1919

SANTA CRUZ



PATAGONIAN

Vol. VII.

PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1919

No. 4

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Mining Industry in Dying of Starvation Need of Square Deal

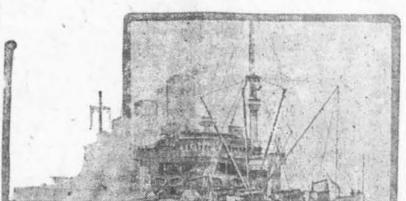
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Asks Alms for Poor

ARMENIA

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Her grief thrills all the earth! leased the National hotel. He took over She stretches out her bleeding hands; Let her not cry in vaint

Harshaw Mexicans

Conditions in Harshaw at present are deplorable from a sanitary standpoint. Deaths among the Mexican population are occurring at the rate of two or three daily.

The county should do something to relieve the poor and furnish comforts for them to prevent an increase of deaths in this neighborhood.

The poor are living in tents and holes in the hills, without sufficient clothing and food to supply their actual needs. Hhen sickness overtakes them they have win the war. no warm abode nor warm clothing to cause they have no way of obtaining the chance to recover.

Dr. Ray Ferguson reports that most into the war. of the deaths at Harshaw are among the burro m enand woodchoppers. The doctor appealed to the clerk of the county, board of supervisors for permission to ahead. procure the necessaries for these poor sick people, but was informed that they were to be provided for in another way.

The condition is one for the Red Cross to handle, as the sick, many of them, jea Copper Company for the purchase of are dying from freezing and starvation. The 3-R mine. The report is not true, as And this in a land of plenty, where the the deal has not jet been concluded, we great American Red Cross has collected and spent in Europe millions of dollars. Money at the present time is being collected for that" organization, and it could be put to no better use that in procuring the necessaries for the comfort of the poor of our immediate neigh-

ARMENIANS NEED RELIEF

The retail price of quinine is \$125 a peund in Teheran, Persia, where the influenza is spreading, say telegrams reseived recently by the southwestern headquarters of the committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

Alse, around Teheran, people are grazing in the fields like cattle, and one instance is recorded of a baby six months eld who had been nourished for two months with grass which its father had first chewed and then given it. The morning, about 5 owclock, from pneumether had parished on the way. Four hundred thousand of the starying Armeaims and Syrians are children, say reports from cities of Turkey, Persia and one, will be sadly missed. He made Mesopotamia.

Wearing the same garments they had on when driven from their homes by the tion. It is with deep regret that we Hun, three years before, tefagees are chronicle his death. pouring into relief stations in Palestine. Their elothing "was fit for a bondfire caly," says a relief worker writing to the American relief committee. .

And you don't have to go to Europe te find these conditions. Just take a ride out to Harshaw or step into the section bouse of the S. P. R. R. in Pattgenia. You who are well nourished and fed will be surprived that such deplorable conditions exist right have in our midst. If you have any old clothing, bedding or money to spare, bring it to the Paragonian office, or send it, and it will be immediately sent to relieve the suffering in our vicinity.

AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of the Santa Cruz Patagonjan, published weekly at Patagonia, Arizona, for October, 1918. Name of editor, Howard Keener, post-

office address, Patagonia, Arizona. Managing editor, Howard Keener, Patagonia, Arizona.

Publisher, Howard Keener, Patagonia Arizona. Owner: Howard Keener, Patagonia,

Arizona. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and business.

other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities; None. HOWARD KEENER, Owner,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of December, 1918, GEO. H. FRANCIS,

Notary Public. (My commission expires April 17, 19290.)

SOME MUST STARVE

Picking out those who shall starve to death has become a necessity for some relief workers in western Asia, on account of shortage of relief funds, according to a telegram from United States Minister Stovall at Berne, Switzerland. The telegram is dated from Constantinople, where Mr. Stovall gathered information regarding conditions among the starving, homeless refugees of the near east. To supply sufficient funds for the immediate relief and the rehabilitation of these peoples, a his brother, Richard, has purchased the campaigfn for \$30,000,000 will be con shop formerly conducted by Fred Bardueted January 12 to 19.

Mining Industry in Dying of Starvation Need of Square Deal

Now that the war is over, many restrictions on mining development should

Owing to government orders, large producers were restricted and many small producers suspended entirely.

Restrictions were necessary in order to win the war, and the mining industry esponded with superb patriotism.

Thousands of skilled men and mining engineers were taken out of developcent work and sent to the front to help

Thousands of mines suspended proward off the dreaded pneumonia, and duction and development work to meet the consequence is they die-mostly be- the government's demand for man power. These mines suspended financial opthings necessary to give them a fighting eration and closed up their properties until after the war and put their money

All restrictions hindering legitimate development should now be removed and let the work of opening new mines go

A story appeared in the Tueson Star Wednesday morning to the effect that the deal had been closed with the Magare informed. We are hopeful that it will go through in the near future.

Sam Davis, has old his sheelite property in the Huachuca mountains and a ompany, which intends to work it for all it is worth. The Huachuens are profucing quite a lot of this mettle as well as copper.

Alf Bonds and J. S. Wakefield have discovered some high-grade tungston ore about 2 miles from the Sunny South group of claims in the Huachuca mountains. tI is reported that a slab weigh ing between 200 adn 400 pounds of 60 per cent sheelite was included in their

PASSING OF "DUKE" RITCHIE

George B. Ritchie, the well-known minter of Patagonia, died last Sunday buby was brought into Bagdad after its monia. The funeral was held Monday morning, interment being in the Patagonia cemetery.

'Duke," as he was known to everyfriends readily and was welcomed in all circles o naccount of his jovial disposi-

He was born in Scotland more than 60 years ago, and came to the United States when a small boy. He formerly resided in San Antonio, Texas, but little is known of his family connections in this country, as he was not given to ro lating his family history. His wife died about a year ago in Texas.

Mr. Ritchie is survived by several children, all of whom are maried. Their whereabouts was not revealed by a care ful search of the deceased belongings.

BUREAU OF MINES MAN WILL LECTURE HERE JANUARY 11

George R. Fansett, mineralogist of the STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, Bureau of Mines, of the State University MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ty, will be in Patagonia January 1 to ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF give instructions in determining the different mineral bearin grock that a prospector is likely to find in the mountains surrounding Patagonia. The University of Arizona has done a great deal for the mining industry of the state, one of its principal Industries. Those interested in mining will do well, to attend the lectures.

Mr. Fansett has had world-wide experience in mining and mineralogy and has done much to promote interest in and advance knowledge of the mining

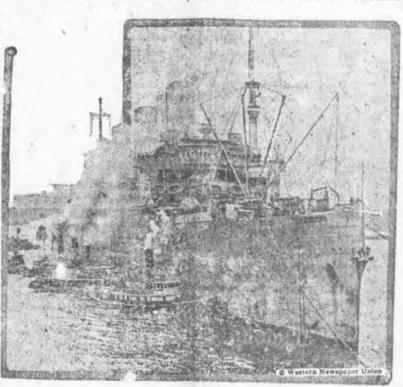
AMERICAN PRISONERS HELP

Immediately upon their release Americans who had been imprisoned during the war by the Turkish government began to do relief work among the destitute and starving peoples of western Asia. Among the prisoners were Wil- from Russia, and it was sacred to him. liam Nelson, former vice consul at Tripeli, Syria, and Charles A. Dana, of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. TThey weer accused of espionage by the Ottoman government, the charge having grown out of the help the Americans had given to Armenian refugees.

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

Nicholas Farrell, who formerly conted a butcher shop at Harshaw with nett in Patagonia and has taken charge

LEVIATHAN BRINGS 8,500 YANKS BACK HOME LOCAL NEWS NOTES American Committee



The Levinthan being towed to her dock by tugs, after her first voyage since the signing of the armistice. The Levinthan brought back 8,500 soldiers, saflors and civilians, most prominent among them being Lord Decies and Maj. Gen. George A. Barnett, chief of the United States marines, and wife,

GETS COMMISSION IN FRENCH ARMY



L. L., who, with two other woman physicians, Dr. S. E. Finley and Dr. Mary Lee Edward of New York, was decorated by the French government for excellent surgical work performed under heavy bombardment in France, and received a lieutenant's commis sion in the French army. The three women were at the head of an overseas hospital unit financed by the National Suffrage association. Dr. von Sholly is a Cornell graduate and was associated with the New York Infirmary for Women and Children in East Fifteenth street, New York city.

GERMAN PRISONERS REBUILD BELGIAN HOMES.

German prisoners were used to onstruct homes for Belgian refugees in the village which the American Red Cross is constructing for families rendered homeless by the German invasion of Belgium. Many prisoners have been put to work in the fields of France in this section, harvesting wheat and other crops and thus lessening the burden on the women and very old men who have been operating the farms while their men are fighting at the

EAR OF CORN HIS GOD

Russian Salaams and Prays in Supplication to It.

It was in the court of domestic relations. Louis Kurzawski, bhere at the order of his wife, pulled out an ear of corn from his pocket, salaamed, and began to pray in supplication to it. He had brought the ear all the way "He calls it his god," explained Mrs. Kurzawski, "He thinks it will save

him now from the court," "One year in the bridewell," said the judge, "without the ear of corn."

Patriot's Plenty

Buy less - Serve less Eat only 3 meals a day Waste nothing

Your guests will cheer fully share simple fare Be Proud to be a food saver

LADY BALFOUR BUSY WITH RELIEF WORK



the London society, N. U. W. S. and Travelers' Aid society, is the widow of the late Col. Eustace Balfour, and fifth daughter of the eighth duke of Argyll. She is netively engaged in re-

BOY RAN AWAY TO WAR

Sent Home From the Battlefields by General Pershing.

Glenn Heusen, fifteen years of age, who, unlike the person who fights and runs away, is a boy who runs to fight, is back at his home in Hammond, Ind., after having seen service on the buttlefields of France. The youth brought with him the compliments of General Pershing, who found the boy after a long search and sent him back to Mr. and Mrs. William Hensen, his parents.

When he was fourteen years old the youth ran away and enlisted in the American cavalry. He ate his Christmas dinner last year on shipbourd, he says, and has been in France ever since. He boasts that he has been over the top 12 times. The parents have spent a large sum of money during the last nine months in an attempt to find him.

INVENTS "VICTORY GAS"

Cleveland Man Claims to Have Substitute for Gasoline.

A substitute for gasoline to be called "Victory gas" has been invented by Joseph Black, formerly of Spokane, Wash,, but now living in Cleveland, O. The new fuel is being prepared for demonstration there in a large cleaning establishment, where the gas will be distilted and used to drive automobiles about the city in an attempt to show its experiority over gasoline or other fuels for internal combustion engines, that it will, as claimed for it, cost less and will produce more power. The gas is said to be odoriess and will not car-

Preacher Traded Leg.

"I did not lose my leg at Vimy Ridge. I traded it for a clear conscience," thirteenth Canadian Black Watch, in per bushel. addressing the Deflance County Teachers' institute at Defiance, O. Herman was pastor of a church at Milton, Queens county, Novn Scotla, when the war began. He could have gone as the chaplain, with a commission, but chose to carry a gun as a private.

Mr. Short Long, the popular conductor on the "burro" line between Nogales and Benson, is reported suffering from influenza. Bennie Sullivan is in harge of the train during Mr. Long's

Cold weather continues. It is the longest continuous cold snap we have had or several years.

Ben Evans, the popular manager of the Montezuma hotel of Nogales, has leased the National hotel. He took over the business New Year's day. Mr. Evans will be successful in his new venture, because he knows the hotel business thoroughly and how to hold his patrons, We wish him every success. You'll feel 'at home'' at the National, Mrs. Evans will assist her bushand in the conduct of the signing of the armistice by the oththe hotel.

Mr. Frank A. Stone, station agent at the Southern Pacific depot in Patagonia, who has been seriously sick for several weeks, is back on the job and feeling fine, eW are glad to welcome Mr. Stone and congratulate him upon his recovery from the flu.

New Year's eve in Patagonia was gonia opera house by the Mexicans and the committee. "While we rejoice that At midnight the New Year was greated or otherwise appropriated by our govby salites fired from various pieces of erament for the relief of the unfortu-

lay. It has been closed from some time lans, Syrians, Greeks, and other subject as a precautionary measure. As few gaces of Asia, for the reason that the Arases of influenza have developed in menians, Syrians and Greeks of western Patagonia, and none among the chil- Asia are not independent nations to dren, it was decided to reopen the whom our government ca make a loan.

Dr. T. B. Fitts was called from No- vate philanthropy. gales Thursday to attend pneumonia patients. He was accompanied by his department recently stated that 'The

company, left on yesterday morning's train for Bisbee on business.

V. L. McCutchan, one of Patagonia's energetic young business men, left on clude the Greeks, Armenians and Syri-Thursday's train on a business trip to Bisbee. He will return next week.

Miss Kate Farrell, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Richard Farrell of Harshaw, east. It is estimated that with adequate left Thursday for Tempe to renew her funds these peoples can be made selfstudies at the Normal school. _ If the Red Cross will not handle the

situation, and quickly, the board of survisors should do so at the expense of

the Christmas holidays in Patagonia.

Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, of Best's canyon were business visitors to Nogales Monday.

Mrs. Richard Farrell, Sr., and her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Overlock were Noa.es visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Young and Mrs. Bud Baldwin and son, Clyde, of the San Rafael valley were business visitors to ment," Patagonia Monday.

M. N. Davidovich was a passenger on the Southern Pacific train last week and himself was killed by a passeager. when a maniae shot the train conductor Mr. Davidovich was returning from California, where he had gone in company with Tom Heady of the San Rafael are quite sick with the flu. ranch with a trainload of eattle.

The 25th Infantry minstrel show, last Sunday night at the Patagonia opera fig, but is much improved. house, was not well attended, tI was not well advertised, and few knew the event was scheduled. The influenza cpidemic, bad weather and other reasons are given for the small atendance.

John Jones of Parker Canyon was in wn Tuesday, bringing in a fine dressed beef for Farrell's butcher shop.

Catch Man'Eating Shark.

Harbor, N. J., Charles Cavileer and C. C. Adams of Lower Bank landed a man-eating shark measuring nine feet and weighing more than 400 pounds. A battle followed and the fish demolished the nets before it was killed with an ax.

She's Corn Husker 'Champ." Plymouth County, Ia., claims the

champion woran corn husker in the person of Miss Frances Popma of Maurice. Miss Popma shucks 45 bushels per day very easily, and receives said Private Arthur K. Herman of the the same wages as the men, 8 cents

Schools Run by Women. Union Hill school district at Deca-

tur, Ga., is entirely run by women. All trustees and teachers are of the feminine persunsion and there is no politics in evidence in school affairs.

Asks Alms for Poor

ARMENIA

Had Ithe tears of all the year Since tears began to flow could not shed them fast enough To rightly speak her woe!

O little harried garden land Q Eden of man's birth, O tortured, stricken country-Her grief thrills all the earth!

She stretches out her bleeding hands; Let her not cry in vain! O give and give, and give once more

To ease Armenia's pain! -Amy Sherman Bridgman.

With the capitulation of Turkey and er warring European powers, three million war sufferers in western Asia may now be saved from actual starvation, says an announcement by the American committee for relief. Before the end of the war, three million out of a total of four million men, women and children in this region were entirely out off from American relief_workers.

"No government aid is available for celebrated with a dance in the Pata. these homeless and destitute ones," says by watch parties in the homes of others. millions of dollars a month are loaned light artillery," .45's predominating, nate women and children of Belgium, northern France and Serbia, no such aid The local school will open next Mon- is available or possible for the Armen-They are oppressed Christians, subject rnees that can be renched only by pri-

"A prominent official of the State Armenian and Syrian relief work is one of the best possible combinations of pat-Fred Kollberg, manager of the Flux riotism and philanthropy.' America stands as the friend of smaller nations of which Persia is one and as the friend of the oppressed subject races which inans. *

The week of January 12:19 has been set for the raising of \$30,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation work in the near supporting within a year.

THRIFT STAMPS GOOD AS GOLD

feelish idea that unfilled War Envings Certificates should have been J. Lander Young of Greaterville spent cashed before the first of January is causing considerable anxiety in certain quarters. The soilowing telegram from the treasury department at Washington will clarify the situation:

Washington, D. C-War Savings Stamps and Thrift tSamps are as good as gold whether your sertificate or card is completely filled or not. The idea that unfilled certificares or cards must be cashed before January 1st is absointely baseless .- U. S. Treasury Depart-

ELGIN NEWS

Born, Dec. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Dee McFarland, an 11-pound son. Mother and child are doing well.

Mr. Driskell and his three children

Mrs. Eva Barnett has been confined to her room the last few days with the Mrs. M. B. Mowrey received word

from her son, Mansfield, who was

wounded in France, that he is getting

on nicely and will soon be home. The entertainment at the Elgin school

l ouse Christmas was a grand success. Mrs. Driskell's mother and two sis-

ters and a brother, of Douglas, spent While net fishing in the bay at Egg | the holidays with her.

Mrs. Erm Johnson and daughter, Katie, and Mrs. Elmer King were Elgio visitors Monday.

In last week's issue we published a local item telling of the death in France of Will Brown, brother of Harold Brown of the Nogales police force. ThTe report was inot an official one, and we have since learned that the young man was alive and weil two weeks after the close of hostilities. He wrote to his mother telling her of his fortunate esape from wounds and death, although se had participated in much of the hard fighting on the western front. His brother. Harold, feels confident be is in the land of the living.

Subscribe for the Patagonian.

THE WORLD IN **PARAGRAPHS**

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING E PENTS IN THIS AND FOR-EIGN COUNTRIES.

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. ABOUT THE WAR

Siam has a war bill against Ger-

many of \$597,550, it was announced. Two thousand Canadian troops sailed from Victoria, B. C., for Siberia aboard the blue funnel liner Protesi-

Five hundred and seventeen ships have been added to the British navy since August, 1914, it was announced in London.

Italy's war damages amount to more than 100,000,000,000 lire (about \$13,-000,000,000,1 according to Finanza Italia of Rome.

The French threw a pontoon bridge across the Rhine at Nierstein. This bridge, over 1,000 feet in length, was built in five hours.

Italy's losses in killed, wounded, dead of disease, disabled, missing and prisoners aggregate 2,800,000, according to Col. Ugo Pizzarello of the Italian army.

The army transport Carrillo arrived in New York from Bordeaux with twenty-four officers and twelve men. Maj. W. A. Marden of the 127th infantry was aboard.

The total casualties of the American air service in action are given as 442, including 109 killed, 103 wounded, 200 missing, twenty-seven prisoners and three interned.

Disarmed German Zeppelins will be converted into aerial merchantmen to ply between New York and Hamburg, according to the Echo de Paris, which says that it has received its information from "reliable sources."

The official report of the sinking of the famous British submarine E-14, off the Dardanelles early in 1918 with the loss of her commander, Lieutenant Commander Geoffrey White, and all except seven of the crew, has just been published.

Rene Fonck, famous French "ace," shot down 107 German airplanes, according to unofficial estimates, it was revealed at a luncheon given the American correspondents by General Mangin at Mainse. Fonck is officially credited with seventy-five victories.

WESTERN

Ten million dollars in Christmas bonuses was given to employes this yuletide, according to estimates made public by the Chicago Association of Commerce,

The copper production of the state of Arizona for the year 1918 is estimated to be \$29,000,000 pounds, as against the previous year's production of 700,000,000 pounds, showing an increase of 129,000,000 pounds and breaking all records.

O. M. Harvey, Republican state chairman, and one of the most prominent attorneys in Montana, died from a fractured skull septained in a fall to the sidewalk during a fist fight on the streets at Livingston, Mont., half an hour earlier with Postmaster J. Swindlehurst. Swindlehurst gave himself up to the sheriff and is in the county jail.

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court Dec. 23 recessed over the holidays until Jan; 6. A new Portuguese ministry has been formed with Tamagnini Barbosa as

Herbert Hoover cabled that Europe will not recover from its main food difficulties for another six months.

Sailing from France of the transport Rijndam on Dec. 19, with about 3,000 officers and men, was announced by the War Department. The vessel probably will dock at Newport News Jan. 1.

Departure from France of eleven transports, including the Mauretania, with more than 3,000 men from the 347th infantry of the Eighty-seventh division, was announced by the War Department,

Resources of the national banks-\$19,821,404,000-are the greatest ever recorded, the comptroller of the currency announced. The previous record was in November, 1917, when \$18,-\$53,197,000 was reported.

Assistant Secretary William Philipps was designated to represent the State Department at the funeral at Aberdeen, N. C., of Walter Hines Page, fermer ambassador to Great Britain, who died there Dec. 21.

Gen. Antonio I. Villareal came out openly at El Paso, Tex., in a statement to the United Press for the reported anti-Carranza coalition rebel-

The treasury has issued instructions for the recall of all unsold War Savings stamps for the series of 1918. In their stead stamps of the 1919 series will be supplied.

Forty-five thousand mules and horses, part of the army's surplus supply, will be sold at auction at camps, throughout the country. The sales will be held Jan. 7, 14, 21 and 28.

FOREIGN

German troops have been sent against Bolshevist forces who are advancing on Mitau.

A people's league has been organized in Berlin, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. King George will give a banquet at

Buckingham palace in London Dec. 27 in honor of President Wilson. German residents of Danzig held a

mass meeting to protest against annexation of the city by the Poles, More than 3,000 graves of American soldiers were decorated on Christmas

day by the American committee for devastated France. Included in the New Years' festivities at Santiago, Chile, will be a ceremony marking the inauguration of an aerial postal service between Santiago

and Valparaiso. President and Mrs. Wilson were in Buckingham palace Thursday after a journey from Calais to London, during which they were accorded all the honors ever given royalty.

General Pershing has issued an order to all American commanders to co-operate fully with the French government in measures against excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

"The arrival of President Wilson is one of the greatest events in our own and in American history," says the London Times in an article of welcome to England to the American executive.

Casualties in the great war may pass the staggering total of 31,591,758 of which 7,909,768 were deaths in battle, from wounds or from disease, ac cording to a rough estimate compiled from authentic (mostly official) sources.

A Rhenish official advances the suggestion for a future Germany composed of seven republics constructed along the lines of the United States. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, ac cording to reports received at Zurich, from Germany, has concentrated a large force of soldiers in Posen.

The Matin Dec. 23 was authorized to print an article which was censored Sunday. The article, the first head line of which read; "Yesterday's Utopia Tomorrow's Reality," sets forth the manner of procedure of the promoters of a league of nations acting in agreement with the allied governments."

There is complete harmony between the United States and the allies upon the basic principles that will form the foundation of the peace which will write finis to the greatest war in history and, it is hoped, to all wars. Such in substance was the message of Christmas cheer which Woodrow Wilson, commander in chief of the Amer ican army, conveyed to 10,000 Ameri can troops gathered about him in a vast wheat field near Humes, twenty miles from Chaumont, in his speech Wednesday. The President said that the leading allied statesmen so far have voiced the same views upon the peace conditions as himself,

SPORT

At Lancaster, Pa., Battling Levinsky defeated Leo Houck,

Capt. James Scott, oldest pitcher on the White Sox reserve list, is to quit the club to play next season with a professional nine at Beloit, Wis.

Joe Kelley, for the last four years head ivory hunter of the Yankees, is being considered for the management of the Milwankee club of the Ameri can association.

GENERAL

Prof. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak republic, took the cath of office as president in the diet building.

The United States transport George Washington, which took President Wilson to France, and the steamship Cedric arrived in New York Dec. 23 bringing 6,025 men from overseas in time to celebrate Christmas in the United States.

Allied representatives have decided that neutral nations will not be admit ted to the peace conference,

Theodore Roosevelt celebrated Christmas day by leaving Roosevelt hospital, where for two months he had been undergoing treatment for sciatic rheumatism.

President Wilson left Chaumont for England feeling more strongly than ever the magnificent part American soldiers took in the winning of the war. The review, in which 10,000 American soldiers marched before him, created a deep impression on the President quite apart from the historic significance of reviewing fighting men on foreign soil for the first time.

Extraordinary powers in financial matters have been extended to President Carranza by the Chamber of Deputies. Under the new authority Pres ident Carranza is expected soon to issue decrees removing until June 30, 1919, import duties on foodstuffs, articles of primary necessity to the country and on agricultural implements and irrigation machinery. It is expected that duties on automobiles will be removed for a period of three months.

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, noted as an evangelist, died in New York.

The Chinese government has in dorsed the plan to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, according to word received in New York by the Zionist organization of America, from the Shanghai Zionist Association.

American soldiers in faraway Arch angel are being given a taste of home life at the hostess house of the Y. M. C. A. and the nine secretaries enter tain nearly 300 men every day, the wa work council announced in New York

LATE MARKET

QUOTATIONS

DENVER MARKET.

Cattle.	
Fat steers, grassers, choice	
to prime	\$13.00 @ 14.50
Fat steers, grassers, good	
to choice	11.50 @ 12.50
Fat steers, grassers, fair	
to good	10.00 @ 11.50
Heifers, prime	8.75@ 9.50
Cows, fat, good to choice	8,50 0 9,25
Cows, fair to good	7.25 cc 8.25
Cows, medium to fair	6.50 (7.25
Cows, canners	5,00 m 6.25
Buils	6.0000 7.00
Veal calves	8,00@12.00
Feeders, good to choice	10,50 @ 12.00
	9.50@10.50
Feeders, fair to good	9,00 @ 10,00
Stockers, good to choice	
Stockers, fair to good	8.00 (8.75
Stockers, medium to fair	7.25 % 8,00
44.7	
Hogs.	
Good hogs	6.50@17.2a

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amba	fat														\$14.75@15.25
Jan Hillian,	1.16.5	1	3/1		*	z	2.	2	: '		7	*	*	•	WALL TO SELECT
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ambs.	fee	de	P	ĸ.		È	n i	r			1			į.	13.50@14.50
iwes .															8.00 2 8.75
Twes.	feed	er	ġ		Ď								-	'n	6.00 0 7.50
earlin															10.00 @ 11.00
Vether	42 "														9.60 0 10.00

Hay and Grain Market,

(F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.)
Hay.
Buying Prices,
Colorado, upland, per ton., \$22.00@23.00
Nebraska upland, per ton., 20.00@21.00
Prairie hay, Colorado and
Nebraska, per ton 20.00@21.00
Timothy, per ton 23.00@24.00
Alfalfa, per ton 19.00@ 20.00
South Park, per ton 22.00@ 23.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton 21.00@ 22.00
Straw, per ton 5.00 @ 6.06
Grala.
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying\$2.45
Corn chop, sack, selling 3.10
Corn. in sack selling 3.05
White corn meal, per 100 lbs 4.09
Yellow corn meal, per 100 lbs, 4.00
Corn flour (white), per 100 lbs 4.45
Gluten feed, sacked, selling 3.34
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling 1.71
Flour.
Hungarian Patent, 98 lbs., sacked,
subject to discount\$5.1*
Hungarian, 48 lbs., sacked, subject
to discount
Hungarian, 24 lbs., sacked, subject
and the state of t

DRESSED POULTRY,	
The following prices on dresse try are net F. O. B. Denver:	d pou
Turkeys, No. 1s	34
Turkeys, old toms25 Turkeys, choice18	@28 @20
Hens, 1b	0 22
Ducks, young24 Geese24	016
Roosters	@14
Roosters lb POULTRY.	

Roosters, 1b.	10
Turkeys, 9 lbs, or over29	@30
Hens	@ 10
Ducks, young	@26
Geese	@ 26
Springs20	@ 25
Brollers, 11/2 to 2 lbs	28
Jacks, dozen\$2.000 Cottontails 2.25	@ 2.50 @ 2.35
EGGS. Eggs, strictly fresh, case count \$16.78@	17.00

Butter,	
Creameries, ex. 1st grade, 1b. Creameries, 1st grade, stor-	66
age54 Creamerles, 2d grade (cold	@ 55
storage), lb	62 @52
Packing stock40	@41

Pears, cooking	2.2	5 @ 2.7#
Vegetables,		
Beans, navy, cwt		12.00
Beans, Pinto, cwti	7.00@	
Beans, Lima, lb		
	02.00	
Beans, green, lb	.25 @	
Beans, wax, Ib	.25@	
Beets, new, cwt	2.00@	2.50
Cabbage, new, Colo	1.75@	2.00
Carrots, cwt.	1.75@	2.00
Cauliflower, 1b.	.15@	
	.60@	
Celery, homegrown, dos.		
Cucumbers, hothouse, dz,	1.50@	
Lettuce, head, Colo., doz.	.60@	.75
Onlons, table, doz	.50@	.60
Onlons, cwt	1.75 @	2.00
Potatoes, new, cwt	1,40 %	2.00
Radishes, long, hothouse	.30@	
Radishes, round, hoth'se.	.25 (7	.35
Spinach, 1b	.08@	09
Turnips, cwt.	1.500	1.75

Furnips,	cwt.	-	4 0 1	4		٠			1	-5	0	60	9.1	1		ï
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	Salted hides, 6c per lb. less, Dry Flint Pelts,
	pelts30a
Short	wool pelts
Butche	r shearings
	and murrain shearings10c
Bucks	maddles and pleces of pelts 15e
	Green Salted Hides, Etc.
Cured	hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 116c
	hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 215c
	No. 1,
Day I ber	No. Alleria de la constante de
DOLLIN,	No. 2
Glues.	hides and skins ic
Kip.	(o. 1
Kip.	(o. 214 % 1 fc
	No. 126@ 38c
Calf.	No. 224@26c
Brand	ed kip and calf. No. 116c
Brand	ed kip and calf, No. 2 15c
	cured hides, Ic per Ib, less than
cured.	The state of the s
	in hides, 2c per 1b. less than
cured.	in moen, se per in less than
cured.	Coope Saland Massablilar
	Green Salted Horsehlden,

Delass for Matale	In Denne
MISCELLANEOUS	MARKETS.
Ponles and glue	\$2.00@3.0
No. 2 Headless, 50c less.	4.00@5.0
NO. 1 PRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	

	rices	IOL	-38.9	etn.	In	3.0		IJ,	ez	re:	Γ,
Bar s											
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Lead											9.05
Spelte	Γ	316.4	8.0			** *		٠.			8.021
Tungs											
unit			14.4	18.4	10		\$1	7.	00	0	22.00
			- 0				-				

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City, Mo.—Butter—Creamery, 5cc; firsts, 58c; seconds, 56c; packing, 11c. c. Eggs-Firsts, 61c; seconds, 49c. Poultry-Hens, 2114c; roosters, 1714c;

Poultry-H broilers, 30c. New York Cotton Prices. New York.—Cotton—January, March. 28.16; May. 27.42; July. October. 24.42. Middling, 32.10.

Price of Sugar.

New York.—Sugar—Centrifugal, 1.28; cut loat, 10.50; crushed, 10.25; mould 4.

9.50.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.
Chicago—Hogs—Bulk of sales, \$17.25
@17.75; butchers, \$17.50@17.80; light,
\$16.75@17.80; packing, \$16.65@17.55;
throwouts, \$15.50@16.75; pigs, good to
choice, \$13.50@15.00.
Cattle—Beef cattle, good choice and
prime, \$15.75@19.75; common and prime,
\$9.50@15.75; butcher stock, cows and
heifers, \$1.75@41.50; canners and cutters, \$6.75@7.75; stockers and feeders,
good, choice and fancy, \$10.50@13.75;
inferior, common and medium, \$7.50@
10.50; veal calves, good and choice,
\$13.75@14.50.
Sheep—Lambs, choice and prime,

\$13.75@14.50.

Sheep—Lambs, choice and prime.
\$15.10@15.25; medium and good, \$13.75
@15.10; culls, \$10.00@12.50; ewes,
choice and prime, \$9,50@10.00; medium
and good, \$8.50@9.60; culls, \$4.00@

LEADERS CONFER ON PEACE TERMS

PRESIDENT WILSON AND BRITISH CHIEFS DISCUSS IMPORT-

ANT POINTS.

HARMONY RULES MEE

FRANK COURSE OF CONFEREES LEADS EXECUTIVE TO EXPECT SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT.

Western Newspaper Union Naws Service.

London, Dec. 28.-Great strides toward amicable settlement of highly important peace preliminaries were made Friday when President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour conferred at Buckingham palace.

This was the distinct understanding at the conclusion of the conversation. President Wilson met the British leaders in his apartment. The session lasted an hour and a half.

The league of nations, freedom of the seas and the Russian situation were known to have been discussed. As the President and the British ministers came down the steps of the tary of the State Council of Defense, palace shortly after noon they were in high good humor. They departed at retary of the council for Arizona. once for Downing street, where they lunched with other British statesmen

and American Ambassador Davis. Premier Lloyd George passed out of the palace gates first, and the crowd of some 3,000 persons which, despite the rain that was falling, had gathered to see the President, gave Mr. Lloyd George a passing cheer.

President Wilson, who was accompanied by Sir Charles Cust, the king's equerry, followed almost immediately. His car proceeded at a slow pace, and the people assembled gave him a hearty cheer, which was repeated again and again as the car passed down the Mall toward the official residence of the premier. The President acknowledged the cheers, smiling and lifting his hat.

When his car turned into Downing street a great cheer was raised by the waiting crowd. Through the lane of waiting people the car rapidly drew up at No. 10, about 100 yards up Downing street. Rear Admiral Grayson, who escorted the President, stepped out and was followed by the President himself.

There may be an inkling of the results attained at Friday's conferences in the addresses which President Wilson will deliver today in the Guild hall and on Monday at Manchester. About all that can be said at this time, it is indicated from American sources, is that the President found the spirit of accommodation and open-minded consideration which he

Hoover Rejects Hun Food Parley. Washington.-A message from Paris

states two German officials, who were prominent is the German administration of Belgium, wired from Berlin to negotiate with Mr. Hoover for food supplies, and that they desired Mr. where he would meet them. In ancan describe two and a half years of ty to the Belgians in any language you may select, and tell the pair personally to go to hell with my compliments. If I do have to deal with Germans it will not be with that pair."

REBELS WANT YANKS TO COME.

German Women Seize Rifles and Join in Defense of Palace. London, Dec. 28 .- Wives and sweet

hearts of the mutinous German sailors have seized rifles and joined in defense of the royal palace against the civil guards, according to a dispatch filed in Berlin Wednesday night and received by the Express Friday, Although the saflors have technical-

ly surrendered, they refuse to leave the city and have announced they will continue to support Chancellor Ebert, who permits them to remain.

"The city is on the verge of anarchy and fighting is expected to continue," the dispatch said. Two distinct conflicts are now un-

der way in the city-the armed opposition of the sailors and their women coastal cities, and the efforts of the Spartacides to overthrow the Ebert-Scheidemann government. "We shan't have peace here until

English and American troops come to keep order," is a statement attributed to one of the riotous German sailors in Berlin.

REPORT KAISER KILLED.

Paris, Dec. 28.-Rumors that the former emperor of Germany has been assassinated became current in Paris, notably in the Chamber of Deputies, Thursday evening. There is not the slightest confirmation of the report up to the present.

No More Titles for Hun Aristocracy. Amsterdam.-The German government has announced that no more conferred.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Esrvice. The State Legislature will convene

Bad weather caused suspension of operations on the oil properties near Holbrook.

Owing to the influenza, there will be no jury called in the Tombstone court until February.

his home in Mesa as a result of a paralytic stroke, superinduced by extreme old age, The office of the adjutant general is reparing to close up the business re-

Noah Brimhall, 93 years old, died at

lating to the selective draft. Two thousand Navajos have died of nfluenza in the Apache county reseration, according to F. Robins, chief

clerk of the agency. E. H. Hobby, alleged bogus check perator who descended upon Phoenix a few months back, has been taken into custody at Sacramento, Cal,

these days, judging from the number of ex-tectotalers who have recently fallen into the toils of the law, Charles R. Green, assistant secre-

Joy water is plentiful in Phoenix

has been appointed rederal field sec-At a special meeting of the Prescott City Council an ordinance calling for

he immediate annexation of the ad-Jacent tract known as Pinecrest was passed by a unanimous vote. Pyt, Harrison Callahan, stationed at ort Whippie, is held at Prescott under \$100 bail, charged with forging

he name of Clarence Seymour, a comrade, to checks totaling \$220, The last report of State Treasurer D. F. Johnson has the totaling of state receipts of \$5,354,807 and of disbursements of \$8,124,042, with a balance on

hand for the past fiscal year of \$1,832,-The Moctezuma Copper Company at Nacozari, Sonora, has ordered 10,000 minnows from the United States government and will place them in a lake near Nacozari, the idea being to raise

the fish for food purposes. Output of the precious metals, gold and silver, the sinews of war, made important increase under the atimuus of broad patriotism, the increase In sliver production in the state being well under way before the price of the white metal was advanced.

A loan of \$100; advanced by Mrs. lorence Bowden twenty-five years ago to an Arizonian, at a time he was almost penniless in the East as a result of a robbery, gained for her an estate valued at \$30,000. A will written by Charles Montgomery, mining man, was filed at Donglas, giving Mrs. Bowden all property of which he was possessed at the time of his death. In the progress made in improve-

ments and additions to both smelting and milling enterprises in the state during 1918, long strides in conservation are represented. All of the en-Walter Lyman Brown, director of the penditures have meant greater recovcommission for relief in Belgium at ery of values from ores mined and in Rotterdam, that they had been ap-pointed by the German government to of lower grade ores than could previously be handled with profit.

The fourth Arizona State Legisla-Hoover to advise them when and ture, which convenes Monday, Jan. 13, will be overwhelmingly Democratic swer to the request for a conference, and will be called upon to receive the Mr. Hoover sent this message: "You suggestions of Governor Thomas E. Campbell, Republican, for legislation. arrogance toward ourselves and cruel- The session promises to be an interesting one in this respect, but the greatest interest throughout the state will center in action to be taken in the matter of changing the primary election laws.

James Polaski, alias Irish Frank O'Brien, one of the workmen on the construction job at Fort Whipple, was shot and almost instantly killed as he and an unknown pal finished robbing the store of a saddlery company.

The Maricopa County Poultry Asso ciation announced that the annual winter show will be held Jan 1 to 4 inclusive being a four-day, instead of the usual three-day affair. Over \$300 already has been raised to pay the premiums.

Whatever 1919 may have in store for Arizona's mining industry, 1918 will stand out with credit for proud achievements, second to those of no other industrial division engaged in the production of munitions materials during the most vital period of the world's greatest war. Speaking for itself is the output of approximately to orders transferring the men to 829,000,000 pounds of copper during the year, more than 100,000,000 pounds in excess of the output of 1917 and 54,000,000 pounds more than the 1916 production, these two previous years the highest record in Arizona and the highest record by more than double in comparison with that of any other copper producing division in the world. Making a profit of 7,500 per cent,

George H. Daily of Tuckon sold the Stump mine in the Silverbell mining district to Chas. B. Behr of New York, who will develop the property. The consideration of the transfer was \$75,-000. Mr. Daily bought the mine in 1916 from a Mexican who discovered it, for \$10.

Now that the European war is over, capital is turning toward the commercial and industrial fields, and in no activity is this more noticeable than in titles, honors or decorations will be the mining industry in Arizona and the neghboring state of Sonora.



Many of our American wor able to take up the duties of nursing at the front, but they should know how te take care of their own as home, and for this purpose no better book was ever printed than the Medical Adviser-a book containing 1,008 pages, and bound in cloth, with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging and care of Fractures, Taking care of the Sick, Physiology, Hygiene, Sex Problems, Mother and Babe, which can be had at most drug stores, or send 50 cents to the publishers, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The women at home, who are worn out, who suffer from pain at regular or irregular intervals, who are pervous or dizzy at times, should take that reliable, temperance, heroal tonic which a doctor in active practice prescribed many years ago. Now sold by druggists, in tablets and liquid, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Butlalo, N. Y., for trial package.

Oklahoma City, Okla.-"I suffered from Oklahoma City, Okla.—"I suffered from a woman's weakness and general debility until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used. I do not hesitate to recommend it to anybody, for it has done me worlds of good and I am sure it will help others as well."—Mrs. M. F. Smith, Box 18, Route 4.

Yes, Indeed.

The kaiser rapped on the pearly

No response. The kaiser rapped on the pearly gate again.

No response. The kniser rapped on the pasriy gate a couple of hundred times. No response, and a long interva. of

"Well, I'm damned!" said the kaiser.—Sun Dial.

How's This? We offer \$10.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

Sold by druggists for over forty years.

Price 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohlo.

Planted by Grant,

Planted when Gen. U. S. Grant was a lieutenant stationed at Fort Vanconver, a cherry tree on the farm of Grunt Farmer, on Ford's Prairie, Washington, is still bearing at the age of eighty-four years, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. It has a spread of 65 feet and its trunk measures 10 feet 11 inches in circumference.

The prices of cotton and linen have been doubled by the war. Lengthen their service by using Red Cross Bag Blue in the laundry. All grocers, 5c.

Her Sacrifice.

"Sistah Maudie Wabbles am puffin' and blowin' round dat she has done give her husband to help win the "Husband-huh!" snorted old Aunt Minsma. "Wait twell she gives a son,

pla' about !"-Kansas City Star. If you would be classed as a good fellow all you have to do is applaud your fool friends.

n brudder or somebody she keers sup-

Cold cash has burned many a man's

Look out for Span-

ish Influenza. At the first sign of a cold take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in table form—asfe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Mossy back if it falls. The genuine box has a Red toy with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Senses

Calf Enemies WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germa Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Ask him about them. If he

hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products. The Cutter Laboratory

"The Laboratory That Knows How" Complete History of World's War With no of stirring photographic battle scenes, maps, etc Hig commissions. Agents' outfit free. Send 16: Tol portage, B. D. Thisspace & Cz. Palerias Mag. St. Lenis, Wa

Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

Are You Working for Wages? Formulas for Hix Big regarding 100 Business Opportunities sent for 100 seattle Specialty Co., 712 4th Avenue, Seattle, Wash

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 52-1918.

CHAPTER XV-Continued.

"It will not be easy going for Otto," said the king, at the end of the short interview. "I should like to feel that his interests will be looked after, not only here, but by you and yours. We have a certain element here that is-

And Karl, with Hedwig in his mind, "His interests shall be mine, sir,"

he had said.

He had bent over the bed then, and raised the thin hand to his lips. The interview was over. In the antercom the king's master of the horse, the chamberlain, and a few other gentlemen stood waiting, talking together in low tones. But the chancellor, who had gone in with Karl and then retired, stood by a window, with his arms folded over his chest, and waited. He put resolutely out of his mind the face of the dying man on his pillows, and thought only of this thing which he-Mettlich-had brought about. There was no yielding in his face or in his heart, no doubt of his course. He saw, instead of the lovers loitering in the place, so new and greater kingdom, anarchy held down by an ironshod heel, peace and the fruits thereof, until out of very prosperity the people grew fat and content.

He saw a boy king, carefully taught, growing into his responsibilities until, hig with the vision of the country's welfare, he should finally ascend the throne. He saw the river filled with ships, carrying merchandise over the world and returning with the wealth of the world. Great buildings, too, lifted their heads on his horizon, a dream city, with order for disorder, and citizens instead of inhabitants.

When at last he stirred and sighed, it was because his old friend, in his bed in the next room, would see nothing of all this, and that he himself could not hope for more than the beginning, before his time came also.

The first large dinner for months was given that night at the palace, to do King Karl all possible honor. The gold service which had been presented to the king by the czar of Russia was used. The anticipatory gloom of the was laid aside, and jewels brought from'vaults were worn for the first time in months. Uniforms of various sorts, but all gorgeous, touched fine shoulders, and came away, bearing white, powdery traces of the meeting. The greenhouses at the summer palace had been sacked for flowers and plants. The corridor from the great salon to the dining hall, always a dreary passage, had suddenly become a fairy path of early spring bloom. Even Annunciata, hung now with ropes of pearls, her hair dressed high for a tiara of diamonds, her cameos exchanged for pearls, looked royal. Proving conclusively that clutter, as to dress, is entirely a matter of value.

Miss Braithwalte, who had begun recently to think a palace the drearlest place in the world, and the most commonplace, found the preparations rather exciting. Being British she dearly loved the aristocracy, and shrugged her shoulders at any family which took up less than a page in the peerage. She resented deeply the intrusion of the commoner into British politics, and considered Lloyd George an upstart and an interloper.

That evening she took the crown impressed him, and when he heard the palace, and muttered as it looked. that Nikky would not be present, he lost interest entirely. "Will they wheel my grandfather in in a chair?" he inquired.

"He is too ill," Miss Braithwaite

"He'll be rather lonely, when they're all at the party. You don't suppose I could go and sit with him, do you?" "It will be long after your bed-

Bedtime being the one rule which was never under and circumstances broken, he did not persist. To have insisted might have meant five marks off in Miss Braithwaite's book, and his recard was very good that week. Together the elderly English woman and the boy went back to the school room,

The Countess Loschek, who had dressed with a heavy heart, was easily the most beautiful of the women that aight. A little court paid tribute to cony." her beauty, and bowed the deeper and flattered the more as she openly scorned and flouted them. She caught once a flicker of admiration in Kari's not matter." face, and although her head went high, her heart beat stormlly under

Hedwig was like a flower that reguired the sun. Only her sun was chiffons, her hair and frock alike girleved her with disfavor.

"You look like a schoolgirl," she said, and had sent for rouge, and with ber own royal hands applied it. Hedwig stood slient, and allowed her to anve her way without protest. Had mbmitted, too, to a diamond pin in her

hair, and a string of her mother's pearls.

"There," said Annunciata, standing off and surveying her, "you look less

like a baby." She did, indeed! It took Hedwig quite five minutes to wash the rouge off her face, and there was, one might as well confess, a moment when a part

of the crown jewels of the kingdom lay in a corner of the room, whence a trembling maid salvaged them, and examined them for damage.

The Princess Hedwig appeared that evening without rouge, and was the



"There," Said Annunciata, "You Look Less Like a Baby."

only woman in the room thus unadorned. Also she wore her coming out string of modest pearls and a slightly first," he said. "After that-" defiant, somewhat frightened, expres-

but conversation. There could, under fair to you. You have a right-" She the circumstances, be no dancing. And checked herself abruptly. After all, he the talk at the table, through course might have a right to know about after course, was somewhat hectic, Nikky Larisch. But there were others of King Karl. There were two reasons throne, her mother and Hilda and all for this: Karl's presence and his pur- the others, to safety, her grandfather pose-as yet unannounced, but sur- to die in peace, the only gift she could mised, and even known-and the sit- give him. uation in the city.

mention of the said gravely, dered to make well known. There were many at the vain enough, or fool enough, to think table who felt the whole attempt foolhardy, the setting of a match to in- things, certain people. What then?" flammable material. There were otners who resented Karl's presence in Livonia, and all that it implied. And perhaps there were, too, among the in a whisper. guests, one or more who had but recently sat in less august and more aw-

ful company. Beneath all the brilliance and chatter, the sparkle and gayety, there was, then, uneasiness, wretchedness, and even treachery. And outside the palace, held back by the guards, there prince to see the preparations for the still stood a part of the sullen crowd festivities. The flowers appealed to which had watched the arrival of the him, and he asked for and secured a carriages and automobiles, had craned rose, which he held carefully. But the forward to catch a glimpse of uniform magnificence of the table only faintly or brilliantly shrouded figure entering

> Dinner was over at last. The party moved back to the salon, a vast and empty place, hung with tapestries and gayly lighted. Here the semblance of gayety persisted, and Karl, affability itself, spoke a few words to each of the guests. Then it was over. The guests left, the members of the council, each with a wife on his arm, frowsy, overdressed women most of them. The council was chosen for ability and not for birth. At last only the suite remained, and constraint

> vanished. The family withdrew shortly after to a small salon off the large one. And there, at last, Karl cornered Hedwig

and demanded speech. "Where?" she asked, glancing around

the crowded room. "I shall have to leave that to you," he said. "Unless-there is a bal-

"But do you think it is necessary?" "Why not?"

"Because what I have to say does

"It matters very much to me," he

replied gravely. Hedwig went first, slipping away hot kisses, her neck, her face, the soft quietly and unnoticed. Karl asked the angle below her ear. Then he held her archduchess' permission to follow her away from him triumphantly. "Now," happiness. She was in soft white and found her waiting there alone, he said, "have you forgotten?" rather desperately calm now, and with ish and unpretentious. Her mother, a tinge of excited color in her cheeks. coming into her dressing room, had Because he cared a great deal, and because, as kings go, he was neither hopelessly bad nor hard, his first words

were kind and genuine, and almost brought her to tears. "Poor little girl!" he said. He had dropped the curtain behind

him, and they stood alone.

"Don't," sald Hedwig; "I want to be | already."

"Then you think it is all very terrible?"

She did not reply, and he drew a chair for her to the rail. When she was seated, he took up his position beside her, one arm against a pillar. "I wonder, Hedwig," he said, "if it is not terrible because it is new to you, and because you do not know me very before it, to be told of the passage, and I think your knowing me well would king very close to the open door, and in his arms before he left, and she had be an advantage! I am not so idiotic. Hedwig being fitted for her bridal robe made no resistance. She had even, in But you do not know me at all, and and for somber black at one fitting. for a good many years I must have stood in the light of an enemy. It is not easy to readjust such things-

witness the reception I had today!" "Why must we talk about it?" Hedvig demanded, looking up at him suddenly with a flash of her old spirit. 'It will not change anything."

"Perhaps not. Perhaps-yes. You see, I am not quite satisfied. I do not want you, unless you are willing. It would be a poor bargain for me, and not quite fair."

A new turn, this, with a vengeance! everything, she closed her eyes for

fear he might see the fright in them. Karl bent over and took one of her cold hands between his two warm ones. to come willingly because—I care a the eagerness with which they grasped great deal. I would like you to care, it-"in this way," she had said, in her too. Don't you think you would, after a time?"

"After a time!" said Hedwig dreara time it doesn't matter. Marriage is always the same-after a time."

"Why should marriage be always the same, after a time?" he inquired. "This sort of marriage, without ove."

"It is hardly that, is it? I love you." "I wonder how much you love me." Karl smiled. He was on his own ground here. The girlish question put him at ease. "Enough for us both, at

"But," said Hedwig desperately, suppose I know I shall never care The dinner was endless, which was for you, the way you will want me to. necessary, since nothing was to follow You talk of being fair. I want to be even under the constraining presence who had rights, too-Otto to his

"What I think you want to tell me, That was bad. The papers had been is something I already know," Karl that I can make you forget certain

"I do not forget easily." "But you would try?"

"I would try," said Hedwig, almost Karl bent over and taking her hands, raised her to her feet.

"Darling," he said, and suddenly drew her to him. He covered her with



"Now," He Said, "Have You Forgot-

But Hedwig, scarlet with shame, faced him stendily. "No," she said.

Later in the evening the old king received a present, a rather wilted very tender to her spouse, and put Best wishes from Ferdinand William on his aching thigh. Otto," printed on it in careful letters. received during his illness.

there was a look of grim tenderness rather his own way with them. on the face on the pillow, turned toward his dead son's picture.

Troubled times now, with the carniwindows gay with banners; with the session, and Olga Loschek summoned through the streets. well. Not," he added hastily, "that the thing she was to do; with the old thought of Hedwig. He had taken her

> Troubled times, indeed. The city was smoldering, and from some found herself trembling afterward. strange source had come a new rumor. Nothing less than that the royalists, headed by the chancellor, despairing of crowning the boy prince, would, on the Otto went to a hospital with Miss king's death, make away with him, Braithwaite. It was the custom of the thus putting Hedwig on the throne-Hedwig, queen of Karnia perhaps already by secret marriage.

The city, which adored the boy, was seething. The rumor had originated with Olga Loschek, who had given it to the committee as a useful weapon. It was not enough to be sacrificed. those of the palace, and at the same house, street to street. How the innocent, proclaiming their innocence, look even the more guilty.

When she had placed the scheme be-"Little Hedwig," he said, "I want you fore the committee of ten, had seen scornful, incisive tones, "the onus of the boy is not on you, but on them. Even those who have no sympathy "That's what they all say. After with your movement will burn at such a rumor. The better the citizen, the more a lover of home and order, the more outraged he will be. Every man in the city with a child of his own will rise against the palace."

"Madame," the leader bad said, 'you should be of the committee." But she had ignored the speech contemptuously, and gone on to other things.

Now Black Humbert had put his niece to work on a carnival dress for a small boy, and had stayed her curiosity by

a hint that it was for the American "They are comfortable tenants," he had said. "Not lavish, perhaps, as rich Americans should be, but orderly, and pleasant. The boy has good manners. It would be well to please him."

So the niece, sewing in the back room, watched Bobby in and out, with pleasant mysteries in her eyes. Now and then, in the evenings,

when the Americans were away, and Bobby was snug in bed, with Tucker on the tiny feather comfort at his in the next bed beckoned to a sister. occurrence of the afternoon, but it was to take that chance? Suppose I am feet, the Fraulein would come downstairs and sit in Black Humbert's room. At such times the niece would be sent on an errand, and the two to do his part in the coming crisis, would talk. The niece, who, although she had no lover, was on the lookout Black Humbert on his throat were for love, suspected a romance of the middle-aged, and smiled in the half lived, indeed, to confront the terrorist darkness of the street; smiled with a touch of malice, as one who has plerced the armor of the fortress, and knows its weakness.

But it was not love that Humbert

and the Fraulein talked. Herman Spier was busy in those days and making plans. Thus, day by day, he dined in the restaurant where the little Marie, now weary of her husband, sat in idle intervals behind the cashler's desk, and watched the grass in the place emerge from Its winter hiding place. When she turned her eyes to the room, frequently she encountered those of Herman Spier, pale yet burning, fixed on her. And at last, one day when her husband lay lame with sciatica, she left the desk and paused by Herman's table.

"You come frequently now," she observed. "It is that you like us here, or that you have risen in the shop?" "I have left the shop," said Herman,

staring at her. Flesh, in a moderate amount, suited her well. He liked please, an armful. "And I come to see you."

"Left the shop!" Marie exclaimed. 'And Peter Niburg-he has left also? I never see him."

"No," said Herman noncommittally. "He is ill, perhaps?" "He is dead," said Herman, devour-

ing her with his eyes. "Dead!" She put a hand to her plump side.

"Aye. Shot as a spy." He took another piece of the excellent pigeon ple, Marie, meantime, lost all her looks, grew pasty white.

"Of the-the terrorists?" she de manded, in a whisper. "Terrorists! No. Of Karnia. He

was no patriot," So the little Marie went back to her But that night, and thereafter, she was them. ose, to which was pinned a card, with cloths soaked in hot turpentine water

On the surface things went on as must do this thing. No one else. It It was the only flower the king had usual at the palace. Karl's visit had is you they are offering on the altur been but for a day or two. He had of their ambition."

When, that night, he fell asleep, it | met the council in session, and had | very calm, and I am sorry for myself was still clasped in his old hand, and had, because of their growing alarm,

But although he had pointed to the king's condition and theirs-as an counterplot!" argument for immediate marriage-he falled. The thing would be done, but val only a day or two off, and the shop properly and in good time. Karl left them in a bad temper, well concealed, committee of ten in almost constant and had the pleasure of being hissed

But he comforted himself with the view of all that was at stake, made a desperate effort to return his kiss, and

In two weeks he was to return to her, and he whispered that to her. On the day after the dinner party

palace to send the flowers from its bition, one dream or another," spectacular functions to the hospitals, and the crown prince delighted in these errands.

So they went, escorted by the functionaries of the hospital, past the military wards, where soldiers in shabby Hedwig stared up with startled eyes. Thus would she have her revenge on uniforms sat on benches in the spring sunshine, to the general wards beyond And as she realized all that hung on time secure her own safety. Revenge, The crown prince was almost hidden the situation, the very life of the king- indeed, for she knew the way of such behind the armful he carried. Miss dom, perhaps the safety of her family, rumors, how they fly from house to Braithwaite had all she could hold. A convalescent patient, in slippers many sizes too large for him, wheeled the remainder in a barrow, and almost

upset the barrow in his excitement. Through long corridors into wards fresh scrubbed against his arrival, with white counterpanes exactly square, and patients forbidden to move and disturb the geometrical exactness of the beds, went Prince Ferdinand William Otto. At each bed he stopped, selected a flower, and held it out. Some there were who reached out, and took it with a smile. Others lay still, and saw neither boy nor blossom.

"They sleep, highness," the nurse would say.

"But their eyes are open." "They are very weary, and resting." In such cases he placed the flower

on the pillow, and went on. One such, nowever, lying with vacant eyes fixed on the ceiling, turned and glanced at the boy, and into his empty gaze crept a faint intelligence, It was not much. He seemed to question with his eyes. That was all. As the little procession moved on, however, he raised himself on his elbow.

"Who was that?" The ward, which might have been interested, was busy keeping its covers straight and in following the pro gress of the party. For the man had

not spoken before. "The crown prince."

The sick man lay back and closed Mis eyes. Soon he slept. His comrade "He has spoken," he said. "Either he recovers, or-he dies,"

But Haeckel did not die. He lived to prove that even the great hands of not so strong as his own young spirit; as one risen from the dead. But that day he say and slept, by curious frony the flower from Karl's banquet in a cup of water beside him.

On the day before the carnival, Hedwig had a visitor, none other than the should demand happiness. I rather Countess Loschek, Hedwig, all her color gone now, her high spirit crushed, her heart torn into fragments and neatly#distributed between Nikky, who had most of it, the crown prince, and not demand things. I am always too the old king. Hedwig, having given her permission to come, greeted her politely but without enthusiasm.

"Highness!" said the countess surveying her, "may I speak to you frank-

"Please do," Hedwig reblied. "Everybody does, anyhow. Especially when it is something disagreeable,"

She knew the family as only the outsider could know it; knew that Hedwig, who would have disclaimed the fact, was like her mother in some things, notably in a disposition to be plump women. They were, if you mild until a certain moment, submissive, even acquiescent, and then suddenly to become, as it were, a royalty and grow cold, haughty. But if Hedwig was driven in those days, so was the countess, desperate and driven to desperate methods.

"I am presuming, highness, on your mother's kindness to me, and your own."

"Well, go on," said Hedwig resignedly. But the next words brought her up in her chair. "Are you going to allow your life

to be ruined?" was what the countess said.

Careful! Hedwig had thrown up her head and looked at her with hostile forgotten she was a princess, and the granddaughter to the king, and rememdesk, and to her staring out over the bered only that she was a woman, and place in intervals of business. And terror-stricken. She flung out her what she thought of no one can know, arms, and then buried her face in

> "How can I help it?" she said. "How can you do it?" Olga Loschek

"Ambition F

"Ambition. What else is it? Surely you do not believe these tales they tell-old wives' tales of plot and

"But the chancellor-"

"Certainly the chancellor!" mocked Olga Loschek. "Highness, for years he has had a dream. A great dream. To fulfill his dream to bring prosperity and greatness to the country, and naturally, to him who plans it, there is a price to pay. He would have you pay it."

Hedwig raised her face and searched the other woman's eyes.

"That is all, then?" she said. "All this other, this fright, this talk of treason and danger, that is not true?" "Not so true as he would have you believe," replied Olga Loschek steadily. "There are malcontents everywhere, in every land. It is all am-

"But my grandfather-"An old man, in the hands of his ministers I"

Hedwig rose and paced the floor, her fingers twisting nervously. "But it is too late," she cried at last.



"But It Is Too Late," She Cried.

thing is arranged. I cannot refuse now. They would-I don't know what they would do to me !"

"Do! To the granddaughter of the What can they dor

That aspect of things, to do her credit, had never occurred to Hedwig. She paused in front of the countess. What can I do?" she asked pitifully. "That I dare not presume to say. I

came because I felt-I can only say what, in your place, I should do." "I am afraid. You would not be afraid." Hedwig shivered.

would you do?" "If I knew, highness, that some one, for whem I cared, himself cared deeply enough to make any sacrifice, I

think I should lose the world, and gain something like happiness." "Demand!" Hedwig said bopelessly, "Yes, you would demand it. I can-

frightened." The countess rose, "I am afraid I have done an unwise thing," she said, "If your mother 'aew-" shrugged her shoulders.

"You have only been kind. I have so few who really care,"

The countess curtsled, and made for the door. "I must go," she said, "be-Olga Loschek watched her warily. fore I go further, highness. My apology is that I saw you unhappy, and that I resented it, because-"Yes?"

> "Because I considered it unnecessary."

She was a very wise woman. She left then, and let the next step come from Hedwig. It followed, as a matter of record, within the hour, at least four hours sooner than she had anticipated. She was in her boudoir, not reading, not even thinking, but sitting staring shead, as Minna had seen her do repeatedly in the past weeks. She dared not think, for that matter. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Suez Canal Facts.

The Suez canal, planned and constructed by a French engineer and French capital, is owned and operated by a French company in which the British government holds a controlling eyes. But the next moment she had interest, obtained in 1875 by buying the large block of stock previously owned by Egypt, for \$20,000,000. Vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, warships as well as merchant ships, are allowed to pass through the canal in peace or var at a uniform rate of toll acco. ang to size or ton-nage of the vessel. The fare is 6 countered. "After all, it is you who francs and 25 centimes, or about \$1.25 a unit of tonnage. The regulations governing the Panama canal and the rates of tell are practically the same.

Santa Cruz Patagonian DYING, LAST THOUGHT

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance) One Year ... Six Months

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

LURKING PLACE OF SUBS KNOWN

Allies Had Accurate Knowledge of Whereabouts.

KEPT TAB ON EVERY BOAT

When American Destroyers Started Out to Convoy Merchant Ships and Transports They Knew Just Where or stroyer Crews Have Earned the could not do it. Rest They Are Now Getting.

the last 18 months of the war steamed eut of Queenstown to convoy merchant ships and transports through the wounded man tried to grope for his submarize-infested area of the North Atlantic, they went with accurate laformation of the whereabouts of theenemy U-bonts as supplied by the Brit-

As a destroyer flotilla moved out to sen the commodore would be bending ever his maps with his navigators. On the maps were little rings, sometimes many and sometimes only a few, each denoting where a German submarine was known to be. The maps also had a cross mark showing where the flotilla was to meet the convoy.

"How do you know a submarine is about in that locality?" a destroyer eaptain was asked as he examined his

"Well, we know, and pretty definitely," came the reply with a smile, "The U-boat 76 is about here (pointing to a ring). She has been there three days operating within a radius of about 30miles and will return to her base in four more days if some of us don't get

Numbers Also Are Known.

"We don't know exactly what vessel this one is over here (pointing to another ring), but we think it is the U-GA. She's going to her base tomorrow." The captain pointed out other rings

and he had accounted for all on his This knowledge of the whereabouts

of the lurking enemy was not unusual, so accurate was the information concerning the submarines obtained by the allied naval authorities. Something was known of every submarine operating in the waters about the British isles. But knowing where a submarine might be and sinking it were two different operations. On the wide expanse of water the submarine might change its plans or act against direct

All this added to the excitement of the chase as the destroyers plowed through the sea toward the cross mark. The flotilia would go plunging and rolling along until it sighted the ships it was to convoy.

Cheers Gife Greeting.

The meeting place reached, the crews of the destroyers would answer the shouts and cheers of those aboard the convoy and then would turn smartly to the task at hand, that of protecting the larger vessels from the piratieal lurkers within the circles on the

The crews of the American destroyers operated from Queenstown through the entire zone, which had witnessed most of the U-boat crimes against unarmed passenger and merchant vessels. They knew how deadly the submarines were. All this was an incentive to hard work and the destroyer crews have well earned the rest they are getting now after 18 months of activity and during that time have gained the admiration of all naval men.

The Americans are idle now. No longer do the commanders study maps and worry over rings and cross marks, The Hun has gone and the Americans are enjoying their relaxation to the

COURT GIVES BOY FARM

Ohloan Must Surrender Land After Living on it 29 Years.

After living 29 years on a farm now valued at \$20,000, Adam Lackey, Monroe township, Allen county, Ohio, is today landless. The Ohio supreme court has held that the land belongs to Fremont Downing, aged six, of St. Mary's. Lackey must not only surrender the land, but he must pay the boy rent for the 29 years and account for all of the profits. The court holds that the land was sold to Luckey in violation of the will of William Downing, providing that the land should always remain in the Downing fam-

Whatever is necessary America will send. That was America's pledge to the interafficit food connell. And be-Secure the American food army but altherto made good the; took heart and went forward.

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

A slender Michigan Ind of not more than twenty emerged from an ambulance which drew up at a dressing station. It had just brought him back from the field dressing station at Ju-

"What you got?" asked one of the crowd orderlies and stretcherbearers, standing there.

"Machine gun-in the chest," replied the youth.

He was led inkide and placed on a geon came along and looked at him, He shook his bend. The Michigan boy was becoming weak very rapidly, and his face was turning the gray lenden color which always precedes

"I want to write a letter," he total the doctor. "Got may paper and an

The stationery and a penell were given to him. He serawled off a short note to his mother, his movements in writing becoming weaker and weak-When it came to addressing the to Look for Enemy U-Boats-De- envelope his strength failed. He

An orderly was standing near by. He volunteered to address the en-When American destroyers during velope according to the mortally are last 18 months of the war steamed wounded lad's directions. The lefter was addressed and sealed, and the wallet to find a stamp.

"That's all right, Buddy; I'll stemb If for you," said the orderly.

"And say; have it censored for me and mailed, will you?" asked the Michigan boy. Then he keeled over. They buried him in the little grave-

yard which grows beside every dressing station and hospital in the war zone. The officer who read and consored the letter said that there was not a word in it about war; that it was all about the health of the boy's mother, his father, his brothers and his sisters-and his sweetheart.

ADOPTS WAR ORPHANS

Ohio Regiment Now Holds Record in This Work.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth regiment of infantry, mostly Ohlonus, are leading in the contest of adopting French orphans. Already this regiment has adopted 24 poy orphans. More than 500 French children, madefatherless by the war, have been adopted by the various American army units in France, and it is expected that this number will soon be increased to

One little orphan, whose father, a-French Seutenant, was talled in the Argenne in 1915, always signs her letters to her godfathers: "Voire mascotte affectionne." Her letters never fall to express the wish that the Americans who have consented to aid ber are not injured.

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

ORGANIZE HUT FCR COMFORT OF SOLDIERS



Well-known English women have been doing their share in giving the men under arms as many comforts as possible. Lady Beaverbrook is among the ones who have been helping in this work. Lady Benverbrook is here shownwith Miss H. Fitz Randolph, who organized and equipped the hut. They are shown at the Beaver hut.

TOUGH TO BE FAT

Man Gives Up Pound a Day to Get

Into Marines. A pound of flesh a day for 15 days will be the sacrifice made to his country by Jack Charles Read of San Fran-

Read attempted to enlist in the United States marines, but was old that he was 15 pounds overweight. He immediately declared that he would remove the 15 pounds of fatty ubstance within 15 days by taking special course in dieting and exereises prescribed by his physician and

corps recruiting station. "Shylock didn't have a thing on the marines," declared Read, "He only wanted one pound of flesh-these fellows want fifteen. Gee, It's tough to NOGALES

would then reappear at the Marine

LIFE AGAIN BECOMES MORE VALUED THING

Change of Attitude Is Now Quite Apparent-Flyers Take No Risks.

One of the consequences of the cesation of hostilities, which did not at nce municest itself, is now becoming ppnrent. It is the appreciation of the alue of human life. The change of attitude, which necessarily is gradual, airendy has become quite marked.

Less than a month ago thousands of men were being killed every day and hundreds of thousands were exposing thomselves to death. Danger and death were then the commonest things in the world. The public had become stretcher on the earth door. A sur- hardened by repetition to horrors and

Men who ran the great risk, although they never were conscious of their probable fate, could steel themselves to their task because they reembered what hosts of others had done. But so quickly does nature ressert itself when given the chance that there is a perceptible reaction toward the normal. The wholesale slaughter has stopped, the incentive to expose one's self is gone, and life has become a dearer and more valued

A man who just conducted a party of tourists to the old battlefields told writer that he had passed several big aviation fields, and there was not a single plane in the air. Almost no flying is being done there now.

Another sign of the returning sense proportion is the fact that a railroad wreck in which 68 were killed, got a two-line head in the papers.

Boy Belleves In Giving. Little Johnny Ellenberger, ten, of Connellsville, Pa., will probably be a philanthropist some day. The police allege that he "lifted" \$25 from the pocket of a foreigner and immediately donated \$12 to the Red Cross, The boy then bought Ice cream cones for every youngster in the street.

GIVES SKIN TO MAN

Soldier's Wife Sacrifices Herself for Civil War Veteran.

Dr. J. H. McComack of Mafton, Wash, performed an extensive skin grafting operation. I. N. Presson, an octogenarian and a Civil war veteran, was injured while superintending the erection of a large monument in the emetery here. It became necessary to graft skin on the hand and arm. Illa daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. C. Presson, who is the mother of two children, and whose husband is an enlisted man in the army, volunteered to give the necessary cuticle, and about ten inches were transferred success-

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparonly nothing was the outstanding exleft of the American food army in the citical year of the war.

CREATEST OPPORTUNITY

WOMEN EVER HAD. It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war youchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world-to fred the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simpie, hegicly virtues the wemanhood of n whose nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and

FIRST CALL TO FCOD ARMY. +

This co-operation and service + I ask of all in full confidence . that America will render more + for flag and freedom than king & ridden people surrender at com- & pulsion.-Herbert Hoover, Au- 4 gast 10, 1917.

++++++ to Corner No. 7; A year ago voluntary food control was a daring adventure in democracy; during the year an established proof

THE OWL SAYS:

of democratic efficienc;.



For constipation and sour stomach we absolutely guaruntee Kleeb's Vegetable Emulsion; \$1.00 per bottle.

Don't worry. "Flu" germs live on that.

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tion. Send us your prescriptions. tional Forest.

Just keep right on smiling!

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LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (025075)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December

Notice is hereby given that Verna Esella King, formerly Verna Estella Pike, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 9, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 025075, for S12NW14, N12SW14, Section 8, Townshap 20 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Conhor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 15th day of January, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Raymond Earhart, Thomas Thompson, Victor Wager, all 3 of Nogales, Arizona; Erm Johnson, of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub 12-13-'18; 5th pub 1-10-'19

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(022463)Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December

Notice is hereby given that Harry Ward Eason, of Canille, Arizona, who, m May 26, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 022463, for land described by metes and bounds, as follows,

Tract "A" Beginning at corner No. 1 and line between Sections 8 and 17, Tp. 22 S., R.

Thence east 9.83 chains to Corner

No. 2; Thence S. 0 degs. 25' E. 39.80 chains

te Corner No. 3; Thence N. 89 degs, 33 'W. 9.41 chains

to Corner No. 4; Thence N. 12 degs, 26 ' E. 20,78 chains to Corner No. 5; *

Thence N. 33 degs. 19 'W. 17.32 chains

to Corner No. 6; Thence S. 89 degs. 57' E. 4.34 chains

centaining 33.13 acres;

Thence N. 0 degs. 20 'W. 4.96 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning,

Tract "B" Beginning at Corner No. 8 from whence Corner No. 4, heretofore described, bears S. 89 degs. 33' E. 0.51

Thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 9.92 chains to Corner No. 9;

Thence N. 0 degs, 16' W. 29.73 chains

to Corner No. 10; Thence S, 89 degs. 54' E. 4.94 chains

to Iorner No. 11: Theace N. 0 degs, IS' W. 4.96 chains

to Corner No. 13; Cleans and cures the throat. Thence S. 12 degs, 26 W. 20.68 chains to Corner No. 8, the place of beginning,

containing 36.24 acres in Section 17, Tp. Don't forget that mail orders are 22 S., R. 18 E., of the G. & S. R. B. & given prompt and eareful atten- Meridian, Arizona, in the Coronado Na-Total area 69.37 seres,

Ow! Toilet Lotion will rid you of | has filed notice of intention to make chapped hands. Cures over night, | Five Year Proof to establish claim to the had above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Soneita, Arizona, on the 22nd day of Jan-

mry, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses: Ford. Mathas, William A. Parker, William E. Bower, George Byerley, nil of Canitle,

JOHN L. IRVIN, Register. ARIZONA and pub Dec 29, 18; 5th pub Jan. 17, 19,

WANT ADS.

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

STRAYED - A chestnut-sorrel mare; Seibold, Patagonia. 12-27-4t

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branded WCW on left thigh; gentle FOR SALE-Five-passenger Overland; to ride or drive; reward. Notify Frank | into 1916 model; lately overhauled; in good running order; price reasonable. Inquire at the Patagonian office, tf.

25 cents each. Inquire at this office.

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The Santa Cruz Patagonian

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ISTHMUS PROUD OF WAR RECORD

Canal Met Every Demand That Was Made Upon It.

QUICK PASSAGE FOR NITRATE

Machinery Had Hardly Been More Than Tested When It Was Called Upon to Do Yeoman Service for the Cause-Witnessed Fewer Unpleasant Incidents Than Any Place Under American Figg.

The Panama canal force is proud of the way the big ditch behaved during the war. It was completed barely in time to play its part in affording quick passage to the nitrate ships carrying their indispensable cargoes from Chill to the United States and Europe, and its machinery had hardly been more than tested before it was called upon to do yeoman service for the cause.

The departure of General Goeffials also put a new governor at the head of the administration in this critical period, but Governor, Harding's hand at the helm has been no less successful than was that of his predecessor in making the canal. The period of the war has witnessed fewer incldents here of an unpleasant character than any other place under the American flag. There have been no slides from the sides of the "cut," no strikes or other labor troubles; no sabotage; no interruption to traffic no shortage of supplies; no lack of adequate provision in arranging for all the needs of the Zone.

Enemy Plots Frustrated.

Germans were promptly interned and all suspicious characters deported. Precautions against sples were se thorough that the impossibility of getting by the Zone police has been a subject of comment on all sides Tons of German propaganda were intercepted and all sorts of tentative plots nipped in the bud. A revolutionary movement against Costa Rica, engineered by political exiles here. was promptly squelched.

A volunteer news service was orcounter-campaign against German propaganda was carried on all over tric fish stop. Latin-America, which has had good the governments in South and Cen-

tral America. More than 10 per cent of the canal employees went to the war. Those remaining worked overtime in every department. The Zonites gave \$90,000 n year to the Red Cross; subscribed nearly \$5,000,000 in all to the Liberty loans and never once complained about high prices or grumbled over conditions imposed by the war. None of them showed alarm over the submarine menace.

Women Do Their Share.

The women knitted and sewed for the Red Cross, and entertained the British wounded on their way to Australia and New Zealand with a hospitralia and New Zealand with a hospithe river. Fields of increasing voltality which has been commented age act on fish of larger size. Fish are upon in the newspapers of those countries and officially recognized by their governments.

The health department has been notably efficient. The malarial rate has been lower than at any time since the American occupation. The influenza epidemic was so handled as to be practically negligible. The opium and cocaine trade was broken up, and the soldiers and sailors protected from other forms of dangerous vice.

Tens of thousands of acres of kind in the zone were cleared and planted or turned into pasture and stocked with cattle against any possible blockade. The fishing business was developed with the same end in view.

Altogether the little American colony on the isthmus feel that they have kept their work going at a high pitch of efficiency, and the big demonstrations held on the victory day were full of evidences of their loyalty and enthusiasm in the parades, the speechmaking and the absence of any

WOMEN TO BE ADMITTED

Railway Y. M. C. A. Gives Them Same Standing as Men.

Women will be admitted to membership in the Railway Y. M. C. A. on the same basis as men, the board of directors of the association at Topeka, Kan, has decided. Women sallroad employees and wives of employees will be admitted to a limited membership.

The women may use the bath and swimming pool on Monday evenings.

Says Sun Has 31 Spots.

The sun is now spotted like a coach log. Frank E. Seagrave, an astronomer, formerly an instructor at the Harvard university astronomical observatory, has a private observatory at Scituate, R. I., and he stated that he had counted 31 sun spots on the sun. Mr. Seagrave is trying to solve the mystery of these "holes."

Many Bitten by Dogs. Health department records at Akron, O., for October show that at ienst 160 Akron people were bitten by dogs during the month. All of those bitten stood in fear of hydrophobia. In consequence it became secessary for the brains of many dogs be be examined for rables.

WILL HELP POLICE OCCUPIED TERRITORY



Col. Arthur Woods, who was for merly police commissioner of New York and is now a member of General Pershing's staff, will instruct American and allied military police in the value of the famous "kid 'em along" slogan of the New York police. Colonel Woods has found in his experience as police commissioner that this is the best policy with which to handle a crowd. This is the policy that he will use in the territory that will be occupied by our troops.

TO PREVENT FISH FROM -ENTERING WRONG RIVER

Thousands of Dollars to Be Saved by Oklahoma Man's Invention.

Thousands, of dollars annually will be saved, it is expected, in the Pacific Northwest fisheries industry by a deganized by canal employees and a vice invented by Henry T. Burkey of Oklahoma. The invention is an elec-

Because there has been no efficient results in the attitude of many of way to prevent fish following wrong streams, hatcheries have lost thousands of dollars every year. across the mouths of rivers have proved costly and inefficient. Keeping fish away from intake and irrigation ditches is a difficult problem

solved by the electric fish stop. The involution, which establishes electric fields of graduated voltage across a stream, is said to be cheaper than any device so far conceived, as the power is furnished by the force of the current turning a turbine dy-

A field of 25 volts is located furthest down stream and small fish coming in contact with the electric current are turned back into the main current of extremely sensitive to electric currents and the water greatly increases the conductivity of the electricity.

When Burkey has completed arrangements with the Northwest fisheries he will go to Alaska at the invitation of the Alaska bureau of fisheries to demonstrate his electric stop in the North.

COBBLED MANY YEARS

Man Has Stuck to His Last for a Long

George H. Peterson, who has worked on a cobbler's bench for half a cen-tury, came to Marinette, Wis., in April, 1874, from Schleswig, Denmark, where he was born. He has earned his own living since he was eleven, and reached America when nineteen. He has been a Sunday school teacher of the Danish Lutheran church since early manhood and is devoted to children, who are his special delight. His shop is frequently visited by young people eager to watch him make old stoes look like new. In the quarter of a century that he has sat upon the same bench the leather seat has been replaced but once.

HOE BETTER THAN GUN

Shots From a State Ranger's Revolver Had No Effect Upon Bear.

Even as the pen is mightier than the sword, so is the grubbing hoe mightier

than the gun. Citizens at Detroit, Ore., have demonstrated this, A 200-pound bear dropped in on a war garden, driven from the woods by a forest fire.

A state ranger emptied his revolver at the bear, but bruin didn't seem to mind it at all. Then the war gardener walloped the bear with a grubbing hoe and the beastle keeled over, turned up his toes and "quit."

Indian Land on Sale.

Four hundred and forty-five thousand acres of coal and 45,000 acres of coal lands in Oklahoma, owned by the Chickneaw and Choctaw Indians, will be sold at public auction. This marks the final windup of the government supervision over the 33 separate tribes of Indians still residing in the state. The affairs of the Cherokee Indians already have been closed, as well as the Creeks.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Calarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Half's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and sets thru the blood on the mucuus surfaces of the system. Half's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the tigredien's in Half's Catarri. Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props., Toledo, O. Half's Pam. 188 for constitution. PATAGONIA WOOD YARD

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Saving time is just as important as saving money when buying the necessaries of life. And by making as many of your purchases as possible in one place you can accomplish both results, provided you buy here.

Our grocery department is complete in every respect and our goods are always fresh, clean and wholesome -- our prices so low that you could not afford to trade elsewhere.

In the line of dry goods we

making as many of your purhases as possible in one place you an accomplish both results, proded you buy here.

Our grocery department is omplete in every respect and our poods are always fresh, clean and cholesome—our prices so low nat you could not afford to trade sewhere.

In the line of dry goods we can supply your wants just as readily and just as satisfactorily as you could wish.

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The dollar or dime you spend with us stays right here at home.

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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

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

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ARIZONA

EVENTS OF YEAR TOLD IN BRIEF

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS IN WORLD WAR MARKS AN EPOCH IN HISTORY.

DATES OF TEUTON DOWNFALL

Twelve-Month Ends With Leaders of Victorious Nations Gathered to Settle Peace Terms-Other Foreign and Domestic Occurrences.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

THE WORLD WAR

Jan. 1-Italians drove Teutons across Plave river from Zenson loop. Jan. 4-President Wilson presented his railway control program to congress. Brish hospital ship Rewa torpedeed by flarmans. Fallway control program to congress.

British hospital ship Rewa torpedeed by Germans.

Jan. 5—Premier Lloyd George stated Striain's war aims.

Jan. 7—U. S. government began mobilisation of 3,000,000 workers.

U. S. Supreme court upheld draft law. Submarine crews mutinied at Kiel, killing 33 officers.

Jan. 5—President Wilson stated America's war aims and peace demands.

Jan. 9—Russia and Bulgaria signed separate peace.

Jan. 10—Central powers withdrew offer of general peace and offered Russia separate peace.

Russia and Germany renewed armistice for month.

Jan. 14—British airmen made big successful daylight raid on Karisruhe.

Germans bombarded Yarmouth from the sea.

Jan. 15—Daniel Willard resigned as head of U. S. war industries board.

Jan. 20—In naval action at entrance to Dardanelies the British sank Turkish cruiser Breslau and forced the Goeben sahore.

Jan. 21—British boarding ship Louvain

ashore.

Jan. 21—British boarding ship Louvain sunk; 224 lost.

Jan. 24—Germany and Austria replied to peace proposals of Wilson and Lloyd George, rejecting the concrete suggestions.

tions.

Jan. 26—Twelve killed by explosion in Newport naval torpedo station.

Odessa captured by the bolsheviki.

Jan. 27—Russian government broke relations with Roumania.

Italians began offensive between Asiago and the Brenta.

Roumanians took Kishiney.

Roumanians took Kishinev. Jan. 28—German air raiders killed 47 ti London.

Ukrainlans defeated bolshevik troops in three day battle and took Lutsk.

Italians broke through Austrian line, taking 1,500 prisoners.

Jan. 30—German air raid on Paris; 49 51-Bolsheviki took Orenburg, 5-Allied supreme war council de war must be carried on to vic

tory.
Feb. 4-U. S. government took over control of oil.
Feb. 5-Franz von Rintelen and six others convicted of conspiracy in New Feb. 5-Franz von Rintelen and six others convicted of conspiracy in New York.

Feb. 6-United States transport Tuscania sunk by torpedo off Jrish coast; 204 Americans lost.

Feb. 9-Peace treaty between Ukraine and the central powers signed.

Feb. 10-Russia declared the war at an end, so far as she was concerned and ordered complete demobilisation; but refused to sixn peace treaty.

Feb. 14-Bolo Paaha convicted of treason in France and sentenced to death, Feb. 15-President Wilson put all foreign trade of U.S. under license.

Eight British submarine chasers sunk by derman destroyers in Dover straits.

Feb. 16-Germans resumed war on Russia, crossing the Dvins.

Feb. 18-Germans took Dvinsk and Lutsk; Bolshevik offered to sign peace treaty.

Bolshevik Don Cossack fepublic organ-

Bolshevik Don Cossack republic organ-ized at Tcherkask, Gen. Kaledines hav-ing committed suicide. ing committed suicide.
Feb. 20-Germans invested Reval and
landed troops in Finland.
Feb. 21-Germans took Minak and

Feb. 21—Germans took Minsk and Rovno.
Jericho captured by the British.
Feb. 12—Senate passed Wilson bill to rule railroads.
Feb. 23—President issued proclamation stipulating government guaranteed price for wheat at principal primary markets. prices varying from \$2 at Spokane to \$2.28 at New York.
Feb. 25—Americans repulsed strong attack in Chemin des Dames sector with heavy losses to attackers.
March 1—McAdoo announced third Liberty loan to open April 6.
U. S. troops repulsed raid in Toul sector, suffering many casualties; German losses very heavy.
British cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 48 lives lost.

British cruiser Calgarian torpedoed; 48
lives lost.
March 3-Germans halted invasion of
Russia; Slave signed peace treaty giving
Turkey big slice of territory.
March 4-French delivered surprise
blow near Verdun, penetrating German
lines.
British French British, French- and Italian ambassa-dors asked Japan to take necessary steps to safeguard allied interests in Siberia. British advanced on 12-mile front in Palestina

British advanced on issuite palestine.

March 5—Americans in Lorraine repulsed German attack and took prisoners.

President Wilson refused assent to Japanese intervention in Russia.

Bernard M. Baruch named chairman of the war industries board.

March 6—Roumania signed preliminary peace treaty giving up Dobrudja and control of the Danube.

March 7—Germany and Finland signed peaces treaty.

peace treaty.

March 8-Trotsky resigned as foreign minister of Russia.

British advanced three miles on 18-mile front in Palestine.

British repulsed attack on Ypres-Dixmude line with heavy, losses to enemy.

Eleven killed, 46 injured in air raid on London.

March 9-Nine persons killed in alr raid on Paris.

March 11-Sixty airplanes bombed

Paris; 34 killed.

Paris; 34 killed.
Enemy aviators attacked Naples. Seven killed in hospital.
President, in message to Soviets, pledged aid of United States to free Russia from German control.

President, in message to Soviets, pledged aid of United States to free Russia from German control.

March 12—Ninety-five thousand drafted men called to begin movement to cantonments March 29
British aviators droped ton of explosives on Collentz
March 13—Germana seized Odessa.
March 14—American Rainbow division occupied trenches in Luneville sector from which they drove the enemy; first permanent advance by Americans.

March 16—Germans repulsed with heavy loss in Flanders by British.

All-Russian coffgress of Soviets at Moscow ratified German peace terms.

March 15—Allied supreme war council condemned German treatment of Russians and Roumanians and refused to acknowledge the peace treaties.

March 19—American destroyer Manley collided with British war vessel; 16 killed.

March 20—America and Great Britain selzed 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping.

March 21—Germans opened heavy attack on Fritish lines north of St. Quentin.

March 23—British fell back from five to ten miles, their lines still unbroken; estimated casualties, German 250,000; British lines, both sides sustained heavy losses.

British in Palestine crossed the Jordan March 23—British fell back from five to ten miles, their lines still unbroken; estimated casualties, German 250,000; British loo,000; French and American troops brought up to support British.

Parls shelled by new German gun from distance of 76 miles.

Meste and Guiscard.

distance of 76 miles.

March 25—Germans took Bapaume,
Nesie and Guiscard.

March 26—British destroyed entire Turk
army near Hit, Mesopotamia.

March 27—Germans took Albert and

British recaptured Morlancourt and Chips

British recaptured Morlancourt and Chiptilly.

March 28-French retook three towns and Germans advanced toward Amiens but were stopped with heavy losses.

March 28-Gen. Foch put in command of allied armies in France, and Gen. Pershing offered to him all his troops and resources.

Shell from German long range gun killed 15 in a Paris church.
Caucasus, after proclaiming its independence, made separate peace with Turkey.

April 4-Germans resumed drive toward Amiens, gaining little at heavy cost.

Armenians recaptured Erzerum from Turks.

April 5-Ailles beld their lines against heavy attacks.

Berlin announced the capture of Ekaterinoslav, Russia.

Japan and Great Britain landed small force at Vladivostok to pratect life and property.

April 5-Third Liberty loan campaign

force at Vladivostok to pretect life and property,
April 6-Third Liberty loan campaign opened in United States,
Provost Marshal General Crowder called 150,000 draft men to colors.
April 9-Germans hit British front between La Basse and Armentleres, gaining 3 miles.
April 10-Germans drove British back north and south of Armentleres.
American troops on firing line in great battle.
April 11-British evacuated Armentleres

April 11—British evacuated Armentieres but recaptured other positions. April 12—Tremendous fighting continued in Flanders, Germans advancing to Mer-ville. Americans won all day fight on Toul

April 13-Turks took Batum.
Zeppelin and airplane factory at Manzel, Germany, burned with great loss.
April 14-Count Czernin, Austrian for-April **14-Count Czernin, Austrian foreign minister, resigned.
American navy collier Cyclops, 23 on board, reported missing.
April 15-Berlin announced the occupation of Helsingfors by German troops.
British warships, sweeping the Kattegat, sank 10 German trawlers.
Allies took ten villages from Bulgarians on Macedonian front.
April 16 — Germans took Bailleui, Wytschaete and most of Messines ridge.
C. M. Schwab made director general of U. S. shipbuilding.
April 17-Viscount Milner made British war secretary. ar secretary. Baron Burian made Austrian foreign

minister. .

Bolo Pasha executed for treason against Bolo Pasha executed for treason against France.

April 29—Germans made strong attack on Americans in Toul sector and took Seicheprey village, but were driven back with heavy loss.

April 22—British and French naval forces raided German U-boat bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and sank concreteladen vessels at channel mouths.

Ostend and Zeebrugge and sank concreteladen vessels at channel mouths.

April 25-British drove back Germans
east of Amlens.

Germans took Mount Kemmel and advanced to northwest, threatening Ypres.

April 25-Germans captured Dranoutre
and St. Elol.

April 29-Germans attacked strongly on
three sides of Ypres sglient and on Belgian line, but were repulsed, losing beavlly. French retook Locre.

Senste passed Overman co-ordination
bill. **

May 4—Campaign for Third Liberty loan closed with loan heavily over-subscribed. May 5—President Wilson ordered inves-tigation of alleged graft in aircraft work. May 7—Nicaragua declared war on Ger-many and her allies. imania signed peace treaty with cen-

tral powers.

May 10-Ostend U-boat base bottled up by the sinking of old cruiser by British.

May II-Italians took the Col del Orso and Monte Cerno by storm.

May 14-House passed the Overman May 14—House passed the Overman bill.

May 17—German plot in Ireland exposed and Sinn Fein leaders arrested.

May 18—Entente powers, Japan and China, agreed on plan for preservation of the peace in the far east.

May 19—Australian troops captured Ville sur Ancre.

German air raiders killed 44 persons in London and lost five planes.

German air raiders killed 44 persons in London and lost five plapes.

May 23-U. 8, took over carrier business of Pullman company.

British merchant troop transport Moldavia torpedoed; 55 Americans killed.

May 24—Republic of White Russia proclaimed.

Costa Rica declared war on the central powers.

Costa Rica declared war on the central powers.

May 27-Germans attacked on the Alans front, taking the Chemin des Dames; and between Voormezeele and Locre in Flanders, where they were repulsed.

Italians broke through enemy lines at Care 210 on lower Playe.

Italians broke through enemy lines at Capo Sile on lower Plave.
May 28—Center of crown prince's army crossed the Vesle at Fismes but allies checked advance on flanks.
Americans in Picardy captured Cantigny by dashing attack.
May 29—Allies evacuated Soissons and Germans pushed advance to Fere en Tardenois, six miles north of the Marne.
May 20—German aviators bombed Canadian hospital, killing many.
May 31—Germuns reached the Marne at apex of their salient.
U. S. transport Pfesident Lincoln sunkby, U-boat; 25 navy men lost.

apex of their salient.
U. S. transport President Lincoln sunkby U-boat; 26 navy men lost.
House passed \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill.
June 2-Alled reserves stopped German
advance.
June 3-U. S. learned German U-boats.
operating in American waters, had sunk
lo vessels since May 25.
June 5-Germans shifted main attack to
Olse front, with no success.

June 5-Germans shifted main attack to Olse front, with no success.

Two more vessels sunk by German Uboat in American waters,
June 5-Americans defeated Germans in Chateau Thierry sector.
June 10-Germans advanced two miles east of Montdidter, losing heavily.

Americans cleared Germans from Belieau wood.

Italian torpedo boats raided Austriannaval base near Dalmatian islands, sinking one battleship and damaging another.
June 11-French defeated Germans southeast of Montdidler and Americans won again near Chateau Thierry; Germans reached the Olse at Machemont and Bethancourt.

Torpedoing of British transport Ausonia

Bethancourt.
Torpedoing of British transport Ausonia reported; 40 lost.
June 15—French repulsed heavy German attack between Courcelles and Mery, and made successful counter-attack southwest of Navonia. of Noyon.

June 14-Turks seized Tabriz, Persia and looted American consulate and hos-

and looted American consulate and hospital.

June 15—Austrians began great offensive on front of 100 miles in Italy, crossing the spiace at various places.

June 16—Italians checked Austrian drive, retaking many positions.

Americans repulsed heavy attacks in Toul sector and in Aisace.

June 20—Allies drove back Austrians in Italy.

Americans stormed German trenches and positions near Cantigny.

June 22—Austrians began retreat in Italy.

Italy.
June 23-Austrian retreat turned into

June 23—Austrian retreat turned into a rout.

June 25—Italians cleared west bank of the Piave of Austrians, and attacked heavily in mountain region.

June 27—Second national draft drawing held in Washington.

Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle torpedoed: many lost.

Canadian hospital snip Liandovery Castle torpedoed; many lost.

June 28—Important gains made by Britlesh between Hazebrouck and Bethune, and by French southwest of Solssons.

First American troops landed in Italy.

June 28—Packers and others attacked as profiteers in report of federal trade commission.

Congress voted \$21,000,000,000 for war purposes.

purposes.

July 1—Americans captured Vaux village and with French took other important positions.

American transport Covington, homeward bound, torpedoed; 6 lost.

July 4—Australians and Americans captured Harvel. ured Hamel. Eighty-two ships launched in American shipyards. July 6—Count von Mirbach, German am-assador to Russia, assassinated in Mos-

bassador to Russia, assassinated in Moscow.

Population of Murman coast, Russia, loined the entente.

Italians and French opened an offensive in Albania.

July 9-Von Kuehlmann's resignation as foreign secretary accepted by the kaiser.

Von Hintze succeeded him.

July 11-Austrian army in Albania retreated to the Skumbi river.

U. S. army transport Westover torpedoed; ten men, lost

July 12-French made a mile advance on Picardy front southeast of Amiens.

July 13-President Wilson authorized to take over control of telegraph and telephone lines of country.

July 14-British forces occupied Kem, on White sea.

July 15-Germans resumed offensive, attacking along the Marne and on both sides of Reims. Americans drove them

back across the river and French with-stood all assaults further east. Hayti declared war against Germany.

Hayti declared war against Germany.
July 15—Americans smashed German attacks east of Chateau Thierry.
Ex-Czar of Russia executed.
July 18—French and Americans began big drive, pushing eastward on 25-mile front from Belieau to the Alsne and taking many towns and prisoners.
July 19—Franco-American troops made further advances on Soissons-Chateau Thierry front.
British took town of Meteren.
U. 5. armored cruiser San Diego destroyed near New York, by submarine.

British took town or Meteren,
U. S. armored cruiser San Diego destroyed near New York by submarine.
July 20--Franco-American offensive conjuned, more towns and great numbers of
funs and prisoners being taken,
Germans retreated from south bank of
Maria.

arne, Big transport Justicla torpedoed off July 21-Chateau Thierry captured by Hes. German U-boat sank three barges and derman U-boat sank three barges and damaged a tug close to Cape Cod.
July 25-Heavy fighting north of the Marne. French retaking Reuil.
July 27-Germans retreated along the whole front north of the Marne.
July 28-Franco-Americans crossed the Ource on wide front.
July 29-Allics took Fere-en-Tardenois, Grand Rozoy, Cugny and other towns, despite fierce resistance, and gained control of the Dormans-Reims road.
Americans in desperate fight took Seringes, Sergy and Roncheres.
July 31-Control of telegraph and telephone lines taken over by U. S. government.

one lines taken over by U. S. govern-ent. Aug. 1—Americans cleared the Bois de

Aug. 1—Americans cleared the Bois de Meuniere of Huns.

Aug. 2—Ailles advanced their entire line, taking Soissons and Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans retreated precipitately loward the Veale.

Germans in Albert region retreated east of the Ancre.

Allied forces occupied Archangel.

Two British destroyers sunk by mines; Aug. 3-Ailles pushed their line to the

vesie.

Government announced America and
Japan would send troops to Vladivostok
to occupy city and protect rear of CzechoSlovak force. Slovak force.

British ambulance transport Warilda torpedoed; 123 lost.

Aug. 6—American and French units forced crossings of the Vesle on both sides of Fismes. Aug. 8-British and French started of-

ensive on the Amiens front, taking many owns and 10,000 prisoners. Aug. 9-Pufther progress made by the tilles in Picardy, 7,000 more prisoners aken. Aug. 10—Allies took Montdidier and Chaulnes; Americans with British won severe fight north of the Somme.

severe fight north of the Somme.

Americans captured Fismette, across
the Vesle from Pismes.

Aug. Il—German U-boat sank nine fishing boats off Massachusetts coast.

Organization of First American field
army, under Pershing, completed.

Aug. 15—Germans withdrew from Hebuterne salient north of Albert.

British troops occupied Baku, center of
Caspian sea oil region.

American regiment landed at Viadivostok.

American regiment inneed at visidives-tok.

Aug. If—One hundred I. W. W. mem-bers convicted in Chicago of disloyalty.

Aug. IS—Germans were forced back in the Lys sector, between the Matz and the Oise and northwest of Solssons.

Aug. II—French took Lassigny and ad-vanced in other sectors.

British attacked in the Hebuterne sec-tor between Albert and Arras, taking several towns. towns. 22—British took Albert. 24—British took Bray, Thiepval

Aug. 24-British took Bray, Thiepval and Grandcourt.

French cleared south banks of the Oise and the Allette.

House passed draft age extension bill.

Bolsheviki defeated by allies on Ussuri

ront. Aug. 25-British entered Bapaume, Aug. 27-French took Roye and neighoring towns. Allies broke through Hindenburg line in Scarpe river region.
Senate passed draft age extension bill.
Aug. 25—British advanced astride the Scarpe, taking Croiselles and Pelvs.
Franch took Chaulnes and Nesie and many other towns and reached the Somme. omme. Aug. 29-French took Noyon. Americans defeated Germans at Ju-

gny. Senate passed bill making U. S. dry after June 30, 1919.

Aug. 30—Germans lost Combles and fell back toward Peronne. In the Lys sector they abandoned Bailleul.

Aug. 31—Franco-American forces won big battle north of Solssons.

British recaptured Mount Kemmel in Les salient.

British recaptured about Kemmei in Js sallent.

Sept. 1—British captured Peronne.

Sept. 2—French and Americans galned uil possession of the Soissons plateau.

British smashed Drocourt-Queant line,

Sept. 4—British advanced far beyond the anal du Nord teward Cambrai.

French drove Germans north of the Disc.

Germans in Vesle sector retreated to-ward the Alsne, pursued by Americans and French. Sept. 5—Entire German line from Peronne almost to Reims retreated for several miles. German Chancellor Von Hertling re-U. S. transport Mount Vernon hit by orpodo; 35 killed. Sept. 6.—French captured Ham and

Manufacture of mait liquors in U. S. Manufacture of mait liquors in U, S, after Dec. I ordered stopped.
Sept. 12-American First army, aided by French, attacked on aboth sides of St. Mihlel salient, making big advances and taking many towns.
British took Havrincourt and Moeuvres, British steamer Galway Castle torpedoed; 189 lost, including 90 women and children.

Approximately \$4,600,000 Americans regstered under new draft law. Sept. 13—Americans cleared out the St fiblel salient, taking nearly 20,000 pris

oners, Sept. 15—Germany asked Belgium to make peace.
Serbians and French took strong Bulgarian positions on Saloniki front.
Sept. 15—British successfully attacked northwest of St. Quentin-and French advanced south of that city.

Allies mushed their advance on Saloniki Allies pushed their advance on Saloniki ront to a depth of ten miles. Belgium refused German peace offer. Sept. 19-Big food riots in Holiand

British and Arabs routed the Turks in Palestine.
Sept. 22—Gen. Allenby reported advance f 90 miles in Palestine and capture of

of 60 miles in Palestine and capture of Nazareth.

Sept. 23—French reached the Oise river south of St. Quentin.

Allies continued their big advance in Macedonia, occupying Prilep.

Sept. 24—Gen. Allenby reported capture of Acre and Haifa.

Sept. 25—Seros captured Veles and British invaded Euigaria.

Sept. 25—Americans and French opened big drive between the Suppe and the

Sept. 25—Americans and French opened sig drive between the Suippe and the Mcuse, taking many towns and prisoners. British captured Strumnitza, Bulgaria U. S. warship Tampa torpedeed; 118 lost. Sept. 27—Bulgaria asked allies for arm-

Sopt. 35—Belgians and British made big advance in Ypres region, and allies gained on every front.
Fourth Liberty loan campaign opened.
Sept. 29—British and Americans smashed through Hindenburg line between Cambrai and St. Quentin.
Belgians captured Dixmude.
Sept. 29—Bulgaria signed armistice, submitting to allies? terms including demobil-

mitting to allies' terms, including demobil-ization, evacuation of Greece and Serbia and surrender of all her lines of com-munication. French cavalry entered Us-

Rub.
Sept. 30—More victories won by allies no Flanders and on the French fronts.
American cargo boat Tleonderoga torsedeed: 23 lost.
Chancellor Von Hertling, Vice Chancelor Von Payer and Foreign Secretary Von Hintze resigned.
Oct. 1—Damascus captured by Allenby's corres. Germans evacuated Armentieres and

Cet. 2-French occupied St. Quentin.
Germans driven out of entire area between Alsne and Vesle rivers.
American. British and Italian warships raided Durazzo, destroying the Austrian naval base there and all vessels in the harbor.
Oct. 3—Austria announced withdrawal of her troops from Albania.
Germans driven back everywhere except

around Cambral.
Prince Maximilian of Baden made German chancellor
Oct. 4-Vienna asked Holland to invite the beiligerents to a peace conference.

Americans made big advance west of he Meuse. Japanese liner Hirano torpedoed; 290

lost.
Oct. 5—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated in favor of Prince Boris.
Germany and Austria asked armistice and peace negotiations based on Wilson's pragram.
Oct. 6—German line north of Reims smashed.

Oct. 6-German line north of Reims smashed.

U. S. transport Otranto sunk in collision; 450 lost.

Oct. 7-Americans in furious battle for north end of Argonne forest.

Oct. 8-President Wilson answered German peace note by demanding the evacuation of all occupied territory and asking whether the chancellor meant Germany accepted the Wilson terms, and whether he spoke only for the present authorities of the empire.

Alleg smashed Hindenburg defenses on 20-mile front between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and Franco-Americans started new drive east of the Meuse.

Oct. 9-British occupied Cambrai and pushed far beyond.

pushed far beyond.

Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse elected king of Finland by landing.

Oct. 10--Iriah mail boat Leinster torpedoed; 400 lost.

Le Cateau, railway center, taken by al-Oct. 11-Argonne wood cleared of Ger-

Oct. 11—Argonne wood cleared of Ger-mans by Americans.

Kalser called rulers of all German fed-erated states to conference.
Oct. 12—German chancellor sent reply to Wilson, saying Germany accepted all his terms and agreed to evacuate all invaded territory.

Entire German defense system in Cham-nagns smarked

pagne smashed.
Oct. 13—La Fere and Laon taken by the

French.
Serbs captured Nish.
Oct. 14—President Wilson rejected Germany's peace and armistice proposals.
Allies began big drive in Flanders, taking Roulers and other towns.
Italians captured Durasso.
Oct. 15—Allies dook Menin, flanked Oxtend and threatened Bruges; 12,000 prisoners taken. ners taken. Oct. 16-General retreat from porthers

Belgium by Germans.

Americans captured Grand Pre, north of the Argonne.

Allies pursued Austrians into Monteneoct. 17-Germans evacuated Ostend, Lille and Douat.

Oct. 17—Germans evacuated Ostend, Line and Douat.
Oct. 18—Allies occupied Turcoing, Roubaix, Zeebrugge and Thielt.
Independence of Czecho-Slovak nation declared by its provisional government.
Emperor Charles decreed federalization of Austro-Hungarian empire.
Oct. 19—President Wilson rejected Austria-Hungary's peace proposals.
Allied armies in Belgium reached the Butch frontier. Dutch frontier.
Fourth Liberty loan closed, heavily over-

subscribed.
Oct. 20-15,000 retreating Germans in-terned in Holland. Oct. 21—Germany made reply to President Wilson, full of evasions, denials and dent Wilson, full of evasions, denials and assurances.

Allies in Serbia reached the Danube and isolated Turkey.
Oct. 22—British entered suburbs of Valenciennes and crossed the Scheldt.
Oct. 23—President Wilson told German government he would take up with allies the subject of an armistice; but that the U.S. if it must deal with the kalser and his crew, demanded not peace negotiations, but surrender.
British broke through German defenses south of Valenciennes.
Americans made advance in terrific

south of Valenciennes.

Americans made advance in terrific fighting in Meuse valley.

Berbs, Slovenes and Croatlans announced formation of sovereign state.

Oct. 24—Italians began big offensive on

ie Piave line. Oct. 26-French in big advance in Serre-Olse region. Ludendorff resigned.

Olse region.

Ludendorff resigned.
Declaration of independence of the peoples of middle Europe promulgated in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
British occupied Aleppo.
Oct. 27—Germany replied to President Wilson, asking terms for armistice.
German reichstag put control of milltary in civil government.
Allies crossed the Piave in Italian drive.
Oct. 28—Austria-Hungary asked for separate armistice and peace on allies' terms.
Oct. 29—Austrian lines beyond the Plave smashed by allies.
Turkey presented separate peace proposals.

als.
Oct. 30—Entire Turkish army on the
Tigris captured.
Austrian commander in Italy asked Gen.
Diaz for armistice,
Oct. 31—Armistice with Turkey went into
effect. Allies opened new drive on Ghent, Kingdom of Greater Serma proclaimed

Kingdom of Greater Serma proclaimed Croatian parliament decreed separation Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from fungary.

Nov. 1—American First army smashed

Jerman lines west of the Meuse.

Allies drove Germans out of 19 towns in

Belgium.
Austrian army fleeing across the Taglia-mento in Italy.
Count, Tiza, former Hungarian premier, assassinated.
Ukrainians and Teutons captured Lemberg.

Nov. 2-King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a peasant republic was established.

Hungary's complete separation from Austria declared.

Austria declared.

Americans made great advance on both sides of the Meuse.

Trente taken by Italians.

Valenciennes taken by British.

Nov. 3.—Trieste occupied by Italians.

Armistice with Austria signed.

Nov. 4—Armistice terms for Germany fixed by allies.

British captured Le Queeney in great offensive between the Sambre and the Scheldt.

Nov. 5—Americans win flerce battle for crossing of the Meuse.

President Wilson told Germany to ask armistice terms from Foch.

French made big advance, taking Guise and Marie.

Nov. 6—Great French victors on 10.

nd Marie.
Nov. 6-Great French victory on 160-

Nov. 5-Great French victory on 160-mile front.

American troops entered Sedan.

Revolution spreading through Schleswig and other parts of Germany.

Nov. 7-Fractically all of German fleet reported in revolt.

German emissaries reached Marshal Foch to ask armistice terms.

Germans evacuated Ghent.

Socialist party demanded abdication of the kaiser.

Nov. 8-Bavarian diet deposed King Ludwig and the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Great advances made by allies on entire west front.

ont. 9-Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated.

cial Democrats in control of govern-t in Germany: Ebert made chancel-republic proclaimed in Berlin, v. 10-Kalser fled to Holland.

Nov. 10—Kaiser fled to Holland.
Nov. 11—Germany signed armistice
terms, amounting to unconditional surrender, and the war came to a close.
Bolsheviki defeated by Americans and
British on the Dvina.
Nov. 12—Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated. Nov. 12-Emperor dicated. Nov. 13-Ailled fleet arrived at Constan-14-American and French troops

Nov. 14—American and French troops moved into Alsace.
Former crown prince of Germany interned in Holland.
Nov. 15—New German government appealed to President Wilson to save Germany from starvation and anarchy.
Czecho-Slovak republic under Masaryk as president ratified by national assembly at Prague.
Nov. 16—Belgian troops entered Antwern

werp.
American troops began march to Rhine.
Nov. 17-British troops started for the Nov. 17-British troops started for the Rhine.
Nov. 18-President Wilson announced he would attend opening of peace conference.
Admiral Kolchak put in control of all-Russian government at Omsk.
Nov. 20-Overthrow of Ukrainian government by anti-bolshevik forces announced.
Nov. 21-German fleet was surrendered.
Nov. 21-King albert of Religious entered

Nov. 21-King Albert of Belgium entered Nov. 23—American troops crossed the Prusslan frontier. Poles captured Lemberg. Nov. 24—North German states proclaim-23-American troops crossed the

Nov. 24-North German states proclaimed a republic.
French under Gen. Gourand entered Strassburg
Nov. 25-Soviets gained upper hand in Berlin, but were outvoted elsewhere in German Germany.

Nov. 26—Crown Prince Alexamier of Serbia made regent of Jugo-Slav state.

Nov. 27—Bavaria broke relations with Berlin.

Nov. 28—Withelm definitely renounced all

his rights to the throne.

Nov. 29-Hungary interned Mackensen's army of 170,000.

King Nicholas of Montenegro deposed Nov. 30-Lithuania proclaimed a repub-

Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Gen-

pears delegates.
Dec. 1—First of U. B. returning army ached New York.
Dec. 2—Congress reconvened and heard resident Wilson's message and farewell.
British fleet arrived at Libau.
Dec. 4—President Wilson and party ulled for France. Dec. 4-President Wilson and Illed for France.
Dec. 5-Skoropadski, heiman of the Rraine, killed and that country under ontrol of the Unionists.
Dec. 6-Relgian troops occupied, Dusseller, on he Rhine. Dec. 6-Reighn of on he Rhine. Bloody fighting in Berlin between so-

Bloody fighting in Berlin between jalist factions.
Dec. 7-British occupied Cologne.
Dec. 8-American troops rushed to Cens as last German forces crossed Rhi Dec. 9-Former kalser attempted in

ide. Dec. 10-French army occupied Mainz. Dec. 12-British troops crossed the Rhine t Cologne.

Dec 13-American troops crossed the
thine at Coblenz.*

President Wilson landed at Brest.

Dec. 14-President Wilson received in

Armistice extended to Jan. 17. Kiev occupied by troops of the "direc-Dec. 15-Gen. Mannerheim elected re-ent of Finiand. rent of Finiand.

Dec. 15—Central congress of soldiers and
workmen's delegates met in Berlin, Lieb-tnecht and Spartacides defeated. Dec. 17.-Polish general staff ordered, mobilization of 1.500,000 men. Dec. 25.-President Wilson ate Christmas dinner with troops of American army of occumulton.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 5-Charles B. Henderson appointed renator from Nevada.

Jan. 8-Missussippi legislature ratified
prohibition constitutional amendment.

Jan. 16-House-adopted national woman Jan. 12—Chicago and middle west para-lyzed by terrific blizzard.
Feb. 19—Montana legislature ratified federal prohibition amendment.
Feb. 25—Wisconsin senate passed resolution, 2 to 7, denouncing La Folietre.

March 1-Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse,
quartermaster's department, U. S. A.,
mamed in charges of compliacy in furnamed in charges of conspiracy in furnishing army supplies.

March 2—Miss Anne Martin of Reno.

Nev., announced her candidacy for the
U. S. sepate.

March 5—Wisconsin assembly deadlocked all night on joint resolution denouncing La Foliette as disloyal.

March 6—Wisconsin assembly passes
joint resolution denouncing La Foliette.

Secretary Daniels established five-mile
"dry" zope around naval training stations.

one House passed sabotage bill, 219 to 0, March 7—Conferees agreed on admin

March 7-Conferees agreed on administration railroad bill.
Automobile chamber of commerce anounced out of Z per cent in production of pleasure automobiles for fiscal year.
Metropolitan magazine for March exluded from mails for publication of article "Is America Honest?" by William fard. March 8-Senate ordered inquiry into

March 8-Senate ordered inquiry into price of food.

March 9-Victor Berger, Milwaukse; Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, W. P. Kruse, Irwin St. John Tucker, Chicago, indicted under apy act.

March 11-Senate unanimously authorized sale of German-owned property in United States to American citizens.

March 12-Senate passed urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$1,189,000,000.

Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma elected chairman of Demogratic congressional committee. donal committee.

March 13—Senate passed conference re-

March 13-Senate passed conference report on railroad control bill.

Maryland house of delegates defeated woman's suffrage bill.

March 14-World's largest reinforced concrete ship, launched at a Facific port, pronounced complete success by experts. Esther Cleveland, daughter of Grover Cleveland, married to Capt. W. S. B. Bosanquet of Coldstream Guards, in London.

March 15-Congress passed daylight saving bill to take effect March 31.

March 15-Delaware legislature railfied March 18-Delaware legislature ratified robibition amendment. April 2-Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, legted U.S.

lected U. S. senator from Wisconsin, Massachusetts legislature ratified na-lonal prohibition amendment, April 29—X. P. Whitley appointed senaor from Missouri. May 15-Air mail route between Wash-ngton, Philadelphia and New York ngton,

ington, Philadelphia and New York opened.

Aug. 21—Walter H. Page, American ambassador to Great Britain, resigned.

Two American soldiers and a number of Mexicans killed in battle at Nogales.

Sept. 4-Bomb explosion in Federal building, Chicago, killed 4 and injured 20.

Sept. 18-John W. Davis made American ambassador to Great Britais.

Oct. 1-Senate defeated woman suffrage amendment to constitution.

Nov. 5-Republicans gained control of the señate and the house-of representatives in general election.

Nov. 20-Government assumed control of all cable lines.

Nov. 22-Secretary of the Treasury Meddoo resigned.

Dec. 16-Carter Glass sworn in as accretury of the treasury.

Dec. 16-Carter Glass sworn in as sec-retary of the treasury.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 1-Dr. Frederick A. Noble, leading congregational clergyman, at Evanston, Jan, 5-Dr. John S. Foley, Catholic bishop of Detroit, Jan. 12-U. S. Senator Jumes H. Brady op of Deroit.
Jan. 12—U. S. Senator James H. Brady
of Idaho.
Jan. 14—Maj. A. P. Gardner, former
congressman from Massachusetts.
Jan. 30—United States Senator William
Hughes of New Jersey.
Feb. 2—John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abington,
Mass.

Mass.

Leander Richardson, dramatic editor and faithon.

Feb. 4—Col. Frederick H. Smith, Republican leader in Illinois, at Peoria.

Feb. 10—Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey.

Feb. 14—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America.

Feb. 22—Terry McGovern, former world's featherweight champion, at New York.

Feb. 26—Dr. Samuel G. Nixon, commissioner of health of Pennsylvania, at Philsdelphia.

sioner of health of Fennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Archbishop Edmond Francis Prendergast at Philadelphia.

March 6-John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, at London.

March 7-Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, retired, at Southern Pines, N. C. Cardinal Seralinl, prefect of the congregation of the propaganda, at Rome.

March 9-George Von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston. Prof. J. M. Munyon of Philadelphia, at Paim Beach.

March 13-Mrs. James A. Garfield, widow of President Garfield, at Pasadena, Cal.

Cal. Charles Page Bryan, diplomat, at Wash-Charles Page 187yan, upwanters.

March 15—Former Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin.

Sir George Alexander, English actor, James Stillman, financier, at New York.

March 21—Warner Miller, former U. S. senator from New York.

March 22—Maggie Mitchell, famous actress, in New York.

March 25—Claude Achille Debussy, componer in Paris.

March 35-tlaude villed poser, in Paris.

March 27-Martin J. Sheridan, famous athiete, in New York.

April 3-Charley Mitchell, famous Engsh puglilat. April II—Rear Admiral S. P. Comiy, U. N. retired. W. C. McDonald, first governor of New April 12-U. S. Senator R. F. Broussard

Louisiana. Former Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg of Former Mayor Rudolph Shankenburg of Philadelphia.

April 18—Hempstead Washburne, former mayor of Chicago.

April 14—William Joel Stone, U. S. sen-sitor from Missouri.

April 17—Sensr Aldunate, Chilean am-bassador to U. S., at Washington.

April 29—Col. George Pope, at Hart-ford, Conn.

April 39—Dr. Curlos de Pena, Uruguay-an minister, in Washington.

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, noted physician, in Chicago.

in Chicago.

May 5-Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, at Sarasota, Fla.

May 8-Murcus Mayer, famous theatrial managei, at Amityville, L. I. May II-Federal Judge C. C. Kohlanat,

Chicago. May 1. Pastor Charles Wagner, in aris. May 14—James Gordon Bennett, pre-rietor of New York Herald, in France, May 23—Dr. Minot J. Savage, noted Uni May 22—Cen. John B. Caktieman, fam-us Confederate soldier, at Louisville. May 26—Maitland Armstrong, American ritat, in New York, June 2—Ramon M. Valdes, president of

June 3-Ramon M. Vafdek, president of Panama.

June 4-Charles Warren Pairbanks, ormer vice president, at Indianapolis.

June 5-Brig. Gen. R. E. D. Michie, U. A., in France.

June 5-Dr. John Merritise Driver, noted breacher and secturer, at Chicago.

June 10-George R. Harris, head of Burlington Railway,

Arrigo Hoito, Italian composer,

June 22-Archbishop John J. Reane of Dubuque, Ia.

June 23-J. A. Mitchell, editor of Life.

July 2-Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden,

at Columbus, O.,

July 3-Morammed V. sultan of Turkey.

Viscount Rhondda, British food controller.

oller. Benjamin R. Tillman, U. S. senator from outh Carolina. July 13-John D. O'Rear, American min-July 13-John D. O'Rear, American min-mer to Bellvia. July 27-Gustav Kobbe, American au-hor and critic. Aug. 6-Congressman James H. David-ph of Onlikush, Wis. Aug. 8-Max Rosenthal, famous artist, I Philadelphia.

t Philadelphia.

Aug. 8-John D. Shoop, superintendent f schools of Chicago.

Aug. 10-William P. Kellogg, former overnor of Louisiana, in Washington.

Aug. 13-Anna Held, actress, at New Ork.
Aug. 17—Jacob H. Gallinger, U. S. senar from New Hampshire.
Aug. 22—Herman F. Schuettler, chief of
olice of Chicago
Aug. 28—Olite M. James, U. S. senator Aug. 25—Olle M. James, U. S. senator rom Kentucky.

Aug. 35—Prof. S. H. Wilsiston, noted alcontologist, at Chicago.

Sept. 7—Francis S. Chatford, Catholic ishop of Indianapolis.

Sept. 9—Brig. Gen. L. W. V. Kennen, in

ew York,
Sept. 12—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, noted
reacher and pacifist of Chicago,
Former U. S. Schator J. C. S. Blackburn Kentucky.
Kentuc shop of New Menton, U. Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. Gretholte archive Motono. Japanese red, in Viscount Ichiro Motono.

Viscount Ichiro Motono.

Sept. 3-John Ireland, Catholic archidatop of St. Paul.

Oct. 7-Maj. Gen. C. G. Doyan, U. S. former S-James B. McCreary, former States senator and governor of cky. 13-John P. Hopkins, former mayor

icago.

11-Solon Menos, minister from at Washington.
11-Congressman John A. Sterling of Illinois.
Oct. 22-Dr. F. E. Brooks. Episcopal inshop of Oklahoma.
Oct. 25-Charles Lecocq, Franch com-Oct. 25-Ella Flagg Young, former su-erintendent of schools of Chlugo. Oct. 27-Eugene Hale, former D. S. sen-tor from Maine. Oct. 25-Neison N. Lampert, well known bicago, banker. Nov. 4—Mrs. Russell Sags. Morton F. Plant, financier and yachts-

Dr. Andrew White, educator and diplo-Rt. Nov. 8-Robert J. Collier, editor and ublisher.
Nov. 15—Gen. H. C. King, soldler and uthor, in New York.
Nov. 35—Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president I University of Wisconstit.
Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon Nov. 29-Former Governor W. D. Huard of Wisconsin,
Nov. 25-N. M. Kaufman, copper and
Iron magnate and hotel man of Chicago.
Dec. 2-Edmond Rostand, goet and
dramatist in Paris.
Dec. 5-L. W. Page, head of U. 6. bu-

Dec. 12-Effle Ellaler, actress, aged 16. DISASTERS

Jan. 1-Conflagration in Norfolk, Va.; lan: 13-Million dollar fire in Indianapo-s industrial district. Feb. 14-Forty-two children killed in unnery fire in Montreal. Feb. 24-Liner Florizei, St. Johns, N. P., New York, wrecked in blizzard near

moving picture theater at Winchester Ky. Five killed and \$5,600,000 damage by tor-

April 13-Seventy killed in burning of insane asylum at Norman, Okla. April 24-Earthquake in southern Cali-fornia: towns of Hames and San Jacinto

April 23-Earthquake in southern Callfornia: towns of Hamei and San Jachntowrecked.

May 1-Savannah liner City of Athenseunk in collision with French cruiser off Delaware cost; 66 lives lost.

May 13-Nearly a hundred persons killed by explosions in Actas Chemical plant, near, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 29-Circus train telescoped at Gary, ind.; 62 killed.

June 29-Fifty persons killed by collapse of building in Shoux City, ia.

July 1-Shell fastory explosion in England killed 50.

July 2-Explosion in munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16.

July 6-Excursion boat sank in lilinols river: Si lives lost.

Guam devastated by typhoon.

July 12-Japanese battleship blew up. killing 500 men.

Ang 21-Tornado in Minnesots destroyed Tyler and Comors, killing about 50.

Oct. 13-Shell loading plant at Morgan, N. J., thew up: 34 killed.

Oct. 13-Shell loading plant at Morgan, Oct. 14-Severe earthquake in Porte Rico, 150 killed.

Oct. 15-Steamship Princess Syphia wrecked on Alaska coast; 26 lives lost.

Nov. 1-Nisety-eight persons killed in wreck on Brooklyn Rapid Transit train.

Nov. 21-About 1500 killed by explosion of munition trains in Belgium.

SFORTS

Feb. 8-Kieckhefer won three-cushion billiard championship from De Cro.
Feb. 25-Jack Dempasy defeated Bill Brennan in six rounds at Milwaukes.
March 15-Kleckhefer successfully defended three-cushion billiard championship against Cannefax.
March 21-Michigan university won the eighth annual indoor conference mest.
April 19-Kleckhefer retaind three-cushion championship, beating Maupoms.
Sept. 11-Boston American league team defeated Chicago National league team for world's championship, and professional baseball quit for period of the war.
Nov. 2-Kleckhefer retained three-cushion title, defeating McCourt.
Nov. 2-Kleckhefer retained three-cushion title, defeating Cannefax.

FOREIGN

April 25-Five hundred killed in battle bels. April 28-Dr. Sidonio Panz elected presi-April 28-45. Salban rans sleeted presi-ent of Portugal.
Sept. 5-Heu Shih Chang elected presi-ent of China.
Dec. 1-Peru and Chile preparing for rar over provinces of Tacha and Arka.
Dec. 11-Gustave Ador elected president f Switzerland.
Dec. 14-Sidonio Pass, president of For-Dec. 14-Sidonio Pass, president of Per-tugal, assumminated. Premier Lioyd George and coalition cabinet won in British general election. Dec. 17-Admiral Cantro elected presi-dent of Periugal.

GANADA'S NEW DEVELOPMENT

"fter the War a Period of Prosperity:

It is evident that the Government of the Dominion in its programme of reconstruction and development is unlertaking a work of tremendous importance. There will be available the labor for work that has been silent since 1914, and the rehabilitation of this labor will entail the thought and energy of most capable heads. The transition period from war to peace. will be rapid and thorough, and, instead of Canada sinking into a state of lethargy, there will be a continued period of wakefulness that will give employment to the unemployed, and render to the capitalist and producer ample return for his money, effort and enterprise.

The agricultural potentialities of the great Canadian West possess illimtable acres of the best of soil, capable of producing millions of bushels of the best of grain. The cost of growing this is lower than any place on the continent. There will be a greater demand than ever for these lands, the consequent production will be heavier and the profits attractive. Cattle industry will be one of the chief developments, and the encouragement of it will lie in the continued high prices that beef products will bring. European countries have been depleted of attle, and the demand for beef, cattle and dairy products will tax the efforts of the producer for years to come.

Western Canada offers unequaled opportunities for development in this

In the Canadian West plans are being laid for the development of electrical power which can be produced cheaply. There is an abundance of coal and water power that could be used in developing this useful energy. What cheap power produced in this way will mean to the farmer and development of industrial enterprises

cannot be estimated in figures. More extensive development of the water power at Niagara, on the St. Lawrence and at waterfalls all over the country, is ready to be launched.

Peace will see new mine fields opened up, and it is equally certain that shipbuilding, rallway equipment, steel production, and many of the industries will go forward with a

Canadian industries will be required in the reconstruction of Europe, and already the Canadian Government has sent across the seas a commission for the purpose of securing orders. "Canada took an early and prominent part in the war, and in the days of peace will be found equally active. She feels that by the valor and loyalty of her people she has earned a large share of the business and prosperity that will follow the war period, and she proposes to get it.-Advertisement.

Reform Comes Gradually. A fashion note says that the new

skirts will completely cover the ankles, but we hardly expect anything as radical as that at once and shall be satisfied if cotton tops again become practicable. - Grand Rapids

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fall 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 Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day 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. Mone other genuins. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

More Than Figure of Speech. New Jersey reports the scientific discovery that insanity is sometimes traceable to unsound teeth. "Going crazy with the toothache" may turn out to be more than a figure of speech after all.-Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Keep your liver active, your bowels clean by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and you'll keep healthy, wealthy and wise. Adv.

Not Natural.

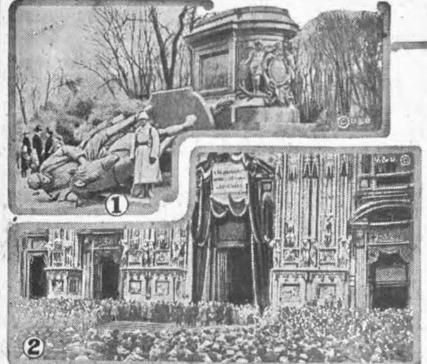
Nell-"What would you give to have such hair as mine?" Belle-"I don't know-what did you give?"-London Tit-Bits.

Only the man who understands

women admits that he doesn't. The wise man takes a back seat

and watches the fool butt into danger.

Wholesome, Cicansing, Refreshing and Bealing Letten -- Murine for Redess, Soreness, Granula-tion, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; After the Movies, Motoring or Golf our confidence. Ask Your Druggist when your Eyes Need Care. M-11 Eye Remedy Co., Chicage





1-Statue of Wilhelm I, grandfather of the kaiser, overthrown in Metz after the French occupied that city. 2-Singing of Te Deum in front of the Milan cathedral in honor of the defeat of the central powers. 3-General Trepoff, former premier of Russia, at the head of a movement to put Grand Duke Cyril on the throne.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Attitude of President Wilson Assures Harmony With the British and French.

IN ACCORD ON MAIN POINTS

Destruction of Surrendered Enemy Warships is Favored-Bolsheviki Out-Voted in Germany and Ebert Government Given Greater Power - Poland Becoming Very Aggressive.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. The tact with which President Wilon has received the ovations accorded him in France has created a most favorable impression abroad and at home. Still more pleasing is it to record the fact that he has gone to Europe with a much more open mind than many had feared was the case. Though standing firmly on his fourteen points, he is open to conviction as to the best means of applying his ideas. In brief, he went across with no set program for the adjustment of the many problems that must arise, and he is devoting himself wholeheartedly to learning the views of the representatives of the other nations. On some of the greatest questions to be determined, the organization of a assessed against Germany and the disposition of the surrendered German war fleet, it appears the American and British delegates will be in full accord, and there is reason to believe the French representatives will be satisfied in these matters. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson, it is asserted in Paris, insists that in formulating the peace opened in Berlin and at once declared the original period of the armistice, treaty no one nation shall be allowed in favor of the calling of a national exactly according to the plans made a to assume the role of master, dictating to the others their line of conduct.

The president has not changed his views as to the foundation of a league of nations, and those, in general, meet with the approval of the British and French. The French Society for a League of Nations, of which Senator Bourgeois is president, already has drafted a complete plan for the constitution of such a league and submitted it to Premier Clemenceau. This soclety is not of recent formation. Its delegates will confer with members of similar organizations in the other allied countries and probably the result of their deliberations will be submitted to the peace conference. One of President Wilson's demands concerning such a league, namely, that its organization shall be a part of the peace treaty, will meet with opposition in America, if not at the conference. Some Republican senators are against what they think would be unwise haste in committing this nation to such alliance and urge that the formation of the league should be delayed and made the subject of a separate treaty, if adopted at all. Senator Knox started the debate by preposing a resolution putting the senate on record as favoring the postponement of both the league of nations and the freedom of the seas questions until after the settlement of the immediate issues of the war.

Mr. Taft, who for long has been promoting the League to Enforce Peace, is combating this Republican opposition and, it is said, has warned the Republican senators that their course may largely help the Democrats to win the next presidential election.

As for the matter of indemnity, President Wilson has let it be known that he is as determined as anyone that Germany shall pay for the devastation she has wrought, and doubtless his visit to the regions the Huns ravaged will not lessen this determination. But, so far as is known, he does not contemplate the exaction of punitive damages from Germany. The entente allies have a very clear idea of what should be demanded of the Gernans in the way of payment, for they save been the actual sufferers, and it

America's delegates to the peace conference, it is declared, have agreed to recommend the destruction of the surrendered enemy warships, in order to avoid any disputes as to their distribution. In this they are supported by the British who, through Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, already had acquiesced in the plan. The smaller nations probably will protest against this plan, for they had counted on building up their navies with some of the Hun vessels.

100 That vague proposition, the "freedom of the seas," is becoming a trifle less vague, and the chances that it will cause any serious dispute between the Americans and the British at the conference table are growing daily more femote. It is understood that Mr. Wilson has assured, or will assure Premier Lloyd George that he has no intention of suggesting that the British navy be reduced to a point that would endanger the safety of the empire. In this, as in all else, the president's frequent conferences with the statesmen of Europe are having decided effect and the possibility of clashes between the American delegates and those of the other nations is fading away rapidly.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and the prince of Piedmont, helr to the throne, arrived in Paris Thursday and met President Wilson, formally inviting him to visit Italy. Over in England there was much confusion owing to Mr. Wilson's sudden change of platis regarding his visit to London. He determined to be there on December 26, instead of waiting until later, league of nations, the indemnity to be "the reason given being the possibility that he might find it necessary to return to the United States earlier than had been expected.

> For the time being, at least, the bolsheviki of Germany are beaten. The national convention of delegates of the soldiers and workmen's councils many and the government set December 29 as the date. The Independent Socialists lined up in the convention with the Social Democrats, the party which is how in control and which is led by Ebert, Schefdemann and other of the people's commissioners. Liebknecht and his Spartacides vainly fought the plan for a national assembly, and the flery Karl was barred from the meeting. Ebert continues to urge the orderly formation of a republic that shall be strongly socialistic, but the belief that he really would foster a counter-revolution persists in some quarters. It was violently voiced in the Berlin meeting by Georg Ledebour, a radical leader of the Independent Socialists, but he was

howled down. The response of the congress to the attack was the adoption of a resolution transferring legislative and executive power to the Ebert government until some other arrangement is made

by the national assembly. In many parts of Germany great dis order prevails. At Danzig, for instance, all the prisons were opened and the inmates set at liberty, and street fighting is general.

--Meanwhile the bolshevik menace is moving westward in Russia. The followers of Lenine and Trotsky have organized a formidable army and are been obtained. These stations, with steadily attacking the people of the their seaplanes and radios, will render Baltic provinces. The arrival of allied aid to the merchant marine. Our naval forces at several ports has not other naval establishments in Europe sufficed to stop this movement, and the are being dismantled as rapidly as posprovisional government of Esthonia sible. has placed that "republic" under the common protection of the entente powers "pending the decision of the peace conference." Livonia, Courland and many important committee amendmuch of Lithuania are in much the same plight as Esthonia, and the retiring German troops are adding to the distress of the people.

-forces from Russia. To these Viscount Milner, secretary of war, replies with a statement explaining the continuance of the allied operations in Russia and ing out of an obligation of honor to a likely their views, when they reach | vaks from bolshevik outrages, but also | lican Youths

full agreement, will prevail in the | a measure go prevent a reign of barbarism there that would menace all Europe.

> The government of the recreated Polish nation is going ahead rapidly and with determination. Having come to the conclusion that Germany was in alliance with the bolsheviki, it severed diplomatic relations with Berlin and drove Count Harry Kessler, the German minister, out of the country. He was accused of having taken to Warsaw a corruption fund of 20,000,-000 marks to organize a bolshevik coup there. The government also has ordered elections to the Polish parlias ment in the districts of Allenstein, Posen, Oppeln, Beuthen, Kattowitz, Flatow and Danzig, and this is denounced by the German press as the implied annexation of large parts of German eastern provinces. The Poles have ordered the mobilization of about 1,500,000

On Friday came the news that a Polish army numbering 50,000 was being landed at Danzig, the seaport of West Prussin, which the Poles seek as an outlet to the Baltic sea.

Another anti-German leader, of the Ukrainians has come to the front, General Petlura, and he has occupied Odessa. He has the support of the declared war against the Ukrainian government, the capitalists and the land owners. He advocates the extension of the Ukraine into the Ruthenian portions of Galicia, and consequently will find himself opposed by the Poles.

Having marched up to and across the Rhine, the allied armies of occupation now hold the three bridgeheads on the east bank of that river; as stipulated in the armistice. The British have the Cologne bridgehead, the French that at Mainz, and the Americans and French together hold the bridgehead of Coblenz. Forty-two per cent of this, the southern part, is occupied by the Pollus. The American Third nal. army, under General Dickman, was in its final position at the expiration of opened in Berlin and at once declared the original period of the armistice, month before, despite changes therein and the difficulties of moving a large army so far, with all its supplies.

The people of Cologne are not enjoying the restrictions on their move ments instituted by the British, and hundreds of them have been arrested for being out in the streets in the evening. The French, also are very strict with the inhabitants of the territory they are occupying. There is no danger of any sympathy for the Huns being stirred up by this.

--Practically every day sees the arrival of one or more transports laden with returning American soldiers, many of them wounded, and arrangements for their release from the service are being perfected. That their absorption into the civil life of the country will be accomplished without trouble is assured by leaders in industrial affairs. The casualty lists just now are longer than ever, for we are getting the names of the boys who fell in the great fight in the Argonne, the severest conflict in which the American troops were engaged.

Our navy also is coming home, piecemeal. Many of the vessels will be kept abroad for some time, and American naval stations will be maintained at Brest, Gibraltar and the Azores for a year at least, the consent of France, Great Britain and Portugal having

Swift work on the finance bill has been done by the senate. Among the ments adopted was one imposing a tax of 10 per cent on profits from child labor products entering interstate commerce. Twelve Southern senators, and they alone, voted against this There have been recently insistent amendment, which is designed to redemands for the withdrawal of British place the child labor law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. -10-

Admiral Castro was elected president of Portugal to succeed Doctor justifying them, not only as the carry- Paes, who was assassinated as the resuit of a conspiracy alleged to have protect the Russians and Czecho-Slo- been formed by the League of Repub-





Fall Run of Distemper

MAY BE WHOLLY AVOIDED BY USING **SPOHN'S'* A small outlay of money brings very great results. It is a suite cure and a preventive if you use it as per directions. Simple, safe and sure. The large size is twice the quantity and an ounce more than the small size. Get your horses in best condition for late fall and winter. All drug-Spohn Medical Co.

One Thing Overlooked. German is nothing if not thorough. A German and a Swiss were

discussing efficiency. The Swiss said: mercy." "This is my idea of efficiency," and produced a picture. It represented an Bennett, who went on: exceedingly stout woman engaged in rocking the cradle with one foot and operating a familing device to keep the working and middle classes, and has baby cool with the other foot; she was reading a book held in a rack while she knitted, and at the same time presario, 'What is the salary?' sang a lullaby.

The German looked at the picture and snorted disdainfully. "Good heavens, man," said the Bwiss in astonishment, "what else on

earth could she do?" "Vell, she veighs maybe a couple of hundred pounds," said the German. 'She could be compressing cheese by sitting on it, couldn't she?"

Nothing More. "What have we there, a poem?"
"No, that is no rely a returned manuscript."-Louisville Courier Jour-

Territorial Adjudication. The Potato Bug-We hope the peace conference will decide whether this to get some plums." farm belongs to us or the cutworms

What children need is more models and fewer critics.

Some theories are like gunpowdermost useful when exploded.

Goshen, Ind., U.S.A. "Publishers and editors bleed the

poor author to death. They have no

The speaker was Novelist Arnold "These profiteers are like the im-

presario who advertised for a man to do a 40-days' fast. "'T'd like to undertake that fast for

you,' a shabby chap said to the im-"The impresario gave a scornful laugh. "'Oh,' he said, 'we can't afford to

pay you any salary for a job of this kind. We will, however, stand for your keep."

Cuticura for Sore Hands. Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura, Olntment. Remove surplus Ointment with soft tissue paper. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50 .- Adv.

The Idea. "Pop, why do congressmen make pairs?" "I guess, son, they make pairs

Snap fasteners should always be snapped together on a piece of this

When some persons catch on to a

joke they never let go.

Acid-Stomach Makes Millions

Indigestion-dyspepsia-sour stomschs-bloated, gassy stomachs-belchy, miserable-feeling stomachs—these are Acid-Stomachs.

What a lot of misery they causel, How Acid-Stomach, with its dayafter-day sufferings, does take the joy out of life! Not only that — Acid-Stomach is always undermining one's health. Think of what acid does to the teeth-how the acid eats through the enamel, causing them to decay.

Is it any wonder, then, that AcidStomach saps the strength of the
strongest bodies and wrecks the health of so many people? You see ACID-STOMACH victims

everywhere always siling. They can't everywhere always sling. They can't tell exactly what is the matter; all they say is, "I don't feel well"—"I'm all in; tired, sickly." If they only knew it, nine times out of ten it is Acid-Stomach that is alling them. It surely makes good digestion difficult, causes food to sour and ferment in the boxels were the state of the same of the s ment in the bowels, weakens the blood and fills the system with poi-It prevents one from getting the full strength out of their food.

Take EATONIC and get rid of your Acid-Stomach. This wonderful modern remedy actually takes the excess acid out of the stomach. It quickly and positively relieves bloat, heart-burn, belching, food repeating, sour, gassy stomach, and the pains of indigestion. Makes the stomach cool and comfortable-keeps it sweet and strong. Banishes all stomach trou-bles so completely that you forget you have a stomach. You can est what you like and digest your food in comfort, without fear of distressing after-effects. EATONIC helps you get full strength out of every mouthful you eat—and that is what you must have to be well and strong—full strength from your food.

Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist TODAY. We authorize him to guarantee EATONIC to please you. If it fails in any way, take it back; he will refund your money. If yourdruggist does not keep EATONIC, write to us and we will send you a big 50c box. You can send us the 50c after you receive it. Address H. L. Kramer, President, Eatonic Remedy Company, South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

YOUR ACID-STOMACH

HOW HEROES ARE BEING CARED FOR

Lack for Nothing on Return to This Country

REASCURING TO HOME FOLK

Army Surgeons and Red Cross Take Soldiers in Hand at Port of Debarkation-Relatives Are Notified After Men Are Debarked From Transports -Wounded and Sick Are Being Sent Home First.

How are the sick and wounded so!diers, coming back to America in increasing but happily not very large numbers, being cared for in that trying period between their arrival on transports and their distribution among our widely scattered reconstruction hospitals? Is the government leaving anything to chance, omitting any service that might contribute to the patient's comfort or recovery?

There is a story in the answer to these questions. It ought to be sup-plemented and illustrated by scenes described, so that he who reads could visualize, but cannot be until the war department gives consent. But even as it stands it is a story reassuring to home folk wondering if all the way across the Atlantic and through the home port and on trains bound inland or to the Pacific coast their boys are getting the treatment they deserve, and Uncle Sam is pledged to give. Sick to Come Home First.

A verent majority of the soldiers salling to war passed through the port of New York, and through this port, whether well or disabled, will a great majority return. The army port of embarkation is also the port of debarkation. Machinery built for swift and their home address. dispatch of troops to Europe reverses itself, as it were, and distributes nedy, "is extended to parents and throughout America the soldiers whom other relatives. At the debarkation It aforetime gathered up and propelled hospital a delu director of the Red ncross the ocean.

But before the companies and regiments of the well, the unburt, are He then writes a letter to the relative, started back from France all the notifying him of the arrival and conwounded or sick will have come shead dition of the patient and whether co of them. That is the war depart- not it is advisable for the relative to ment's policy, to bring home the sick come. and wounded first. They are coming now and have been for some time, and after, the shortest possible sojourn in patient will soon be transferred to a debarkation hospitals are segregated hospital in the interior, of which acand passed along to a reconstruction tion later notice will be given. No pahospital as close as possible to their, tients are discharged from the debarhomes, there to be discharged if their kation hospitals. They are sent to the for special disabilities, or to complete equipped for the treatment of their for special disabilities, or to complete the period of convaféscence.

To receive these incapacitated soldiers; to make smooth their hard pleted at the debarkation hospital a path; to be prepared for their coming; report of the numbers in each class to make the distribution process swift, and the reconstruction dospitals to sure and merciful; to see that every-which transfer is recommended is thing is provided for until the distant wired to Washington. Authority be-destination is reached—that is the coeperative job of the medical depart- ranged for, ment of the port of debarkation and the American Red Cross. So this is the story of how the job is done. Offi-

-and debarkation-really includes all the port to the distant hospital on the coast from Baltimore to Canada, especially fitted hospital trains which but its work is directed from Hoboken. have hospital beds, a mess kitchen, an The surgeon of the port, who has operating car, offices and other concharge of the reception and care of invalided troops, is Col. James M. Kennedy, medical corps, U. S. A. He is the sanitary adviser of the command- used. ing general of the port, William V.

Every Facility for Medical Care.

brought from Europe on army trans- eration whose training is directed speports having every hospital facility, cifically along those lines, Each transport has normally a good-Every patient has more than enough travel. One of the great finers conbeen uniformly satisfactory.

by the port surgeon. They ascertain cases and of those unable to leave the the number and classes of the sick. car. the pler and hour at which the ship will dock. One of them stays aboard. arranging for debarkation,

The other returns to the quarantine station and telephones his information to the office of the surgeon of the pori | the designated reconstruction hospital. in Hoboken. The surgeon then sends a harbor boat with a party of medical officers and men to the designated pler. He also notifies the Red Cross. which turns up at the pier with all the supplies, food and drink needed by the soldiers about to land, and something to spare for emergencies. If a soldier has been sent over with nothing but hospital efothes the Red Cross in stantly provides him with a blanker robe, linen, wool boots and crutches if he needs them, from the boat's equipment.

Relatives Are Notified, Debarkation continues without in terruption until completed unless i extends into the night. The patients are transferred virtual delay to the designated debarration hospital, the Red Cross attendants remaining or the pler or transport and dispensing refreshments as required. In the hostheir disabilities, the reconstruction O.

SO FRITZ THOUGHT THIS WOULD STOP TANKS



Two British officers seem rather amused at the latest invention of the The invention in question is a German antitank rifle which the British have taken in a German trench, where they are standing. As to whether the rifle is considered an effective weapon for use against the tanks can better be seen by the expressions on the faces of the Tommies in this British official photograph.

Chickens Know Owner.

That Joe Povlick's chickens are

well acquainted with their owner's

train whistle is evidenced by the way

they run for the track whenever Joe

passes the house. He is a conductor

on the Lakeside & Marblehead rail-

road and lives near the track at Lake-

side, O. Whenever Joe drops off the

train they are there to meet him and,

in their chickenly glee, fly to his shoul-

Patagonia-Nogales

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Leaves Commercial Hotel,

Patagonia, at 9:30 a. m.; re-

turning, leaves Montezuma

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ders as he walks toward the house,

hospital to which they are to b sent "Every courtesy," said Colonel Ken-

Cross gets the name and address of the patient and his nearest relative.

"Unless the case is a very serious one' the letter also says that the particular trouble.

"As soon as the classification is com-

Red Cross Furnishes Food. "The Red Cross canteen service forand drink during the shes food cially it is "the plan of handling the transfer from hospital to train and sick returned from 'overseas service." until the train leaves. So far as prac-The New York port of embarkation ticable the patients are carried from veniences. If the number of men is too great for a hospital train standard Pullmans or Pullman sleepers are

"When the patients are transported on these cars," said Colonel Kennedy, "feeding them becomes a more com-The following facts were obtained plex problem than on hospital trains. from Colonel Kennedy and are official: To meet this problem a special organi-Sick and wounded soldiers are zation of medical personnel is in op-

"No patients are allowed to travel sized hospital, which may be expanded without proper medical attendance to accommodate any number of men, and none who are unable to stand the

"Arrangement is made with the Red verted into a troopship may have Cross canteen service for assistance carried 10,000 ment to France, but as all along the route. Two days before a hospital ship it brings back only a the movement is begun full informathousand or so. The medical attend- tion is given to the canteen headance for the returning soldiers has quarters of the Red Cross in New York. It sends notice to its canteen The transport arrives off quaran- stations, so each knows just when the tine. It is boarded there by two medi- train is due, the number of patients, cal officers detailed for this purpose the number of ambulant and litter

> "In this manner complete co-operation is provided between the medical and the Red Cross services from the time the patients leave the hospital atthe port until they are transferred to To guard against unexpected delays from accidents or other causes each medical officer in charge of the train detachment is required to have food for at least one meal for all his patients held on the train in reserve."

> > Boy Catches Infant.

Lyle Smith, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Smith, performed one of the most unique rescues ever reported at Alma, Mich., when he caught a baby which fell from the observation car on a moving passenger train there. The mother was overjoyed when the train was stopped and it was found that the baby was uninjured. Her name was not learned.

German Helmets for Flowers.

Helmets that had been worn by German soldiers, which American soldiers are sending home, are to be used for pital the sick or wounded men are flower baskets to be swung from classified rapidly, as to the nature of porches next spring at Bellefontains,

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LEGALS .

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(027511)of the Interior, U. S.Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December

Notice is hereby given that Wath Hammond, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on May 28, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 027511, for E1/28E1/4, E1/2NE1/4, NW4NE4, Sec. 35; 848E4, NW4 SE14, Section 26 Township 19 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, habfiled | formor notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commisioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 14th day of January,

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

J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Dec. 13, '18; 5th pub. Jan. 10, '19

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