with the forest service.

Mrs. Richard Farrell and daughter, Mrs. Hogan, were in town Tuesday from Harshaw to consult Dr. Schell, the oculist.

W. P. Capehart, cashier of the First State Bank, and Mrs. Capehart, taking advantage of the holiday, will visit in Tucson tomorrow.

B. Lewis and family passed through town Saturday on their way home to Parker Canyon. They had been in Nogales and Calabasas.

B. J. Whiteside, formerly of Patagonia, who is at present connected with the office of the state engineer, has been transferred from Mesa to Clifton.

Misses Elizabeth and Elsie Ritchie, connected with the Commercial Hotel during rooms during the past two months, left on Tuesday's train for Douglas.

W. P. Capehart, E. E. Bethel and J. M. Beasley went to Tucson last Friday on business of importance. They returned Saturday.

James Parker, Jr., is expecting his family to return soon from an extended visit in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Parker formerly lived in Patagonia, but will now reside in Nogales.

Mrs. F. J. Miller of Mowry and son, Charles, were in Patagonia the last of the week. They were bound for Nogales and later visited their ranch on the Santa Cruz River.

Charles Curtis was in town Tuesday from the Valley country, making arrangements to move to Nogales with his family.

The many friends of James Parker, Sr., a well-known cattleman who has lived in the Parker Canyon country for nearly 40 years, will be pleased to learn that his health is somewhat improved. Mr. Parker has been ill for several months.

Among the visitors in Patagonia from the San Rafael Valley section during the week were Clyde McPherson and wife, W. D. Parker and family, accompanied by Mrs. Parker's mother, Mr. & Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rountree, Mrs. Williamson and daughters, Walter Curtis, George W. Parker, Bud Baldwin and wife.

Tomorrow a Holiday.

Saturday, the 22d, Washington's birthday, is a legal holiday which will be generally observed in Patagonia. The bank will not open during the day, while practically all other places of business will close at noon.

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

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

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

WESTERN

Dr. Richard Ernest Kunze, internationally famous as a naturalist, is dead at Phoenix.

Because of the prevalence of influenza, the government of Victoria has ordered every person appearing on the streets or in public gatherings to wear a mask.

Thirty French veterans, including a number of aviators and tank experts, part of a contingent ordered to Siberia, received orders upon their arrival in Honolulu to return to France.

About 300 orange growers of the San Gabriel valley, many of them armed, drove from this vicinity 35 Russians, including four women, alleged to have attempted to intimidate Mexican orange pickers.

An extensive development of ship-building and a wide expansion of maritime industry in all of its branches is looked for by shipping interests of the Pacific coast with the return to the world of normal peace conditions.

Harlan Talbert, secretary of the Oregon Socialist party, and four other men were arrested at Portland charged with violation of the newly enacted state criminal syndicalism law, by the distribution of alleged seditious literature.

More than 700 Utah men, members of the Ninety-first division, were killed in action, died of wounds, were missing in action or taken prisoner by the Germans, according to information received at Salt Lake by Maj. Fred Jorgensen.

Lieut. Col. William Thaw, who achieved fame as the commander of the Lafayette squadron, will report at Rockwell field for duty as executive officer. It was announced at San Diego by Lieut. Col. Harvey Burwell, commanding officer.

Managers of copper properties at Latouche and Kennecott, Alaska, have begun making reductions in the number of employes because of the decline in the price of copper. Gold mines here have added extra shifts, operating now nearly on a pre-war basis.

William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, announced at Santa Barbara the organization of a new law firm, of which he is the principal member. Other members are Joseph P. Cotton of New York, George S. Franklin of New York and Francis H. McAdoo, son of the former secretary.

At a mass meeting of members of local and district draft boards in Portland resolutions were adopted memorializing Congress to enact legislation to exclude from citizenship, and to deport from the United States, all aliens who withdrew their applications for citizenship during the war in order to evade military service.

WASHINGTON

From the signing of the armistice to Feb. 8, 287,332 American troops in France and Great Britain had embarked for the United States, while up to the 10th of February 67,454 officers and 1,069,116 men had been demobilized in this country. Total arrivals of overseas troops up to Feb. 7 were 215,749.

Secretary of State Lansing in a statement issued says the government of the United States welcomes the union of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian peoples.

Prof. George Herron and William Allen White have been appointed American delegates to the joint conference of the associated powers and Russian factions at Prinkipos.

There were more than 370,000 trials by courts-martial of American soldiers during the war, Secretary Baker informed the Senate in response to a resolution of Senator Borah of Idaho, asking for the facts of trials of soldiers. Mr. Baker said that 22,000 cases were heard by general courts-martial and the remainder by special or summary courts.

If the United States is to sell its surplus wheat to the allies this year, the transaction must be on a credit basis. Julius Barnes, head of the Food Administration's Grain Corporation, told the House agriculture committee at a hearing on legislation to provide a method for carrying out the government's guaranteed price of \$2.23 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop.

Secretary Glass asked Congress to increase the amount of Liberty Bonds authorized but unissued to approximately \$10,000,000,000, and to give him broad powers to determine the interest rate and other terms of the Victory Liberty Loan to be floated late in April.

Acting Secretary Polk announced at the State Department that the United States now had accepted formally the proposal of the Japanese government in regard to plans for the restoration of railway traffic in Siberia.

FOREIGN

Reports from Omsk state that the Russian government there has accepted an offer from Japan of men, money and arms to settle the Bolshevik difficulties.

With the meeting of new Poland's first constitutional assembly at the Marius Institute at Warsaw the work of creating a permanent government is well under way.

The Poles have refused the German demand to withdraw troops from the Posen province, but on the contrary, have called all Poles of military age to the colors to defend that territory.

King Alfonso of Spain has definitely decided to visit South America, according to reports. He will go to Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. It is said, but the date of the voyage has not yet been fixed.

At a conference between British manufacturers, British importers and representatives of American shoe manufacturers an agreement has been reached by which American and British firms dealing in boots and shoes can start competition on an equal basis.

The congress of soldiers' councils attached to various German army corps concluded its session at Berlin with the adoption of a resolution calling on the central council of the soldiers' and workmen's boards to summon a general congress of all the German soldiers by Feb. 20.

Christian Donhauser, the German aviator who shot down Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt over the German lines on the western front, was killed Jan. 13 last, according to word from Ben Braker, who was stationed at a flying field in Germany and who claims to have witnessed the death of the German.

"The strength of Britain movement" a national temperance organization, has sent to President Wilson and the people of the United States a message of congratulation on "the ratification of the liquor prohibition amendment to the constitution, the greatest legislative act since the days of Lincoln."

SPORT

President Charles A. Comiskey announced that the Chicago American League baseball team will train at Mineral Wells, Texas, this year. The team will leave Chicago March 21.

With the signing of a Detroit contract by Catcher Edward Ainsmith, President Navin of the local American League Club announced the unconditional release of Catcher Eddie Spencer.

Binland, 2-03 1/2, winner of the Transylvania at Lexington last fall, sold for \$9,000 at Springfield, Ohio, being purchased by W. J. Myers. Binland will be raced again this year by Trainer Frank Hendrick.

Ed Lewis of Lexington, Ky., challenger for the heavyweight wrestling championship and Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb., the former champion, are matched to meet in a finish contest at Chicago March 3 for a purse of \$10,000.

Hal Chase, stormy petrel of baseball, was cleared of the charge of "throwing" games, preferred against him by the Cincinnati club. He was declared "not guilty" by President John A. Heydier of the National League, who acted as judge, after a week's study of the evidence for and against him.

GENERAL

Nearly \$45,000,000 worth of vehicles, harness, forage and raw materials were shipped to the American expeditionary forces from the beginning of the war to Dec. 1, 1918, according to information made public by the War Department.

Following much shooting and hand-to-hand battles on tops of freight cars eighteen men were arrested at Monroe, Mich., by the state constabulary on the charge of whisky smuggling. Several hundred quarts of liquor were confiscated.

The Minnesota Boxing Commission, meeting at Minneapolis, voted to bar indefinitely Fred Fulton, Rochester, Minn., heavyweight fighter, from boxing or sparring in Minnesota rings.

An American newspaper published in Germany was discovered when a group of soldiers in the city of Mayen were found reading the Fourth Corps Flare. It is a four-page weekly, put out by members of the Fourth Corps artillery park. And it is a real newspaper. In addition to items on the latest society news, the four pages include a column of wireless picked up by the powerful radio operated at Colhem by the 310 Field Signal battalion.

The record of crimes attributed to the supposed organization popularly known as the "gray automobile robber band" has been augmented by the killing in the Mexican federal penitentiary of Francisco Oviedo. Oviedo had been a prisoner for a year and a half and was accused of being one of the sub-chiefs of the robber band which has operated here for two years or more. He was slain with a dagger by a negro prisoner who was charged with nine other murders.

Eight people were killed and an entire business block is in flames as a result of a terrific explosion at Plattville, Wis., Feb. 8.

W. D. Childs, for many years chief representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Russia, is dead of starvation in Petrograd.

Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, who now is in Paris in attendance at the peace conference, has been offered the post of British ambassador to the United States, according to a report in newspaper circles in London.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Arizona.

New Cornelia Copper Company reports output of 4,248,000 pounds during December.

The Klatawah Oil Company, recently organized by Flagstaff people, has leased a section from the Aztec company under terms which require that one well be started by April 1st.

Winslow business men have organized a close corporation known as the Winslow Land and Oil Company and plan to start drilling in the early spring. This company has leased from the state all the school sections in the tract controlled by the Aztec concern.

The endorsement of the Holbrook oil field has been of such a substantial nature that men and companies of means and influence are obtaining or negotiating for large holdings and cheerfully accepting obligations imposed by lessors that actual development shall begin within a limited period.

In Arizona the prospective fields are attracting wide-spread attention and it is a safe bet that during the year 1919 that state will be recorded in the columns of oil producing territories. Inquiries are coming from far and wide, from the remote quarters of the country as to the present activity in development.

While there is much uncertainty in regard to the immediate future of the copper industry, looking forward to the conclusion of the peace conference and the beginning of the period of reconstruction in Europe and the revival of industrial activity in this country, it would seem as though copper mining was assured of many years of prosperity, according to J. H. Hamill of Arizona.

Montana.

The Butte Superior Mining Company reports an output of 9,450,000 pounds of zinc for January, compared with 10,000,000 pounds in December. Ore mined in January was 33,000 tons, compared with 35,500 tons in December.

Wyoming.

The U. S. Geological Survey has just issued a summary showing that there is an apparent gain in the United States of three per cent in petroleum production in 1918 over 1917, the total in 1918 being 345,500,000 barrels as against 335,315,001 in 1917.

A report from Wyoming is to the effect that the Wyoming Spindle Top Company, which has been closed down temporarily for a few days, has resumed drilling operations. The well is down 800 feet, with a twelve-inch casing. The company is fully financed for the completion of this well and will finish it as rapidly as possible.

Agreement by the members of the conference committee of both Houses of Congress on the oil land leasing bill, which has been in controversy for several years, had the effect of stimulating the market in Wyoming oil stocks in a remarkable degree Monday and resulted in sharp advances in the price of all shares of Salt Creek companies which are dealt in on the New York and Denver markets.

Colorado.

The big drill for the See-No-She Oil Company's well north of Lamar arrived the first of the week. The big derrick is already erected and as soon as the machinery which is now all on the ground is installed work will begin.

The Becky Sharp, owned by the Old Town Mining, Milling and Transportation Company, is being operated under lease and the lessees are shipping ore valued at \$100 per ton.

Work has commenced on the Hampton property and the mine is being drained of water which has been finding its way through the surface workings since the property was closed down some months ago.

The Roanoke Mining and Milling Company have purchased from E. L. N. Foster the Colorado, Gilman, Glendale, Girard, Homestake and Treasure Vault lodes, and are arranging for an active campaign of development during the coming summer.

A report on the examination of the mining possibilities of the fluorspar district of Jintown, Boulder county, by M. S. MacCarthy, a metallurgical expert of Denver, presented to the Colorado Manufacturers' Association, goes deeply into the extent of the deposits, the value of the ores, the processes for separating their various metallic contents and declares that profits may be derived from mining and milling them.

Another oil boom in Larimer county has developed in the last few days, this time in the extreme northeast corner of the county, west of Carr. It is based on the filing of leases by the Roxanna Company covering a large acreage in the Round Butte or Sugar Loaf mountain field.

Recently the Fifty Gou mines Corporation at Black Hawk was taken over and work has begun on cleaning up the property. The "240" has also been purchased by Eastern men. The Fairfield, at the head of Russell gulch, is being opened by Eastern capital.

ARIZONA ITEMS.

Boots of the Arizona Oil and Refining Company and the E. A. Edwards Oil Company have been taken in charge by the State Corporation Commission.

The high cost of living has begun to give ground in Jerome. Eggs are down to 65 cents a dozen, a drop of 15 cents. First grade butter has fallen with eggs and is selling at 65 cents a pound.

Six feet of snow on the White mountains and a serious shortage of fuel at Fort Apache were reported to the United States weather bureau at Phoenix in a communication from George J. Henry, observer.

A joint memorial was introduced in the House at Phoenix asking Congress to allow the discharged soldiers and sailors \$200 bonus and permission to keep their uniforms. The ocean-to-ocean highway was also endorsed.

Announcement was made at Phoenix by Arizona Veterinary Association's officers that a bill was prepared by the association for submission to the Legislature to provide for a State Veterinary Board and examinations.

The rig for the first well of the Holbrook Oil Company, of which George D. Melkjohn, former lieutenant governor of Nebraska, is president, is now on the ground, two miles from the Hopi well. Drilling will begin very shortly.

The Mexican government has cancelled its regulation requiring Americans to wait twenty days for their passports to be vided by Mexican consuls before being permitted to enter Mexico, according to an announcement made at Nogales by Mexican Consul Garcia Zertuche.

A recommendation to Congress that all aliens who failed to register for the draft, or who left the country temporarily to avoid registering, be immediately deported was adopted in the lower house of the Legislature of Arizona. The memorial was introduced by Mrs. Hayward of Cochise county.

The sale of goods in Arizona by fraudulent advertising will end if a bill introduced in the House becomes law. The measure would provide a maximum penalty of \$250 or ninety days in jail for the first offense and a maximum fine of \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment for subsequent offenses.

The State Corporation Commission issued an order raising the Jerome telephone district to class A. This was done, it was said at the office of the commission, in consideration of the establishment at Jerome of a new and up-to-date exchange. A small exchange at Clarkdale near Jerome also was approved.

After more than a year of steady work on the 1,400-foot drift to develop the property of the Junction mine of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, adjacent to the known ore zone of the DeWitt-Arizona, promise of reward is beginning to be given by the working which has encountered high grade copper oxide ore in a crosscut thirty feet from the DeWitt line.

"The action by the United States railroad administration of making rates 33 per cent higher in Arizona than are charged in other similar districts is unjust and unreasonable and unduly discriminatory against the people of Arizona." This is the keynote of a memorial prepared by the State Corporation Commission for submission to the Legislature.

The Bisbee deportation cases, resulting from the sending out of Arizona in 1917 under armed guards of 221 men accused of attempting to interfere with employes of copper mines, is now before the Supreme Court. An appeal was filed by the government from judgment dismissing indictments returned against twenty-five residents of Arizona charged with aiding in their deportation.

A convicted "bootlegger" giving his name as Rice Hogan was arrested at Yuma on suspicion of implication in the murder of 17-year-old Henry Butler at Niland, Cal., on Jan. 31.

Alertness on the part of the military police probably saved the Douglas Y. M. C. A. building from being blown to atoms by a deadly bomb of unique design which was filled with nitro-glycerine. The bomb was found under a small bridge that spans one of the small canals on the east side of the building. The clock on the bomb was set for 10:30, and it was only a few minutes before that hour that the infernal machine was found.

Four new arrests were made at Jerome by Department of Justice agents, but no disorders were reported as a result of the order of the United Verde and United Verde Extension Copper companies closing down for a period of from three to eight months. Men from the Third United States infantry still are patrolling the streets and guarding the mine entrances. The four men arrested today bring the total held by federal officers to eleven.

The debate on the miners' hospital measure, which was not concluded, resulted in the adoption of an amendment raising the eligible age of admission from 50 to 60 years and requiring that patients show a record of ten years' service as miners instead of five.

All the money available for Arizona state institutional activities appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was expended by Dec. 31, 1918, leaving a period of six months without any funds available to maintain these institutions.

THE KINSHIP OF THE NEW AMERICAN

Aims and Ideals of the United States and Canada Will Soon Be Signed.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it? Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common everyday life, will be returning, only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing loafers? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much required structures, is underestimated. Men who have fought as they have fought, who have risked and faced dangers as they have, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world the ideals of which they had in view when they took part in the great struggle whose Divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to toil, thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardened by their outdoor existence they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide of themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their by-word and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of the battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals them to the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocation gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer exist, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction. The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment; within his reach there is always the "Forward-to-the-Land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the Continent of America that provides the opportunity to the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause he so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequalled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres of the richest soil may be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily engaged planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help after the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to show in the fullest degree the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But, now that the war is ended, and the fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large

sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. Engaged in Experimental and Demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest technical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the Government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price.

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and recrossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what: if the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with innumerable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose by an element, which, it was discovered had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust between two peoples whose language and aims in life should be anything but of an unfriendly character. The draft law of the United States adopted for the carrying out of the high purposes had in view by the United States kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army of the United States was quickly mobilized, and contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In this way many were prevented from going to Canada.

That is all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long existing friendship is stronger than ever. This has been brought about by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each vying with the other in giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been bred a kinship which is as indissoluble as time itself.—Advertisement.

The Kind.
"The girls use such loud makeup."
"Yes; why don't they take more to noiseless powder?"

It is foolish for a man to kick himself when he is down.

A Terrible Ordeal!
Gravel and Kidney Stone Caused Intense Suffering—Doan's Brought a Quick Cure.

Edw. J. Turecek, 4332 Eichelburger Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I was taken with a terrible pain across the back and every move I made, it felt like a knife being driven into my back and twisted around. It lasted about half an hour, but soon came back and with it another affliction. The kidney secretions began to pain me; the flow was scanty and burned like fire when passing. I had severe headaches and my bladder got badly inflamed, too, and I noticed little particles of gravel in the secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills had been recommended to me and I began their use. The first half box brought relief and I passed a stone the size of a pea. It was a terrible ordeal and afterwards a sandy sediment and particles of gravel settled in the urine. I got more of the pills and they cured me. The inflammation left and there was no more pain or gravel. I now sleep well, eat well and my kidneys act normally. Doan's Kidney Pills alone accomplished this wonderful cure."

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Try Murine Eye Remedy
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ROYAL PRINCE IS HERO IN RANKS

Under False Name Cousin of King of Italy Serves as Corporal.

DEEDS AMAZE HIS COMRADES

Not Even the Officers Knew at First That Youngster Who Showed Such Reckless Courage Was of Royal Blood.

Rome.—The Gazzetta di Torino, telling about the count of Salemi, cousin of the king of Italy, recalls how he fought in the beginning of the war in Val d'Assa under the false name of Maximilian Mombello. Nobody, not even the officers, knew at first that the vigorous youngster, so good and mild of temperament, so magnificent in his reckless courage, was Prince Umberto, count of Salemi.

The hour of danger found him calm, serene, sure of himself, like a veteran Alpine. His own comrades, always tried in the most daring feats, were amazed at his deeds of valor. When they praised him Corporal Maximilian Mombello would answer with a proud smile: "I—but I am a special corporal." His manner quickly won him the friendship and favor of all, from the soldiers to the officers.

Count Starts a School.

The count of Salemi found a way, even under fire, to start a school for the illiterate. The pupils attended willingly, for the instructor, Corporal Maximilian Mombello, was in truth general—patient to a fault, happy, learned and, above all, generous in rewarding the students at the close of the lessons. A draught of wine, a portion of bread were ready for all in his trench ration. His greatest joy was on the arrival of the mail in the evening. If the enemy permitted, he devoted himself to reading and writing letters. He was often surprised, moved or disturbed by the letter he received or sent—a letter from his mother or to his mother.

One day, however, it leaked out among the officers that Mombello was the Prince Salemi of royal blood. It was passed along to the stupefied sol-

diers. "What?" they asked him. "Are you a royal highness?" "Yes," the count answered. "What of it?" The answer reassured the soldiers.

Promoted to Captaincy.

Although Maximilian Mombello came to be known again as the count of Salemi, a prince of the royal house of Savoy, he remained their corporal; and he continued to be till the day when he was promoted, to become later a lieutenant and a captain of bombardiers.

He died from pneumonia at the front among his devoted soldiers just before the end of hostilities. He had just been promoted and commanded a bombardier battery of the army of the Grappa.

Although a son of Prince Amadeo and the Princess Letitia of Savoy-Bonaparte, the young count, who was twenty-seven, enlisted at the outbreak of the war as a simple soldier in the Catania light cavalry. He was in the war zone for three years, took part in several important actions and won a silver medal of valor by heroic conduct.

BELGIUM'S QUEEN IN LIEGE



Queen Elizabeth of Belgium was given an enthusiastic reception in Liege. The photograph shows her carrying flowers presented to her by her subjects.



1—Representatives of the soldiers and workmen's council conducting their business in the reichstag building in Berlin. 2—Russian men and women being trained as rifle shots in a free class established by the soviet government. 3—Beautiful figure of Liberty in the salon of the French ministry of foreign affairs which was re-decorated for the meetings of the peace delegates.

ROME GIVES U. S. FAMOUS PALACE

Bankers Purchase Historic Home to House All American Organizations.

TOPROMOTECLOSERELATIONS

Will Be Permanent Headquarters for Representatives Sent to Italy by American Business and Financial Institutions.

Rome.—Thanks to the generosity of Italian financial and commercial interests, the United States will have a house of its own in Rome.

The Palazzo Salviati, one of the famous group of historic family palaces that line the Corso Umberto, formerly the Flaminian way, has just been purchased by the big banking interests of Italy, rechristened "La Casa dell'America" or "The American House," and placed at the disposal of all societies, organizations and movements that have for their object the furthering of commercial, financial, social and industrial relations between the United States and Italy.

The project was planned by Minister of Provisions Crespi, who through his contact with American Food Administrator Hoover, became convinced

of the great mutual benefit to be derived by Italy and America through closer relations. The money for the purchase of the palace was put up by the leading banking institutions of Italy.

The Salviati palace, which is near the entrance of the Corso Umberto into Piazza Venezia, or where the Flaminian way formerly led up to the Capitoline hill, is surrounded by the other equally historic palaces of the Odessachi and Dorvia families. Its interior furnishings and decorations will be kept intact as far as possible.

A Permanent Headquarters.

The first floor of the palace will be occupied by the central headquarters of the Italian-American league, of which Senator Ruffini is president and which has for its object promoting every possible relation between the American and Italian peoples.

The second floor will be given over to the offices of financial organizations that are especially interested in Italian and American stocks and bonds.

Still other portions of the palace will be given over to the societies and organizations promoting interests along special lines between the United States and Italy.

In the future American manufacturing, business and financial institutions sending representatives to Italy to establish relations will find permanent headquarters at the American house and every facility necessary to enable them to attain their ends.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Ebert, Opening German National Assembly, Protests Against Harshness of Allies.

DELEGATES SHOUT APPROVAL

Huns Adopt Unique Attitude for a Conquered People—Peace Conference Makes Progress With the League of Nations—America May Be Asked to Govern Constantinople.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Chancellor Ebert, in his speech at the opening of the German national assembly at Weimar, gave expression to the growing resentment of the Germans which has already been noted, and commented on. Seemingly not recognizing that Germany is a conquered nation, he protested bitterly against the "unheard of and ruthless" terms of the armistice, and went so far as to warn the allies not to push the Huns too far. His hearers applauded his utterances, and shouted their indignation when he alluded to the 800,000 prisoners of war still held by the allied nations.

The reply of the allies was swift and decisive. The supreme council at Paris at once took up the discussion of the armistice terms with the apparent intention of putting on the clamps tighter and of compelling Germany to carry out certain of the terms that she has not been complied with yet.

History does not record another example of a thoroughly whipped people assuming toward their conquerors an attitude comparable with that that the Huns are taking. Because their opponents announced they were fighting to wipe out German autocracy and militarism and because the German revolution, so called, says it has done away with these evils, the hordes seem to think the issues of the war have been settled and that they are entitled to sit in with the victors on an equality in arranging the "peace of justice" of which they now prate. Prof. Hans Delbrueck predicts that the Germans will again plunge the world into war if their country is made the "venge slave" of its enemies.

Though the peace conference's commission on the league of nations is making very considerable progress with its task, the drafting of the plans for the organization is not without serious difficulties. These last week centered in the diversity between the desires of the great powers and the claims of the smaller nations as to representation in the league. Before the close of the week it was announced the commission had agreed provisionally on the possible and two-thirds of the articles, but what these are was not revealed.

Two general plans were laid before the commission. The first, which was favored by the small nations, provided for a legislative branch on which the large and small nations would be equally represented, such as a unit; an executive branch consisting of two members from each of the five great powers and nine members chosen from the small powers; and arbitration of international disputes by three arbitrators. In the second plan the legislative branch was left unchanged, but the executive branch was made to consist chiefly of the great powers, and instead of arbitration, there was substituted an executive council of the great powers as a tribunal for judging international issues.

In a word, the great powers fear that if all nations are given equal representation in the league, they will find themselves in the minority though their interests might be much greater, and the small powers fear that if not equally represented, they will be swamped. But the "big five" shows signs of yielding enough to satisfy them.

Concurrently with the work on the league, the conflicting territorial

claims of the various nations are being heard and studied but the establishment of a principle on which such claims shall be decided depends so much on the creation of the league of nations that action on the report of the territory commission is not expected before this other matter is settled.

Just where the United States is going to "get off" in all this is a question that is worrying many others besides our senators, who debate it frequently. If the orders of the league are to be backed by force, it might be necessary to land European troops in a South American country, and that is in direct violation of the Monroe doctrine. If the former German colonies and parts of the Turkish empire are to be governed by mandates of the league, the United States cannot well evade some of the responsibility and might be called on to administer the affairs of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, maintaining military as well as civil forces there. Conceivably, this would arouse the bitter opposition of a considerable portion of our population, but as we, through President Wilson, are taking a leading part in the reconstruction of the world by the nations that defeated Germany, we cannot avoid shouldering our share of the resultant labor.

Another interesting angle to the situation was disclosed by the statement by British Foreign Secretary Balfour that the establishment of the league of nations would not require the abrogation of international alliances hitherto entered into. Apparently Great Britain, France and Japan are not entirely sure of the full efficacy of the league and would have their offensive and defensive alliances to fall back upon in case of need. Mr. Balfour's statement also gave rise to the opinion that the allied nations might decline to abrogate the secret treaties they entered into for the division among them of certain territories of the central powers. France is perhaps especially interested in this, as the secret treaties not only gave her Alsace-Lorraine, but also the entire coal district of the Saar valley, and provided that the German territories on the left bank of the Rhine should be freed from all political and economic dependence on Germany.

Lenine's foreign minister, Tchitcherin, has sent out a wireless message saying the soviet government is willing to participate in the proposed conference on the "Princes' Islands." He also intimates that his government will cease its propaganda in other countries if the entente powers will undertake not to interfere with Russia's internal affairs. The other Russian factions, as represented at Paris, were rather surprised by Tchitcherin's action and were not at all pleased. They are strongly opposed to the conference and had hoped a refusal by the soviet government would relieve them of the necessity of rejecting the plan. The bolsheviks, or, to give them the more fitting appellation, the anarchists, in northern Russia, after a series of successes against the American and allied troops which were due to the difficulty the latter experienced in getting supplies, went a bit too far and were given a stinging defeat by the Yanks at Vistavka on the Vaga river. About the same time the Siberian troops under General Galda practically annihilated two divisions of the anarchists at Kungur, 50 miles southeast of Perm, relieving the latter city from the danger of attack. General Galda then advanced on Ufa, which the anarchists took some time ago. The central soviet of Moscow has called to the colors all men between the ages of twenty-nine and forty-five years, saying they will be thrown into the war if the conference on Prinkipo Island is a failure.

In some directions the successes of the anarchists of Russia were continued. They were reported to have captured Windau, Courland's port, and to have gained control of virtually the whole of the Ukraine.

The Polish and Czech-Slovak troops that had been fighting on the Silesian front signed an armistice which, it is presumed, will permit the emissaries of the peace conference to settle the quarrel between the two nations.

The authorities of the allied nations maintain their aloof attitude toward

the German "revolution," never permitting themselves to be quoted concerning it nor paying the slightest attention to the incubations of hypocrites such as Bernstorff. But they are watching with interest the international conferences of Socialists and trades unions that are in session in Bern, Switzerland. The former seems to be virtually dominated by the pro-Teuton elements. The Trades Union conference, in which are delegates from the United States and England, is discussing international labor legislation in conjunction with the Socialists.

Turkey let out a loud wail recently in protest against the proposition to put Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles under international control. This idea is being promulgated in Paris especially by the entente nations, and they assert that the controlling nation should be the United States as the one disinterested power that could handle the territory. The Ottoman liberal party, which has been anti-German throughout the war, asked President Wilson to save Constantinople to Turkey by giving it a chance at self-determination. Several days later the sultan himself sent a secret letter to the liberal Turks in France and Switzerland, appealing to them to return home and save their country from the starvation and lawlessness prevalent under the regime by which the nominal ruler is dominated. Many communities and municipalities under Ottoman rule have sent petitions to the American peace delegates asking that they be put under the protection of the United States.

The labor situation grew better in Great Britain and worse in the United States last week. The British public apparently awoke to the fact that the strikes there, unauthorized by the trades union authorities, were being stirred up by alien anarchist leaders and the men began returning to their work pending peaceful settlement of the disputes. The railway men and electrical workers resumed their labor in London and the city began to get relief from conditions that had nearly paralyzed it for days. In Belfast the strike leaders were arrested on conspiracy charges.

The United States was hit hardest last week at points widely separated—New York and Seattle. In the metropolis building operations were virtually tied up by a lockout declared by the Building Trades Employers' association which affected 25,000 workers and which threatened to spread throughout the country and Canada.

In Seattle the 30,000 shipbuilders who are on strike received the support of a general strike which was started on Thursday. Practically all union laborers quit work, though the engineers in the municipal lighting plants were exempt. The textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., struck for a 48-hour week with 54 hours' pay, and some of the big cotton mills in Fall River were closed owing to disputes with the employees.

One more "greatest war revenue bill in the country's history" was presented to the house last week by Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee. As fixed up by the conference it provides for the collection of about \$3,000,000,000 in taxes from the American citizen, and in addition it gives a bonus of \$50 to each soldier, sailor, marine and woman nurse in the American forces. Pretty nearly everything one possesses or does will be subject to tax. Even the president and all other federal officials must pay tax on their incomes, though state officials do not.

The normal income tax for 1918 is 6 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 12 per cent on higher incomes. After 1918 the normal is 4 per cent on incomes up to \$4,000 and 5 per cent on those over \$4,000. The present normal is 4 per cent.

The income surtax rates begin at 1 per cent on incomes of \$5,000 to \$9,000 and run to 65 per cent on incomes of over \$1,000,000.

Provision is made for both war and excess profits taxes in the fiscal year, but after that the war profits tax comes off, except in certain specified cases where war contracts run over in later years.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR RETURNING



A remarkable photograph showing French prisoners returning home as they pass over a bridge on the Little Rhine at Strassburg. Troops of the German revolutionary party are seen guarding the bridge.

LET SICK U. S. MAN DIE

Huns Fail to Provide Medicine for Yankee.

Prisoner is Victim of Pneumonia and is Buried With Nine Others.

Winchester, England.—Due to the fact the Germans failed to provide medicine or proper hospital facilities at Camp Tichel, West Prussia, John H. Kohl of Woodhaven, N. Y., died from pneumonia after the armistice was signed, according to Joseph R. Dennen of Trenton, N. J. Dennen was of the Six Hundred and Forty-second American Ambulance unit and likewise a prisoner at Tichel.

"Kohl of Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Infantry, was captured September 27 after twice being wounded in the knee," said Dennen. "Kohl later developed pneumonia through ex-

posure. The Germans gave us only two blankets and a small quantity of coke for our fire. I gave Kohl one of my blankets and we put two pairs of socks on his feet and spread shirts and such extra clothing as we had on his bed to make up for the deficiency in blankets. There were two American doctors in the camp—Lieut. John S. Abbott of St. Paul, Minn., and Lieut. Joseph P. Burke of Pittsburgh, Pa.—and they did all they could, but could not obtain any medicine.

"Kohl died November 18. The Germans stripped the body and placed it in an ordinary box which they left outside the barracks for seven hours before burial. Four Americans and two Frenchmen carried him to the grave. When other Americans tried to accompany the body the guards forced them back. The American doctors, however, pushed the guards aside and ran through the cemetery gate, getting to the grave just as the

coffin was lowered. Kohl was the only American to be buried in a cemetery holding 32,000 Russians and Romanians.

"Nine Russians were buried in the one grave with Kohl. I tied an identification disk to his wrist before burial. After the burial the Germans stuck up a cross which read: 'Nine Russians, one American.'"

TOTS HURT BY "PRETTY TOYS"

Scores of Children in Serbia Maimed by Picking Up Austrian "Dud" Shells.

London.—The war is still taking its toll of children in Monastir. The Serbian hospital contains scores of little ones who have been maimed for life or severely injured by explosions of "pretty toys" they have picked up along the roadsides or in the yards of the homes they recently have reoccupied.

The toys are "dud" shells dropped into the city and its environs by Austrian and Bulgarian batteries.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

H. T. WILSON - - - Editor and Owner

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SAN RAFAEL

Mrs. Orton Phelps is doing some fencing on her Mowry property. Charles Curtis has re-leased the Sam Pressler place for the ensuing season. Juan Solano has gone to Phoenix, where he has a good position on a stock ranch.

Bill Pierce passed through the Valley the first of the week en route to Patagonia for supplies.

Between eight and ten inches of the "beautiful" covered the Valley Wednesday. More snow—more "dough."

Ed Lawless is transferring his young orchard from its former location to a point more accessible to water from his well.

Perry Wilson has entered into a contract with Juan Solano as caretaker for the latter's cows on a share basis for a term of years.

A number of Valley fans and others from Parker Canyon way attended the races at Calabasas last Friday, reporting good sport upon their return.

George Ringwald has purchased a tractor for use on his ranch in the upper north valley and expects to do big things in the farming line this year.

Eugene Morono has returned from the Coast, where he combined business with pleasure. He visited Los Angeles, San Diego, San Pedro and Long Beach.

Johnnie McIntyre made the round trip from Parker Canyon to Patagonia the first of the week, taking home a good load of supplies for his father's store.

Live stock on the range is looking very good, considering the recent raw weather, and prospects were never better for an open spring and plenty of green feed.

Alvin Bodle is employed at the Keener ranch, wrestling the plow. Alvin is young in years, but Mr Keener says he is making extra good and goes at his work as a real man.

Wilfred A. Kinsley and P. C. Miller, recently a resident of Bisbee, have leased the William Bower ranch in the Canillas for the coming season and left for their new duties Monday.

Judge Wilson has secured the services of two expert gardeners and plans to put in a large truck garden on his ranch this year. Water will be supplied from a pumping plant recently installed.

Jesus Moreno has purchased the fencing buildings, etc., of Mrs. Castro, who has resided near Mowry for several years. Mrs. Castro will make her future home in Santa Cruz, Sonora.

Charley Miller is farming the river valley ranch on an extensive scale this season. Charley had the right idea when he put his tractor to work on his holdings of many acres over the mountain.

Leonard Buckley, a young farmer recently from Mississippi, has taken charge of the A. S. Way ranch on a share proposition for the season. Mr. Way plans a trip to the Coast for several months.

Mr. Smith, who was formerly connected with the Studebaker agency at Nogales, is now employed at the San Rafael Grant. He will soon move his family to the Chalmers place just south of the grant house.

Harry Vaughn expects his eldest son home from France soon. He is a competent storeman and will be of great assistance to Mr. Vaughn in the conducting of his two stores at Washington Camp and Lochiel.

Miss Loretta Lawless has kindly consented to assist your correspondent in securing notes as to the doings of the Valley folks. With the assistance of this accomplished young lady we hope to send in a better weekly letter from the San Rafael.

Mrs. Nellie Hasselstrom writes from her old home at Hot Springs, S. D., where she went recently to visit her parents and other relatives, that she is undecided as to when she will return, as her father's health is failing fast and she wishes to be with him.

Victor Wager was circulating among Valley friends this week. "Vic" is a good, congenial fellow and takes considerable interest in the welfare of our dry farmer, and we would like to tell him on his annual visits how we are prospering, but we don't dare—he's the assessor, you know. ALAMO.

A recent order of the war department permits soldiers to remain in service of the army until they find civil employment. All men thus retained will be time they desire.

ELGIN NEWS

Mrs. Barnett was a Benson visitor Thursday.

Mrs. Pearl Fielder spent the week end in Elgin.

The dance at Sonoita Saturday was largely attended and enjoyed by all.

Mrs. J. Beaty left Saturday for Glendale Ariz., to visit her son, J. R. Beaty, and family.

C. L. Beaty and A. Benjamin have been quite ill with the flu for the past week but are getting along nicely at present.

Mrs. Igo recently passed through Elgin on her way to Canille to visit her brothers, George and Pat McCarty. Mrs. Igo has spent the past year in San Diego but says she can not find a place like Arizona and will locate at Bisbee. She has a nice ranch near Turner. Her son Roy has just been discharged from the navy. Mrs. Igo lost one son, Will, in France, and one in San Diego all inside of six months.

AUCTION SALE

Carver ranch, six miles from Sonoita. Farming implements, gang plow, walking plows, harrow, disc harrow, cultivators, fanning mill, mower, rake, pipe tools, etc.

Live stock—Four work horses, one 2-year-old colt, three heifers. A few pieces of furniture and other articles. Terms, cash or bankable notes.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1919, 10.30 a. m.—Adv.

VILLA ACTIVE NEAR CITY OF CHIHUAHUA, IN MEXICO

Francisco Villa recently raided Santa Eulalia, 16 miles from Chihuahua City, the center of a populous mining section.

Dashing into the mining town at dawn he shot the sentries of the little federal garrison, executed the captain in command and made prisoners of the remaining 30 guards. His men found Antonio Cabello asleep in his home and took him before Villa. Because of a grudge of long standing, Villa ordered him executed but postponed the execution until he could round up all of the Americans in camp.

The Americans were forced to witness the hanging of Cabello. As his body was swinging from the rope, Villa told the Americans he had not then decided whether or not he would hang them. Villa made a speech to the Mexicans who gathered to see the execution, told them the Americans were not paying enough wages, and ordered them to make a demonstration for higher wages. Later he permitted the Americans to leave for Chihuahua City after he ordered them to report to their companies that he would return March 21 and, if heavy tributes were not paid to his agents by that time he would burn the plants and kill all the Americans.

WORRIES OVER NO "KICKS"

Business Seems to Be Slack With St. Louis Complaint Board.

The city of St. Louis is expending \$3,000 a year to maintain a complaint board, whose business is to take care of all complaints St. Louisans wish to make. But the board has begun to worry. There have been no complaints, nobody even kicking about the amount of money spent to keep the board.

The complaint board has issued a system of complaint postcard books with blank forms on which kicks will be made, and these have been distributed throughout the city in an effort to stimulate the kickers. All civic organizations who formerly did so much kicking will receive these postcard books, and the complaint board is hoping that the public gets busy and comes along with some kicks.

The "Fortune" of War.

An Emporia, Kan., soldier, just returned home, is in a sad plight. When he went away to the war he sent his civilian clothing to the girl to whom he was engaged to be married. Since that time the girl married a civilian, and the latter is wearing the soldier's civilian clothing.

Church Organist at 15.

Miss Viola Langeller, aged fifteen years, is said to be one of the youngest church organists in the country. She was recently appointed to the position at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Brookton, Mass. Miss Langeller is a junior at the high school.

BIRDS STEAL RIDES

Too Lazy to Fly, They Are Taking the Places of Tramps.

Birds are fast taking the place of hoboes on the brakebeams of trains, according to John E. Sexton, president of the Eureka-Nevada Railroad company of Palisade, Nev.

Sexton says birds, especially sparrows and linnets, are extremely lazy this year, and instead of flying from the East to the West, are riding the brakebeams.

Citing an instance, Sexton said that about 300 birds riding on a Southern Pacific train passing through Nevada from the East recently, flew from beneath their perches on the coach when the train passed over a rough crossing.

STRIP EMPEROR OF HIS WEALTH

Position of Kaiser Karl Is Painful One.

IS ATTACKED BY SOCIALISTS

Disposition of Imperial Funds to Be Decided by Austrian Parliament—Former Ruler Is Living in Castle Belonging to State, but Cannot Touch Millions—Treasure to Be Divided Among New States.

Pending an investigation by the Austrian parliament of the disposition of the imperial funds, the position of former Emperor Charles and the erstwhile imperial family continues to be a painful one, though not dangerous unless the situation should lead to disorders. In that event the family possibly may travel to Switzerland or elsewhere.

The socialist papers continue freely to attack the former emperor, archdukes and aristocracy, claiming that the latter did not do their duty during the war. There is much critical and frivolous gossip concerning the former Empress Zita.

The secret file of the old Emperor Francis Joseph is being examined. His fortune is variously estimated at from 30,000,000 to 200,000,000 crowns. According to one report the old emperor divided 60,000,000 crowns between his two daughters, Gisela and Valerie, and his granddaughter, the Princess Windischgratz. With other large sums of the imperial funds donations were made to churches, pensions and the royal poor.

Although Charles officially is the dispenser of these funds it is stated that in reality they are handled by the bank directors.

Lives in State Castle.

Ekersau castle, where the former emperor is now living, does not belong to him but is property of the state, together with other large estates and also the famous collection of jewels in Hofburg castle, among which is the Florentina diamond, called the fourth largest in the world, and also a wonderful necklace.

It is expected that this property will be distributed among the various republics of the former empire when the accounts are settled among them.

It will be necessary also to divide up the vast and wonderful treasures, the masterpieces of art, paintings, antiquities and vases centered in Vienna, formerly crown property, or in the state museum or other museums or libraries. These are believed to be worth several billions of francs.

Vienna's Glory Tottering.

The disposal of these treasures is expected to be a difficult task and to be fraught with disaster to Vienna, since her whole future existence is believed to depend upon her ability to make herself a center of attraction for visitors, tourists, artists, architects and students of music and medicine, now that she no longer is a center of commerce and politics of a great empire which annually drew in billions of income from such sources.

Friends of former Emperor Charles assert that all the sins of the Hapsburgs have been visited upon his head and that he has been blamed for all the grafting in the army, although the aristocrats declare that the grafting generals were principally those without titles. They admitted, how-

ever, there were a few exceptions in which corrupt nobility profited by the war. It is asserted by the friends of Charles that while the old emperor never was permitted to get in touch with the people Charles immediately got rid of the "old crowd" and did his best to introduce new men and to top the war.

AWES MARINES WITH MOTOR

Circus Performer Acting as Instructor Makes Tricks Look Simple.

Many a marine rookie has stripped his gears trying to do "setting up" exercises under an instructor who was formerly a professional contortionist. Sergeant Joe Mader, who is instructor and motor vehicle expert of the Third company of the signal battalion of marines at Philadelphia, was out on the parade grounds recently giving a raw class a few tips on how to ride a motorcycle. For a while he contented himself with riding across the area with his machine listing at an angle of 50 degrees. Then he raised the front wheel off the ground and rode that way. Turning his machine with an acuteness that skidded him all the way around he started on the return trip. As he approached the awestricken class he stood up on the seat of the motorcycle and, waving his arms in the semaphore code, signaled, "That's all there is to it."

But later they found out that he used to ride around the walls of a tank in a circus sideshow.

Longs to Make Real Pie.

The one great ambition and dream of Countess Maria Loschi of Rome, Italy, is to make a pie. Yes, a regular American, home-made pie—the kind mother used to make before war substitutes came into vogue. The countess is in Boston to study the economic and social conditions of American women workers and the vocational educational institutions of the United States.



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

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

FENTER'S MEAT MARKET

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage, Oysters, Fresh Fish

Patagonia, Ariz.

Next to Henderson's Store

MONEY-SAVERS

"Tucson's First Newspaper" The Arizona Daily Star, one year.....\$7.00
Santa Cruz Patagonian (your county's best weekly).....\$2.00
Regular price for both.....\$9.00
OUR PRICE FOR BOTH.....\$5.00

If you are looking for a newspaper that is complete in every detail, you will find just what you want in The Arizona Daily Star. Clean, bright, reliable and independent, its continued popularity has been attested to by its steady growth during the last year, and no more fitting title can be found for it than "Tucson's First Newspaper."

Special price for "The Arizona Daily Star" alone, one year, \$7.00.

Take advantage of this exceptional offer today and send your order to Circulation Department, Santa Cruz Patagonian, Patagonia, Ariz.

No combination subscriptions taken unless your subscription is paid for in advance. Delinquents must pay up to be eligible to this offer.

No subscriptions taken for the Arizona Daily Star where Daily Star carrier can deliver.

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EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS

Come in and ask to see the goods; it doesn't cost anything to look

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Staple & Fancy Groceries Hardware of All Kinds

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

The First National Bank of Nogales

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ORES BOUGHT

Prospectors and Miners may find it advantageous to dispose of small lots of High Grade or Shipping Ore in Nogales, Arizona or Sonoita, to:

HUGO W. MILLER
Assayer and Chemist

Box 481

NOGALES, ARIZ.

J. E. Hopkins.

F. D. Valles.

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

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

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP

WM. FESSLER, Prop. Children's Hair Cutting

Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

The old standby for

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND VEGETABLES

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'ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS

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

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Nogales Hardware & Furniture Company

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NOGALES

Drawer D

ARIZONA

HELP WANTED.

Mining companies, prospectors and mining men throughout the field are asked to aid the Patagonian in its effort to give to the public all legitimate mining news of this particular section of the Southwest. The mining industry of Santa Cruz County is one of great importance and we want to "tell the world" about the developments now going on in the rich region of which Patagonia is the center. It is a physical impossibility for one person to visit the various properties and cover the field as it should be covered, hence we ask the aid of every one in the mining field to assist us that we may tell the news—all of it—about the richest mining district in the Southwest.

RACING AT CALABASAS.

Calabasas was the scene of a large gathering last Friday, the attraction being a horse race with \$1000 as the stake. The contestants were a gray horse owned by Walker Brothers and a bay mare owned by Ray Sorrells, the latter, with B. Lewis in the saddle, being an easy winner. "Bot-tem high and sleep in the street" seemed to be the spirit prevailing, and it is reported a large amount of money changed hands on the event. Several other races of minor importance were pulled off and the festivities closed with an all-night dance.

WHO LOST A CAR?

Just above the Ashburn ranch, on the road between Patagonia and Sonoita, Thursday night, a big Winton six touring car caught fire on the road and was abandoned by the owner or person traveling in it. Who the parties to whom the mishap occurred the informant of the Oasis had not learned. From Phoenix it is reported that a Winton six was stolen there a day or two previous, and it is possible this is the car.—Oasis.

COLE'S OPINION OF MEXICO.

Speaking of the situation in Mexico, Richard D. Cole of New York said: "If we were to send to the Mexican border several thousand of the government auto trucks that the war department has on hand and load them up with beans and send them into Mexico I believe half the population of Mexico would follow the trucks and there would be no fighting. It might be called benevolent intervention."

Mr. Cole further expressed his belief that the United States must settle affairs in Mexico because the country is divided into irreconcilable factions, with Villa still the leader of a strong, turbulent element.

WANT ADS.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—Large quantity of new or second hand barbed wire. Enquire at Patagonian office.

WANTED—Two purebred Black Minorca roosters. State price. Howard Keener, care Patagonian office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A bargain. House and lot in Patagonia, adjoining park. New four-room bungalow, lot fenced, pump on back porch, shade trees started. Cheap for quick cash sale. Inquire S. L. Hams, Patagonia.

FOR SALE—Black Amber Cane seed, re-cleaned; any quantity up to 4000 pounds; \$10 per hundred, f. o. b. Patagonia. Inquire or address Howard Keener, care Patagonian office.

FOR SALE—I have 20 head of Jersey and Holstein 3-year-old heifers coming fresh soon. Are in excellent condition and will make first class milk cows. Any one interested in same it will pay them to investigate. Address me at Elgin or come and see them four miles northeast of Sonoita. FRANK T. BERRY.

LOST.

LOST—One 22-rifle stock on road between Patagonia and Duquesne road. Finder please leave at Evans Mercantile Co.'s store and receive reward.

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT: World's war illustrated; thrilling, complete; 600 pages; price postpaid \$2.50. Also Roosevelt's Pictorial Memoirs, same price. Agents making \$20 daily. Either outfit 35c. Order quick. National publishers (established 1857), 723 Lakeside Bldg., Chicago. 2-7-4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

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" notices in Santa Cruz Patagonian. The rates are low. Inquire.

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

AIR RAID DAMAGE IN LONDON TOLD FOR FIRST TIME

Lifting of Censorship Permits Telling of Story.

ZEPPELINS USED AT FIRST

Machines Proved Unwieldy as Offensive Weapons and Soon Gave Way to Taubes and Gothas—90 Bombs Dropped in First Attack; Six Killed—"Aurora Borealis" Demonstration Last March Ended Effective Series.

Fifty-one raids by airships caused the death of 498 civilians and the injury of 1,236 and the killing of 58 soldiers and sailors and the injury of 121. Fifty-nine airplane raids killed 619 civilians and 238 soldiers and injured 1,650 civilians and 400 soldiers.

Relaxation of the censorship now permits for the first time publication of some of the effects of enemy air raids on London, from the first Zeppelin attack in May, 1915, to the "Aurora Borealis" demonstration last March, which ended the effective series.

In the beginning the attacks were made by Zeppelins, usually on dark nights. These machines proved unwieldy as offensive weapons, and they were soon succeeded by Taubes and Gothas, which crossed the Channel from enemy airdromes in Belgium. Then followed a series of daylight raids, which were succeeded by moonlight visits, that condition of atmosphere reducing the detective power of searchlights.

Anti-aircraft defense in the beginning was feeble and ineffective. It was speedily improved and finally a long-range barrage encircled London, making hostile approach highly cautious and really possible only when atmospheric conditions were favorable. Coincident with the improvement, the Royal air force was greatly augmented for home defense, and gave excellent account of itself.

The first Zeppelin flew over London May 31, 1915, and dropped 90 bombs, most of them incendiary. Considering the cost in munitions, results were small, for only three fires required the attention of the fire brigade. Six civilians were killed and three injured. In Balls Pond Road, Dalston, an aged couple were killed while kneeling at their bedside. Some damage was done in Shoreditch.

Twenty Killed, 86 Injured. September 7, 1915, the Bermuda district was the target, with light casualties. The next night, a bomb destroyed a motor bus near the Liverpool street station, and a train was hit. The chief damage was in Wood and Fore streets, where city warehouses were set afire and several firemen were injured. Twenty persons were killed and 86 injured, and the money loss to buildings and contents was about \$2,500,000, one firm suffering to the extent of \$500,000. Crowds assembled in many parts of the city to watch the raiding Zeppelin, which was visible for several minutes.

Up to September, 1916, raiders visited Leytonstone, Walthamstow, East London, Central London and South-east London, inflicting some damage at each visit. In one of the raids a bomb hit a girder in the Lyceum theater, bending it and exploding in the street. The audience escaped injury but there were casualties among persons standing at the exits. Blackheath was raided August 24 and 25, 1916.

The greatest of the Zeppelin raids up to that time occurred the night of September 1-2. A fleet of 13 Zeppelins crossed the North sea and dropped bombs on English territory. Only three of the craft got as far as the outskirts of London. Two of the three were driven back by gunfire and one was brought down at Cuffley by Lieutenant Leefe Robinson with a new type of incendiary machine gun bullet. The airship caught fire and the people of London and of a wide outside area enjoyed the spectacle of an aerial conflagration. Some of the fleet that crossed the sea lost their bearings in the dark and sped homeward with the first signs of dawn.

Raid by Twelve Airships. September 23-24 twelve airships crossed the sea and undertook a raid. One came to grief in Essex, another near Billerica and a third near Mer sea Island. Only three reached London. They bombed the Streatham and Brixton districts and blew a tramcar into pieces. There was damage to dwelling and shop properties in North-east London, notably in Bridgehead road. Chief Inspector Ward of Scotland Yard was killed that night and a building near Leyton, which had suffered the year previously, got another bomb.

No airships reached London in the next two raids, in the second of which a craft was brought down near Porters Bar, while trying to approach the city from the north.

The first airplane attack occurred November 28, 1916, when a single machine in daylight dropped bombs while

unmanned Victoria Palace Music hall, opposite Victoria station, and hit several mansions in Erompton road. June 13, 1917, a long stretch in the East End suffered from a series of bombs dropped by daylight raiders, falling about one-quarter of a mile apart. In that raid ten children were killed and fifty injured in a school in Poplar, and there were several deaths in the houses of working people along the route. A train was struck outside the Liverpool street station.

Twenty-four Gothas raided London July 7, 1917, in daylight. One of the bombs struck the general post office. It penetrated two of the upper floors, and deranged much telegraph apparatus. The raiders sailed over the city at altitudes of from 2,000 to 15,000 feet, keeping their regular formation to the end. This ended the daylight raids, all subsequent ones having been by moonlight, except the last, which chose a dark night, and another under cover of a mist.

First Night Visitor. The first night visitor came September 4, 1917, and went away without having done any mischief. Three weeks later, when a squadron advanced to an attack, a barrage was in action. Those that got through hit the Bedford hotel in Southampton row and wrecked a shop in King's Cross road.

There were five raids between September 25 and October 1. One of the craft, September 25, emptied its cargo of bombs within a narrow area of crowded streets abutting Old Kent road, doing some damage to property and causing several deaths. Officers' quarters in Chelsea hospital were wrecked by a 500-pound bomb October 3, when damage was done to the Grosvenor road railway bridge.

October 13 a misty night, a Zeppelin fleet made a trip to England which proved unhappy for itself. Only one of the number reached London, on which it dropped three heavy bombs, one of them in Piccadilly Circus, damaging the shop of Swan & Edgar and causing casualties in a crowd waiting there for an omnibus; another damaging houses in Camberwell and the third wrecking house property in Hither Green. Five of the fleet, having accomplished nothing in England, were brought down intact in France, on the trip homeward, when others were seriously damaged. There was an early morning raid on Dulwich September 6, with small results.

Try to Bomb Hospital. Raiders December 18, 1917, dropped a bomb which narrowly missed Charles Cross hospital and demolished a shop in Agar street. Another bomb killed several persons on the Thames embankment and damaged Cleopatra's Needle. A third set fire to a piano factory in Clerkenwell road.

A raid of January 28, 1918, partially wrecked the Oldhams printing establishment in Long Acre, in the basement of which many persons had taken shelter. Machinery and debris from the upper floors fell into the basement, killing 47 persons and injuring 169. The same night a bomb almost destroyed the old French flower market, Covent Garden, and another fell in a side street near the Savoy hotel. February 17 the Midland Grand hotel, St. Pancras, was damaged by three bombs, one of which brought down the tower spires.

Then came in swift succession a series of raids, the most memorable of which was on the moonless night of March 7, 1918. This was the "Aurora Borealis." A 600-pound bomb on that occasion proved very destructive to property in Maida Vale, where six houses were destroyed and several hundred damaged. Mrs. Lena Ford, an American, author of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," was among those killed that night by the raiders.

YANKS MAKE FRIENDS WITH ENGLISH TOTS



Under the direction of the American Red Cross Yankee wounded heroes were taken on a tour of London. The photograph shows one of them making friends with a little English girl.

Children on Farms. Twenty-one thousand children in the state of Washington are enrolled in agricultural and stock clubs through the efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, in charge of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs in that state under the direction of the United States department of agriculture. Mrs. Jones is now going to British Columbia to organize clubs among the children there.

TELLS OF HIS FIRST AIR RIDE

Telegraph Operator Describes His Sensations.

ASKS ANTICS BE CUT OUT

Says Gullet Camped on Roof of His Mouth While Enjoying His First Trip Aloft—Nose Dive Seemed to Last Two Months—Earth Seems Like Relief Map or Mechanical Drawing of Some Kind.

George T. Seerist, telegraph operator of Bucyrus, O., and before the war student at the Ohio State university, well known among the telegraph operators of the state, now with the signal corps at American post office No. 902, somewhere in France, writes as follows to his parents concerning his experience in riding in an airplane for the first time:

"I happened to meet one of the fellows I had known in the States who had just returned from the front, a licensed aviator. He promised to take me for a ride and, having always had a longing for a little joy ride through the clouds, I decided to take a chance. At a set time I met him at an aviation camp, where he invited me to get into his 'red devil' bombing plane. I could see nothing red about it excepting the stripes on the bottom of the plane. I jumped into the seat, from which I could see the top of Archie's head from his eyes up, so I couldn't tell whether he was laughing or not, or wore a serious smile, but his eyes twinkled merrily as we arose from the meadow into the unknown ether.

Sublime Sensation. "The earth seemed to be dropping away from us, rather than that we were moving. I had previously told the old kid that it was my first trip aloft, and because of that I would rather not have him try any antics with his steed for fear of upsetting my digestive apparatus; so, without mishap we climbed, coasted and remained motionless, then climbed again.

"If one can call a sensation 'beautiful' this would be the place to use that word. A more beautiful, serene or sublime sensation cannot be found on land or sea. It makes a fellow feel as though he were suspended from heaven by a marble rope and that eye of the angels were swinging him around.

"Once in a while the top of some church steeple would be caught in the sun's rays and reflect back a sharp ray of light, which only added to the novelty of the event. I was thus amusing myself by taking a glance downward once in a while, but never for very long at a time. The earth seemed like a relief map or a mechanical drawing of some sort. I was rudely awakened just about that time by Archie sticking up his index finger and glancing at the 'ometer.' I forgot just what kind of an 'ometer' it was, but I read on it, to my amazement, that we were up in the air 5,000 feet; a mile in the air and I felt as safe as though I had been riding first class in some French 'chemin de fer' (railway train).

"We were gliding along at the rate of just 100 miles an hour, but the earth didn't seem to be retreating that fast.

Prepares for Worst. "Put, him! the plot thickens. Upon commencing the downward glide I noticed a peculiar twinkle in the optics of Archie, and I prepared for the worst. I knew he was going to try something, and sure enough he pointed the nose of the consarned chariot of his right down toward terra firma, and if I hadn't been buckled in tighter'n a clam in that gun-tooled bucket I'd have been left far behind, probably hanging on to one corner of the new moon or landed on one of the race tracks of Saturn.

"At any rate, the sensation you get when you come down on a fast elevator has absolutely nothing on this sensation. My entrails, including my gullet, were camped right on the roof of my mouth, and, although this nose dive of his only lasted a minute or two, it seemed as though it must have been at least two months. But the toboggan finally righted itself and we coasted a good ten miles before the propeller started its monotonous humming again.

"Oh, it was a gay life, but he didn't try any more antics, but volplanned to the earth as beautifully as a chicken takes a dust bath, and it was only an hour after we had started until we landed again in almost the identical spot from which the ascent had been made."

45 Cars in Wilson Party. That a fleet of 45 cars are attached to President Wilson's party, now touring Europe, is the news received at Bucyrus, O. The information comes from Private Gardien Fairchild of that city. He is with Motortruck Repair Unit 308, and is one of the men in charge of the fleet.

Bags Trumpeter Swan. The State Normal Training Museum of Natural History at Pittsburg, Kan., has a rare bird in the shape of a trumpeter swan, rare in this northern latitude. It is a "killed by a gun" and while hanging on the ceiling recently took a "be" from a "be" and it is before it was identified.

Vest Pocket Not a Safety Deposit Box

A fine argument for the use of banks as a place of deposit for currency was given by Mr. Harrison Gober, who hung his vest on the fence while he was engaged in some work, not thinking of the \$85 in currency left in the pocket of his vest. While he was busy with his work a cow came along and chewed up the vest and the money, proving beyond a doubt that a man's pocket is not a safety deposit box. But how about the stocking bank. Is it any safer?

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

FIRST STATE BANK OF PATAGONIA

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A. S. HENDERSON SHOES

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

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Nogales, Arizona BEN EVANS, Proprietor CLEAN, COMFORTABLE ROOMS At Reasonable Rates "YOU'LL LIKE IT AT THE NATIONAL"

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GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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DEPEW GETS HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE IN THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES AT DIXMUDE.

Synopsis.—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

In the communication trench you have to keep your distance from the man ahead of you. This is done so that you will have plenty of room to fall down in, and because if a shell should find the trench, there would be fewer casualties in an open formation than in a closed. The German artillery is keen on communication trenches, and whenever they spot one they stay with it a long time. Most of them are camouflaged along the top and sides, so that enemy aviators cannot see anything but the earth or bushes, when they throw an eye down on our lines.

We took over our section of the front line trenches from a French line regiment that had been on the job for 24 days. That was the longest time I have heard of any troops remaining on the firing line.

Conditions at the front and ways of fighting are changing all the time, as each side invents new methods of butchering, so when I try to describe the Dixmude trenches, you must realize that it is probably just history by now. If they are still using trenches there they probably look entirely different.

But when I was at Dixmude they were something like this:

Behind the series of front-line trenches are the reserve trenches; in this case five to seven miles away, and still farther back are the billets. These may be houses or barns or ruined churches—any place that can possibly be used for quartering troops when off duty.

Troops were usually in the front-line trenches six to eight days, and fourteen to sixteen days in the reserve trenches. Then back to the billets for six or eight days.

We were not allowed to change our clothing in the front-line trenches—not even to remove socks, unless for inspection. Nor would they let you as much as unbutton your shirt, unless there was an inspection of identification disks. We wore a disk at the wrist and another around the neck. You know the gag about the disks, of course: If your arm is blown off they can tell who you are by the neck disk; if your head is blown off, they do not care who you are.

In the reserve trenches you can make yourself more comfortable, but you cannot go to such extreme lengths of luxury as changing your clothes entirely. That is for billets, where you spend most of your time bathing, changing clothes, sleeping and eating. Believe me, a billet is great stuff; it is like a sort of temporary heaven.

Of course you know what the word "cooties" means. Let us hope you will never know what the cooties themselves mean. When you get in or near the trenches, you take a course in the natural history of bugs, lice, rats and every kind of pest that has ever been invented.

It is funny to see some of the newcomers when they first discover a cootie on them. Some of them cry. If they really knew what it was going to be like they would do worse than that, maybe.

Then they start hunting all over each other, just like monkeys. They team up for this purpose, and many times it is in this way that a couple of men get to be trench partners and come to be pals for life—which may not be a long time at that.

In the front-line trenches it is more comfortable to fall asleep on the parapet fire-step than in the dugouts, because the cooties are thicker down below, and they simply will not give you a minute's rest. They certainly are active little pests. We used to make back scratchers out of certain weapons that had flexible handles, but never had time to use them when we needed them most.

We were given bottles of a liquid which smelled like lysol and were supposed to soak our clothes in it. It was thought that the cooties would object to the smell and quit work. Well, a cootie that could stand our clothes without the dope on them would not be bothered by a little thing like this stuff. Also, our clothes got so sour and horrible smelling that they hurt

our noses worse than the cooties. They certainly were game little devils, and came right back at us.

So most of the pollus threw the dope at Fritz and fought the cooties hand to hand.

There was plenty of food in the trenches most of the time, though once in a while, during a heavy bombardment, the fatigue—usually a corporal's guard—would get killed in the communication trenches and we would not have time to get out to the fatigue and rescue the grub they were bringing. Sometimes you could not find either the fatigue or the grub when you got to the point where they had been hit.

But, as I say, we were well fed most of the time, and got second and third helpings until we had to open our belts. But as the Limeys say: "Gaw blimey, the chuck was rough." They served a thick soup of meat and vegetables in bowls the size of wash basins, black coffee with or without sugar—mostly without!—and plenty of bread.

Also, we had preserves in tins, just like the Limeys. If you send any parcels over, do not put any apple and plum jam in them or the man who gets it will let Fritz shoot him. Ask any Limey soldier and he will tell you the same. I never thought there was so much jam in the world. No Man's Land looked like a city dump. Most of us took it, after a while, just to get the bread. Early in the war they used the tins to make bombs of, but that was before Mills came along with his hand grenade. Later on they flattened out the tins and lined the dugouts with them.

Each man carried an emergency ration in his bag. This consisted of bully beef, biscuits, etc. This ration was never used except in a real emergency, because no one could tell when it might mean the difference between life and death to him. When daylight catches a man in a shell hole or at a listening post out in No Man's Land he does not dare to crawl back to his trench before nightfall, and then is the time that his emergency ration comes in handy. Also, the stores failed to reach us sometimes, as I have said, and we had to use the emergency rations.

Sometimes we received raw meat and fried it in our dugouts. We built



They Potted Huns by Guess Work.

regular clay ovens in the dugouts, with iron tops for broiling. This, of course, was in the front-line trenches only.

We worked two hours on the fire-step and knocked off for four hours, in which time we cooked and ate and slept. This routine was kept up night and day, seven days a week. Sometimes the program was changed; for instance, when there was to be an attack or when Fritz tried to come over and visit, but otherwise nothing disturbed our routine unless it was a gas attack.

The ambition of most privates is to become a sniper, as the official sharpshooters are called. After a private has been in the trenches for six months or a year and has shown his marksmanship, he becomes the great man he has dreamed about. We had

two snipers to each company and because they took more chances with their lives than the ordinary privates they were allowed more privileges. When it was at all possible our snipers were allowed dry quarters, the best of food, and they did not have to follow the usual routine, but came and went as they pleased.

Our snipers, as a rule, went over the parapet about dusk. Just before Fritz got his star shells going. They would crawl out to shell craters or tree stumps or holes that they had spotted during the day—in other words, places where they could see the enemy parapets but could not be seen themselves. Once in position, they would make themselves comfortable, smear their tin hats with dirt, get a good rest for their rifles and snipe every German they saw. They wore extra bandoleers of cartridges, since there was no telling how many rounds they might fire during the night. Sometimes they had direct and visible targets and other times they potted Huns by guesswork. Usually they crawled back just before daylight, but sometimes they were out 24 hours at a stretch. They took great pride in the number of Germans they knocked over, and if our men did not get eight or ten they thought they had not done a good night's work. Of course it was not wholesale killing, like machine gunning, but it was very useful, because our snipers were always laying for the German snipers, and when they got Sniper Fritz they saved just so many of our lives.

The Limeys have a great little expression that means a lot: "Carry on." They say it is a cockney expression. When a captain falls in action, his words are not a message to the girl he left behind him or any dope about his gray-haired mother, but "Carry on, Lieutenant Wholes." If the lieutenant gets his it is "Carry on, Sergeant Jacks," and so on as far as it goes. So the words used to mean, "Take over the command and do the job right." But now they mean not only that but "Keep up your courage, and go to it." One man will say it to another sometimes when he thinks the first man is getting downhearted, but more often, if he is a Limey, he will start kidding him.

Our men, of course, did not say "Carry on," and in fact they did not have any expression in French that meant exactly the same thing. But they used to cheer each other along, all right, and they passed along the command when it was necessary, too. I wonder what expression the American troops will use. (You notice I do not call them Sammites!)

I took my turn at listening post with the rest of them, of course. A listening post is any good position out in No Man's Land, and is always held by two men. Their job is to keep a live ear on Fritz and in case they hear anything that sounds very much like an attack one man runs back to his lines and the other stays to hold back the Boches as long as he can. You can figure for yourself which is the most healthful job.

As many times as I went on listening-post duty I never did get to feeling homelike there exactly. You have to lie very still, of course, as Fritz is listening, too, and a move may mean a bullet in the ribs. So, lying on the ground with hardly a change of position, the whole lower part of my body would go to sleep before I had been at the post very long. I used to brag a lot about how fast I could run, so I had my turn as the runner, which suited me all right. But every time I got to a listening post and started to think about what I would do if Fritz should come over and wondered how good a runner he was, I took a long breath and said, "Feet, do your duty." And I was strong on duty.

After I had done my stint in the front-line and reserve trenches I went back with my company to billets, but had only been there for a day or two before I was detached and detailed to the artillery position to the right of us, where both the British and French had mounted naval guns. There were guns of all calibers there, both naval and field pieces, and I got a good look at the famous "75's," which are the best guns in the world, in my estimation, and the one thing that saved Verdun.

The "75's" fired 30 shots a minute, where the best German guns could do was six. The American three-inch field piece lets go six times a minute, too. The French government owns the secret of the mechanism that made this rapid fire possible. When the first "75's" began to roar, the Germans knew the French had found a new weapon, so they were very anxious to get one of the guns and learn the secret.

Shortly afterward they captured eight guns by a mass attack in which, the allies claim, there were 4,000 German troops killed. The Boches studied the guns and tried to turn out pieces like them at the Krupp factory. But somehow they could not get it. Their imitation "75's" would only fire five shots very rapidly and then "cough"—puff, puff, puff, with nothing coming out. The destructive power of the "75's" is enormous. These guns have saved the lives of thousands of pollus and Tommies and it is largely due to them that the French are now able to beat Fritz at his own game and give back shell for shell—and then some.

CHAPTER V.

With the "75's."

My pal Brown, of whom I spoke before, had been put in the infantry when he enlisted in the Legion, because he had served in the United States infantry. He soon became a sergeant, which had been his rating in the American service. I never saw

him in the trenches, because our outfits were nowhere near each other, but whenever we were in billets at the same time, we were together as much as possible.

Brown was a funny card and I never saw anyone else much like him. A big, tall, red-headed, dopey-looking fellow, never saying much and slow in everything he did or said—you would never think he amounted to much or was worth his salt. The boys used to call him "Ginger" Brown, both on account of his red hair and his slow movements. But he would pull a surprise on you every once in a while, like this one that he fooled me with.

One morning about dawn we started out for a walk through what used to be Dixmude—piles of stone and brick and mortar. There were no civvies to be seen; only mules and horses bringing up casks of water, bags of beans, chloride of lime, barbed wire, ammunition, etc. It was a good thing we were not superstitious. At that, the shadows along the walls made me feel shaky sometimes.

Finally Brown said: "Come on down; let's see the '75's.'" At this time I had not seen a "75," except on a train going to the front, so I took him up right away, but was surprised that he should know where they were.

After going half way around Dixmude Brown said, "Here we are," and started right into what was left of a big house. I kept wondering how he would know so much about it, but fol-



We Started Right Into What Was Left of a Big House.

lowed him. Inside the house was a passageway under the ruins. It was about seven feet wide and fifty feet long, I should judge.

At the other end was the great old "75," poking its nose out of a hole in the wall. The gun captain and the crew were sitting around waiting the word for action, and they seemed to know Brown well. I was surprised at that, but still more so when he told me I could examine the gun if I wanted to, just as if he owned it.

So I sat in the seat and trained the cross wires on an object, opened and closed the breech and examined the recoil.

Then Brown said: "Well, Chink, you'll see some real gunnery now," and they passed the word and took stations. My eyes bulged out when I saw Brown take his station with them!

"Silence!" is about the first command a gun crew gets when it is going into action, but I forgot all about it, and shouted out and asked Brown how he got to be a gunner. But he only grinned and looked dopey, as usual. Then I came to and expected to get a call down from the officer, but he only grinned and so did the crew. It seems they had it all framed to spring on me, and they expected I would be surprised.

So we put cotton in our ears and the captain called the observation tower a short distance away and they gave him the range. Then the captain "called 4125 meters" to Brown. They placed the nose of a shell in a fuse adjuster and turned the handle until it reached scale 4125. This set the fuse to explode at the range given. Then they slammed the shell into the breech, locked it shut and Brown sent his best to Fritz.

The barrel slipped back, threw out the shell case at our feet and returned over a cushion of grease. Then we received the results by telephone from the observation tower. After he had fired twelve shots the captain said to Brown, "You should never waste yourself in infantry, son." And old dopey Brown just stood there and grinned.

That was Brown every time. He knew about more things than you could think of. He had read about gunnery and fooled around at Dixmude until they let him play with the "75's," and finally here he was, giving his kindest to old Fritz with the rest of them.

Members of the Foreign Legion, all soldiers of fortune, swear vengeance when they see the Germans place Belgian women and children in front of them as shields against the enemy's fire. Gunner Depew tells about this in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

She Won't Believe It.

A man may be a hopeless idiot, but if he admires a woman you can't convince her that he is crazy.

Trinidad is increasing its petroleum production, the output last year being almost 52,000,000 gallons.

George Washington

The winged years that winnow praise and blame
Blow many names out; they but fan to flame
The self-renewing splendors of thy name.
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

MET DEATH AS BRAVE SOLDIER

Last of "Fighting Washingtons" Killed in Skirmish of Civil War.

SERVED UNDER GENERAL LEE

Col. John Augustine Washington, Virginian, "Went With His State" and Breathed His Last in Historic Gray Uniform.

MOUNT VERNON, Virginia, the former home of George and Martha Washington, and the most interesting mansion in the United States, has had a continuous interesting history connected with it, aside from the associations with the first president of the United States and the first of the first ladies of the land.

Colonel Washington, who had become proprietor of the paternal estates on the Rappahannock, acquired the magnificent domain of Mount Vernon upon the death of the widow of his half brother, Lawrence Washington, and shortly after his marriage he began to occupy it and it was his home up to the time of his death.

Upon the death of Martha Washington, on May 22, 1802, about 4,000 acres of the Mount Vernon estate, including the mansion, were inherited by Judge Bushrod Washington, the third child of John Augustine Washington. Judge Washington was a justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and took up his residence at Mount Vernon, where he dispensed a liberal hospitality and kept intact his inherited landed estate to the time of his death.

Judge Washington had no children, and following the example of his illustrious uncle, he provided for his wife during her lifetime, and then disposed of his estate to his nephews and nieces, giving specific directions and leaving the mansion house and Mount Vernon farm proper, with restricted bounds, to his nephew, John Augustine Washington, and Mount Vernon was inherited by this John's son of the same name, from whom the home and 200 acres were purchased in 1856 by the society which now controls it and cares for it.

The work of obtaining the necessary funds—\$200,000—for the purchase was started by Miss Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina, who became the first regent. The vice regents each appointed state committees and the money raised was nearly all in dollar subscriptions. The greatest amount of money raised by any individual was the profits accruing from the lectures on Washington delivered in most of the large cities by Edward Everett.

The last private owner of Mount Vernon was Col. John Augustine Washington. On the breaking out of hostilities between the states, Colonel Washington became a volunteer aid, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was killed September 15, 1861, while conducting a reconnaissance on the turnpike along Elk Water river, Randolph county, West Virginia.

The following account of his death is not contained in history, but was related by Col. J. H. Morrow, who



Mount Vernon.

commanded a brigade of four regiments under Gen. George B. McClellan in the West Virginia campaign at the time, and in whose arms Colonel Washington expired. General Lee had established his headquarters at Brady's tollgate on the opposite side of the river from the old road had been heavily picketed by Federal soldiers for several miles, extending from Colonel Morrow's camp below quite up to Brady's gate.

Owing to the mountainous character of the surrounding country, General Lee was imperfectly informed in this regard, and directed Colonel Washington, with a detachment, to proceed by the new road to the forks at or near Brady's gate and then down the old road, cautioning him not to venture beyond a certain point. Washington, however, it appears, probably tripped by overzeal and anxiety to be able to report valuable information, went beyond the point indicated.

His movements along the entire route on the old road were, it seems, fully observed by the pickets, and immediately after he finally started on his return a volley was delivered from the picket line and Washington was seen to fall from his horse, which galloped away with the retreating escort.

Colonel Washington was apparently the only one stricken by the volley. Colonel Morrow states that he was standing but a short distance from where Washington fell and hurried to the spot and discovered him to be an officer of rank. He knelt by him and raised him so as to enable him to recline against his breast, and directed one of his men standing near, and who wore a felt hat, to run and fill it with water from the stream. Colonel Morrow bathed the wounded man's forehead and endeavored to press water between his lips from a saturated



He Knelt by Him and Raised Him.

handkerchief, but he could not swallow, his blood was flowing from his mouth and nose, and in a few minutes later he was dead. His death marked the end of the fighting Washingtons.—Philadelphia Press.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

It stands apart—alone—supreme.
A shaft of stone—matchless—sublime:
It marks a nation's grand esteem
For one, "our father for all time."
Plain, unadorned, immaculate,
It rises high toward heaven;
No name is given, neither date;
All know the history so unwritten.
This peerless pile of solid stone
Is not a splint, nor yet a tomb;
It speaks; it lives, and beckons on
The generations yet to come.
Fit monument for one so great—
His country's pride and boast;
His spirit banishes all hate,
And blinds the states from coast to coast.

NEVER DAZZLED BY POWER

Nothing but Purest Patriotism Ever Actuated Washington in Any of His Official Acts.

It was not necessary for Washington to thrice put aside a crown, as did Caesar, for the authors of the communication to Washington knew too well the character of the man and that it would be impossible to in any way swerve him from his expressed resolve.

In perfect keeping with the spirit in which Washington treated the dazzling offer which was so unexpectedly set before him, was the simplicity of his conduct in bidding adieu to his comrades-in-arms, and then presenting himself before congress, there to deliver up his sword and voluntarily divest himself of the supreme command.

Washington assembled his army for the last time at Newburgh. To the tune of "Rosin' Cattle"—the soldiers' dirge—his brave comrades passed slowly by their great leader and fled away to their respective homes.

Before congress at Annapolis on December 23, 1783, he delivered his commission and seemed almost as impressive as his leave-taking from his army. From that august body he retired to his home at Mount Vernon, with no thought of further honors from his country, and it was with reluctance that he left his retirement when chosen the first president of the United States.

When Washington Was Abused.

In the Morris house on August 12, 1795, Washington signed the Jay treaty with England, losing thereby most of his remnant of support in the house of representatives. Abuse culminated in the serious suggestion to impeach him. The constitution having for obvious reasons confined the treaty making power to the executive and the senate, Washington refused to grant the request of the house of representatives for the correspondence leading up to the treaty. The storm of indignation that followed did not spare even his personal character. "A Calm Observer" stated in a newspaper that Washington had stolen \$4,750.

Washington on Preparedness.

If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.—George Washington.



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The Greatest Name in Goody-Land



The Flavor Lasts

Nothing pleases some girls so much as the chance to resist an attempt to kiss them.

Weekly Health Talks

Where Most Sickness Begins and Ends

BY FRANKLIN DUANE, M. D.

It can be said broadly that most human ills begin in the stomach and end in the stomach. Good digestion means good health, and poor digestion means bad health. The minute your stomach fails to properly dispose of the food you eat, troubles begin to crop out in various forms. Indigestion and dyspepsia are the commonest forms, but this, impure blood, headaches, backaches, pimples, blotches, dizziness, belching, coated tongue, weakness, poor appetite, sleeplessness, coughs, colds and bronchitis are almost as common. There is but one way to have good health, and that is to put and keep your stomach in good order. This is easy to do if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a wonderful tonic and blood purifier, and is so safe to take, for it is made of roots and herbs. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., stands behind this standard medicine, and it is good to know that so distinguished a physician is proud to have his name identified with it. When you take Golden Medical Discovery, you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine that contains not a drop of alcohol or narcotic of any kind. Long ago Dr. Pierce combined certain valuable vegetable ingredients—without the use of alcohol—so that these remedies always have been strictly temperance medicines.

If piles are torturing you, get and use Pierce's Anodyne Pile Ointment. The quick relief it gives is hard to believe until you try it. If constipated Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken while using Anodyne Pile Ointment. Few indeed are the cases which these splendid remedies will not relieve and usually overcome. They are so good that nearly every drug store has them for sale.

Philosophy.
 "How does Jims support his wife?"
 "Like the other trials of life—with what patience and resignation he can muster."

Shave With Cuticura Soap
 And double your razor efficiency as well as promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing.—Adv.

Electricity on the Farm.
 Electricity is now equal to nearly all kinds of farm work, from irrigation to churning. So far it has not attacked plowing and cultivating, but electricity is not yet through with the farm.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root 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.

London hairdressers say there has been a great increase in gray-haired young women, due to the war.



Die we must, but why be dying
 All our days?
 Turn away from faithless sighing,
 Turn to praise.

Show the courage of glad living
 In earth's need,
 And thy witness of thanksgiving
 Men will need.
 I. C. Rankin.

A FEW GOOD COOKIES.

Take one cupful of sugar, one-third of a cupful of shortening, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one of soda, one-half cupful of milk and a little flour sifted with the soda and cream of tartar; add the rest of the milk and flour. Roll out and place the following filling on one and cover with another:



Filling.—Take one cupful of raisins, half a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of hot water, one tablespoonful of flour and the juice of half a lemon. Cook until smooth and thick. Put on the cookies and bake.

Ginger Cakes.—Take one and one-half cupfuls of shortening, one cupful each of sugar and molasses, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a half cupful of boiling water. Ginger, cinnamon, cloves and salt to taste. Add flour to roll and let stand on ice to chill before rolling.

Fruit Cookies.—Take three eggs, one scant cupful of shortening, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-half cupful of hot water. One cupful of grated coconut, one pound of dates cut fine, one teaspoonful of salt and lemon or vanilla extract for flavoring. This makes 40 small cakes. Bake in small tins or patty pans.

Jumbles.—Take one cupful of molasses, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, beat well, add three beaten eggs, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of shortening, a half teaspoonful of salt, one-half tablespoonful of ginger, the same of cinnamon and four cupfuls of flour. Drop like drop cookies.

Gingersnaps.—Take one cupful each of shortening, molasses, brown sugar, add one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda and flour to roll. Cook for six minutes after it begins to boil, the sugar, molasses and shortening; cool and add the egg, then the rest of the ingredients.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in many places as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend.—Ruskin.

DESIRABLE DESSERTS.

During the winter, steamed puddings and those rich in fat are more suitable and appetizing than in warm weather, so now is the time to make baked Indian puddings and suet puddings as well as others, rich with dried fruit.

Steamed Graham Pudding.—Cream one-fourth cupful of milk. Sift together one and one-half cupfuls of sifted graham flour, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of mixed spices and a cupful of raisins. Add to the first mixture and turn into a well-greased mold, steam two and one-half hours. Serve with Cream Pudding Sauce.—Cream one-third of a cupful of butter substitute with two-thirds of a cupful of sugar; mix two teaspoonfuls of flour with one-half teaspoonful of salt, add four tablespoonfuls of cold water and when well mixed add one cupful of boiling water, stir and cook until smooth and thick. Just before serving add the butter and sugar and beat in with a wire whisk. Flavor with orange and serve.

Savory Pudding.—When the hens are laying well will be a good time to serve this delicious pudding to the family. Scald one cupful of milk, add one-fourth of a cupful of butter substitute, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; when the fat is melted add one-half cupful of flour and cook until the mixture becomes a smooth ball; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cream cheese, grated rind of a lemon; press the cheese through a ricer and add to it the rind, then stir in the yolks of five eggs beaten thick and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Put into a buttered baking dish and set in hot water; bake in a hot oven 40 minutes or until firm in the center. Serve with Currant Jelly Sauce.—Simmer one glass of jelly, one cupful of boiling water and one-fourth of a cupful of sugar. When smooth add two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch mixed with three tablespoonfuls of cold water and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir until boiling, then cook for ten minutes.

Steamed Date Pudding.—Cream one-half cupful of fat with two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, add two-thirds of a pound of cooked chopped dates (pour boiling water over them and then drain), two beaten eggs, two-thirds of a cupful of bread crumbs, and the same of flour, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Steam two hours. Serve surrounded with slices of lemon, holding hard sauce.

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Nellie Maxwell

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's 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, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

Explain Yourself, Ethel.

Ethel Barrymore may be particularly interested in sex plays, but it seems that the following illuminating item from an afternoon paper may require some explaining:

"Ethel Barrymore, coming to English's next week, is one of a famous stage family. She is the daughter of Maurice Barrymore and George Drew-Barrymore, the brother of John and Lionel Barrymore and the niece of John Drew."

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1884.
 W. G. Mason, Notary Public.
 HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.
 Druggists, etc. Testimonials free.
 F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Answered.

Somebody once telegraphed Horace Greeley: "Are there any news?"
 "Not a new," promptly wired back the great editor, who was a stickler for good English.—Boston Transcript.

STOMACH ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, GAS

QUICK! EAT JUST ONE TABLET OF PAPER'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of distress in stomach, pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief—No waiting!



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Paper's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Paper's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost so little at drug stores. Adv.

To Hold Him.

"What would you do if your son were married to a fast young man?"
 "I think I'd speed up a little."

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 3/4 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 Barbo 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.

Two Laps Behind.

"Did you follow my advice?"
 "Why—er—yes, but I didn't quite catch up with it."

Naturally.

"What was the result of trying your play on the dog?"
 "It raised a howl."

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

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

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv.



INFLUENZA

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts and horses in the same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S COMPOUND, 2 to 6 doses often cure. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. SPOHN'S is sold by your druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Goshen, Ind.

All He Had in His Hand.

Bill Sikkes had been charged with stealing a watch and had been found not guilty. Just as the verdict had been given a charge of assault was heard against the complainant.

"He beat me all about the 'ead with a brick, an' near killed me, yer honor!" declared the victim.
 "Why didn't you defend yourself?" asked the magistrate, rather bored with the proceedings. "Had you nothing in your hand?"
 "Well, yer honor, I had his watch, but what was the use of that against a brick?"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, diarrhea and indigestion. "Clear house." Adv.

People Heeded Appeal.

More than one hundred carloads of fruit pits and nut shells had been received at, and were on the way to government plants for use in making carbon for gas masks when the armistice was declared. This statement was made on the authority of the secretary of agriculture, thanking him for the activities of his department in appealing to the public for these materials.

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

Willing to Oblige.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania is nothing if not a strict party man. Listen to this one that his friends are telling on this political leader, who has rounded out more than a half-century in "single blessedness."

One of his long time supporters said to him recently: "Now, Boles, you are going to be chairman of the next finance committee. You would have a good deal better standing down there in Washington, socially as well as politically, if you would get married."
 "All right," said Penrose, "have the organization pick me out a girl and I'll marry her."

Speeding Up.

"What do you think of this league of nations?" "I think it is time for them to play ball."

During the war Red Cross workers in America produced more than 250,000,000 surgical dressings.

The Spread of Ideas.

A Czech soldier at Mount Vernon was seen to fill a little box with earth from the tomb of Washington.

"I am taking this home," he said, "to sprinkle it on the soil of Bohemia."

The incident may be symbolic of the general spread of American ideals. The salt of freedom in these days is sprinkled the world over.—David Starr Jordan in Sunset Magazine.

Fig Trees in San Joaquin.

Ten thousand acres of Smyrna fig trees have been planted in the central San Joaquin valley since the war began.

The joy of a hobby is that the other fellow isn't all the time wanting you to let him ride it, too.

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold.

Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Both Beef and Milk

THE one breed that excels in both beef and milk is the Short-horn. Short-horn steers repeatedly broke the records at the markets in 1915, making the highest record on the open market of \$30.50 per cwt. And Short-horn cows have milk records of over 17,000 lbs. per year. It is the farmer's breed, having extra flesh, quality and quiet temperament.



No-Karbo turns carbon into additional motor, creates gas power. Aids action of your digestive known. Literature and trial can be obtained. Live agents wanted. Gooson, Mahilton, Ocala.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 7-1919.

Stock Raising in Western Canada
 is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It's easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 45 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre
 —Good Grazing Land at Much Less.

Railway and Land Companies offer unusual inducements to homeseekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.

You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Building, OMAHA, NEB.
 Canadian Government Agent

Tired Nervous Mothers
 Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
 LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

VAUGHN.

Mrs. H. T. Stoddard is visiting her mother at Superior, Ariz. Henry Woods motored to the county seat the first of the week.

H. Z. Helms has returned to his ranch after serving on the jury at Nogales.

Vaughn was visited by about four inches of snow the first of the week.

Mrs. Frank Jolley and Mrs. H. Z. Helms were recent county seat visitors.

Cecil Shields, who is employed at the Maynard ranch, was a Patagonia visitor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Frazier motored to Patagonia on business the first of the week.

Harry Stoddard has purchased a pair of mules and started plowing, preparing for a spring crop of about 40 acres.

Jack Russell has gone to Carlsbad, N. M., to take charge of the ranch belonging to his daughter, Mrs. Russell.

Arthur Maynard has been called to New York on business and expects to visit his former home before he returns.

Charles Everhardt has accepted a position trapping for the government, and with his wide experience there is no doubt but what he will make good.

MORE MOISTURE.

Another splendid rain and snow storm visited the county Tuesday, which means more feed for cattle and more moisture for the farmer. About one foot of snow fell in the Patagonia and Santa Rita Mountains, while in the Huachuca it was even greater. The precipitation to date has been far greater than at any time since the winter of 1914-1915, which was one of the wettest seasons in the history of the Southwest.

SENATOR THOMPSON IS BETTER.

Thomas P. Thompson, state senator from Santa Cruz County, has been very ill at Phoenix, where he is attending the state legislative session.

Word was received in Nogales Saturday that Mr. Thompson is now out of danger and on the road to recovery.

PREACHING NEXT SUNDAY.

The Rev. Rehkop will hold preaching services at the school house, Sunday the 23d at 9:45 o'clock to which all are invited. Sunday school at 11 o'clock as usual. The children of the town are especially requested to be present at the Sunday school hour and enjoy the interesting services.

STOCKMAN AND FARMER.

Spring conditions are expected to be good for cattle.

The Phoenix district will plant 3000 acres to melons.

Many cattlemen near Tucson have built additional reservoirs.

Cattlemen at Phoenix vigorously protest cancellation of low feed rate.

The coldest winter in 41 years is reported by the oldest residents of Navajo and Apache counties.

The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association selected Tucson as the place of meeting for next year's convention.

The forest service at Phoenix is working out plans for granting five year grazing permits on national forests.

The state land board at Phoenix announced 75,000 acres of land in Maricopa and Yuma counties will be sold.

Sonora cattlemen have asked permission of the Mexican customs officials at Nogales to ship 1200 head of beef cattle into Colorado.

Throughout the Southwest cattle conditions are most favorable. The losses so far have been slight, even though there has been considerable snow and cold weather. Prospects for early grass are good.

Farmers in the Elgin and Sonoita country are reported to be busy plowing, the land being in fine condition as a result of the recent rains. The acreage planted this season will be considerably increased over last year, and all are enthusiastic over the prospects for good crops.

Farmers should not lose the lesson of last spring with reference to the importance of testing seed corn. Corn that to all outward appearances was sound proved to be worthless for seed. The farmer should never take a chance with seed corn but should thoroughly test every ear intended for seed.

Watching for Treasure.

Captain Kidd's supposed treasures along the New England and Long Island coasts have a parallel in the anthracite coal banks of the Lehigh field in Pennsylvania. Several huge culm piles, reported to contain buried chests of money stolen nearly 50 years ago in nearby villages, are being run through washeries at Drifton and Yorktown. Close watch is kept by the workmen as the stuff is put through the screens and chutes, but nothing has been discovered except the bones of mules.

CODE BOOK PLANTED TO FOOL GERMANS

British "Naval Secrets" Fall Into Hands of Enemy at Zeebrugge.

Another good spy story has just been revealed on Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, chief of the British naval spy system, who recently resigned. It is the story of the "code book bluff," and is even better than the other anecdotes concerning him.

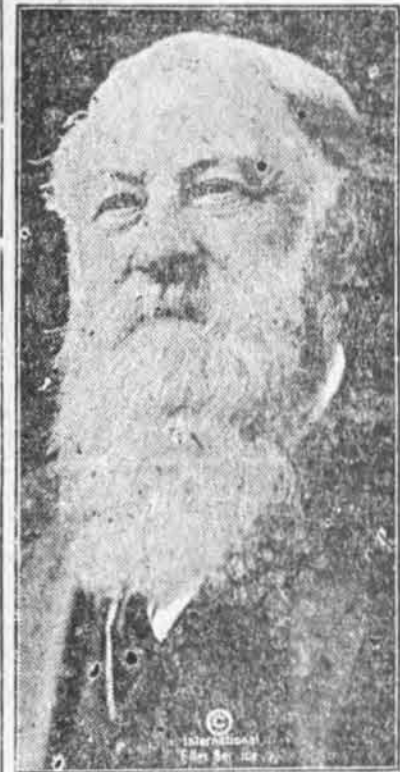
It was before the Zeebrugge operations began that Admiral Hall gave instructions for the printing of a new and elaborate code book. The book was duly compiled. It was neatly bound, and so that it should not look too new was carefully thumbed in many pages. Of course all the codes in the book were wrong and very misleading to any German who might get hold of it. But that is what the admiral wanted.

When the Zeebrugge raid was settled upon and the vindictive went over with the blockships this "jumble" code book was carefully placed in one of the blockships where it was likely to be quickly discovered.

The day after the raid the book was found by the Huns. No doubt they were delighted with such an important find and thought that our men had had no time to remove it before the ship's bottom was blown out.

A few days later, having given the Germans time to digest the code, a carefully compiled message was flashed across the channel and duly picked up by the enemy. But it is feared that it must have misled them as to the intentions of the British.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER TACKLES BIG PROBLEM



Henry Mayers Hyndman, chairman of the socialist party of England and leader of the trades union, who is active in the movement to provide employment for the thousands of British soldiers being mustered out of the service daily.

MAN RESIGNS OFFICE

He Has Been a Deputy Sheriff for Thirty-nine Years.

Henry Husk, a pioneer resident of Shabbona, Ill., has just resigned as deputy sheriff, a position that he has filled since 1850.

The resignation was one of the incidents of his celebration of the sixty-third anniversary of his wedding and closed a continuous career of public service which began in 1850, when he was appointed bailiff and collector of taxes.

He is eighty-four years old and as vigorous as the average man of fifty.

He prides himself, among other things, on his record as a reader of the Chicago Daily Journal, for which he has been a subscriber since 1879, considering it fitting that the oldest inhabitant of Shabbona should be a reader of the oldest newspaper, not only of Illinois but of the Northwest.

Mr. Husk arrived here in June, 1843, four years after the Journal had been established. At that time the Indian chief, Shabbona, for whom the village was named, and his tribe were in possession.

The chief and Mr. Husk were great friends and many times smoked the pipe of peace together.

GIRLS TRAPPED DOGS

By This Means They Earned \$50 for the Red Cross.

Two Victory girls, seven and ten years old, residing at Manzanola, in Otero county, Colorado, earned \$50 for the Red Cross by trapping prairie dogs and making soap of their fats. Mrs. John Howbert, chairman of the home conservation committee of the food administration in Otero county, was in Denver and told of the success of the Victory girls in helping the Red Cross by this method.

"We are going to try and interest other girls and boys in various parts of Colorado in this unique line of work," said Miss Marion Stengel, education secretary of the state food administration.

TRAMP IS SAMARITAN

Nurse Two Lonely Families Stricken With Influenza.

John Kennedy and Thomas Campbell, two farmers living in a lonely section of Foster township between Hazelton and White Haven, Pa., reported to the authorities recently that they and their families undoubtedly had been saved from death through influenza by the timely appearance of an unknown tramp at their homes, when every member of both families was down with the plague.

The tramp "blew in" after alighting from a Jersey Central freight train and called at the Campbell place for something to eat, only to discover the entire household critically ill in bed. Going to the next house, he found similar conditions, and then decided to act as the Good Samaritan. He nursed eleven of the patients back to health, looked after the fires, did the cooking and attended to the stock until Campbell and Kennedy were able to look after the work themselves.

The tramp made frequent trips to Hazelton and White Haven to buy food and medicine, and always returned with the change, except small amounts that he retained to quench his thirst on the way. This allowance was willingly granted.

SEEMED POOR, HAD MILLION

Stinted Self So That Household Furniture Was Worth Only \$92.

Although he left an estate appraised at \$319,597 in Illinois and twice as much in Texas and other southern states, among the largest of McHenry county, Abram B. Brinkerhoff of Huntley, Ill., believed in the simple life, occupying a small cottage, cheaply furnished. The value of his household goods was appraised at only \$92. The treasury of Illinois will be enriched to the extent of \$6,000 by the inheritance tax on the Illinois holdings. The wife receives \$140,000, and two nephews, Thomas and Hames Brinkerhoff, both of Elgin, each receive \$50,000 from the Illinois holdings alone. The testator commenced his career in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. He invested his salary in western land and ran his fortune up to nearly if not quite a million.

Aged Strong Man.

Isaac Staley, eighty-three years of age, claims to be the champion strong man of his age in Ohio. Every day at his home in Marysville he chops 12 cross ties—a hard day's work for a man fifty years younger. "Hard outdoor work is the secret of long life," he says.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (027511)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 15, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Watts Hammond, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 28, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 027511, for E 1/2 SEC. 8, E 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Section 26, Township 19 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. Christmann, United States Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 25th day of March, 1919.

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

JOHN L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Feb 21—5th pub. Mar. 21.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (22463)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 15, 1919.

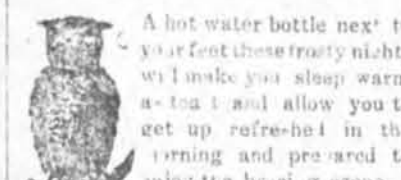
Notice is hereby given that Harry Ward Eason, of Canby, Arizona, who, on May 28, 1913, made homestead entry, H. E. S. 308, No. 22463, for S 1-2 SE 1-4 SW 1-4 SE 1-4, Section 8, NE 1-4 NW 1-4 NE 1-4 SW 1-4, N 1-2 NE 1-4 NE 1-4 SW 1-4, E 1-2 W 1-2 SE 1-4 NW 1-4, E 1-2 SE 1-4 NE 1-4 NE 1-4 NW 1-4, W 1-2 SE 1-4 NE 1-4 W 1-2 E 1-2 SE 1-4 NE 1-4, N 1-2 NW 1-4 NW 1-4 SE 1-4, Section 17, Township 22 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, and H. E. S. No. 308 for land described by metes and bounds, as follows:

Tract "A": Beginning at Corner No. 1 and line between Sections 8 and 17, Township 22 S., R. 18 E.; thence E. 9.28 chains to Cor. No. 2; thence S. 0 degs. 25' E. 59.80 chains to Cor. No. 3; thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 9.41 chains to Cor. No. 4; thence N. 12 degs. 29' E. 20.78 chains to Cor. No. 5; thence N. 33 degs. 19' W. 17.32 chains to Cor. No. 6; thence S. 89 degs. 57' E. 4.34 chains to Cor. No. 7; thence N. 0 degs. 20' W. 4.96 chains to Cor. No. 1. The place of beginning, containing 33.13 Acres.

Tract "B": Beginning at Cor. No. 8 from whence Cor. No. 4, heretofore described, bears S. 89 degs. 33' E. 651 chains; thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 9.92 chains to Cor. No. 9; thence N. 0 degs. 16' W. 29.73 chains to Cor. No. 10; thence S. 89 degs. 57' E. 4.94 chains to Cor. No. 11; thence N. 0 degs. 18' W. 4.96 chains to Cor. No. 12; thence S. 33 degs. 19' E. 17.44 chains to Cor. No. 13; thence S. 12 degs. 26' W. 20.68 chains to Cor. No. 8. The place of beginning, containing 36.24 Acres in Section 17, Township 22 S., Range 18 E., of the G. & S. R. Meridian, Arizona, in the Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 25th day of March, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ford, Mathas, William A. Parker, William E. Bower, George Byerley, all of Canby, Arizona. JOHN L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Feb. 21—5th pub. Mar. 21.

THE OWL SAYS:



A hot water bottle next to your feet these frosty nights will make you sleep warm and restful and allow you to get up refreshed in the morning and prepared to enjoy the beautiful ozone.

Do you take advantage of our noon-day fountain lunches? They consist of sandwiches, pies, malted milk, etc. Just the proper thing.

Earsache drops for ear aches. Relieve the pain quickly—do not suffer with earsache.

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

And it came to pass after advertising faithfully and diligently that "BUSINESS IS GOOD."

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION Halls and Dolson Owners—Owl Drug Store NOGALES ARIZONA

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

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

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PATAGONIA ENGINEERING AND ASSAY OFFICE C. A. Pierce Chas. N. Cox Mining and Metallurgical Engineers PATAGONIA, ARIZONA Examination, equipment, management of mining properties. Designing and operation of mills. Concentration by flotation, a specialty.

GOING TO NOGALES? When hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there. KING'S CAFE Formerly, the New England Kitchen Frank J. Duffy E. R. Purdum Duffey & Purdum ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW NOGALES ARIZONA

T. B. FITTS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Phone 76 NOGALES ARIZONA E. K. Cumming General Real Estate and Insurance Broker Nogales, Arizona

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surface, expelling the poison from the blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Best tablet Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists.

THE WEST MAGAZINE The West is the most interesting and important section of the world. It is the scene of the greatest development of the human race. It is the home of the most magnificent scenery and the most wonderful adventures. It is the land of the future. The West Magazine is the only publication that gives you the latest news and the most interesting stories of the West. It is a must for every man, woman and child who loves the West. The West Magazine is published monthly. It is the best value for the money. It is the most interesting and important publication of the West. It is the only publication that gives you the latest news and the most interesting stories of the West. It is a must for every man, woman and child who loves the West. The West Magazine is published monthly. It is the best value for the money. It is the most interesting and important publication of the West. It is the only publication that gives you the latest news and the most interesting stories of the West. It is a must for every man, woman and child who loves the West.

We can supply all your Wants

Whatever you may need for your personal wear, for your family or for your home, we can fill your requirements satisfactorily to you. We can please you as to quality, variety of selection, and—most important of all—price. There is no need of your going to half a dozen different kinds of stores to make your purchases. Our stocks are complete in every department and you can find right here just as wide a range to choose from as you could anywhere else. We keep posted on all new products and the latest styles—we try to give you all the advantages of city buyers.



BUY AT HOME Our buying experience protects you against poor merchandise—we select the market's best.

The Patagonia Commercial Co. PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

NOGALES Furniture Exchange 337 1/2 MORLEY AVENUE Nogales, Arizona. New and Second Hand Furniture Bought, Sold and Exchanged. We Handle Anything. Buy Anything. Trade for Anything. Licensed Pawnbrokers

MR. MOTORIST! WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES? Do you know that "FEDERAL" Cord Tires ride easier, coast further, last longer, and save more gasoline than any other cord tire on the market today? If you do not know these things write or call on us and be convinced. Roy & Titcomb, (Incorporated) Automobile Accessory Department Nogales, Arizona. "If It's a Federal It's Right"

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

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