

Ore Transportation Subject of Discussion

The economical hauling of ore from the various mines to the railroad at Patagonia is a problem all mining men would like to see solved.

In this connection the following letter from E. R. Shaw, vice president of the Southern Arizona Mining & Smelting Company, addressed to C. A. Pierce of the Pierce-Gardner mines, will be of general interest:

"While in New York in January, in connection with business of this company, I met some parties who are in the business of providing modern and efficient transportation systems for handling heavy freight in various sections of the country.

"I expect to return to New York early next month and the parties have asked that I bring with me detailed information about the proposition, and I would therefore appreciate a statement from you covering your property.

"Such a statement from you, together with similar statements from other shippers, will enable me to make an intelligent presentation of the proposition and may result in securing for the district the one really necessary facility to make it a big and successful mining camp."

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Dr. A. W. Hardtmayer reports two cases of smallpox in Harshaw, but states there is absolutely no cause for alarm, since all sanitary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The sanitary conditions of the camp at Harshaw are in no way responsible for the appearance of the disease, since it was brought into the town by a recent arrival from Mexico.

AT THE COMMERCIAL.

Patagonia's popular hotel the Commercial, reports a thriving business of late. Among out-of-town people registered during the week are: H. C. Deans, Nogales; D. T. Mellence, Phoenix; C. A. Streight, Tucson; Miss Susie Moore, Amarillo, Texas; Mrs. C. E. Wager, Bisbee; James P. Reid, Providence, R. I.; John E. Martin, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Hiser, El Paso; P. C. Neely, Los Angeles; G. Griffin, Los Angeles; A. F. Gross and F. A. Kennedy, Duluth, Minn.

MISLEADING REPORTS.

A number of workmen have arrived in Patagonia during the past week, coming as a result of the rather sensational and overdrawn reports concerning the mining industry in this section appearing in outside newspapers.

The Patagonia mining industry is in a prosperous condition, but upon the authority of prominent operators it can be stated there is no shortage of labor. It is an injustice to the workman to be misled by unreliable reports and upon arriving here after a "hike" of 50 miles or more to find his services are not required.

DO YOU KNOW—

That the first mining in this area of which there is any record was done in the sixteenth century?

That this region is a continuation of the great silver mining region of Mexico which for centuries has produced millions of dollars' worth of silver?

That the first civilized men to visit this section were the Jesuits, who came from Sonora in 1687 and explored the Santa Cruz River Valley?

That the old Santa Rita del Cobre property produced 75 per cent copper ore when it was worked in the thirties, when Andrew Jackson was president of the United States?

TO SEND SOLDIERS HOME WITH SIX MONTHS' PAY

C. A. Streight, representing the Los Angeles Examiner, was in Patagonia Wednesday circulating the Hearst petition to the secretary of war asking that discharged soldiers be given six months' pay after being released from the army.

The petition which was quite generally signed in Patagonia, reads as follows: "The undersigned respectfully urge you to return to their homes as soon as possible the soldiers who have accomplished so brilliantly every object America had in the war.

"We urge also that you obtain the necessary authority to pay these men their military wages for six months, or for some sufficient period after their discharge from the army until they can obtain useful and remunerative employment.

"We urge this as an act of simple justice by a great nation to its heroes."

VISITING BROTHER.

Sam Seibold of Alton, Ill., arrived in Patagonia a few days ago and is visiting his brother, Frank Seibold, at the latter's ranch a few miles from town. The brothers had not met for a period of more than 15 years and the present meeting was enjoyable and interesting to both.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Joe Collie was in from the Harshell last Sunday.

Nick Farrell was a passenger for Nogales on Tuesday morning's stage.

Miss Stella Turner from Nogales visited Patagonia friends during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Friedmann from Nogales were week-end visitors in Patagonia.

William Pierce was in Patagonia for supplies during the week coming from Parker Canyon.

Mrs. Clyde McPherson, accompanied by Mrs. J. D. Ronette, visited friends in Patagonia Wednesday.

Miss Lela Shields is assisting in the store of the Washington Trading Company during inventory week.

T. H. Pattison and wife and E. B. Byrskett and wife made up a motor party which spent Sunday in Nogales.

James C. All, from the Valley country southeast of town, was among outside visitors to Patagonia early in the week.

Miss Kitty Crosby of Canille visited with Miss Lela Shields over Sunday. Miss Crosby returned to her home Monday morning.

Herbert Black of San Rafael passed through Patagonia Tuesday on his way to Nogales. He expects to make his home in the border town.

Harry Fryer and Jack Williamson were in Patagonia from the Valley country Tuesday, remaining over night and returning to their homes Wednesday.

C. B. Wilson, vice president of the First State Bank, and Gowen Peirce, who has joined the ranks of Patagonia business men, were in Nogales Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethel, accompanied by Mrs. George H. Francis, returned to Tucson last Friday. They returned to their homes in Patagonia Sunday.

Mrs. Gray, school teacher at Lochiel, was a passenger for Nogales on Coughlin's stage yesterday morning, on her way to Tucson, where she will spend a few days.

E. B. Byrskett, connected with the Evans Mercantile Company, left on Wednesday's train for El Paso. He will return Monday after transacting business in the Pass City.

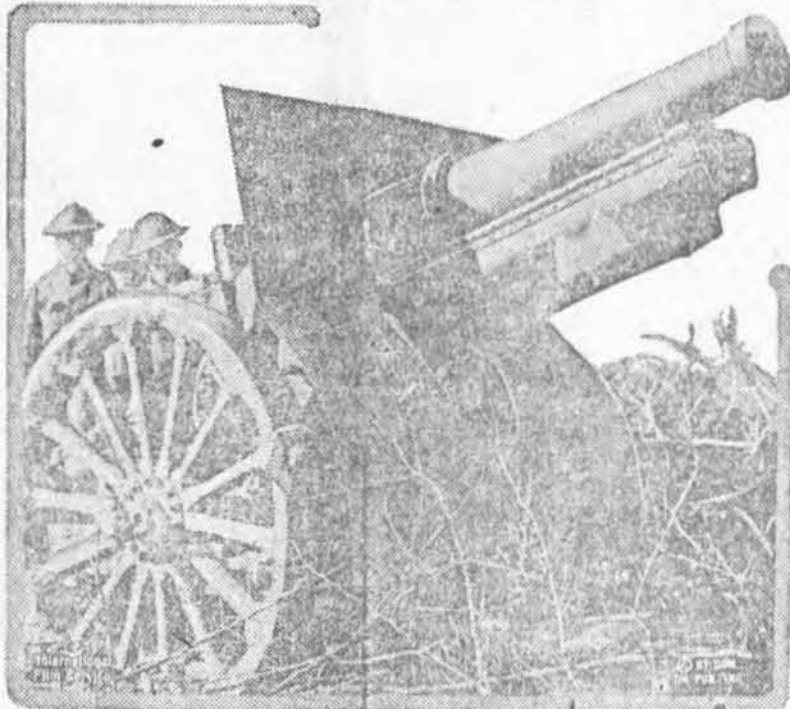
Deputy Sheriff James Parker went to Benson Tuesday to meet his wife and baby, who have been on a protracted visit to Milwaukee, Wis. They are now located in their home at Nogales.

Mrs. Tom Stafford left on Monday's train for Bisbee, where she will spend some time visiting with her daughter, Miss Washburn, who is attending St. Joseph's Academy in the big copper camp.

Lieutenant Dugee and wife of Nogales attended the masquerade ball in Patagonia Saturday night. Mrs. Dugee was formerly Nita Holcomb who at one time was a resident of Patagonia. They were accompanied by Miss Emma Casnege.

Elbert Kinsley, wife and baby, returned from Bisbee Tuesday evening and went to the San Rafael Valley Wednesday morning, where they will make their home for the time being. Mr. Kinsley has been employed in Bisbee for some months but states conditions in the Warren district are very much unsettled at present.

GUN THAT FIRED LAST SHOT IN THE WAR



This is the gun that, it is claimed, fired the last shot of the world war. It is an American heavy field piece, and the boys who handled it named it "Calamity Jane."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

J. Vanderwalker, who is opening up a new mining property at Mowry, spent a few hours in Patagonia Monday.

L. M. Tobin, who is interested in the Ivanhoe mine, returned Sunday from Tucson, where he had gone on a business trip.

George N. Curtis has returned from his ranch home southeast of town and will complete the brick work on the Ed Hertling residence in Patagonia.

Val Valenzuela, the butcher, is this week serving customers with "honest to goodness" beef from Phoenix, having on Monday received a shipment of nearly a half ton.

A Mexican masquerade ball was given at Cady's Hotel Saturday night and a large number participated in the event, among others being several from Nogales and other outside points.

Charles Pepper was in town Tuesday from his Red Rock ranch. Mr. Pepper says the green grass is starting to grow on the warm hillsides of his section, which is good news for the stockman.

The masquerade ball given at the opera house last Saturday night was enjoyed by a large number of janceros. Several persons from Nogales and other neighboring towns were in attendance.

The William Powers property on McKee Avenue is being remodeled to suit the requirements of the lessee, Mrs. Bennett, who will shortly open a lunch place and ice cream parlor in the building.

Mrs. Chandler of New York, who has been visiting with the family of Ray Sorrels at their ranch home south of town, has returned to her Eastern home after a stay of several months in Arizona.

A new stage line between Patagonia and Nogales has been inaugurated by Ben Steen. Connecting with the Tucson stage at the border town, passengers are routed direct from Patagonia to Globe.

A. M. Sanderson and wife have leased the Harry M. Riggs building on McKee Avenue and have opened an up-to-date restaurant. The place has been remodeled to meet the requirements of the new tenants.

The hotel men of Patagonia report a rushing business during the past week. Cady's Patagonia Hotel reports that 14 prospective guests were turned away Tuesday evening on account of lack of accommodations.

Ernest Best and his mother, Mrs. A. C. Best, braved the inclement weather on Monday and motored to Patagonia. Mr. Best reports considerable snow in the mountains near his home, a few miles southeast of town.

Hopkins & Valles, proprietors of the American Garage, announces they are now handling the celebrated Savage and Kokomo auto tires. A satisfactory guarantee goes with these tires and they have proven very satisfactory.—Adv.

Charles Chapman a prominent cattleman of Patagonia, makes the statement that within two weeks there will be an abundance of green feed for stock, providing we are favored with a few warm, sunny days in the meantime.

George Vaughn of Vaughn & Son, merchants of Duquesne and Lochiel, was in Patagonia during the week after a load of supplies for the company's two stores.

Clyde McPherson and William Gates announce a dance to be given at the San Rafael schoolhouse Saturday night, March 8. Good music will be provided and an enjoyable time is promised. Every one is invited.—Adv.

A special train consisting of 30 cars was loaded with cattle in Sonolita last Saturday and passed through Patagonia early Sunday morning en route for Nogales, where the cattle were bonded into Mexico to be placed on the Sonora ranges.

Roy Sorrels was in Patagonia Monday from the old home ranch near Harshaw, which has been occupied by the Sorrels family for 30 years and is a landmark to the old timers. Mr. Sorrels speaks encouragingly of the outlook for the cattle business, in which he is interested.

H. Young, who conducts the stage line between Patagonia, San Rafael and Duquesne, has purchased a new truck to be used on the route, increase of business demanding more equipment. Tom Gardner has bought a new six-cylinder car. Both sales were made by a Nogales auto firm.

J. S. Gattlin recently received a letter from his son, Woodie, who is with the Thirty-first Infantry in Siberia. Woodie reports he is in good health but would prefer being at home enjoying the sunshine rather than living in a country where the thermometer registers from 30 to 50 degrees below zero.

Under new management the Patagonia Cafe is now able to serve strictly home cooked meals that will delight even the most fastidious. Try our Sunday chicken dinner if you want a rare treat. Regular dinners from 11 to 2. Short orders from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. We solicit your patronage.—Adv.

Pete Hansen, one of the owners of the Bland mine, three miles southeast of town, has been in Nogales during the week on business connected with his property. Yesterday Mr. Hansen loaded a car of lumber at Pomo, which material will be used in making further improvements at the Bland camp.

C. L. Northernraft is superintending the construction of the foundation for his new home on lots adjoining the Commercial Hotel. A 25-foot well has been finished and cased with cement, and a modern sewage system installed. When finished the Northernraft home will be one of the most modern residences in Patagonia.

SMUT CAUSED LARGE LOSSES.

Considerable loss was caused by cereal smuts in the farming districts of Santa Cruz County last year, and it is stated an increased number of farmers will this year treat their seed with formaldehyde and copper sulphate, which will prevent losses from smut. The estimated national loss due to smuts in the 1918 crop was 25,500,000 bushels of wheat, 110,000,000 bushels of oats and 6,000,000 bushels of barley, practically all of which could have been prevented by a simple treatment previous to seeding.

"UNCLE BILLY" WILL RETIRE FROM BUSINESS ACTIVITY

William Powers familiarly called "Uncle Billy" by those who know him best, having leased his property on McKee Avenue, will retire from business on the first of the month after a period of activity in Patagonia covering nearly 20 years. Mr. Powers first came to Crittenden in 1888, later moving to Patagonia when the town was started, and has during all these years been a prominent factor in the growth of the district. Mr. Powers will return to prospecting, which line of endeavor he followed many years ago. His friends—and they are many—wish him the success which he well deserves.

Collecting Income Tax.

Washington, D. C.—Work on the collection of \$6,000,000,000 has been begun by the bureau of internal revenue. This is the estimated yield of the new revenue bill. The income tax provisions of the act reach the pocketbook of every single person in the United States whose net income for 1918 was \$1000 or more and of every married person whose net income was \$2000 or more. Persons whose net income equaled or exceeded these amounts, according to their marital status, must file a return of income with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they live on or before March 15.

For wilfully refusing to make a return on time a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment or both is provided.

For making a false or fraudulent return the penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax evaded.

In addition to the \$1000 and \$2000 personal exemptions taxpayers are allowed an exemption of \$200 for each person dependent upon them for chief support if such person is under 18 years of age and incapable of self support. Under the 1917 act this exemption was allowed only for each dependent child. The head of a family—one who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption—is entitled to all exemptions allowed a married person.

DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL TO MEET.

The Democratic party council of the state has been called to meet in Phoenix at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, March 8, 1919, at which meeting all federal, state, county and precinct Democratic officeholders as well as all other Democrats of the state are requested to attend.

CHURCH SERVICES SUNDAY.

The Rev. Rehkop held preaching services in the school house Sunday morning and again in the evening. The people of Patagonia will find these services interesting and a larger attendance would of necessity help the cause. The Rev. Rehkop will again preach in Patagonia on Sunday March 9, and, as usual, his sermons will be along non-denominational lines.

WILL TRY FOR ARTESIAN WATER.

J. L. Rountree of the firm of Rountree & Reagan well drillers, spent Sunday and Monday in Patagonia, going to Nogales Monday evening, where he remained for a few days returning to Patagonia later in the week. The firm's drill has been moved from a point close to Tombstone to the valley near St. David, where they will drill for artesian water on property of the Boquillas Land and Cattle Company.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The American Federation of Labor has asked that immigration be forbidden for at least four years after the close of the war and the signing of peace, on the ground that there are more workers in the United States now than can find jobs.

Late Visitors in Town.

Dr. Ray Ferguson of Duquesne was a Patagonia visitor Thursday.

Ernest Searles of Mowry passed through town Thursday from Nogales in charge of a new truck recently purchased by the El Paso mine people of Mowry.

Victor J. Wager, county assessor, arrived in Patagonia yesterday and will remain in town several days on business in connection with assessments for the present year.

Perry J. and Arthur G. Wilson are in town from the San Rafael Valley. Perry will leave early next week for Kansas City, where he will undergo an operation at the McCleary Sanitarium.

Eastern Capitalists Pleased With District

John E. Martin of Norwich, Conn., and James T. Reid of Providence, R. I., who are heavily interested in the Exposed Reef mine, arrived in Patagonia last Friday and will remain in the district a week or two looking after their interests. Mr. Martin and Mr. Reid are not strangers here, since they have been in Patagonia on previous occasions.

The gentlemen who are financing the Exposed Reef property are making an examination of their ground and report work as progressing satisfactorily and results obtained all that can be anticipated. They are well pleased with their property in particular and the camp in general.

The Exposed Reef property is situated on Alum Gulch, about one mile from the famous World's Fair mine, and the product consists of silver, copper and gold-bearing ore. The company has constructed a model camp and at present is engaged in sinking a shaft, intending later to cross out with the expectation of striking larger and richer ore bodies.

Wisconsin Operators Investigating.

Messrs. Kennedy and Gross from Wisconsin are making an examination of the American Boy and adjoining territory. Mr. Goss is a very successful northern operator and Mr. Kennedy has acted in a consulting capacity to Mr. Gross for some time. This is Mr. Kennedy's second visit to this camp.

Morning Glory to Ship Manganese.

It is reported that the Morning Glory is now prepared to fulfill its contract for manganese shipments. The company has installed a washing equipment and expects to ship in the neighborhood of 600 tons a month.

Harshell Will Sink.

Ed Halaline is constructing a new galloos frame for the Harshell mine at Harshaw which company will proceed to sink to a greater depth upon completion of the new hoist.

Trench Developing.

The Trench Consolidated Mines Company at Harshaw is continuing its development work with a large force of men. Cross cutting on the 700-foot level is still under way and the indications are favorable. The work is proceeding under the direction of John Hoy, the manager.

Working in Red Rock.

Jerry Sheehy is working a silver-lead property in the Red Rock country that gives promise of developing into a real producer. Parties who have investigated Mr. Sheehy's claims say the ore being produced is exceedingly rich and that the vein at the bottom of the shaft is widening with depth.

Little Ore Moved During Week.

A severe snow storm and rains made the roads so "heavy" that very little ore was moved this week.

STATE MINING NOTES.

A native copper pocket was struck on the 1200 level of the Gadsden at Jerome. Work on a large scale will start on the Outman Amalgamated property at Oatman.

The Hercules Mines Company at Oatman has been reorganized and the mines will be reopened.

The Bunker Hill Mines Company at Tombstone is installing an engine to supply air to property.

A compressor and engine has been installed at the Sweeney mines in the Aquarius range near Kingman.

The Oliver shaft of the Calumet and Arizona Company at Bisbee has closed down as a result of the metal market.

Eight thousand eight hundred and sixteen tons of ore and concentrates went through the port of Douglas from Sonora during January.

PRINTING Good Printing Is the Dress of Business. That Is the Kind We Do. Let Us Show You

TEXT OF WORLD LEAGUE COVENANT

President Wilson Reads Report to Representatives of the Nations.

ARMAMENTS ARE CUT DOWN

Powers Will Defend Each Other From Attack—Countries Desiring to Join Must Give Guarantees and Be Self Ruled.

Paris, France, Feb. 14.—The executive council of the proposed league of nations, as outlined in the covenant read by President Wilson today, will consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, with representatives of four other states. The covenant reads as follows:

Covenant.

Preamble—In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:

Article I.

The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretariat to be established at the seat of the league.

Article II.

Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient, and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

Article III.

The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

Article IV.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

Article V.

The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at (blank) which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required, under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council; the secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

Article VI.

The expenses of the secretariat shall be borne by the states members of the league in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

Article VII.

Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged in the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the buildings occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra territoriality.

Article VIII.

Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol as states to be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies. No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league force and armaments.

Article VIII. The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armament to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common consent of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council. The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of these countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Article IX. A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of Article Eight and on military and naval questions generally. The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states, members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

Article X. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. The high contracting parties agree that should disputes arise between them which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the executive council, and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council; and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which complies with the award of arbitration or the recommendation of the executive council.

Article XI. The high contracting parties, whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable to arbitration, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, will submit the whole matter to arbitration. For this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what steps can best be taken to give effect thereto.

Article XII. The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice and this court shall, when established, be competent to hear and determine any matter which the parties recognize as suitable for the submission to it for arbitration under the foregoing article.

Article XIII. If there should arise between states members of the league any dispute likely to lead to rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration as above, the high contracting parties agree that they will refer the matter to the executive council; either party to the dispute may give notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof. For this purpose the parties agree to communicate to the secretary general, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the executive council may forthwith direct the publication thereof. Where the efforts of the council lead to the settlement of the dispute, a statement shall be published indicating the nature of the dispute and the terms of settlement, together with such explanations as may be appropriate. If the dispute has not been settled, a report by the council shall be published, setting forth with all necessary facts and explanations the recommendations which the council thinks just and proper for the settlement of the dispute. If the report is unanimously agreed to by the members of the council other than the parties to the dispute, the high contracting parties agree that they will not go to war with any party which complies with the recommendations, and that, if any party shall refuse so to comply, the council shall propose measures necessary to give effect to the reason. If no such unanimous report can be made, it shall be the duty of the majority and the privilege of the minority to issue statements indicating what they believe to be the facts and containing the reasons which they consider to be just and proper. The executive council may in any case under this article refer the dispute to the

body of delegates. The dispute shall be referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request must be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute. In any case referred to the body of delegates all the provisions of this article and of Article Twelve relating to the action and powers of the executive council shall apply to the action and powers of the body of delegates.

Article XVI. Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article XII it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not. It shall be the duty of the executive council in such case to recommend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league.

Article XVII. In the event of disputes between one state member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in order to the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league. In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of the league which in would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action. If both parties to the dispute when so invited accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and result in the settlement of the dispute.

Article XVIII. The high contracting parties agree that the league shall be entrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest. Article XIX. To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the wellbeing and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league. The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league. Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development which their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of a mandatory. There are territories, such as southwest Africa and certain of the south Pacific islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical continuity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned, in the interests of the indigenous population. Article XX. The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

Article XXI. The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the free transit of goods and persons through the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918.

Article XXII. The high contracting parties agree to enter into the control of the league of international bureaus general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

Article XXIII. The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary general, and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

Article XXIV. It shall be the right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise the reconsideration by states members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world.

Article XXV. The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagement which is inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto or subsequently admitted to the league shall, before coming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Article XXVI. Amendments to this covenant will take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service DENVER MARKETS.

Table with columns for Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Dressed Poultry, listing various types and prices.

Table with columns for Live Poultry, Rabbits, Eggs, and Butter, listing various types and prices.

Table with columns for Vegetables, Hay and Grain Market, and various other items, listing prices.

Table with columns for Hides and Pelts, Metal Markets, and Chicago Produce, listing prices.

Table with columns for Linnseed, Grain in Kansas City, and Chicago Live Stock, listing prices.

Table with columns for Miscellaneous Markets, Metal Markets, and Chicago Produce, listing prices.

Table with columns for Linnseed, Grain in Kansas City, and Chicago Live Stock, listing prices.

Table with columns for Miscellaneous Markets, Metal Markets, and Chicago Produce, listing prices.

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ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

A county road crew is to be kept at work constantly on the highways between Clarkdale, Cottonwood and Verde.

Legislation aimed at the white slave traffic within the state of Arizona was approved by the lower House of the Legislature recently.

The Mexican government has cancelled the requirement that Americans wait twenty days for passports, according to reports from Nogales.

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 at Phoenix.

All mines and smelters of the Verde district are closed down for a period of at least three months, probably longer. There are four thousand idle mine and smelter workers in the district. The number of people directly affected is not less than 25,000.

New Cornelia's oil flotation test should be in operation in about ninety days, according to present calculations. The foundations are all practically completed, and the machinery is in place. The plant will have a maximum capacity of 600 tons a day.

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.

Nearly half a million acres of land in Arizona for returned army and navy men and others who are looking for well irrigated first-class farms, is the keynote of an immense co-ordinated project which is being worked out under the direction of Andrew Kimball, Arizona representative of the Agricultural Department of the Federal Railroad Administration.

The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association closed its twelfth annual session after passing resolutions condemning what it termed the tendency of the food supply of the nation to drift into the hands of a few men, criticizing government administration of railroads and pressing for early federal control of the unappropriated public domain. Tucson was chosen as the next meeting place, and Charles P. Mullen of Skull Valley, Ariz., was re-elected president.

The wrecking of scores of plants of the Congress Consolidated Mining Company, aggregating thousands of tons of metallic goods, is progressing rapidly and the buying firm of Los Angeles will tear up later the railroad track over three miles long into Congress Junction. The two locomotives also are to go into the heap, and when the dismantling ends the once famed gold camp that produced about \$14,000,000 will present a scene as if swept by a cyclone and be of fond memory only.

The first action against hundreds of members of the I. W. W., who are said by police officials to be making for Phoenix to hold an Arizona convention of the organization, was taken when Phoenix police officers arrested two alleged I. W. W. leaders who were addressing a meeting in East Lake park. Within the two days, officers say, upwards of 350 members of the I. W. W. have arrived in Phoenix from Jerome, where the mines already have been closed down, and from Bisbee, Globe and Miami. Officials estimate the present I. W. W. strength in Phoenix and the Salt River valley at 2,000.

Ten-round boxing bouts in Arizona, the contestants wearing eight-ounce gloves, is the aim of a bill sponsored by request of Representative Jennings in the lower House of the Legislature. This piece of proposed legislation would have a physician pass on the physical fitness of every boxer taking part in a bout, would place a ban on ticket scalping and would class those implicated in "fake" bouts as guilty of a misdemeanor.

Arizona is preparing to license her airplanes along with its automobiles, trucks and motorcycles, according to a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Young. The present law on motor taxes is repealed. For airplanes the tax would be \$1.50 for each hundred dollars in value with depreciation allowed for the first year at 20 per cent, the same for the second year, 10 per cent for the third, fourth and fifth years, but providing that the tax should not fall below \$12. A tax is added of 15 cents per horsepower. Automobiles and trucks of more than 1,000 pounds capacity would be taxed similarly, while those under 1,000 pounds capacity would pay 20 cents per horsepower instead of 15 cents.

Eleven main features to purify elections in Arizona and to do away with the possibility of electors falsely registering their party affiliations, with safeguards hedging election officers, candidates and voters were what Senator Wipson characterized as the framework of his election bill which he introduced in the State Senate in session in Phoenix.

Free milling gold ore running \$2,000 to the ton, and two feet in it, is the report of a strike made near Gunsight, eighteen miles east of Ajo, by J. J. Sullivan, the well-known prospector.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, E. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.



This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

The man who boasts of being self-made probably believes that an honest confession is good for the soul.

Sometimes a little white lie does a lot of good.

Somehow badness is far more contagious than goodness.

Headaches, Bitten Attacks, Indigestion, are cured by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap made into Pleasant Tablets (Dr. Pierce's), Ad.

REALLY NOT DINER'S FAULT

Persistent Stars That So Annoyed Young Mrs. Hopkins Due to Circumstances Beyond Control.

Young Mrs. Hopkins, glancing casually from her table into one of the mirrors that lined the side of the cafe, met the eye of a stout man, at the table opposite, fixed intently on her. A moment later, on looking around again, she beheld the same immovable stare.

Mrs. Hopkins, feeling that constant searching gaze, began to grow uneasy. The first feeling of pleased vanity had changed to one of annoyance, and now approached that of apprehension. There was something mysterious, almost uncanny, in the stout person's unwavering inspection. All manner of direful tales of the Black Hand society, and escaped maniacs flashed through her mind. The dinner palled. She digested so nervously that her husband finally observed that something was wrong.

"What's the matter, pet?" he asked solicitously.

"That horrible man," she replied faintly, with a shudder. "He never leaves off staring at me." Hubby started up violently.

"Who is the scoundrel?" he fiercely demanded.

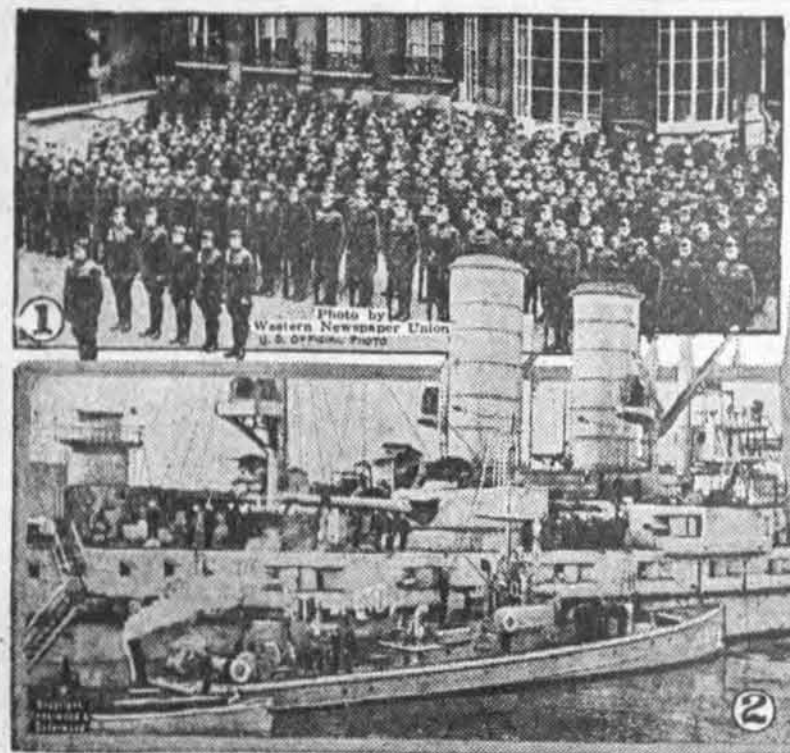
"That fat man to the right."

Hopkins sprang out of his chair, quickly crossed over, and confronted the wretch.

He beheld a rotund, placid countenance, one eye of which was contentedly regarding the remains of a portion of roast duck, and the other—the eye beheld by Mrs. Hopkins—still turned in her direction.

Hopkins looked closely. The left eye was glass!

Advertisement for Postum coffee, featuring a bottle of Postum and the text: Why... POSTUM instead of coffee. Try the change for ten days if health or other reasons appeal to you. You'll like this excellent table beverage with its rich mild coffee-like flavor & the results of the change will appeal to you. That's why so much Postum is sold nowadays.



1—President Wilson's guard of honor in Paris, composed of 250 picked men commanded by Capt. Burton F. Hood. 2—Austrian battleship Radetsky, turned over to the United States naval forces at Spalato, Dalmatia, by the Jugo-Slavs. 3—S. Nourteva, a close friend of Trotsky, who is in charge of the anarchist propaganda headquarters in New York.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson Bringing Back Completed Draft of League of Nations Plan.

SEVERER ARMISTICE TERMS

Arrogant Huns to Be Made to Realize They Were Whipped—Ebert Elected President of the German Republic—Revolt Against the King of Roumania.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

President Wilson is bringing home with him the virtually complete draft of the constitution of the League of Nations that is to ally if not to end most of the world's ills. Despite marked opposition in some quarters, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, earnestly supported by the smaller nations, were able to have presented a document that met with the approval of the commission of the league, and this was then presented to the plenary session of the peace conference, with every prospect that it would be adopted.

As it stands, the plan provides for a small body of representatives of all the nations concerned, which shall meet every few months in a place to be internationalized. Every difference between nations is to be submitted to this governing body and to be decided within three months, during which time the contending parties must refrain from acts of hostility. If the decision is not accepted, the case will be submitted to arbitrators, and if the country they place in the wrong does not accept the ruling and has recourse to arms, all other nations in a position to do so will take up arms against it. No country is obliged to go to war with the offending nation, but all must join in an economic boycott of the latter.

France, which, since the outbreak of the great war, justly considers herself an outpost nation guarding a frontier of civilization, strongly urged the creation of an immediate international army and navy to enforce the rulings of the society of nations. Leon Bourgeois argued earnestly for the constitution of such a force and for the placing of it in France until all danger of an attack by Germany was at an end. This was opposed, especially by American and British representatives, who showed that it was contrary to the constitutions of their countries. The long discussion ended in an agreement that if a country should be attacked, in violation of the rules of the league, the attacked country would employ her military forces as "covering troops" and await aid from those other nations that could most easily give it.

It is scarcely conceivable that this solution of the question can be satisfactory to France. The great war demonstrated that in a sudden shock attack a nation can suffer immense damage before her allies can mobilize their forces and transport them to the scene of conflict. This is just what France fears will happen again with Germany again as the aggressor, and her alarm, though it may be as foolish as some correspondents think it, will not be allayed until or unless the allies render the Huns militarily impotent before the treaty of peace is signed. There is a growing feeling in Paris that the American and British delegates are disposed to be too lenient with Germany and too prone to adopt the insidious claim of the Germans themselves that their former rulers and not the people were responsible for the war and its horrors. The French reassert the well-known fact that the German people as a whole ardently supported their government in the conduct of the war and gave approval to the outrages committed by officers and soldiers alike.

Having adopted a constitution and elected Friedrich Ebert as president of the German republic, the Germans in

their national assembly at Weimar became more arrogant than ever. Their attitude was accurately reflected by Ebert who, in his speech accepting the office, said: "We shall combat domination by force to the utmost, from whatever direction it may come. We wish to found our state only on the basis of right and on our freedom to shape our destinies at home and abroad."

Matthias Erzberger, before meeting the entente chiefs to negotiate an extension of the armistice, conferred with officials in Berlin, and it was said they determined that he should demand that the allies recognize the new German government.

All this, and the fact that the enemy countries were preserving enough war material to permit them to equip quickly an army of 3,000,000 men, had full effect on the supreme war council when it decided on conditions of renewal of the armistice. The military members and the newly added economic members agreed on the terms, which are designed to place Germany in such a situation that she cannot renew military operations. The German authorities were called on to furnish full information of the war material of all kinds in their possession. The council also decided, according to one correspondent "to make Germany realize that we are the conquerors and that it is not a 'white peace' that we are seeking to impose on her."

According to reliable information, the armistice is renewed for a very brief time, the allies reserving the right to suspend it if Germany fails to carry out the new clauses, which include the cessation of hostilities against the Poles. Meanwhile a special commission is to draw up armistice terms to last until the peace treaty is signed. These terms will provide for the demobilization of the German army and the disarmament of the nation under the supervision of the allies. The German government, it was said, was given to understand plainly that if it was recalcitrant the resumption of the war by the allies was by no means out of the question. The firm attitude of the supreme war council possibly was due in some measure to an impressive speech by Premier Clemenceau, in which he showed the council the necessity of taking all precautions against the treacherous Huns. In this he was supported by President Wilson.

If Germany submits and acts in apparent good faith, it is likely some economic measures will be adopted that would facilitate the resumption of her peace activities to a considerable extent. But if this goes too far France will have another cause of complaint, for both she and Belgium argue, with seeming justice, that their industries, destroyed by the Huns, should be restored before the Germans are permitted to resume commercial relations and capture the markets.

Among the interesting developments of the week was the dispute between China and Japan, relating to the disposition of Shantung province and Tsingtao and in general the concessions which China had been forced to grant to Germany. These, it appears, Japan is trying to obtain for herself, and China relies on the peace conference for protection. The council of the five great powers asked that all secret agreements made by Japan and China with each other and other nations since the beginning of the war be submitted to it. This was in accord with the desires of the Chinese, and the Japanese government complied with the demand.

The Japanese threw another small monkeywrench into the machinery by the flat statement that they intended to hang onto the Caroline and Marshall Islands, which they took from Germany, notwithstanding the expressed will of the peace conference that all the captured colonies should be governed by mandatories of the League of Nations. The outcome of this is uncertain.

The prospects of the proposed meeting of Russian factions and advisers from the allied nations at Prinkipo are growing better. Seven of the governments in Russia, including the Estonians, Letts and Lithuanians, are willing to participate, though the first named maintain that they have now

set up independent republics and are no longer parts of Russia. The admission of representatives of the soviet government is conditional on its cessation of hostilities. Up to the time of writing the anarchists had continued their operations in many regions, with varying success. In the Archangel sector they were forced to retreat by the advance of the Americans, and it was reported they had been entirely driven out of Esthonia. Against the Poles they scored some victories.

According to reports from Omsk, the government there has accepted an offer from Japan of men, arms and money to combat the soviet forces, giving in return iron and coal concessions in the Priamur district.

An attempt to put the skids under another king, which may be successful, was started last week in Roumania. Inspired by anarchist propaganda, a general insurrection broke out, with demands for a republic. King Ferdinand, while fleeing from the palace with his family, was shot at and slightly wounded. The anarchists also became very active in Vienna, planning a revolt against the present government unless all power is transferred to the communist leaders.

In the United States the anarchists, whose machinations were largely responsible for the strikes on the Pacific coast and in Montana and Arizona, sustained a hard blow from the government. It developed that the agents of the bureau of immigration had been gathering up a lot of the most undesirable aliens and was prepared to deport them, awaiting only the necessary shipping. A big bunch of these scamps were taken, under guard, to New York, where lawyers in sympathy with their doctrines undertook to obtain their release under writs of habeas corpus. The anarchists make war on organized labor as much as on capitalism, and the parliamentary committee of the British trades union congress has declared that the unauthorized strikes which they cause cannot be tolerated. Down on the Argentine-Chile border the disturbers have caused so much trouble that those two countries are preparing to take joint action against them. They are fast becoming the Ishmaels of the entire world, but they seem to glory in having the hands of all decent folk against them.

The administration's big navy bill, bolstered by a semi-secret cablegram from President Wilson to the house naval committee, had a stormy time in the house last week. The minority denounced it as a bluff measure designed to enable Mr. Wilson to force on the peace congress certain of his ideas for the league of nations, and for a day it was blocked by the point of order that it authorized the president to construct the navy without making any appropriation. The Republicans laughed with scorn at an amendment proposed by Chairman Padgett appropriating \$2,000,000 with which to build battleships costing \$210,000,000, and the Democrats hastily adjourned. Next day, however, the administration leaders had their way and the bill for the three-year building program, carrying \$721,000,000 for the naval establishment during the next fiscal year, was adopted by the house.

Secretary Baker and Chairman Dent have drawn up an army bill, now before the house, providing for a temporary army of something over half a million, to be raised by voluntary enlistments and designed only to carry the country over the period of occupation and reorganization. After that the nation is to be left virtually without an army, as it was before the great war. The bill takes the war department organization away from the general staff and returns it to the bureau chiefs. These features of the measure have subjected it to bitter attacks by the advocates of preparedness.

Once more the suffragists put their cause to the test in the senate, and once more they went down to defeat, this time by a margin of only one vote. Democrats to the number of 18, mostly Southerners, and 11 Republicans voted against the amendment, while 24 Democrats and 31 Republicans voted for it.

GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

A small bottle of "Danderine" makes hair thick, glossy and wavy.

Relieves all dandruff, stops itching scalp and falling hair.



To be possessed of a head of heavy beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—it costs but a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Adv.

New Ailment.
The Smart Fellow—Calm yourself, my friend. What's the matter with you, anyhow?
The Disgruntled One—I've been trying to start a conversation with that old fogey sittin' over there by the grocery. Every time I'd try to tell him something he'd halter. "Hey!" By golly, it made me hot!
The Smart Fellow—Sort of a hey fever, eh?

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have benefited, to those who are in need of it. A prominent druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overruling kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism. You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

A man must have conscience in order to detect the wrongs of his neighbors.

Cuticura for Sore Hands.
Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Adv.

About 6,000,000 acres of land is given over to tobacco cultivation in the world.

The word "regatta" originally applied to the contests of the gondoliers at Venice.

The KITCHEN CABINET

A little thing, a sunny smile, A loving word at morn, And all day long the sun shone bright, The cares of life were made more light, And the sweetest hopes were born.

MORE GOOD SALADS.

Fruit and vegetables are absolutely essential to good health and should not be considered an extravagance. This does not mean buying them out of season, however, for there are always fruits to be had in the markets that are reasonable in price and are nutritious.

Mock Lobster Salad.—Mix two cups of cold flaked cooked haddock with two cups of celery, add two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped pimientos, season with salt, paprika and add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and let stand half an hour. Add a cupful of mayonnaise and serve at once. Garnish with lemon slices decorated with paprika.

New York Salad.—Arrange four slices of pineapple on lettuce leaves. Cut one-half cupful of celery into long slender strips and mix with one-half cupful of nut meats. Pie in the center of the pineapple and garnish with four sections freed from its membrane, laid symmetrically on the pineapple. The dressing is passed separately.

Marshmallow Salad.—Cut two oranges in halves, remove the pulp carefully leaving the cups. Cut a slice of pineapple and eight marshmallows in bits, chop one-fourth cupful of nuts, skin and seed one-half cupful of white grapes, mix with the orange pulp and a little dressing. Fill the cups, cover with dressing and cross with two strips of canned pimiento. Place a half grape on the center of the salad and bits of chopped parsley between the strips of pimiento.

Nut Fruit Salad.—Take one cupful of cooked peas, one cupful of celery, cut in cubes, one cupful of walnut meats and one cupful of shredded orange. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Chicken Salad.—Cut chicken into bits, using two cupfuls, add one cupful of celery, one cupful of diced cucumber and two tablespoonfuls of capers. Season with salt and pepper and mix with a boiled or mayonnaise dressing to which an equal quantity of whipped cream has been added. Serve on lettuce.

Friendship supplies the place of everything to those who know how to make the right use of it; it makes your prosperity more happy and it makes your adversity more easy.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Gelatin is an easily digested food and one especially good for desserts after a hearty meal.

Jellied Prunes.—Wash one pound of prunes, soak in cold water overnight and cook until tender; cut each prune into three or four pieces (discarding the stones). There should be about five cupfuls of the prunes and liquid. Dissolve one package of gelatin softened in one cupful of cold water in the hot prune juice; add one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of orange marmalade or the juice of one lemon; stir until it begins to thicken, then turn into a mold. Set aside in a cool place. When unmolded serve with sugar and cream or a boiled custard.

Date Cornmeal Pudding.—Scald one pint of milk and pour over one-half cupful of cornmeal, add one tablespoonful of butter, a cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon and three-fourths of a cupful of dates cut in pieces. Lastly add two well-beaten eggs and bake in a buttered baking dish until the consistency of ordinary custard. Serve with a hard sauce.

Casserole of Rice and Veal.—Line a mold slightly greased with stemmed rice. Fill the center with two cupfuls of cold cooked, chopped veal, seasoned with salt, pepper, celery salt, mayenne, onion and lemon juice. Add one-fourth of a cupful of cracker crumbs, one egg slightly beaten and enough hot stock or water to moisten. Cover the meat with rice, cover the rice with a buttered paper to keep out the moisture, and steam 45 minutes. Serve on a platter surrounded with tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and when well-blended and cooked add one cupful of strained tomato which has been cooked with a slice of onion for flavor. Cook all together, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper.

Cream of Celery With Almonds.—Cook two cupfuls of chopped celery until tender, then drain. Add a tablespoonful of corn starch mixed with a cupful of cream and one cupful of almond meats blanched and chopped. Cook until thick. Season with salt and paprika.

Peach Custard.—Arrange alternate layers of cake and sections of canned peaches in a dish and cover with a boiled custard. Bananas, sweet oranges or preserves of various kinds may be used in place of the peaches.

Nellie Maxwell

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

A Slip Somewhere.

Last winter, while walking down the street, a man fell, and picking himself up he carefully covered the slippery spot with the snow, as he saw an old enemy coming that way. When he got home his wife met him at the door with a potato masher in her hand, and exclaimed: "I saw you cover that spot. I didn't know what it was, but fell and broke all the eggs I had just bought at the grocery omnibus."

He tried to explain, but the weapon descended upon his head, and now he puts his hat on with a shoehorn.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for 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. 1918.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A New One.

Up at the Good Samaritan hospital they are having a good laugh at the expense of a certain physician who had sent a patient home as convalescent. He instructed the man's wife to call him next morning at the hospital and report.

In due time she called up and said: "He has been feeling very bad. I do everything I can to please him, but nothing seems to satisfy him."

"But you wouldn't say his condition was critical, would you?" demanded the doctor. To which the woman replied: "It's worse than critical, it's abusive."—Los Angeles Times.

Naturally. "Is that deaf and dumb couple on bad terms?" "Well, they don't speak."

Stop Losing Calves

You can Stamp Abortion Out of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of DR. DAVID ROBERTS' "Anti-Abortion"

Small Expense Easily Applied. Sure Results. Used successfully for 36 years. Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 180 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

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 \$90.50 per cow. And Short-horn cows have milk records of over 17,000 lbs. per year. It is the year-round food, having extra milk, quality and quiet temperament.

Stop Your Coughing

No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove the cause and looseness by soothing the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

Santa Cruz Patagonian

H. T. WILSON - Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

SAN RAFAEL

Mr. Mitchell transacted business at the county seat the first of this week.

Walter Curtis has taken a position with S. J. Pressler who has leased the Casanoga ranch near Calabasas.

Mrs. J. C. All was a Valley visitor the last of the week to friends and relatives from her home in Nogales.

Johnnie McCarty and wife of the Canille district took in the big Valley dance Saturday evening. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Roundtree.

Several people from these parts and up the Campai way attended the sale of personal effects, stock and implements at the Carver ranch near Sonoita Wednesday.

Paul C. Miller notified Wilfred Kinsley last week that he would be here promptly on Saturday evening from Bisbee with an auto load of girls and a "gentleman chaperon," but to date he has not shown up. "Poco tarde," Paul!

Sherman Rinehart and Mr. Bushe were attendants at the Washington's Birthday dance from Duquesne. Miss Varney attended from Nogales, returning home Sunday, while Canille was represented by John Parker and Mrs. Hinson.

Howard Keener has purchased 80 acres of land adjoining his holdings from R. H. Halle of San Francisco. The land originally belonged to the Wilson homestead. Mr. Keener has the tractor fever now, and as he is filled with the progressive spirit we may expect to see some real farm work going on at his central valley ranch soon.

The Washington's birthday dance at the Valley school house, given under the auspices of Wilfred A. Kinsley and P. C. Miller, was a grand success. A large attendance, good music and the usual good "eats" made the affair a most enjoyable one to all present. The proof of the popularity of our Valley dances is the fact that there is always a representation from points of considerable distance. Saturday night there were many from Harshaw, Mowry, Duquesne, Parker Canyon, Canille and Nogales.

On Saturday afternoon last at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Parker a pretty and enjoyable little party and dinner were given to the little folks of the Valley in honor of George ("Son") Parker, Jr., the day being his birthday. All enjoyed themselves hugely.

What would you think if you heard a "dry farmer" kicking because the ground is "too wet" to plow? Yet that's just what they are doing now. However, unless all signs fail, this little spot on Arizona's map is going to show up some real big crops this year and nobody knows better how to take advantage of a really good condition of the soil than a "dry farmer."

Dispatches to Los Angeles daily papers a few days ago reported a "desperate battle" as taking place just over the border at Lochiel, between Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians, in which 20 Mexicans were killed. We are only about seven and one-half miles from the spot, but so far as we know everything is peaceful and quiet at Lochiel, and has been for some time.

ALAMO.

MOWRY

A. G. Wilson visited friends in Mowry last Sunday.

Mr. Brozjan is very sick with the influenza at his ranch home a few miles below Mowry.

Ernest Seales was a business visitor to Nogales from his Mowry home the last of the week.

Mr. Vanderwalker is working a new property at the Mowry, with favorable results. Mr. Vanderwalker makes his home in Patagonia.

Some one broke into the warehouse of A. S. Way, on his ranch near Mowry, and stole several sacks of corn. No trace of the burglar has been found.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine of Warren, Pa., one of the principal owners of the Mowry mine, is here visiting the family of Mr. Mitchell, superintendent of the Mowry. Mr. Hazeltine is a banker at Warren.

The smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Saco has closed down, affecting 100 men.

LAST DAYS OF KAISER AT SPA

Guard Tells of the Escape of German Ex-Ruler.

QUITS A TRAIN FOR BERLIN

It Stops in Open Country and the Amazed Body-Guard See War Lord Flee in Automobile—Erzberger and Scheidemann Treat William as a Grown-Up Child—Mad Scramble to Leave Spa When End Comes.

Some day the tragic-comedy of the ex-kaiser's flight will assuredly be shown in all its details and will prove one of the most humanly interesting, if not one of the most edifying, episodes in history, writes Julian Grande in New York Times. In all probability, however, many of those who would find this narrative most absorbing will no longer be here to read it when it appears. Any eyewitness account, therefore, of William's last hour as kaiser cannot but arouse attention, especially if it bear every mark of veracity.

This particular eyewitness was a German acting color sergeant, who, with his company, was on guard outside the Belgian castle at Spa where William Hohenzollern had his quarters when the ultimatum, concerning his abdication was delivered by Erzberger, Scheidemann, and the rest.

One day this eyewitness noticed the kaiser walking with some one else in the grounds of his residence, and overheard his majesty's companion saying to him:

"Seems 1848 all over again. Just the same political conjuncture! But that's not saying it'll end so tragically."

To which the kaiser replied frequently, "Ja, ja."

This conversation took place on the morning after the famous six motor cars with Erzberger, Scheidemann and company had returned from the French front at 11 p. m., bearing the armistice conditions, which apparently were not taken so very tragically, for these gentry were heard laughing and cracking jokes about them with the kaiser.

Treat Kaiser as Child.

The interview of the kaiser with Scheidemann, Erzberger and company will perhaps one day be made known, but one thing is certain. Even at that hour William Hohenzollern seemed to fail to realize the situation, and Erzberger and Scheidemann did not undress him, in other words, they treated him as a grown-up child.

On the day after the armistice terms were made known to the kaiser, a Thursday, the atmosphere in Spa must have been exceedingly electric, for our eyewitness tells us that his regiment was fully armed and always on picket duty, and that it was only because they were well provided with hand grenades that any sort of order was preserved.

Friday night was the last night that the kaiser slept, or rather spent, at the white castle or country house in which he had installed himself in Spa. In the town the excitement was at fever heat. The battalion to which our eyewitness belonged was parading the streets, fully armed, with fixed bayonets and hand grenade bags full.

The next morning, Saturday, his company was ordered to be at the railway station, where they were told that a train was ready to take them to Berlin. At the station they found that the ex-kaiser was already in one of the carriages, attended by a small suite. The train left as usual, but after two hours' run it suddenly stopped, right in the open country, and the ex-kaiser and his suite got out and entered some motorcars which were awaiting them. And away they went! To quote the color-sergeant's own words: "The troops accompanying him hung their amazed countenances out of the carriage windows, and spent the time on the return journey discussing what had happened."

Every Man for Himself.

They went back to Spa, and it was then a case of every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost. Officers hastened to get hold of the first available motorcar and secure as much benzine or petrol as possible, filling the cars with anything on which they could lay hands. Whether it belonged to them or not was quite a secondary consideration. And then off they went, too. The grand general staff began picking up, and that very morning Hindenburg thought it prudent to issue an order to form soldiers' councils.

Apparently the company to which this eyewitness belonged must still have been considered the most faithful of all, for he himself left with the same train that had Hindenburg on board and what was left of the general staff. Hindenburg apparently kept his head, or rather tried to keep it, to the very end. If he had not issued orders for the formation of soldiers' councils, however, he would probably not have kept his head very long—in the literal sense of the phrase.

One thing is certain, judging from the statements of this eyewitness: It was Foch's, Haig's and Pershing's humanity and aversion to needless bloodshed which saved the whole German army from complete capitulation. If the allied generals had chosen to sacrifice another 40,000 or 50,000 British, French, American and Belgian lives, they would have made prisoners the entire German army and brought about a military catastrophe such as the world has never beheld.

ELGIN NEWS

The social at the school house on the 22d was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by all.

Mrs. L. Beaty returned Friday from a 10 days' visit with her son, Joe Beaty, and her daughter, Mrs. John Snek, at Glendale, Ariz.

Miss Georgie Hanson celebrated her sixth birthday February 22. A party of little friends came in and they played games. Mrs. Hanson served ice cream and cake for refreshments. All left wishing Miss Georgie many more happy birthdays.

Mrs. Lillian Waulfgin received word last week of the death of her aunt, Mrs. J. Leatherman, at El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Leatherman was well known at Elgin having lived a year on the grant four miles below town. Mrs. Waulfgin has the sympathy of the community.

DOUGHBOY IS SUSCEPTIBLE

Has More Time to Himself in British Isles Than in France, Hence There Have Been More Marriages to British Than to French Girls—Marriage Customs of Scotland Responsible for Most Serious Problem.

Mr. Samuel Doughboy has become a much married man since he set out to make the world safe for democracy, and the United States consular authorities throughout the British Isles are having no end of trouble trying to straighten out his marital difficulties.

Of approximately a million members of the Doughboy family who passed through England on their way to glory and everlasting fame in the fighting line, several thousand (the exact number is not yet known) took pretty English, Irish and Scotch girls unto themselves as wives.

Simply Could Not Resist.

It appears Mr. Doughboy has more time to himself in the British Isles than during his sojourn in France, hence there have been more marriages to British girls than to French girls. Not that our soldiers and sailors care less for the dark-eyed beauties of the romantic country they have played such a prominent part in saving from German oppression, but here in England and Ireland and Scotland they just naturally couldn't help themselves. The girls smiled at them with love-lit eyes and spoke so softly and sweetly in their own language that they really couldn't resist the temptation.

Everything was fine until Mr. Doughboy went away from here to add his persuasive powers to those of Mr. Tommy Atkins and Frenchy in throwing Fritz out of France and Belgium. Uncle Sam, as we all know, was a bit slow with his postal service at the front, and Mrs. Doughboy in England, Ireland and Scotland became very much worried. They asked the consular authorities about Mr. Doughboy's whereabouts, and that's just where the trouble started.

Uncle Sam, to whom said consular authorities are more or less responsible, thought he had some claim on Mr. Doughboy, since he had fitted him out with a brand new uniform, kit, etc.; paid his expenses over here, and even gave him spending money. But Mrs. Doughboy protested that she had first claim, and so the authorities have been as busy as a marrying parson of Hoboken, N. J., adjusting matters in a manner that would not interfere with Uncle Sam's business in Europe and at the same time would relieve the anxiety of the many young women who have hopes of residing in the near future in America.

Most Serious in Scotland.

Scotland, however, has produced the most serious problem to solve. Hundreds of wee lassies there say they took Mr. Doughboy at his word. Apparently that's all that's necessary in Scotland, according to law.

While the Scotch girls do not doubt the sincerity of Mr. Doughboy, the fact that their uml has been so irregular since he left, also that the armistice has been signed and soon he'll be returning to America, has caused them to inquire just where they stand. And the American consular representatives are burning the midnight oil, blocking the telegraph and cable lines, exceeding the typewriter speed limit and nursing aching heads to find out all about it for all concerned.

THRIFTY YANKS STEAL MARCH ON GOVERNMENT

Find That Fresh Water and Soap Save Army's Sunken Cargo.

Fishing shirts, vests, soldiers' jerseys, leggings, comfort bags and other clothing from the ocean's bottom has been the latest kind of work for the fisher folk at Vineyard Haven, Mass. But the government has stepped in and spoiled all the fun and all the profit as well.

When the steamship Port Hunter, carrying \$9,000,000 worth of clothing to Uncle Sam's soldiers overseas, was wrecked off the Cape it was found that salvaged clothing rotted two days after it had been taken from the salt sea. But the thrifty and ingenious Yankees here found that by washing the clothing in fresh water as soon as it was brought ashore it was as good as new.

So the fishermen forgot their trawls and lines and each day a small fleet put to sea equipped with grappling hooks on the ends of long poles. At night the fleet would sail home laden with all sorts of clothing. On the beach, with washubs filled with fresh water and soap were the thrifty housewives. Next morning almost every sort of a piece of clothing found on a soldier or in his kit was flapping from the clothesline.

Everything was going fine with the fisher people until a few days ago when the government at Washington, which had previously given up the work of salvage, suddenly came to the realization that washing with fresh water prevented the clothing from rotting. The war department promptly issued an order to the headquarters of the department of the northeast in Boston instructing an immediate investigation of the Port Hunter and the possibility and advisability of making an attempt to salvage the cargo. Meanwhile, the army officers were ordered to stop "petty pilfering" of the ship's cargo.

CORN THROUGH ROOF

Grew Up From a Heap of Soot and Dirt in Garret.

For several weeks farmers observed a green substance on the roof of an abandoned house on the La Gale farm near Gaffney Falls, N. Y. They watched it grow until it attained a height of five feet.

Jabez Montow invited the village president, H. E. Shotts, and two others to accompany him to the house for an investigation. There they found two stalks of corn six feet in height, with two large and well-formed ears of corn in each stalk, protruding from the roof. The men entered the garret of the house and found the hill of corn in a mass of soot and dirt, an accumulation of years.

Found Wedding Ring

Mrs. Edward M. Davis 29 years ago lost her wedding ring on a farm now occupied by Benjamin Krouse, near Seyfert, Pa. Recently, while Misses Laura Krouse and Esther Haltman were in the peach orchard on the farm they found the ring, still fairly well preserved. The ring was forwarded to the owner in Reading.

Closing Out Sale

Of Entire Stock and Fixtures. Low Prices to Sell Quickly.

Shoes, Men's Hats, Notions, Groceries, Etc., and a New Line of Ladies' and Misses' Hats Just Received.

Come Early, Buy Freely and Save Money
C. O. FOLTZ

Magazines

LET ME ENTER YOUR NAME ON MY LIST OF CUSTOMERS AND I WILL HOLD AS MANY MAGAZINES AS YOU WANT UNTIL CALLED FOR. IN THIS WAY YOU WILL BE SURE NOT TO MISS ANY COPIES YOU WANT. I WILL RECEIVE REGULARLY AS SOON AS ISSUED BY THE PUBLISHERS MOST OF THE POPULAR MAGAZINES. SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN.

V. L. McCutchan

Staple & Fancy Groceries Hardware of All Kinds

Wholesale and Retail

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

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.

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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

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

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

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

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

Nogales Hardware & Furniture Company
 235-237 Morley Ave.,
 NOGALES ARIZONA

TO OUR HEROES.

(By James Cunningham.)

Our ships are on the ocean
And homeward we are bound.
Our hearts fill with emotion
To hear the joyful sound.
With our hand playing tunes of love,
Our flag wafts with the breeze
As we pray to God above
To guide us o'er the seas.

Oh! What a joyful meeting
Of loved ones there will be,
With fond and true hearts beating
Their kind friends to see.
Tears of regret will be shed
For those among the slain.
Due respect unto the dead
Always with us remain.

We're glad to see Belgium free
With Alsace and Lorraine.
And our strife for liberty
Our vows we did maintain.
We made the Kaiser humble;
No more does he require.
He sees he's made a stumble—
Did not gain his desire.

To conquer our loved nation
And to invade our shore,
That was his ambition
For which he now feels sore.
His country is degraded,
His subjects muck in mud;
With all his bright hopes faded,
All through his selfish greed.

Hail to the conquering heroes
When they return again.
What joy to have them near us
And not among the slain.
May our flag forever wave
Proudly on land and sea.
Success to Wilson the brave
And nations that are free.

\$840 More in Recluse's House.

More wealth was unearthed at the humble home at Parkersburg, Pa., of an old recluse, Edward Moore, who died recently, following a stroke which came on when he decided to count his money. While cleaning out an old fireplace in the hermit's home Constable William Hawk found a tin box which contained \$840 in \$5 gold pieces. The money was turned over to the bank, which, it is said, has \$30,000 previously found in the old man's home.

WANT ADS

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

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Dr. Fitts' property, \$25 per month. See Gildewell. 3-7

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Two-room house and four lots. A bargain. For particulars inquire at Patagonian office. 2-28 ft

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—Vim truck in first-class mechanical condition; good paint and five good tires. Price \$600. A bargain. Address Watkins Overland Co. Nogales, Ariz.

FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred Rhode Island Red roosters. J. C. Holmes, Patagonia.

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. Ljams, Patagonia.

FOR SALE—Black Amber Cane seed, re-cleaned; any quantity up to 4000 pounds; \$10 per hundred, f. o. b. Patagonia. Inquire of 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), 728 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" notice in Santa Cruz Patagonian. The rates are low. Inquire.

MYSTERY SHIP WAS GREATEST U-BOAT SINKER

Tramp, With Hidden Guns, Deadly to Subs.

CREWS HAD TO WORK HARD

Men Had to Be Actors as Well as Sailors to Get Their Prey—Business Was to Lure German Submarine From Depths to Position Where It Could Be Destroyed by Guns Concealed on Mystery Ship.

The "Q" boat, Britain's great "Hush Hush," or mystery ship, that was responsible for the sinking of more German submarines than any other device ever attempted, has just made a demure appearance in the London docks. For the modest fee of 12 cents the British public is allowed to carry out a self-conducted tour of inspection of her sinister closed hatches and her shadowed decks, where cunningly concealed, great guns hug their noses behind innocent-looking deck houses, periscopes are to be found concealed in chimney cowl, and whole decks fall away at the touch of a magic button.

London's "Q" boat is one of the actual band of blood brothers which rolled and reeled around the storm zones, wallowing fiendishly down the traffic lanes, looking, asking and praying for trouble of the first water; grouching with a shining horror of a tin-fish as the beginning and the end of it.

The business of a mystery ship is well known. It is to lure a German submarine from the depths to a position at which it may be destroyed by guns or other engines concealed in the ship. The events recounted to us by the mystery ship commander happened some time ago, but not till now has the silence been broken.

First, the mystery commander talked about his early days when the mystery service was in its infancy, two or three years ago, and of hopes deferred and disappointments. One day, hunting in the Irish sea, he saw a fat old tramp torpedoed without the submarine appearing, and soon afterward he saw a three-masted coaster go down—but still go luck. The coaster, however, gave him an inspiration.

Gets His Big Idea.

"If I could get a little ship like that," he thought, "I might get my birds all right." So he hunted through the docks of the kingdom and at last he picked up a vessel of the right size and look and put into her what was necessary, and after that had doubts whether she would float. But at last he began his cruise.

"I was near the Lizard in an awful sou'west gale when I got to know that a sub was near by, a torpedo passing right under the engine room, too deep to touch the ship." "This," as the commander said, "was not in the song book. We didn't see the sub and kept on with the men at action stations, with a good lookout, until three o'clock, when we caught sight of him following and pretended not to have seen him—his oil was awful—when he was on the beam 3,000 yards away, and we could see the phosphorescent wash of his propeller. He went down and I jammed the helm hard and just missed the torpedo, which came as expected. It was three feet ahead."

The next incident was off the French coast near the Channel Islands, when he heard reports that a submarine was about and saw two French airplanes dropping bombs. "This was considered a nuisance, for anything which interferes with a mystery ship being torpedoed, and preventing it doing its work after that, is not liked in the special service.

In this special service, it must be noted, the ship has first of all to be torpedoed, and the officers and men take their chances of death and wounds before they can break their silence or strike a blow. The torpedo hit the ship at the bulkhead just at the bridge. The commander was blown up and the forward gun dismounted and fell on one of the gunners. A huge column of water went into the air, and coming down in bulk on the ship did a lot of damage. Fortunately no one was killed, but two other officers were badly injured.

Show Good Acting.

The wounded were put in safe places in the 'tween decks and the "abandon ship" party ordered into the boat. This is a curious act in the tragic-comedy of the mystery ship. The crew is so like an ordinary tramp's crew that its own brothers could not tell the difference. Some acting takes place as they rush, panic stricken, to the boat. It is called the "movie act." The boat bucketed away; the ship lay silent, the wounded uncomplaining in their blood, the rest of the crew hidden in their recesses. If the ship sank quickly there was no chance for any of them. The submarine came to the surface and lay off three-quarters of a mile ahead watching her sink. She was going down very slowly. The lifeboats pulled away for a distance, then lay to. Then followed the second act ever come? They followed 50 minutes of inconceivable strain, the commander lying flat, gazing through his slit, watching the sea within his angle—

"It was a bit of a strain," he said. "I rather wanted to know what he was up to." At last, slowly, slowly, they had a sight of her moving into the line of vision. I had a look from another slit, and the gun layer had a look, but it was too chancy to open out. In this job you must get your bird dead or there is big trouble. At last he was right. He suspected nothing. I wanted to be quite sure, but at any moment he might go down. He didn't. We hoisted the colors and let go when he was 350 yards away in a position, so that we could get both guns on him immediately. The first shot got him aft the conning tower. The second shifted the conning tower bodily over the side, blew the commander up in the air. The second gun came in and blazed away on the hull. We got 17 shots into him. The submarine seemed to shake himself, then settled down by the stern, his bow coming out of the water. The last shots put him down altogether."

Crew Saw the Show.

The "abandon ship" party, the spectators of the drama, then returned. The wounded, who had been hurriedly bandaged, got further attention, and everything possible was done to save the ship. The man held down under the dismounted gun had been told that he could not be released for a time. All he had said was "All right, sir." The whole time of the affair was five hours, and the time from the torpedoing of the ship till the submarine went down was 50 minutes.

"The crew was marvelous," the commander said, "as it lay in that intolerable 50 minutes." Officers and crew were violently sick from the gases of the torpedo explosion on the small vessel. The ship's books went overboard in the explosion, and one of the crew jumped over the side and rescued them, knowing their value to the Germans if they had fallen into their hands.

Meanwhile the collier was settling down. Two trawlers had come up, having heard the firing, and the wounded were transferred. The commander carried on till they got in sight of land, with the ship rapidly filling. Ten miles off land the ship was awash to the bridge; the commander and his first officer remained on board till five minutes before she sank. The whole ship's company arrived safely in England. The submarine and its crew had gone to the bottom.

The commander received V. C. and high decorations went to officers and men. There is no finer or more successful deed in the splendid annals of Britain's anti-submarine warfare.

WILSON GREET'S PUPIL OF HIS GRANDFATHER



President Wilson during a visit to his mother's childhood home at Carlisle, England, shaking hands with Thomas Watson, a native of Carlisle, who attended the Sunday school conducted by President Wilson's grandfather, Doctor Woodrow, many years ago. Mr. Watson, who is ninety years old, is the only surviving member of the class taught by Doctor Woodrow. President Wilson was greatly interested in the old man's description of his grandfather and the Sunday school.

THREE BROTHERS LOSE ARMS

Machines Take Two Limbs, a Shell the Third. Misfortune of a peculiar kind has followed the Kemp family, pioneers of the Imperial valley in Oregon and well known through the connection of the men with its development. Three of the Kemp brothers have each lost an arm within a year, the last to meet the misfortune being a soldier in the trenches in France during the last days of the fighting.

Just a year ago Harold Kemp's hand was caught in the "auger" of a cotton gin, into which his right arm was drawn and mangled so badly that amputation was necessary. Two months later Harley Kemp, a younger brother, lost his left arm in the same gin and in much the same manner. Recently the news came from France that a piece of shell had struck F. O. Kemp and carried away his right arm. The last victim was married, his wife residing in Yuma, Ariz.

TOWN WELLS GUSH

Water Fills the Storage Tank, but is of Little Use to Pumps.

The town of Wyoming, three miles south of Dover, Del., has a phenomenon which officials and residents have been unable to explain. The water system, pumping station and tower are a quarter mile from the town proper, with a tank which is nearly 100 feet high and has a capacity of several thousand gallons. Usually it has required an hour or longer to fill the tank by pumping from the driven wells and refill it as water is drawn by consumers.

Within the past week the unusual thing has happened. The keeper of the pumping station was surprised to see the tank filled in about 20 minutes of pumping and in some instances not that long. It is also noticed that even after the pumps have been shut down the water pushes up the pipe for a considerable height, causing the tank to overflow.

With this peculiar situation several town wells have gone dry. The presumption being that the pumping station has struck the same vein of water. Residents with such useless wells have been compelled to tap the town water supply.

GOOSE DIGESTS GOLD

Remains of a \$5 Coin Found in Gizzard.

A few days ago the family of C. C. Taylor, of Bellefonte, Pa., decided to 'east upon a goose that they had purchased from a farmer. The goose was killed and in preparing it for the oven Mrs. Taylor felt some very hard substance in the fowl's gizzard. Now this aroused her curiosity, and when she cleaned the gizzard she made a close examination and found a piece of yellow metal about the size of a nickel. Curious to know what it was she took it to the Bellefonte Trust Company where it was decided that it was what remained of a \$5 gold piece. It was worn entirely smooth on both sides and all the milling was gone from the edge. Inasmuch as the goose was only about sixteen months old and it could not have swallowed the money before it was almost full grown. It is evident that the constant grind in a goose's gizzard will reduce almost anything in due time.

As a matter of dollars and cents, the coin will be sent to the Philadelphia mint for appraisal to find out just how much of its valuation remains, and then it will be up to mathematicians to calculate just how much gold that goose used in its digestive functions daily.

COUGHLIN'S AUTO SERVICE

PATAGONIA TO NOGALES

Leave Patagonia at 9 A. M. Leave Nogales at 4:30 P. M.

Careful Drivers. Quick Service. Comfortable Cars.

H. B. MERIWETHER

PHOTOGRAPHER

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McKeon Avenue

PATAGONIA - ARIZONA

FENTER'S MEAT MARKET

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

Patagonia, Ariz.

Next to Henderson's Store



A FEW LARGE, COLD BOTTLES

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

PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

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

W. P. CAPEHART, Cashier

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The Patagonian

Gives all Mining and Local News of Importance in the District. Do you take it?

GUNNER DEPEW

By
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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LEGIONARIES VOW VENGEANCE WHEN GERMANS HIDE BEHIND BELGIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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. He gets his first experience in a front line trench at Dixmude.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

I never saw a battery better concealed than this one. Up on the ground you couldn't see the muzzle twenty yards away—and that was all there was to see at any distance. There was a ruined garden just outside the gun quarters, and while the gunners were there picking apples there would be a hiss and an explosion, and over would go some of the trees, or maybe a man or two, but never a shell struck nearer the guns than that. The pollux used to thank Fritz for helping them pick the apples, because the explosions would bring them down in great style. Shells from our heavy artillery passed just over the garden, too, making an awful racket. But they were not in it with the "75's."

They gave me a little practice with a "75" under the direction of expert French gunners before I went to my 14-inch naval gun, and, believe me, it was a fine little piece. Just picture to yourself a little beauty that can send a 88-pound shell every two seconds for five miles and more, if you want it to, and land on Fritz' vest button every time. There is nothing I like better than a gun, anyway, and I have never since been entirely satisfied with anything less than a "75."

As you probably know, the opposing artillery in this war is so widely separated that the gunners never see their targets unless these happen to be buildings, and even then it is rare. So, since an artillery officer never sees the enemy artillery or infantry, he must depend on others to give him the range and direction.

For this purpose there are balloons and airplanes attached to each artillery unit. The airplanes are equipped with wireless, but also signal by smoke and direction of flight, while the balloons use telephones. The observers have maps and powerful glasses and cameras. Their maps are marked off in zones to correspond with the maps used by the artillery officers.

The observations are signaled to a receiving station on the ground and are then telephoned to the batteries. All our troops were equipped with telephone signal corps detachments and this was a very important arm of the service. The enemy position is shelled before an attack, either en barrage or otherwise, and communication between the waves of attack and the artillery is absolutely necessary. Bombardments are directed toward certain parts of the enemy position almost as accurately as you would use a searchlight. The field telephones are very light and are portable to the last degree. They can be rigged up or knocked down in a very short time. The wire is wound on drums or reels



A Regular Hail of Shrapnel Fell.

and you would be surprised to see how quickly our corps established communication from a newly won trench to headquarters, for instance. They were asking for our casualties before we had finished having them, and a-I.

Artillery fire was directed by men whose duty it was to dope out the range from the information sent them by the observers in the air. Two men were stationed at the switchboard, one man to receive the message and the other to operate the board. As soon as the range was plotted out it was telephoned to the gunners and they did the rest.

The naval guns at Dixmude were mounted on flat cars and these were

drawn back and forth on the track by little Belgian engines.

After I had been at my gun for several days I was ordered back to my regiment, which was again in the front-line trenches. My course was past both the British and French lines but quite a distance behind the front lines.

Everywhere there were ambulances and wagons going backward and forward. I met one French ambulance that was a long wagon full of pollux from a field hospital near the firing line and was driven by a man whose left arm was bandaged to the shoulder. Two pollux who sat in the rear on guard had each been wounded in the leg and one had had a big strip of his scalp torn off. There was not a sound man in the bunch. You can imagine what their cargo was like, if the convoy was as used up as these chaps. But all who could were singing and talking and full of pep. That is the French for you; they used no more men than they could possibly spare to take care of the wounded, but they were all cheerful about it—always.

Just after I passed this ambulance the Germans began shelling a section of the road too near me to be comfortable, so I beat it to a shell crater about twenty yards off the road, to the rear. A shrapnel shell exploded pretty near me just as I jumped into this hole—I did not look around to see how close it was—and I remember now how the old minstrel joke I had heard on board ship came to my mind at the time—something about a fellow feeling so small he climbed into a hole and pulled it after him—and I wished I might do the same. I flattened myself as close against the wall of the crater as I could and then I noticed that somebody had made a dugout in the other wall of the crater and I started for it.

The shells were exploding so fast by that time that you could not listen for each explosion separately, and just as I jumped into the dugout a regular hail of shrapnel fell on the spot I had just passed. It was pretty dark in the dugout and the first move I made I bumped into somebody else and he let out a yell that you could have heard a mile. It was a Tommy who had been wounded in the hand and between curses he told me I had sat right on his wound when I moved. I asked him why he did not yell sooner, but he only swore more. He surely was a great cussar.

The bombardment slackened up a bit about this time, and I thought I would have a look around. I did not get out of the crater entirely, but moved around out of the dugout until I could see the road I had been on. The first thing I saw was a broken-down wagon that had just been hit—in fact, it was tottling over when my eye caught it. The driver jumped from his seat and while he was in the air his head was torn completely from his shoulders by another shell—I do not know what kind. This was enough for me, so back to the dugout.

How the Germans did it I do not know, but they had found out about that road and opened fire at exactly the moment when the road was covered with wagons and men. Yet there had not been a balloon or airplane in the sky for some time.

After a while the bombardment moved away to the east, from which direction I had come, and I knew our batteries were getting it. The Tommy and I came out of the dugout. As I started climbing up the muddy sides I saw there was a man standing at the edge of it, and I could tell by his puttees that he was a Limey. I was having a hard job of it, so without looking up I hailed him.

"That was sure some shelling, wasn't it?" I said. "There's a lad down here with a wounded fin; better give him a hand."

"What shelling do you mean," says the legs, without moving. "There's been none in this sector for some time, I think."

The Tommy was right at my heel by this time, and he let out a string of language. I was surprised, too, and still scrambling around in the mud.

Then the Tommy let a "Gawd 'elp us!" and I looked up and saw that the legs belonged to a Limey officer, a major, I think. And here we had been causing the eyes off of him!

But he sized it up rightly and gave us a hand, and only laughed when we tried to explain. I got rattled and told him that all I saw was his legs and that they did not look like an off-

icer's legs, which might have made it worse, only he was good-natured about it. Then he said that he had been asleep in a battalion headquarters dug-out, about a hundred yards away, and only waked up when part of the roof caved in on him. Yet he did not know he had been shelled!

I went on down the road a stretch, but soon found it was easier walking beside it, because the Huns had shelled it neatly right up and down the middle. Also, there were so many wrecked horses and wagons to climb over on the road—besides dead men.

After I had passed the area of the bombardment and got back on the road I sat down to rest and smoke. A couple of shells had burst so near the crater that they had thrown the dirt right into the dugout, and I was a little dizzy from the shock. While I was sitting there a squad of Tommies came up with about twice their number of German prisoners. The Tommies had been making Fritz do the goose step and they started them at it again when they saw me sitting there. It sure is good for a laugh any time, this goose step. I guess they call it that after the fellow who invented it.

One thing I had noticed about Fritz was the way his coat flared out at the bottom, so I took this chance to find out about it, while they halted for a rest just a little farther down the road. I found that they carried their emergency kits in their coats. These kits contained canned meat, tobacco, needles, thread and plaster—all this in addition to their regular pack.

Then I drilled down the road some more, but had to stop pretty soon to let a column of French infantry swing on to the road from a field. They were on their way to the trenches as reinforcements. After every two companies there would be a wagon. Pretty soon I saw the uniform of the Legion. Then a company of my regiment came up and I wheeled in with them. We were in the rear of the column that had passed. Our boys were going up for their regular stunt in the front lines, while the others had just arrived at that part of the front.

Then for the first time my feet began hurting me. Our boots were made of rough cowhide and fitted very well, but it was a day's labor to carry them on your feet. I began lagging behind. I would lag twenty or thirty yards behind and then try to catch up. But the thousands of men ahead of me kept up the steady pace and very few limped, though they had been on the march since 3 a. m. It was then about 11 a. m. Those who did limp were carried in the wagons. But I had seen very few men besides the drivers riding in the wagons, and I wanted to be as tough as the next guy, so I kept on. But, believe me, I was sure glad when we halted for a rest along the road.

That is, the re-enforcements did! Our company of the Legion had not come from so far, and when the front of the column had drawn out of the way along the road we kept on filing, as the saying is. I did not care about being tough then, and I was ready for the wagon.

Only now there were no wagons! They belonged with the other troops. So I had to ease along as best I could for what seemed like hours—to my feet—until we turned off onto another road and halted for a rest. I found out later that our officers had gone astray and were lost at this time, though, of course, they did not tell us so.

We arrived at our section of the trench about three o'clock that afternoon and I rejoined my company. I was all tired out after this trek and found myself longing for the Cassard and the rolling wave, where no Marathons and five-mile hikes were necessary. But this was not in store for me—yet.

CHAPTER VI.

Fritz Does a Little "Strafing."

My outfit was one of those that saw the Germans place women and children in front of them as shields against our fire. More than a third of our men, I should say, had been pretty tough criminals in their own countries. They always traded their pay against a handful of cards or a roll of the bones whenever they got a chance. They had been in most of the dirty parts of the world. This war was not such a much to them; just one more job in the list. They could call God and the saints and the human body more things than any boss stevedore that ever lived.

Yet they were religious in a way. Some of them were always reading religious books or saying prayers in different ways and between them they believed in every religion and superstition under the sun, I guess. Yet they were the toughest bunch I ever saw.

After they saw the Germans using the Belgian women the way they did, almost every man in my company took some kind of a vow or other, and most of them kept their vows, too, I believe. And those that were religious got more so after that.

Our chaplain had always been very

friendly with the men, and while I think they liked him they were so tough they would never admit it, and some of them claimed he was a Jonah, or jinx, or bad luck of some kind. But they all told him their vows as soon as they made them and he was supposed to be a sort of referee as to whether they kept them or not.

During my second stint in the front lines things got pretty bad. The Germans were five to our one and they kept pushing back parts of the line and cleaning out others. And the weather was as bad as it could be and the food did not always come regularly. Now, before they took their vows, every last man in the bunch would have been kicking and growling all the time, but, as it was, the only time they growled was when the Germans pushed us back.

Things kept getting worse and you could see that the men talked to the chaplain more and quite a few of them got real chummy with him.

One morning Fritz started in bright and early to begin his strafing. The lieutenant was walking up and down the trench to see that the sentries



How We Give 'Em the Butt.

were properly posted and were on the job. A shell whizzed over his head and landed just behind the parados and the dirt spouted up like I imagine a Yellowstone geyser looks.

Another officer came up to the lieutenant—a new one who had only joined the company about a week before. They had walked about ten yards when another shell whizzed over them. They laid to and a third one came. There were three in less than five minutes, directly over their heads.

Then a shell landed on the left side of the trench and a pollux yelled that four men had got it. They were all wounded and three died later. The lieutenant went over to them and just after he passed me a lad got it square not far from me and was knocked over to where I was lying.

The lieutenant came back and helped me with the first-aid roll and then the Germans began using shrapnel. The lieutenant was swearing hard about the shrapnel and the Germans and everything else.

Farther to the right a shell had just struck near the parados and made a big crater and across from it, against the parapet, was a young chap with a deep gash in his head, sitting on the fire step and next to him a fellow nursing the place where his arm had been blown off. Our bread ration lay all about the trench and some of the pollux were fishing it out of the mud and water and wiping the biscuits off their sleeves or eating as fast as they could. Only some of the biscuits had fallen in bloody water and they did not eat these.

A young fellow, hardly more than a boy, stumbled over the parados and fell into the trench right near the lieutenant and the lieutenant dressed his wounds himself. I think he was some relation of the boy.

The lieutenant asked him how he felt, but the boy only asked for water and smiled. But you could see he was in great pain. Then the boy said: "Oh, the pain is awful. I am going to die."

"You are all right, old man," the lieutenant said. "You will be home soon. The stretcher bearers are coming." So we passed the word for the stretcher bearers.

Then he took the water bottle from the boy's side and sat him up and gave him some water. He left the water bottle with the chap and went to hurry the stretcher bearers along. When he got around the corner of the trench the boy was slipping back and the water bottle had fallen down. So I went over to him and propped him up again and gave him some more water.

Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight. Read his story of this exploit in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
Arizona.

Plans for doubling the productive capacity of the United Verde Copper Company are being worked out as rapidly as the magnitude of the undertaking will allow.

The Apache Oil Company has spudded in its first well on its ground south of Hobbrook, and they expect to be but little, if any, behind their neighbors in reaching the oil sands.

Having done 465 feet of lateral work on the 175-foot level without encountering a foot of ground that is not mineralized, the Verde Squaw Company is preparing to sink its shaft to greater depth.

Good progress is being made on the well of the Hopi Oil Company, which is being sunk by Senator Mayfield of South Carolina and associates on a site selected by C. E. Major, who was for some time chief geologist for the United Verde Copper Company.

Operations at the Daisy group, consisting of thirteen patented claims in the vicinity of Don Luis and adjoining the White Tail Deer and Hasbee West properties, are proceeding steadily with the idea of developing what is considered a promising prospect.

The Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, at Humboldt, shipped during the month of January, 1,070,000 pounds of copper. From the Blue Bell and De Soto mines the total shipments of ore sent to the reduction works amounted to 12,000, a creditable increase over December.

Colorado.

Caribou, the pioneer silver camp of Boulder county, is reclaiming its place in the mining world and is again shipping ore. Three feet of ore, much of it running 3,000 ounces of silver to the ton, has been uncovered in the old Caribou mine at Caribou.

The Colorado School of Mines has in mind for immediate execution a popular review of the Cripple Creek mining district, to cover geological, mining and metallurgical developments since 1908, when the report of the United States geological survey was completed.

The return of competent labor, more frequent mine exploration by the diamond drill and the third location of high grade ore in the Roosevelt tunnel level of the Portland Gold Mining Company, are the present outstanding factors in the Cripple Creek district, which is now on the upward trend.

With the prospect of an early settlement with the federal authorities in re the cost of speeding up ferrochrome production in their recently acquired plant at Utah Junction, and with efficient labor on hand at the mines, the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company has resumed exploration with the diamond drill. Some of the leasing units are in high-grade ore and shipping regularly.

Montana.

Signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, automatically ended the manganese industry in Montana as it made possible the release of shipping for the importation of this product from Brazil and Cuba at a lower figure per ton than it could be produced in Montana.

Picket activity by members of the Butte Metal Miners' Union (Independent) and the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union No. 800 of the I. W. W., on strike at Butte as a protest against the recent reduction in wages of \$1 a day, was resumed after a day of inactivity.

The Emma mine, the largest producer of manganese in Butte, with a daily output of 400 tons, stopped producing the week the armistice was signed. Approximately 750 miners were thrown out of work at Phillipsburg and 350 to 500 in Butte. In addition, there was loss of employment for a hundred or more in the Great Falls plant and several scores in the Ophir mill of the Butte-Detroit Mining Company, the only company in Montana which mined manganese. A small amount of manganese also was mined as a by-product by the Davis-Daly Mining Company of Butte. The Great Falls plant had reached a capacity of 3,000 tons of ferro-manganese monthly.

New Mexico.

Grubman, Bryant and Grubman, owners of the zinc smelters at Waldo, fifty miles north of Albuquerque, have announced the immediate construction of a new unit of the plant, which will practically double its present capacity. The Waldo smelter has grown up with very little attention from the public and has become one of the most important local industries in the state.

Wyoming.

Edward Lovell, formerly of Casper, Wyo., and Denver, where he promoted the Hecla-Wyoming Oil Company, is facing four charges of swindling in the state courts of Texas as the result of a new oil company promotion in the Burkhardt field.

Delmonte Oil Company, backed by Salt Lake City capital, and operating on section 6-40-70 of the Salt Creek field of Wyoming, is drilling a test well that now is 3,475 feet deep, the deepest in the field. The drillers ex-

Every Little Task a Burden?

To the women worn-out with weak kidneys, housework is a heavy burden. Backache, sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness, "blue" spells and a weak, tired condition, make the simplest tasks difficult and the ever-present daily duties give the weakened kidneys no time to recover. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have brought relief and comfort to thousands of weak, suffering women.

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Mary Decker, 33 E. Second St., Salida, Colo., says: "I was so crippled up on account of pains in my back that for two weeks I was unable to walk. My back was played out completely and I didn't have strength enough to get up from a sitting position. The trouble was all caused by disordered kidneys. It sometimes seemed as if my back were broken. I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, as I had read such good accounts about them and they cured me."

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

Couldn't Do Without That.

Attached to the office of the attending surgeon, headquarters, S. O. S., is a French doctor who treats the French civilian employees. One of his patients has been suffering from a severe abscess on her leg, and the other day he had one of the army ambulances take her to the hospital.

The next day he called again, gave the same name and address, and said he wanted the patient taken to the hospital.

"But," he was told, "we took that woman to the hospital last evening."

"I know," he said, "but she forgot to take her bread ticket and had to walk back home and get it."

The war has made table linen very valuable. The use of Red Cross Bag Blue will add to its wearing qualities. Use it and see. All grocers, 5c.

An Advance Copy.

While Morton T. Hidden was a member of the staff of a recent Hoosier governor, he made friends with one of the porters of a train that runs into Indianapolis. The other day he was on the train and was recognized by the porter. "Hain't you in Europe?" he asked. "I done would think they would a took you on that peace party."

Mr. Hidden smiled. "Not me," he returned. "I'm a Republican."

The porter sighed and then looked disappointedly at Mr. Hidden. "You would have made such a handsome edition," he deplored.—Indianapolis Star.

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.

Too Old to Eat.

"Do you know that an oyster isn't fit to eat until it is four years old?" remarked the talkative waiter as he placed a dozen on the half shell before the grouch.

"You can take these back," growled the grouch, as he snuffed at the bivalves before him. "You have evidently forgotten that an oyster isn't fit to eat after it is 400 years old."

Weekly Health Talks

GOING BACK TO NATURE

BY DR. W. LUCAS.

People get sick because they go away from Nature, and the only way to get well is to go back. Something grows out of the ground in the form of vegetation to cure almost every ill. Some of these vegetable growths are understood by man, and some are not. Animals, it would seem, know what to do when they are sick better than men and women. Observers have noted that a sick horse, dog or cat will stop eating food and seek out some vegetable growth in the field or yard, which, when found and eaten often restores appetite and health. Haven't you seen these animals do this very thing yourself?

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found the herbs and roots provided by Nature to overcome constipation, and he had these vegetables collected and made up of Mayapple, leaves of Aloe, root of Jalap, into little white sugar-coated pills that he called Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. You must understand that when your intestines are stopped up, poisons and decayed matter are imprisoned in your system, and these are carried by the blood throughout your body. Thus does your head ache, you get dizzy, you can't sleep, your skin may break out, your appetite declines, you get tired and despondent. A matter of fact, you may get sick a over. Don't you see how useless all this suffering is! All that is often needed is a few of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets which he has placed in all drug stores for your convenience and health. Try them by all means. They are probably the very thing you need right now.

Good Medicine is needed promptly for COLDS AND LA GRIPPE. Ask for **WEEKS' BREAK-UP-A-COLD TABLETS**—25c. All druggists sell them.

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LAND OF WEALTH

Western Canada Has Unbounded Possibilities.

Glorious Opportunities for the Stock Raiser, the Wheat Grower, and the Mixed Farmer—Its Fields to Feed the World.

Before there were any cattle in Alberta, or it was known that it was possible to feed them outside all the year round, the Indian hunters could always find the buffalo during the winter months pasturing in the foothills. In the summer the herds wandered on the plains and fed on the prairie grasses. The plains have since become grain fields, but the foothill district extending north from the international boundary for a thousand miles will always be a natural feeding ground for live stock. In the southern part of Alberta the altitude is greater than in the more northerly districts, but while the herds in the south have winter tracts of treeless pasture, in the north from Red Deer on into the Peace River country there are more trees, a richer vegetation and more natural shelter.

Those who have been advocating stock raising and mixed farming for the past few years point to the number of hogs marketed as an evidence of the increased production of the Western Provinces. They may also take credit for the increase in cattle and sheep, which is very great, but perhaps not so marked as what has been accomplished in hog raising. For the first six months alone last year about half a million hogs were shipped from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A very conservative estimate value of these animals to the farmer would be \$25.00 a head.

The Canadian West is fast forging to the front of the wheat-producing countries of the world, and "No. 1 hard" is without doubt the best wheat in the market today. When it is considered that the three hundred and forty-three million four hundred and seventy-three thousand bushel crop of 1915 was from only eleven million acres of her hundreds of millions of acres, it gives an idea of what her future will be.

It is felt, however, that an account of the great money there will undoubtedly be in growing wheat during the next few years there is a possibility that farmers may be tempted to drop the growing of coarser grains, which might result in less stock being raised. Every effort is being made by the Agricultural Departments of the various Provinces to impress on the farmers that forage crops and coarse feed in abundance mean production of flesh and milk, and that in the long run the great future of the Western Provinces lies in mixed farming which will find her prosperity on a more enduring basis.

Mixed farming has always been the rule in the Eastern Provinces where the formation of the land invites variety of crop, but it has not been as common in the Western Provinces, though the practice has grown in recent years. Hitherto the man mining wheat from the rich soil has purchased most of his household food and necessities, his energies being devoted to getting every possible bushel of grain out of every foot of his land, and he has paid prices for his supplies that have made a big dent in his profits. It has now dawned on him that he can raise vegetables and poultry, and supply his own table; that with very little effort he can raise a lot of garden produce and in a very simple manner solve his own problem of the cost of living. Further, that there is an increasing market for domestic necessities such as poultry, eggs, butter, milk and cheese, which command very high prices, and that there are other roads to prosperity besides that through the wheat field.

In 1916 Canada imported 7,980,200 pounds of butter, most of it from as far away as New Zealand, and for the first time in 60 years failed to ship butter to England, a condition due to the home consumption, which is estimated to be increasing at the rate of \$3,000,000 worth a year, being greatly in excess of the increased supply. This condition has brought about a change in farming methods that is far-reaching, and will result in greatly increased production all round of the necessities demanded by the home market.

Natural Resources.
One of the most important considerations to the farmer is fuel. In northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where portions of the country are well wooded, the settler has little difficulty in getting all the wood he requires and thousands of men find employment in the winter cutting wood, which is shipped all over the prairie portions of the provinces. There is an abundance of coal throughout the country. It is estimated that the coal deposits in Alberta cover over 31,000 square miles and represent an available tonnage of over ten hundred thousand million tons, while those in Saskatchewan cover an area of 13,000 miles, containing over 50,000,000 tons. In Manitoba the coal reserve is not as large, but even there 100,000,000 tons is considered a conservative estimate. At the present time these deposits are only worked to a small extent, but there is no doubt that they will be a great feature in upbuilding the country and will exercise a powerful influence on its commerce.

It is a common thing in the coal districts for farmers to get their coal supply off their own farm. Near Edmonton, for example, the farmers not only supply themselves, but they carry coal to the city market and find it

a considerable source of revenue in the winter time. The Edmonton coal fields under and around the city have an estimated content of sixty thousand million tons. Farmers sell the coal at \$4 a ton for domestic use.

The pioneer of Western Canada knew little of the enjoyments of life, compared with the farmer in that country today. The continual extension of railway lines affords facilities undreamed of a few years ago, closing up the gaps of communication, creating immense business for the East in the West and the West in the East, and drawing the farmer all the time nearer to the zones of commerce. In creating wider markets the railways are doing more than any other agency can do for Western Canada and the country as a whole. The products of the farms, which are now readily marketed, and the vast train of employment that follows the enlargement of the farming industry, is creating new agricultural centers and causing towns and cities of importance to grow all along its lines.

An admirable system of agricultural instruction has been developed through the efforts of the Dominion government and the various provincial Departments of Agriculture. This forms part of the educational system of Western Canada and is doing much for all branches of agriculture. Experimental farms have been established at various points in the provinces, which have done wonders in developing improved methods of farming.

The result has been a great awakening to the necessity of better methods of tillage, scientific stock raising and dairying. Farmers are beginning to realize that to get what they are entitled to out of the land, they must adopt scientific methods, and as a result, careful seed selection, proper rotation and summer fallow is the order of the day. Under the favorable conditions generally anticipated, prospects point to an all round increase in production that will leave a great deal of money in the hands of the western farmer this year, and prosperity for Western Canada as a whole. It will be years before Europe will make up arrears in agricultural production, caused by the enforced idleness and wholesale destruction, and Western Canada will play a big part in filling the void.

The result of the continued shortage in cattle, the future price of beef and the solution of the perplexing problem of feeding the world are vital questions uppermost in the minds of many thinking people today.

There is no doubt that the wide acres of Western Canada can, and will, be made to play an important part in bringing about a proper balance in supply and demand. In the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in Alberta are many thousands of acres of the richest pasture in the world, well watered and treated by the sunniest of climates. These rolling hills for the greater part are still unpeopled and untrodden by the hoofs of domestic animals.

One of the causes assigned for the decline in stock-raising is the reduction in the areas available for grazing on account of so many big ranches being converted into farms. Experiments conducted at Vermilion, Alberta, would rather go to show that the old grazing grounds were too large, and that the feeding is really better when the animal is confined to a comparatively limited area, providing the pasturage is of the right kind and there is plenty of water.—Advertisement.

Brief Respite.

"Congratulations me," said Mr. Dubwaite.
"What for?"
"I'm out of debt. I've just paid the last bill I owed."
"I do congratulate you. How long do you expect to stay out of debt?"
"That depends on the trolley car schedules. Mrs. Dubwaite has just telephoned me that she is headed for town."

UPSET STOMACH

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

Don't stay upset! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of indigestion pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache you can get instant relief.



No waiting! Pape's Diapepsin will put you on your feet. As soon as you eat one of these pleasant, harmless tablets all the indigestion, gases, acidity and stomach distress ends. Your druggist sells them. Adv.

Sure Sign of Serious Illness.
"Somebody must be very sick in there."
"What makes you think so?"
"I saw a doctor go in."
"But perhaps it's nothing serious."
"It must be. They're old-fashioned folks and don't believe in calling in a doctor until the patient is almost dead."

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

Business is practically normal at Butte, following the strike of the miners Feb. 7 in protest against a reduction of \$1 a day in wages. All mines are working again and running at their usual capacity.

To help solve one of the most perplexing post-war problems, what to do with our vast shipyards and merchant marine, the Los Angeles-Pacific Navigation Company has been organized by financiers and business men of Southern California.

Following a clew that led from San Antonio to El Paso, Internal revenue officers have arrested seven people in the latter city, one a woman, and believe they have broken up one of the largest narcotic agencies in this section of the country.

The Ninety-first, or "Wild West" division, United States expeditionary forces, has been designated for return with the date for embarkation set as March 1, according to word conveyed in a letter to Governor Withycombe of Oregon, just received from Maj. Gen. William T. Johnson, in command of the division.

A Flathead Indian council, said to be the first held in western Montana since the white man arrived there in large numbers, was held last week at the mission, and it was learned that, as a result of it the Indians, backed by Major Sharp, the agent, will appeal to Washington for the right to administer their own financial affairs.

Harry A. Wheeler, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, told 2,000 delegates to the Transmississippi Readjustment congress in Omaha that better railroad service is obtainable under private ownership of the railway lines than under public ownership. "There has been a stuffing of enthusiasm, ingenuity and initiative under government control," he declared.

March 15 has been set as the date for the launching of the first "puffed brick" vessel in the government's concrete shipbuilding program. It is scheduled to drop from the ways of the San Francisco Shipbuilding Company on Government Island in Oakland inner harbor and officials of the concern who built the "Faith" are confident in view of present progress, that the launching will take place on time.

WASHINGTON

By order of President Wilson, American troops in Russia will be returned to the United States as soon as possible, possibly before June 1.

Under the blue-sky bill introduced in Congress prospectuses, advertisements and literature offering for sale new shares of stock in enterprises are required to have the approval of the secretary of treasury before being issued.

As another step toward restoration of normal pre-war conditions, the railroad administration has instructed that freight cars be restored to owner roads as fast as possible and that companies be given more authority to apply their individual standards of equipment.

Russia is more downtrodden under the Bolsheviks than she ever was under the czar, the Senate propaganda investigating committee at Washington was told by Herman Bernstein, an American writer, who spent some time in Russia. He said this new slavery actually was brought about by the Germans.

Uncle Sam, ever alert to serve his millions of investors, is putting out a new postage stamp. It is of the 13-cent denomination and is issued primarily for use in prepaying a single rate of letter postage and special delivery fee, or for postage and registry fee. It may be used, however, for other purposes for which ordinary stamps are used.

Under an agreement reached in Washington 225,000 tons of sodium nitrate held by the government in the United States would be disposed of by importers in this country, while 120,000 tons held in Chile would be sold to foreign interests. This method of disposition was decided upon at a conference between the War Department's director of sales and representatives of the War Trade Board, and the nitrate committee.

That the heads of many industries have offered to operate without profit in the next few months in order to relieve business stagnation was asserted by Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in discussing the aims of the price stabilization board.

Short-term notes maturing in from one to five years would be offered in the forthcoming Victory Loan campaign instead of long-term notes under a tentative agreement reached by the House ways and means committee to fix the terms of the loan by legislation.

FOREIGN

General Berdoulet has been appointed military governor of Paris.

American troops will be sent into Berlin to guard the food sent to that city by the United States, says a dispatch from Berlin.

The situation at Kadish on the Archangel front is more satisfactory for the moment, according to an official statement issued by the British war office.

Three American steamers, laden with foodstuffs for Poland, arrived at Neufahrwasser, on the Gulf of Danzig, according to Danzig advices received at Basle.

France is sending Brigadier General Ganelin to Brazil to outline a program for the reorganization of the Brazilian army, a diplomatic dispatch from Paris reports.

The former German emperor has suffered a recurrence of the serious affection of the ear for which he was recently treated, according to advices from Amerongen.

The French dreadnought Moravau has been driven ashore at Sebastopol in a snowstorm. At last accounts it seemed doubtful whether the big warship could be saved from destruction.

Atrocious trials of Germans known to have committed crimes against humanity on the high seas will begin soon, and, according to Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, the German defendants will be executed if found guilty.

Transformed in a few weeks from a quiet provincial town to the American embarkation center, Lemons was described in a dispatch received by the American Red Cross as one of the most important military points in France.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued from his headquarters at Colberg an appeal for volunteers. The document, given to the German press for general distribution, deprecates the "general loss of willingness to sacrifice for patriotism" and urges the people to work energetically to preserve the native soil against the new enemy, Bolshevism.

The whole effectiveness of the League of Nations depends on the allies having a reasonably trustworthy military force in close proximity to Germany, Winston Churchill, secretary of state for war, declared at a meeting in London. "We are going to take measures," he added, "to make it physically impossible for Germany to begin a war of revenue, at any rate in our lifetime."

SPORT

The national baseball commission has restored Player Charles A. Bender of the Philadelphia Nationals to good standing.

An amendment to the Nevada prize fight law, allowing twenty-five-round boxing contests, was passed by the state Senate by a vote of 10 to 5.

For the second time Bryan Downey of Columbus, Ohio, and Willie Laughlin of Bethlehem, Pa., fought fifteen rounds to a draw at Tulsa, Okla.

The Chicago city council, by a vote of 54 to 2, approved the proposed boxing bill, which provides for state and city athletic commissions with powers to regulate ring exhibitions.

Jess Willard is no longer proprietor of a circus. The king of pugilists has disposed of his circus train and equipment to the Horn Amusement Company of Kansas City for \$47,000.

Roy Grover of Seattle, second baseman, has signed a contract to play this season with the Philadelphia American league baseball club, according to an announcement made by Connie Mack, manager of the team.

GENERAL

Forty-nine declarations of war were made between 1914 and 1918.

Nearly 15,000,000 acres in Canada are devoted to wheat growing.

Federal agents are working to lay bare a vast Oriental conspiracy to substitute opium for alcohol in the United States when the country goes dry.

Greater New York's daily consumption of water amounts to nearly 600,000,000 gallons.

Twenty-four cans of opium and \$15,000 in cash were found in the "Chinese Merchants' club" which was raided in Chicago. Six Chinese were arrested.

Victor L. Berger and the four other Socialists convicted of violating the espionage act were each sentenced to twenty years imprisonment by Federal Judge K. M. Landis after he had overruled motions for a new trial.

Nine state banks in a chain of fourteen were closed under orders of State Banking Supt. F. E. A. Pearson in Minnesota. All of the fourteen may be closed for alleged purchase by the banks of \$500,000 in doubtful securities.

Hard cider has officially been classed as liquor in Ithaca, N. Y. More than a dozen stores were recently raided, a few of them famous in Cornell traditions. On the premises were found large quantities of cider, which were confiscated by the raiding officers. Tested at Cornell chemical college the cider is said to have contained as high as 6.52 alcohol.

The number of automobiles in the United States is expected to reach the 4,000,000 mark this year.

A petition seeking authority to operate trackless trolley cars in Quincy, Ill., has been filed with the city council and referred to a committee for consideration.

Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., and other delegates of the Jewish American Congress who are to present the so-called Jewish "bill of rights" to the peace conference at Paris, have sailed for New York.

Forty Five Years of Success

The astonishing Record of PERUNA

Not a cure-all, but a rational remedy for catarrh and all inflammation and congestion of the mucous membranes.

Catarrh attacks the mucous linings, in any organ, in any part of the body. It is not, as some imagine, confined to the nose and throat, although nasal catarrh is the most common form and afflicts many people.

Unchecked catarrh soon breaks down the tissue and destroys the organs or part. Evidence of the ravages of catarrh are all around us. Without desire to frighten anyone, we say: "Guard yourself against catarrh as you would against the direct plague. Fortify your system. Take Peruna."

INSPIRING WORDS FOR THE SICK FROM THOSE WHO KNOW.
A Good Medicine in the Family.
I had a bad case of LaGrippe and could get no relief. Peruna cured me. It is a fine medicine. We often use it in the family and find it good.
MRS. GENTRY GATES,
1225 First Avenue,
East Lake Station,
Birmingham, Alabama.

FEELS LIKE A DIFFERENT PERSON.
Peruna has cured my stomach and I feel like a different person. I only took twelve bottles of Peruna and can eat anything without distress, something I have not done for fifteen years.
I recommend Peruna to everybody suffering with catarrh of the stomach.
1029 16th St.,
Columbus, Georgia.

FOR ALL FORMS OF CATARRH.
Peruna is indicated for all forms of catarrh or catarrhal inflammation and congestion of the mucous linings in any part or organ, such as nose, throat, bronchial tubes, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, etc. It is fine for coughs, colds and effects of the grip and an excellent preventive remedy.

If you want health, insist upon having Dr. Hartman's World Famous Peruna Tonic.
Sold Everywhere.

WRITE FOR THIS BOOK.
All sick and suffering should write The Peruna Company, Dept. S-82, Columbus, Ohio, for Dr. Hartman's Health Book. The book is free and contains perhaps just the information you are seeking. It is sent in a plain wrapper to any address.

DO IT TODAY.
IN LIQUID OR TABLET FORM.
Ask your dealer for a Peruna Almanac.

Mean Trick on Legislators.
"Funny thing happened up to the legislators this week," said Senator Squash of Squeegie on his week-end visit at home.
"What was it?" asked his dutiful wife.
"Why, you see the president asked for a standing vote on a question we wuz all dead against; but every senator had to stand up."
"That was funny. How did it happen?"
"A hand passed the statehouse playin' 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'"—Indianapolis Star.

Get New Kidneys!
The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.
One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.
Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarem Oil Capsules. For more than 20 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.
It is the pure, original Haarem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Helped by Imagination.
Officer—You're the best fighter in the regiment. What's the secret?
Private—Whenever I went against the Germans I pretended they were the customers that I used to have to take insurance from and to whom I wasn't allowed to say anything back, when I worked in the department store.—Life.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.
To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Bacto Compound, and 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 Bacto 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.

The Bank of England has 32 different methods of detecting forged bank notes.

Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous.

You can't afford to risk Influenza.
Keep always at hand a box of

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

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.

Acid-Stomach Now Quickly Relieved

Those painful attacks of indigestion, heart-burn, belching, disgusting food-repeating; that puffly bloated, lumpy feeling after eating, dyspepsia and stomach miseries—all point to just one awful American disease—commonly known as ACID-STOMACH.

Fortunately there has been discovered a wonderful modern remedy—called EATONIC—that brings instant relief from all these stomach miseries because it absorbs the hurtful excess acid in the stomach and drives out the bloated gas. You won't know you have a stomach, so free of pain you'll feel. Besides, it saves you from more serious ailments because it is a scientific fact that ACID-STOMACH frequently creates conditions which baffle the best medical skill. Many cases of chronic stomach trouble, biliousness, severe headache, general weakness, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, heart

pains and even heart failure can be traced directly to Acid-Stomach. Avoid these dangers—don't let acid stomach wreck your health. Don't drag out your days feeling all in, down and out, weak and ailing. Keep the vital spark flashing. Eat the things you like and digest your food in comfort. Then you'll feel fine—be fit—mentally alert—have pep and punch—the power and will to do things.

Take EATONIC and give your stomach the help to put it in a fine, healthy condition so that it will digest your food perfectly and make every mouthful you eat register 100% in enriching your blood and building up your bodily strength.

Get a big box of EATONIC TABLETS from your druggist today. They taste good—just like a bit of candy. The cost is trifling. It is absolutely guaranteed. If it fails to relieve your stomach misery, your druggist will refund your money.

EATONIC
FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

The Prospector Will Be With Us Always

Under the caption "Must the Prospector Go," a correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, who signs himself "Engineer" considers one of the themes which has been widely discussed throughout the Southwest in recent years. In part the correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal says:

The prospector though he may change in appearance, will not disappear so long as there are free lands on which to roam. Gold he is after, but gold is only an incident in his life. He may not know it, but it is the free air of heaven, the blue haze of the distant mountain, the cool spring in the shade of a cottonwood, the fragrant odor of the sage, the aroma of the balsam boughs of his camp—it is these that call him, it is for these that he will suffer the tortures of the damned on the hot dry desert; for these he will endure the pangs of hunger or the misery of frozen hands and feet. If he strikes gold, the pains are less poignant. If he strikes nothing, there is no despair, for there is another summer ahead.

Years ago mining development followed the happy strike of the prospector, but the industry has outgrown its parent and is today calling for a prospector who thinks of andesite and rhyolite, of the diorite dike, and porphyry-lime contacts. He is not a picturesque character. The burro is too slow for him. His equipment is more likely to be a Ford, with an outfit that means work, and his music is the tap of hammer on steel, rather than the tap of the red-head in a dead cottonwood branch.

It by "prospector" we mean one who searches for minerals, we need him just as much or more than ever, but the man whom the industry needs today is one with some knowledge of ore formation, not necessarily a college man—preferably not a college man—but one who has consciously or unconsciously studied the veins and rocks of some district until he knows how to interpret the signs of nature. The ideal prospector of today must be an optimist, full of energy and wise in woodcraft, and must possess some real knowledge of the earth's work. He must not be a dreamer or lover of nature, or the chances are that he will drift back to the original species. A college graduate does not usually fill the requirements. To start with, he is inclined to be pessimistic. Few college men are woodwise or trailwise; discouragement comes too easy, and they are likely to go off into geological researches of great interest but of little practical value, so far as immediate results are concerned.

As long as there are government lands, we need the prospector, and he has a chance for a handsome reward. We will need him after these free lands are gone, but the same inducements will not then exist. He will always be needed, because the fact that ownership of land ultimately becomes vested in private hands does not preclude the development of mineral on that land. Important operations have been going on of late years on lands that have long been privately owned. Iron, lead, zinc, copper, sulphur, coal and many other metals are being worked on lands which our government ceded years ago. So far as the mining industry of the United States is concerned, it will continue to grow and expand or languish, regardless of the prospector and the ownership of land, but growth will depend upon the demand for metals and the market value of the ores here and abroad.

As has recently been shown in

the cases of manganese and chrome ore, when the demand for these metals suddenly became insistent, and a good price was offered, the prospector and operator appeared—the best that our country could produce. When such mines have shut down, it will not be for the reason that we lack prospectors or that they have gone to other lands; it will be for an unpoetic, economic cause—the minerals can be produced cheaper in other countries than is possible in the United States.

USE OF PARAVANES SAVES MANY LIVES

British Invention Which Picked Up Mines Ahead of the Vessels.

Hundreds of American bluejackets undoubtedly were saved from death because the American warships, while proceeding through the mine-strewn seas, were equipped with paravanes, through courtesy of the British admiralty.

Fitted with paravanes, the warships fished out any mines ahead of the vessels. Novices often mistook the apparatus for torpedoes. The thing made a humming sound when adjusted to a speeding ship, owing to friction.

The paravane consists of a water-plane shaped like a torpedo, having a pair of large flat fins projecting on either side of its body. The tail is fitted with rudders to keep the thing at any set depth. It is towed over-side by a wire rope which runs from the ship's bows outward. The wire rope is intended to pick up the mooring ropes of mines and slide them along till they reach the nose of the paravanes, where a sharp saw is fixed inside a V-shaped slot. The saw cuts through the mooring rope and allows the mine to float free, where it can be either avoided or destroyed.

Due to the cable and fin arrangement the twin paravanes kept diagonally ahead of the vessel. Naval men say the invention did more than any other single device to defeat Germany's policy of attrition.

COSTLIEST FUR COAT EVER MADE IN AMERICA



The costliest fur coat ever made in America has been delivered to Mrs. W. E. Cory, wife of the steel magnate. The coat is of Russian sable made from skins selected from all parts of the world. It cost \$75,000.

HE HAS 100 BULLET SCARS

Soldier Coming Back Minus a Hand and With Many Wounds.

With his right hand shot away and more than a hundred bullet scars on his body, Donaldek Clamacco, an Italian of Dunbar, Pa., a member of Company K, Three Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been invalided home. He was wounded the night of July 6 while leading a scouting patrol over No Man's Land. German outposts discovered the scouting party, and in the glare of "flares" the party made good targets for the enemy machine gunners. All of the party with the exception of Clamacco were killed. Clamacco, as the attending physician recorded him, was "shot full of holes." He was barely alive when picked up, almost every portion of his body having been struck by machine-gun bullets. His right arm was so badly shattered that amputation of the hand was necessary. Virtually all the flesh was shot from his right leg, and only a delicate skin-grafting operation saved it. For several days he lingered between life and death, but finally he gained sufficient strength to permit his being sent home.

LEGALS

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

In the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona.

In the Matter of Estate of Daniel W. Lyon, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, made on the 21st day of February, 1919, in the matter of the estate of Daniel W. Lyon, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of said Estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, on or after Monday, the 24th day of March, 1919, and bids will be addressed to Wm. H. Barnett, Administrator, Patagonia, Arizona, or left at Evans' Mercantile Company store, in said County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona, the following described real property, to-wit:

Being the E. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 and the E. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4, Sec. 29, Township 21 S., Range 16 East, G. & S. R. M., less that portion sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., and containing 139 acres. Subject to confirmation by said Superior Court.

Terms of sale: Cash on confirmation of sale by Superior Court.

WM. H. BARNETT,
Administrator of the Estate of Daniel W. Lyon, Deceased.
Dated Feb. 24, 1919. 3-14

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(028191)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 21, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Albert W. Austin, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on August 31, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 028191, for South Half North-east Quarter of Section 27, Township 19 South, Range 16 East, G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 1st day of April, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Claude R. Nally, John H. Evans, John H. Buck, Charles W. Alexander, all of Greaterville, Arizona.

JOHN L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Feb. 28, 5th pub. Mar. 28.

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 SE 1/4, E 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 35, S 1/2 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 29, Township 19 S., Range 16 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. F. Christmann, United States Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 25th day of March, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: William F. Neil, August C. Jensen, 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 Canille, Arizona, who, on May 26, 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 NW 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 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. 9.88 chains to Cor. No. 2; thence S. 0 degs. 25' E. 39.80 chains to Cor. No. 3; thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 9.41 chains to Cor. No. 4; thence N. 12 degs. 26' E. 20.78 chains to Cor. No. 5; thence N. 23 degs. 19' W. 17.92 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. 95 chains; thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 9.52 chains to Cor. No. 9; thence N. 0 degs. 16' W. 29.73 chains to Cor. No. 10; thence S. 89 degs. 54' 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. B. & 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: Ferd. Mathas, William A. Parker, William E. Bower, George Byerley, all of Canille, Arizona.

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

Some Time

You will be in need of printing of some kind. Whether it be letter-heads, statements wedding invitations or public sale bills, remember we can turn out the work at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

THE OWL SAYS:

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

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

Earache drops for ear aches. Relieve the pain quickly—do not suffer with earache.

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'OUTCHAN,
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
Duffy & Purdum
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
NOGALES ARIZONA

T. B. FITTS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon
Phone 76
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