



Future of Copper Industry in U. S.

The Boston News Bureau says: "Copper mining companies are receiving notice from selling agents that they can draw against copper only on the basis of 15 cents per pound."

This means that only about 12 cents will be advanced against copper shipments.

With many companies having costs beyond 15 cents per pound such notice must lead to restricted mining operations and some probably may be forced to close down.

The copper companies are faced with very serious problems. Settlements for the metal allocated through Washington are dragging several months behind.

The Washington demand is that wages shall not be cut operations shall be continued and the government may not buy. Copper must thus be piled up at a cost absolutely destructive of the market in the future.

Every ton of copper brought to the surface under present conditions is a shot against the future price of copper and the future wages of the copper miner.

The mining managers do not want to disperse their labor organizations, but they do not know but that in view of all the facts they ought to seek other fields of employment.

MINES AND MINERS

A letter was received by Wm. Fessler recently from J. J. Evans, formerly a miner in the Patagonia district and well known here. He has been suffering for some time with paralysis and is residing in Pottsville, Pa. He asked to be remembered to Patagonia friends.

Mr. A. A. Holland, former manager of the World's Fair mine, is again in the Patagonia district. It is reported that he is trying to interest outside capital in the Chief mine, an old mine near the World's Fair. The Chief was considerable development work done and has all the earmarks of a good mine. It is owned by the Washington Trading Company.

Tom Gardner, who was a death's door recently, is still improving, and we hope to see him at his regular occupation in the near future.

The World's Fair mines have been hauling concentrates to the loading platform in Patagonia getting ready for a shipment to the smelter. It is said the output is of high grade.

Carl Scheler of the American Boy mine was a Patagonia visitor Tuesday.

SAN RAFAEL

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. All of the San Rafael valley, who have been suffering with influenza for several days, have recovered.

Jeff Parker and Ralph McIntyre of Parker Canyon were in Patagonia on business last Monday.

J. D. Rountree, who has been drilling water wells on the Sorrells ranch near Nogales, is moving his rig to Alto. He has a contract to drill 1000 feet for the Ruby Copper Company. Mr. Rountree has been drilling for many years and is said to be one of the best in the business.

Mr. James Parker, Sr., who has been very sick, is reported to be improving. Mr. Parker is one of Santa Cruz county's oldest and best-known pioneers.

Mrs. George Curtis and daughter, Mrs. James C. All, are spending several days with Mrs. L. L. Vevers in Nogales.

George N. Curtis and son, Charles were Nogales visitors Tuesday.

Bud Baldwin has taken advantage of the moisture which recently penetrated the ground and is plowing his San Rafael ranch, preparatory to spring planting.

B. Lewis and John Jones of Parker Canyon were Tuesday visitors to Patagonia.

John Jones of Parker Canyon has purchased an interest in Farrell's butcher shop in Patagonia.

The county council of defense of the employment service members held a meeting Wednesday night in Nogales to devise ways and means of taking care of returning soldiers in the way of securing employment for them.

Salt River valley has between 500 and 700 acres in peanuts; crop returns from \$200 to \$700 per acre.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Church services at 10 a. m.; subject, "Man, the Image of God." Sunday school at 11 a. m. Services at schoolhouse. Everybody welcome. Rev. A. J. Rehkop.

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.

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

Mrs. Ray Smith who recently came to Patagonia with her husband, has been very sick since her arrival, coming to this locality in hopes of improving her health. Mr. Smith formerly was a business man in Minneapolis Minn.

Agent for Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph. Drop in and hear your favorite record. V. L. McCutchan.—Adv.

Miss May Farley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Farley, and Sarah and May Sayre spent Sunday at the Exposed and mine. Miss Farley's father is in charge of the property for eastern capitalists.

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

Born, Friday Jan. 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Farrel a son.

Pencils, tablets, box paper and envelopes for sale by V. L. McCutchan.—Adv.

Mrs. Richard Farrell, Sr., of Harshaw was called to Douglas last week on account of the seriousness condition of her son, John, who is suffering with influenza.

James Reagan and James Rountree left last week to resume drilling near Fairbank, where they were compelled to suspend operations several weeks ago on account of having reached the end of their cable. A new and longer one was procured from El Paso which will allow drilling to a depth of 1000 feet. They are drilling water wells.

Pencils, tablets, box paper and envelopes for sale by V. L. McCutchan.—Adv.

The growing business of the Patagonia Lumber company has made many changes necessary in its office building. It was recently remodeled and now has quite a metropolitan appearance. Mr. J. W. Miller, the manager, says "Business is good."

Agent for Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph. Drop in and hear your favorite record. V. L. McCutchan.—Adv.

We thought last week the "backbone of winter was broken." We now believe our backbone will be broken before warm weather arrives—chopping wood.

CHAS. N. COX JOINS LOCAL FIRM

The Patagonia Engineering and Assay Office announces that Mr. Chas. N. Cox has become a member of the firm.

Mr. C. A. Pierce has been kept busy since opening the office, with assaying and mining engineering problems. He has realized for a long time that the growing need of the camp was in good, substantial mill equipment commensurate with the ore bodies developed. Knowing of this need, he endeavored to interest with him a practical mill man as well as a trained metallurgist. Mr. Cox comes with an excellent reputation, having successfully installed and operated mill equipment at a number of localities.

Mr. Cox and family have located in the Glidwell house, and we hope they will make many friends here and enjoy their time of residence in this district.

WOMEN'S CLUB MEETING JAN. 20

A meeting of the Women's Club has been called to be held at the home of Mrs. Geo. H. Francis Monday afternoon, January 20, to consider school legislation now pending. All ladies interested in school and welfare of school children are cordially invited to attend. Time from 3 to 5 o'clock.

ANNA H. FORTUNE, Pres. Woman's Club.

The Arizona Silver Mine, near Prescott, is making a fine showing.

Armenian relief campaign, February 3 to 10.

REBUILDING HOUSES THEY DESTROYED



Altogether many of the German prisoners in France are being put to work to repair some of the damage they wrought there. These Huns are rebuilding a cottage that they or their fellows had destroyed.

LOST LIP IN BATTLE NOW HAS NEW ONE

New York Officer the Subject of an Interesting Operation in England.

A surgeon has played a trick on Lieut. Clement G. Felt of Olean, N. Y. But the lieutenant is not angry about it. In fact, he is one of the happiest men in London. He was hit by a shell on September 29 in the terrible battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin, when the Hindenburg line was broken. He lay unconscious in a shell hole, nobody knows how long. He doesn't know when he came to himself, he found that he was wounded in the hip, in the hand, and also that his lower lip had been blown away. He was taken to hospital and examined by a surgeon, who in due course placed him under an anesthetic and made him a new lip. The work was so perfectly done that even the lieutenant's own mother would never detect that the present lip is the second one that her son has worn. All that remains to show that he was wounded in the mouth is a slight scar, just a badge of honor.

Lieutenant Felt often wondered where the new flesh came from that went to his face. Was it taken from the anatomy of some generous colonel, or major general? Was it a contribution of some pretty young English maiden? That was what he hoped most of all. Lieutenant Felt is a bachelor. But, alas, it wasn't. Only the other day came the disillusionment. The bandages of his own left hand, which he thought had been damaged by the shell, were unwrapped. Then he discovered the trick the surgeon had played upon him while he was under the influence of the ether. There was a deep cut in the hand. That was the new lip.

FIND MAN'S SKELETON

Lumbermen Solve Mystery of Aged Person's Disappearance.

The mysterious disappearance of Smith Flohr, an eighty-year-old mountaineer of Mountaineer, Pennsylvania, missing since August 20, and for whom a search covering the Blue Ridge mountains for miles around has been going on since, was solved when two lumbermen, John Brown and Solomon Monn, while passing through a densely wooded section of the mountains near Old Forge, stumbled across the skeleton of a man. Near by a hat and coat enabled the discoverers of the body to identify it as that of Flohr.

On the day of the old mountaineer's disappearance he had been visiting a son, Irvin S. Flohr, at Mountaineer, and decided toward evening to make his way across to Blue Ridge Summit, where another son, D. S. Flohr, lived, intending to spend the night there. Despite efforts to dissuade him, Flohr started out across the mountains. From that moment until his skeleton was discovered about a mile from the main mountain road, his whereabouts puzzled the countryside. It is now assumed that he became confused, wandered into the thicket and after becoming exhausted, collapsed, and later died of starvation.

An Old Pinwheel.

Frank Emmons, a Manhattan (Kan.) man, celebrated the signing of the armistice with a pinwheel which was bought in 1894 to celebrate the election of Blaine in a political contest. The fireworks were bought by the Manhattan Republican Flambeau club and when the election was lost the pinwheel was put away and served its purpose Monday in celebrating the bringing of peace to the world, just thirty-four years later.

120,000 STARVE TO DEATH IN TEHRAN

Persian Charge d'Affaires to United States Appeals for Stricken Country.

People all over Persia are falling dead as fast as autumn leaves from the trees. Twelve thousand persons have died in the past year in Teheran alone from starvation and the diseases which follow malnutrition. Unless help on a large scale is prompt the entire country will be threatened, is the substance of unofficial letters just received by Mirza Ali Kull Khan, N. D., Persian charge d'affaires to the United States.

In making this information public, Doctor Khan stated: "The Persian government has not officially asked for help. This is not an official appeal for help for my countrymen. As a human being, however, my conscience compels me to call to the attention of the generous American public the fact that my countrymen are facing the prospects of the winter with a shudder. At the time the letters were written thousands of dead awaited burial at Teheran."

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, as a representative of the American committee for relief in the near East, is rendering a great service with the \$200,000 a month which is sent him, but this does not begin to meet the need. Workers, food and medical supplies must immediately be sent to Persia on a large scale if the cradle of the white man's civilization is to be saved from utter ruin.

In light of the fact that Persia has rendered great service to the allied cause by remaining neutral, and that now famine and plague threaten to wipe her out of existence, Doctor Khan was asked what part his country might take in the coming peace conference, and he only said: "That will be settled later. Now, however, my poor starving, plague-stricken country must be helped. As a consequence of the war, Persia's commerce has suffered seriously. The government and leading people have done their utmost to relieve the situation, but without further aid, food and medical supplies, the winter will cut off large sections of the surviving population."

DAN CUPID LOSES CASE

Court Does Not Consider Call of Romance Strong Enough.

Dan Cupid lost his case before Judge Andy Calhoun in the city court at Atlanta, Ga.

Just as the judge was about to pronounce sentence on a young woman who had been arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, a soldier stepped forth from the audience and announced that he wished to marry the accused young woman. Mrs. Maybelle Laver, the defendant, smiled her assent, and the court halted his sentence.

But Assistant Solicitor Ed Hill objected. He remarked to the court that nothing was known of the young woman, and that she might be permitted to commit bigamy; that she might already have a husband.

Mrs. Laver admitted that she had been twice married, but insisted that she is free now. She said she had been married in Florida, but would not give the name of the town in which she had lived, nor any further information.

Judge Calhoun did not consider the call of romance strong enough, and declined the request of the soldier. He proceeded to sentence Mrs. Laver to spend six months in the county home for girls.

With a record of a sock in 139 minutes Mrs. Anna Hollen of Seattle has the distinction of being the champion of the Northwest.

Armenian Relief Campaign Soon

On account of the influenza epidemic and weather conditions, the \$30,000,000 campaign for Armenian and Syrian relief funds has been postponed to February 3 to 10, inclusive, for the states of the southern military department—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Arizona.

Several late cablegrams received by southwestern district headquarters from relief workers and Red Cross agencies in western Asia and Europe make urgent calls for food, clothing and agricultural supplies. The war devastated areas of the Turkish empire. One month's delay in sending relief means 20,000 deaths says William S. Nelson, American committee agent at Tripoli, Syria, and one quarter of the existing Armenian population will survive until next harvest with present relief resources.

The American Committee for Relief in the Near East estimates that a generous over-subscription of the \$30,000,000 is needed to rescue the starving peoples of Armenia, Syria, Palestine, northwestern Persia and the Russian Caucasus, and to tide them over to the period of self-support. With the signing of the armistice and the probable freedom of these subject races from the Turkish yoke, relief work can now go on unhindered.

\$3184 80 TO RED CROSS

Contributions to the Red Cross and other war charities aggregating \$3,184.80 have been made to date through the operation of the enforcement division of the food administration in Arizona, according to an announcement just received from state headquarters at Phoenix.

Of this amount \$2620 was in cash, \$525 in bakery products and the balance consisted of 398 pounds of sugar. These donations were made from time to time by concerns and individuals who had violated the food regulations and were allowed to take this means of demonstrating their loyalty and of proving good faith in their promise to follow out instructions in the future.

Though practically all of the former violations in the handling of food have been removed the enforcement work is being continued as a check against profiteering and all rules pertaining to margins of profit are still being retained.

Just now the work of the enforcement division is being centered in an investigation of meat prices at Globe and Miami. Eight other towns of the state have effected a reduction in meat prices to the consumer amounting to from 3 to 5 cents a pound, and it is aimed to establish a similar reduction in the Globe copper district or at any rate cut down the margins of profit with the aim of giving the producer, the dealer and the consumer a square deal.

NOTES FROM THE LOCAL SCHOOL

The playground equipment has been installed and pupils are enjoying it very much.

Three new pupils are enrolled in the grammar room.

Wayne Foster has been promoted to the Sixth grade.

Many of the intermediate pupils have started the New Year by getting gold stars for perfect spelling.

Attendance in the second primary is very good and pupils are interested in their work.

Ten new books have been added to the library. These were purchased with money given by the Women's Club of Patagonia.

The Third grade has been doing good work in illustrated story writing, principally war-time subjects.

Vinson Farley, Gravel and Bejranoo are new pupils in the First primary.

The upper grades have been doing two-part singing in music period.

The Phelps Dodge corporation reports 5,785,000 pounds as its November smelter output.

Give to the Armenian relief campaign February 3 to 10.

Arizona's 1918 crop valuation shows an increase of \$2,540,000 over 1917.

The Regal Copper company of Prescott expects to be active again soon.

"They shall not be idle." Give to the Armenian relief campaign.

Sixty dollars will save a life. How many will you save? Armenian relief campaign, February 3 to 10.

County Board of Health Official Issues Statement

In our issue of the 6th of January, we printed an article on the Harshaw conditions and stated that many of the poor had died from starvation and the cold. The article was based on the statement of Dr. Ray Ferguson who had given the sufferers medical attention. Dr. W. F. Chenoweth, secretary and superintendent of the county board of health evidently objects to letting the matter rest with the publication of the matter as published and has requested that the following statement be published:

"Nogales Ariz., 1-11-19.

"The county board of health consists of the chairman of the board of supervisors as president; the county attorney, and the county superintendent of health, as secretary.

"The first report of influenza at Harshaw was received early in the morning of the 25th of Dec., and the county superintendent of health was immediately sent to investigate, going to Proto mines and vicinity, Patagonia and Harshaw. At Harshaw it was found that 12 deaths had occurred from this disease and that there were many sick. Hon. Richard Farrell was placed in charge with authority to act and A. V. Hardinmeyer was appointed attendant with a supply of medicines.

"On the 29th a local physician called on the superintendent and reported the necessity for more medicines and stimulants. A goodly supply was given him, but Mr. Farrell reports that he failed to deliver any at Harshaw. On the 31st of Dec. several more reports were received and the superintendent was again sent.

He found the medical supply and stimulants about exhausted. Geo. Gross volunteered to accompany the superintendent back to Nogales, where the needed supplies were furnished and delivered.

"Mr. Farrell and the attendant, Hardinmeyer, have done splendid work. No expense has been spared to feed and make comfortable the indigent sick. Food, warmth and stimulants being the most important.

"There were 75 deaths of children, prior to the 25th of Dec., when Mr. Farrell took charge, and only 3 reported since that time."

"W. F. CHENOWETH, Secy. and Supt. Co. Bd. of Health."

Dr. Ferguson, in relating conditions as he found them in Harshaw, did so as a matter of news and not as a matter of criticism of the county board of health, we are sure. Publication of the conditions that existed was made in the hope that remedial action would be taken to relieve the sufferers. We are glad to know that the county did its duty as soon as the matter was reported to the proper authorities.

DANCE NETS \$40 FOR CHARITY

At the benefit dance and supper given at Cady's hall, \$35.95 was obtained. After deducting expenses there was a balance left of \$15. Captain Cady donated \$5 to this fund and gave to the local Red Cross for home charity the sum of \$20. The money will go a long way toward helping out some destitute families, and many more such events could be staged.

HOG WITH FIVE FEET

Makes a Track That Anyone Could Follow.

Bennie Dearmore, son of Lee Dearmore, a farmer, who lives west of Mountain Home, Ark., says that he has a hog which he has no trouble keeping track of.

It makes a track different from any hog in Baxter county. It is a five-footed hog, and makes five tracks. The extra foot extends out just below the knee of its right foreleg, and touches the ground the same as the regular foot on that leg. In other ways the animal is normal and large enough to kill. None of the other pigs in the litter in which it was born was deformed.

Sheep Raising Profitable.

Sheep raising in Maine is profitable in the opinion of George D. Weston of Phippsburg, Me. Last spring he started with 14 sheep. He sold the wool at 70 cents a pound, getting \$93. One lamb brought \$10, two others \$16 and on butchering four more he received \$45. Weston got \$3 for the pelts. The small flock earned \$145 this season and Weston has 30 sheep to start another year with.

Gov. Tom Campbell read his address to the new legislature this week. We are all behind you, Tom, as long as you are governor "for all the people."

Make the "Sixty Dollar" 40¢ a week's work by giving to the Armenian relief campaign.

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

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

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

Civil war in Berlin is turning that city into a second Bolshevik, according to late reports.

The port of Riga has been captured by the Bolshevik forces, according to reports.

Lodz and other Polish cities are reported in a state of virtual anarchy, with the rougher element doing as it pleases.

In Esthonia, the Bolsheviks are marching on Reval and have reached Charlottenoff, about thirty miles east southeast of Reval.

Great Britain, it was learned today, has informed Turkey that the Dardanelles forts will be destroyed unless the Turks in Medina surrender immediately.

All members of the bourgeoisie have been arrested at Riga by the Lettish soviet, which has abolished the ownership of private property, according to a Riga dispatch.

Lieut. Arthur Sutton and Privates McCauley, Suess and Haston of the United States signal corps have arrived in Berlin from Coblenz. They will take photographs of happenings in Berlin and vicinity.

At least five persons were killed and more than a score wounded during a fight between police and strikers at the Vasena Iron works on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. A general strike in the city is probable.

WESTERN

Former Mayor Hiram C. Gill of Seattle is dead in that city, a victim of the flu.

Miss Mary Pickford, the motion picture actress, who has been ill with influenza, is reported improved by her physician. She was said to be in no danger.

Bob Taylor, one of the last survivors of the Indian fighters of the frontier days and a member of Custer's army in the battle of Wichita with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, is dead in Colorado Springs.

Two hundred and fifty artillery and cavalry horses sold at auction at Camp Bowie remount station brought an average price of \$75 per head, according to announcement at Camp Bowie. The artillery horses cost the government about \$190 each, it was said; the cavalry mounts about \$165.

To outline definite plans to co-operate with Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Federal Interior Department in Colorado river reclamation work, Governor Bamberger is asking the chief executives of Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico to send delegates to a convention to be held in Salt Lake Jan. 18.

John Hance, better known as Captain Hance, known to almost every tourist who ever visited the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, is dead at his home in Flagstaff of a paralytic stroke. He was 84 years old. Captain Hance, who always claimed to have built the first trail down into the cañon, has for years been chief guide in the employ of the railroad and hotel company at the cañon.

The body of Patrick J. Kindelon, chief special agent of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, noted man hunter and tracker of train robbers, and one-time president of the International Association of Railway Special Agents of Police, was found in Golden Gate park in San Francisco. A bullet wound caused his death, and his revolver was found beside him. No motive for suicide is known, and at his office it was thought possible that some enemy had taken his life.

WASHINGTON

The Navy Department has practically offered a bonus of thirty days' pay to all men recently discharged from the army, navy or marine corps provided they enlist promptly in the navy.

Road building on an intensive scale is expected by government officials this year. Defined estimates of amounts to be spent this year include the following: Iowa, \$15,574,000; Texas, \$30,000,000; Nebraska, \$1,657,089; North Dakota, \$3,000,000; Wyoming, \$653,000; Colorado, \$3,900,000; California, \$20,000,000; Arizona, \$990,000; Nevada, \$1,148,849.80; Idaho, \$1,000,000.

An agreement between the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and the thirteen international unions comprising the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, whereby the unions are recognized as representing the employes, has been announced.

The Webb-Kenyon law forbidding shipment of liquor into a dry state is constitutional and does not violate the constitution in the regulation of interstate commerce, according to ruling just made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

FOREIGN

A strong movement is developing in Germany to replace the former kaiser on the throne.

A French destroyer struck a mine in the Black sea, but succeeded in reaching Constantinople. Four men were killed.

The fourth son of William Hohenzollern, the former Prince August William, has taken a situation with a German automobile firm, according to a Berlin dispatch.

President Poincare probably will visit the United States late in June or early in July. This announcement was made by the president himself in Paris this week.

The Seine is steadily rising under the continuous rain and is threatening Paris with a repetition of the floods of 1910. River transport, which at the present time is more important than in normal times, already is almost suspended.

The Dutch government has met favorably the request of the British government that facilities be granted for the transport of provisions for troops of occupation in Germany through Dutch waterways, and for the use of the Scheldt river for the passage of demobilized troops.

Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, is working every day at the German foreign office preparing data for the peace conference, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Express. To the Express correspondent Count von Bernstorff said that he endorsed the plan for a league of nations.

The British warship Hood, now nearing completion, will be the largest fighting vessel in the world. The Hood is 894 feet long and will carry eight fifteen-inch guns. Her hull is fitted with an outer cushion against which, it is claimed, torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly. The vessel is expected to attain a speed of at least forty miles an hour. The Hood will cost 3,375,000 pounds sterling.

Stockholders of the Cincinnati National League Club have held their annual meeting and perfected plans for the 1919 season.

O. H. Wathen announced he has sold a controlling interest in the Louisville American Association Baseball Club to W. F. Knebelkamp of Louisville.

James O'Rourke, former major league baseball player, is dead at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., of pneumonia. O'Rourke played with several major league teams, and for over thirteen years his batting average exceeded .300.

John McGraw is leaving no stone unturned in bolstering the Giants for the 1919 campaign. This fact was made evident in the announcement that Pat Moran, erstwhile manager of the Phillies, has affixed his signature to a contract as coach of the Giant pitchers for the season.

Supporters of boxing throughout the state of New York are preparing to unite forces today in rounding up sufficient votes in the Senate and Assembly to put a new boxing bill through the State Legislature, following the announcement that Governor Smith stands ready to approve such a bill if one is passed.

GENERAL

The Ohio Senate adopted the joint resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment.

Irvin S. Cobb, writer and humorist, was notified at Detroit by Deputy High Commissioner De Billy of France that he had been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

In order to give permanent expression to "all Colonel Roosevelt stood for," the boys of the nation, 16,000 troops of the Boy Scouts of America, comprising 440,000 members, were instructed to plant one or more trees with suitable inscription and ceremony in memory of the former President.

It is not beyond a reasonable doubt that the former kaiser of Germany will surrender to the American army.

Louisiana Wednesday observed the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Business generally was suspended.

Appointment of Huston Thompson of Denver, assistant attorney general, to membership on the Federal Trade Commission to succeed Senator-elect Harris of Georgia, was confirmed by the Senate.

Crazed by the death of Theodore Roosevelt, Charles T. Burnham, one of the original Bull Moosers of Worcester, killed himself by swallowing a dose of poison. When Burnham learned of the death of the ex-president, he spent hours reading every line he could find about Colonel Roosevelt. Then he ended his life.

A portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart was sold for \$21,000 at public auction to a firm of art dealers at the first sale of early American portraits held in New York and which was under the auspices of the American Art Association. The portrait was from the collection of Thomas B. Clarke. Three years ago the portrait was sold for \$3,500.

Rolla Wells, governor of the federal reserve bank of St. Louis and of the Eighth federal reserve district, confirmed the report that he had resigned his position and said that he had been notified that his successor would be selected soon.

The initial peace treaty probably will be signed before the end of February. Germany again has approached the allies with a view to having the negotiations concluded as soon as possible. The feeling in the allied countries appears to favor the utmost expedition possible.

ROOSEVELT DIES AT OYSTER BAY

Great American Succumbs to Complication of Diseases.

RESULT OF BRAZILIAN TRIP

Sketch of the Former President's Remarkable Career as Rancher, Statesman, Soldier, Explorer and Author—Lost One Son in War.

New York—Col. Theodore Roosevelt died at his home in Oyster Bay early Monday morning.

The immediate cause of death, it was stated by one of his physicians, was pulmonary embolism, or lodgment in the lung of a clot from a broken vein.

Colonel Roosevelt's last illness may be said to date from last February. On February 5, it was announced that he had been removed from his home in Oyster Bay to the Roosevelt hospital in this city, following an operation on one of his ears. Soon after his arrival at the hospital he underwent two more operations for the removal of diseased tissue in his infected ear, and it was admitted at the time that he was seriously ill. He remained at the hospital until March 3.

During May and June the colonel made a number of addresses, speaking at Springfield, Mass., and in New York. In June he made a tour of the West, during which he suffered a slight attack of erysipelas in one of his legs.

Early in November the colonel was taken to Roosevelt hospital in this city for the treatment of rheumatism and sciatica. While in the hospital reports became current that the colonel was more seriously ill than his physicians would admit. Colonel Roosevelt returned to his home in Oyster Bay on Christmas day.

Was Typical American.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was known as "the most typical American" throughout his career, had been famous for "setting records." He was the youngest president the nation ever had, succeeding to the office on William McKinley's death at the age of forty-two. He set a high mark for service to the public, having been a New York state legislator, national convention delegate, United States civil service commissioner, president of the New York police board, assistant secretary of the navy, colonel in the Spanish war, governor of New York, vice president of the United States and president.

Colonel Roosevelt is held to have had as diverse interests and as wide acquaintance with all phases of life as any man in history. In addition to his immense political activities, he was the author of many books on travel, sport, history, politics and other subjects, was a fighter for reform from the moment he first appeared in city politics in New York, a holder of many university degrees, an orator, a lecturer, great hunter, athlete, international pacemaker and militant leader of his followers at all times, whether in or out of office.

Was Born in New York City.

Theodore Roosevelt was born October 27, 1858, in New York city. His father was Theodore Roosevelt and his mother before her marriage was Martha Bullock. The boy began life with a small, frail body and not robust health. His ambition from youth was to be strong, an athlete, a doer of great deeds and a scholar as well. His remarkable mental endowment was shown in the way he accomplished the dual object in life, so that after seven years and a half as president, during which he promulgated innumerable reforms and national issues, he went to Africa and for nearly a year was a hunter in the jungles, undergoing hardships, but coming out more robust and active than ever.

It was predicted that Africa would kill Roosevelt, but in a few days' time he had changed the hunting shirt for the clothes of the diplomat and was being idolized and showered with honors in the courts of Europe.

Starts His Political Career.

Roosevelt completed his education at Harvard university in 1880, and the same year married Alice Hathaway Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee of New York. She lived only four years and was the mother of the present Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, O.

Colonel Roosevelt's interest in politics dates from the year after his marriage to Miss Lee. Some of the Republican district leaders in New York had taken an interest in him. He seemed a likely young fellow, with vigor, ambition and some money. Two years later he was sent to the state assembly at Albany and began a career which marked him out as a man devoted to the public interest.

After three years of assembly, however, Roosevelt thought he had enough, and for a time withdrew from public life. He stepped out cordially hated by the corrupt politicians, disliked by many wealthy New Yorkers and already hailed as the acknowledged leader of the reform element in his party. The death of his wife also was a factor in his temporary retirement, and he went to a ranch in North Dakota, where he was introduced as "that four-eyed tenderfoot."

The tenderfoot, however, put in practice some fundamental rules for honesty in the conduct of the ranch he had purchased and the names of derision were soon dropped. He became popular, a noted hunter, a good shot and provided himself during his years of roughing it with a good constitution which was to prove invaluable to him later in life.

In 1886 Roosevelt became a candidate for mayor of New York, but ran third. His reputation was enhanced, however, and President Harrison named him for a place on the national civil service commission. He dominated the body and later became its president.

It was in 1886 that Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow while in London. She was the daughter of Charles Carow of New York. In the Spanish War.

In 1893 Roosevelt resigned from the civil service commission and began a fight on Tammany hall. He served two years as police commissioner of New York city, stirring up the corruptionists, and then President McKinley made him assistant secretary of the navy. When the Maine was blown up he resigned and helped raise the first volunteer regiment of cavalry for the war with Spain. It was the famous rough riders, of which Leonard Wood was made colonel.

Colonel Wood was later given a brigade and Roosevelt promoted to command of the Rough Riders. Colonel Roosevelt was commended for heroic conduct at the battles of Las Guaymas and San Juan hill.

Governor and President.

Coming back from the war, Roosevelt was elected governor of New York. But he would not be bossed by the politicians, so instead of giving him a second term they persuaded him to take the nomination for vice president on the ticket with McKinley.

When President McKinley, shot by an assassin, died on September 14, 1901, Roosevelt became president.

President Roosevelt served out McKinley's unexpired term and was elected president in 1904 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office. In his seven and a half years in the White House he had ample opportunity to show the stuff that was in him. He lived deeply and broadly and was at once the accomplished man of the world, the student of national problems, as well as of books, the adroit politician, the forceful writer of books and eloquent public speaker.

He had the happy knack of inventing or reviving phrases that stayed in the memory of his hearers and those who heard him usually carried away with them an apt summary of conditions so cleverly worded as to be not easily forgotten.

Colonel Roosevelt's stand, from his first cry for the "square deal" to his fight for a second elective term in 1912, was always on the basis of social justice and on the platform of elevating the condition of the working and middle classes. Along this line developed his demand for the initiative, the referendum, and the recall of judges and judicial decisions.

As president, Roosevelt's activities and scope of endeavor were immense; he became a great international figure through his many negotiations with foreign powers and took in hand many problems at home seldom touched by a president.

Booms Taft for Presidency.

Roosevelt declined a second elective term in 1908 and fostered the candidacy of his secretary of war, William H. Taft, who was elected president. When he left office, March 4, 1909, Roosevelt was the unquestioned leader of his party. Taft was his close friend. Roosevelt went to Africa to secure specimens for museums and also, it is understood, to be out of the country and escape possible accusations of attempting to influence the conduct of the new administration.

Colonel Roosevelt was a mighty hunter. His exploits in killing big game in equatorial Africa are well known through the book which he wrote on the subject.

It was in the summer of 1910 that Colonel Roosevelt traveled through the country promulgating his doctrine of the "new nationalism," and the next year he editorially attacked arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, proposed by President Taft.

Candidate of Progressives.

At the Republican convention in Chicago, beginning June 18, 1912, Taft was nominated by 21 votes over a majority, but a few hours before the nomination Roosevelt had withdrawn his name as a candidate, and that night at a meeting in Orchestra hall, Chicago, the Progressive party was given its first real impetus in a demonstration for Roosevelt and at which he was named for president by the new party. A formal convention was held later and he ran as the regular candidate of the third party, drawing support from Republicans and Democrats alike. Woodrow Wilson, the Democrat, was elected, however, and the colonel had to be content with defeating Mr. Taft for second place.

In 1914 Colonel Roosevelt led a party of exploration in South America, especially in the interior of Brazil. Then he made another tour of Europe. In 1916 he was again considered as a candidate for the presidential nomination by the Progressives, but at the last minute he declined the honor, declaring his intention of supporting Mr. Hughes, the Republican nominee. Since that time he had devoted his efforts largely to the task of teaching the need of military preparedness and to helping, with his pen, in the war against the central powers. He sought a chance to serve in the army, but was rejected. His three sons were officers in active service, and one, Quentin, was killed in an airplane combat.

15,000 MARINE WORKERS OUT

NEW YORK PORT IS PRACTICALLY PARALYZED AS RESULT OF STRIKE.

REFUSE TO MEDIATE

FOOD SUPPLIES WILL BE HAUSTED WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS REPORTED.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York, Jan. 14.—The port of New York is practically paralyzed as the result of the strike of approximately 15,000 marine workers. The city and its environs is confronted by a situation which is believed by many to be the most precarious in its history.

Except for a small fleet of ferryboats, tugs and lighters engaged in debarkation of home-coming troops and loading of perishable supplies for the American expeditionary forces, harbor shipping is at a standstill following the strikers' attempt to force arbitration of their demands for higher wages and an eight-hour day.

Not only privately-owned craft, but the boats of the railroad administration, 1,200 in number, were tied up, and the sailing or berthing of ocean steamships, as well as the ferrying of passengers between Manhattan and its neighboring boroughs and suburbs, was impossible.

A vote will be taken by 45,000 longshoremen today to determine if they will walk out in a sympathetic strike.

Unless railroads can bring food into New York by roundabout routes, the hunger point may be reached within forty-eight hours, and the lives of thousands imperiled as the result of the marine workers' strike, which tied up virtually all traffic in the harbor.

A. H. Smith, regional railroad director, asked for "a forty-eight-hour armistice," and stated if this was granted, the strike could be settled "across the table." At a conference with Mr. Smith, however, the men told him the proposal could not be considered until the general strike committee held a meeting. It was stated at Mr. Smith's office that to avert possible famine, livestock, foodstuffs and milk were being given preference over all other freight coming into the city. The milk situation was described as "even worse than that of solid food," as there were thousands of babies and invalids who must be supplied.

Agree on Income for 1920.

Washington.—The conferees of the Senate and the House on the revenue bill agreed to the Senate amendments on the normal income tax rate, the individual income surtaxes and the exemption of state, county and city bonds from taxation. The normal income tax rate for the ensuing year under the agreement will be 12 per cent of the net income in excess of the personal exemption of \$1,000 for a single man and \$2,000 for a married and \$200 for each dependent child; upon the first \$4,000 of such income, however, the rate will be only 6 per cent.

Cecil Next British Envoy.

Paris.—The earl of Reading will not return to Washington as British high commissioner and special ambassador to the United States, according to a London dispatch. It is said that Lord Robert Cecil, former assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, will succeed him.

Cancels Fuel Saving Orders.

Washington.—All orders and regulations as to fuel conservation, except one relating to natural gas, are withdrawn by the fuel administration. Regulations as to zones and prices and some others remain in effect, but in accordance with the announced policy of the administration, the question of fuel saving is now once more a matter for individual determination.

May Sign Treaty in February.

London.—The initial peace treaty probably will be signed before the end of February. Germany again has approached the allies with a view to having the negotiations concluded as soon as possible. The feeling in the allied countries appears to favor the utmost expedition possible.

Would Hang Hun Murderers.

Montreal.—"Every German who has committed murder on the high seas must be taken out to sea on a sailing ship and strung up on the yard arm," said Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, in an address before the Canadian Club here.

May Destroy Dardanelles.

London.—The allies have served notice on Turkey that, unless the Turkish commander and the garrison at Medina surrender immediately, the forts on the Dardanelles will be destroyed. A British force has been sent into the Caucasus to force the two Turkish army corps there to depart and thus end the fighting between the Georgians, Armenians and others. The evacuation of 80,000 Turkish troops in that region is being carried out slowly, with the soldiers burning and pillaging as they go.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

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

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.



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

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



She—"I have a perfectly killing automobile costume." He—"When please do not wear it on this trip."

Children's handkerchiefs often look hopeless when they come to the laundry. Wash with good soap, rinse in water blued with Red Cross Bag Blue.

In the Beauty Shop. "I want some wrinkles." "What about?" "How to get rid of them."

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

Every cloud has a silver lining, but the trouble of it is that the majority of them are on the wrong side.

Few are successful in living up to their photographs.



In 1848 Sir Arthur Garrod proved that in gout (also true in rheumatism) there is deficient elimination on the part of the kidneys and the poisons within are not thrown out.

Prof. H. Strauss attributes a gouty attack to the heaping up of poisons where there is an abundance of uric acid which is precipitated in the joints and sheaths, setting up inflammation. Before the attack of gout or rheumatism there is sometimes headache, or what is thought to be neuralgia, or rheumatic conditions, such as lumbago, pain in the back of the neck, or sciatica. As Prof. Strauss says, "The excretion of uric acid we are able to effect by exciting diuresis." Drink copiously of water, six or eight glasses per day, but water before meals, and obtain Asuric tablets, double strength, for 60 cts. at the nearest drug store and take them three times a day. If you want a trial package send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Asuric" (anti-uric) is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce and much more potent than lithia, for it will dissolve uric acid as hot tea dissolves sugar.

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health. All druggists, Soap Co., Cincinnati, O. & Co., Toledo, O. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 3, Boston."

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. A solvent preparation which helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High-class references. Best results. Conquer the Tobacco Habit. Use KILLTOBAC. Full treatment costs one dollar; results guaranteed. KilltoBac Remedy Co., 1213 Ray Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A Bad Cough. If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking PISO'S.

PISO'S. A Bad Cough. If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking PISO'S.

ALL WEARING THE BROAD SMILE OF VICTORY



All of these heroes helped in the defeat of Prussianism. All are wearing the smile of victory, the one that won't come off. In the front row, left to right, are Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Madame Dubail, wife of the military governor of Paris; Marshal Joffre, General Dubail, and his son. General Pelletier and General Galopin are in the rear, to either side of Marshal Joffre.

YANK SOLDIERS ROBBED BY FOE

Men Captured at Seicheprey Tell of Harsh Treatment by the Huns.

REFUSED TO BE BROTHERS

Attempt Later Made to Effect Reconciliation Spurned by Americans—Corporal Who Refused to Work Hurlled Down Mine Shaft.

London.—When they took us prisoners they held revolvers to our heads and made us give them our shoes, but when the armistice came and we were set free a socialist leader made a speech to us, saying: "We are now brothers."

This was what American soldiers who returned to London from Germany—the first to reach here after the signing of the armistice—had to say about the change in the attitude of their captors from the time they had fallen into German hands in April until they were released on November 12.

"When we were captured at Seicheprey," said Private James E. Pitcheill of Providence, "the German soldiers held pistols to the heads of some of us and demanded our shoes. I managed to hang on to mine, but others weren't so lucky. They had to walk barefooted through No Man's Land, cutting their feet badly on barbed wire or pieces of shell. All of us had to walk 30 miles to the rear, where wooden shoes were given us, and no one was permitted to keep his boots. They told us—one general did—that they had attacked to get prisoners, but the next time they attacked the One Hundred and Second they would take no prisoners, because they had fought too fiercely."

This was corroborated by Private Frank Butler of New Haven.

Prisoners Exhibited.

The Americans were eventually taken to Friedrichsfeld, and no opportunity was missed to show the American prisoners to the populace, for they were among the earliest to be taken.

These Americans were taken to a camp where there were prisoners

BROTHERS EACH ENLIST, THEN MEET IN PARIS

Delaware, O.—Private H. J. Stricklin and Corporal Clifford Stricklin live in this city. Neither brother knew that the other was in France. Each knew that the other was headed for a camp in the United States for training. They met on the company street in the same camp near Paris.

PANCAKES IN OSTEND

Correspondents Get First Made There in Four Years.

Hotel Manager Tells of Sufferings at the Hands of the Germans.

American Press Headquarters, British Front.—The first pancakes made in Ostend in four years were served the other day at the Crown hotel. But the American correspondents got them under false pretenses.

They had had a very good lunch of vegetable soup, roast beef, browned potatoes and peas.

"What have you for dessert?" was asked the exceedingly attentive waitress. Her face fell. "There is nothing, messieurs," she said plaintively.

In a moment she was back with the wagger, who had been hovering near the door.

"The manager and the chef will be

from all the other allied countries, and though there afterward seemed to be an attempt to single out Americans for better treatment, according to the returned men now here, they fared much the same as the others during the earlier part of their imprisonment. Until their own food parcels began to arrive they got considerable food from the generous British and other allied compatriots.

More than 30 were detailed to work in coal and salt mines, and one man, Corporal Lucien, who, it was said, refused to work in a mine when ordered to do so, was marched off to the pit head and given another chance to decide what he would do by the two Prussian guards who had him in charge. When he again stoutly refused, saying he was not required, as an under officer, to do so, he was thrown down the shaft and killed. The burial was witnessed, his comrades said, by a British sailor, who told about it on the following day.

Eventually the Americans were taken to the prison camp at Opladen. For their work they got six cents a day.

On November 9 they learned of the armistice. On that day riots were pre-

BLACKSMITH IN DANGER ACTING AS SHOE CLERK

East Weymouth, Mass.—When J. H. Moran, the village blacksmith, retired after 41 years of shoeing horses to work in a retail shoe store, the manager made the following comment: "He'll get in wrong if, bending over, he grabs some of the new trade in the old way and exclaims 'Lift up, Bess.'"

captivated in the town in which the Americans were stationed, and marines had been hurried up to quell the disorders. On November 11 word came that the armistice had been signed and that all the prisoners were now free.

It was arranged shortly afterward that they were to be sent to Holland for transportation to England with English prisoners. The men were permitted to go through the town at will, and the people, as well as their former guards, were anxious to fraternize, but got short shrift from the released men.

An uneventful trip to Holland ensued, and then the men were taken in charge by the British Red Cross and went to Hull along with British Tommies who had been in the camp with them.

HONORED BY FRENCH

Yankee Doctor Wins Commission as Captain.

Highest-Ranked American Citizen in French Army During War.

Paris.—The highest-ranked American citizen in the French army during the present war is Dr. Henry Michel of Augusta, Ga., who earned a captain's commission in the service of our ally before transferring over to the United States army.

Doctor Michel came to France at the beginning of the war and volunteered in the French army. Owing to the crying need for surgeons, he was at once commissioned as a second lieutenant and assigned at a base hospital. His hard work and ability won him promotion to a first lieutenant after the Verdun offensive in the first half of 1916 when he was stationed at Troyes, the great evacuation center for the French wounded.

Afterward Doctor Michel was transferred to Lyons and was placed in command of a military hospital there and promoted to captain. The Foreign Legion has its base depot at Lyons, and Doctor Michel knew almost all of the Americans enlisted in that unit.

A year ago Doctor Michel offered his services to the A. E. F. and was sent to American Red Cross hospital No. 1 at Neuilly, the former American ambulance. He is also surgeon in

chief of the American hospital for civilians in Neuilly.

Only a few other Americans have ever received commissions in the French army, and they were all second lieutenants with the exception of William Thaw of the Lafayette Escadrille, and Sweeney of the Foreign Legion and later of the tank corps who were first lieutenants. The aviator pilots of the Lafayette Escadrille were only sergeants, with the exception of Dudley Hill, an adjutant.

GLAD COLONIES ARE FREED

Native Chiefs in Former German Possessions Hope They Will Remain Under British Rule.

London.—German cruelty exercised toward the natives of her former colonies is outlined in the statements of native chiefs in the Samoan Islands, the Kameruns, Togoland, Southwest Africa, and East Africa, in a white book published by the colonial office. The statements show that the natives everywhere hope to remain und. British rule.

The horrors of the German rule in Southwest Africa, the white book says, already are too well known to require repetition, but the same system of tyranny was found in other German colonies in a greater or less degree.

The burden running through all the statements of the natives of Togoland and the Kameruns is "flogging, flogging, flogging," especially in connection with forced labor on plantations.

MUTE HERO OF WAR



Marshal Foch is one of the 18 soldiers that were given to the government for service in the war.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Denver Metal Prices. Bar silver, \$1.01 1/2. Copper, per lb., 25 1/2c. Lead, \$6.00. Spelter, \$7.60. Tungsten concentrates, unit, \$17.00 @ 22.00.

Arizona. In spite of high cost of materials and labor and of various other retarding influences, new equipment with value of more than ten million dollars was brought into mining service in Arizona last year. The largest single item in the total represents the new United Verde Extension in the Verde district.

New Cornelia Copper Company, which in a year and a half has leaped to the front ranks of the American producers, made its copper last year for inside 13 cents per pound, exclusive of depreciation, taxes and depletion. The company stands to earn net operating profits of \$5,450,390, or more than \$3 per share on 1,800,000 shares.

Colorado. Deeper tunnel development will feature the mining activity of the Sneffels-Telluride quadrangle during the coming year.

Cripple Creek dividends paid during December amounted to \$167,000, as follows: Cresson Consolidated, \$122,000; Golden Cycle, \$45,000.

The New York assay office is now selling platinum at \$105 an ounce, the same price at which it was buying the metal until the cessation of hostilities.

The total production of the Cripple Creek district for the year was 1,987,029 tons, valued at \$10,509,705—a considerable falling off from the 1917 yield.

One of the most important and richest gold discoveries of the past year has been made on the Longfellow group of the Stratton Cripple Creek Mining and Development Company, on the southeastern slope of Bull Hill.

An increase of \$131,057 over the previous month was the December record of the mines of the Cripple Creek district. The output was \$826,021.20, the bullion value of 87,160 tons of ore—an increase of 18,684 tons over the November production.

From Fairplay, Park county, comes a report that the Fanny Barrett, which is located on Mt. Loveland and an old silver producer of the early days, after being idle for the last twenty years, is again on the list of the working mines of that section.

Exhaustive examinations made by government and state geologists and by well known and reputable mining engineers have disclosed vast areas of workable beds which will yield fifty gallons of crude oil and thirty pounds of sulphate of ammonia per ton of shale treated. In some of the beds examined by the author in the De Beque and Grand Valley fields in Garfield county, distant about 400 miles from Denver, there are three workable strata which will yield at least one barrel, or forty-two gallons of crude oil per ton. The best measures lie from 800 to 1,500 feet above the valley floors, according to the depth of the valley erosion.

Montana. Since the first of the new year nearly the full capacity of the electrolytic zinc plants of the Anaconda Copper Company has been attained. This permits a production of 12,000,000 pounds of high-grade spelter monthly, or an annual yield of 144,000,000 pounds.

New Mexico. Money, generally speaking, is seeking investment, and already signs are manifest of a mining revival in this section with the coming of spring.

Another active company in the Hanover district is the probable outcome of the purchase of an important group of mine claims by the Black Hawk Mining and Milling Company.

Grant county kept up its patriotic pace in the production of copper all through the war period, and now that the great conflict is over there will be no abatement of production until the demand shows signs of falling off.

Activity in the oil district about Lakewood is on the increase. The Illinois Producing Company is down 1,100 feet and has found, it is said, the same oil sand as was found at Dayton. They are pumping ten barrels of oil daily. There is also a speeding up of leasing in the Van Horn country across Crow Flats to the Guadalupe Peaks. An expert by the name of Horne from Wichita Falls, Tex., has been in the Pecos Valley the past week considering taking over the management and development of leases in the Dayton country.

Wyoming. Gypsy Oil Company will enter the Warren oil field.

Lance Creek oils test higher than oil at Salt Creek.

The Heasemer company got a gusher in the Salt Creek field.

A large manganese mill will be erected in Albany county.

The Ohio Oil Company has opened a new oil field in Hot Springs county.

Permanency of Big Muddy oil field attested by first wells flowing at normal rate.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

The Flagstaff Marble Monument works, is the name of a new firm that will open business in Flagstaff within the next few weeks.

In the presence of a thousand citizens representing every section of the state, Thomas E. Campbell was inaugurated as governor Jan. 6.

The Clifton strike is costing the taxpayers of the state of Arizona more than \$1,000 per day for military expenses only, according to reports.

The new Johnson strike, fifteen miles southeast of Quartzsite, is reported to have been sold to a St. Louis company for \$30,000, most of the sum to be paid at once.

The Central Bank of Wickenburg has been organized for the purpose of taking over the business of the branch bank of the Central bank of Phoenix, now operating in Wickenburg.

With the mercury reaching a minimum of 18 degrees above zero, residents of the Globe-Miami mining districts New Year' day experienced the coldest weather since December 8, 1898.

A storm, said to be the worst in years, has seriously damaged several thousand acres of agricultural land with loss of partly matured crops, in the state of Sinaloa, Mex., was reported in Nogales.

According to advices received at Bisbee from Jerome, Judge Frank Lyman has appointed Attorney R. H. Westervelt of Prescott as receiver for the Jerome Portland Mining Company, succeeding Frank H. Dyer of Jerome.

Miss Bertha Smith of Phoenix, who prefers to be known as "Bride-elect," has incorporated a \$2,000,000 company for the purpose of building an international and interdenominational temple of worship in Paradise valley, a northeastern extension of the Salt River valley, north of Scottsdale.

The mine output of copper increased from 712,166,891 pounds in 1917 to nearly 777,000,000 in 1918. In spite of this increase of nearly 65,000,000 pounds in quantity, the value of the output decreased from \$194,421,561 in 1917, to a little over \$192,000,000 in 1918, as the average price of copper decreased from 27.3 cents to about 24.75 cents a pound.

John Hance, better known as Captain Hance, known to almost every tourist who ever visited the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, is dead at his home in Flagstaff from a paralytic stroke. He was 84 years old. Captain Hance, who always claimed to have built the first trail down into the cañon, has for years been chief guide in the employ of the railroad and hotel company at the cañon.

Another Arizona soldier has been awarded the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism in action. He is Joseph N. Kerwin of Safford, and the official announcement of the award made by General Pershing follows: "Sergeant First Class Joseph N. Kerwin, Company F, 316th Engineers, (A. S. No. 2,273,726.) For extraordinary heroism in action at Audenarde, Belgium, November 3, 1918."

Pausing at Phoenix on his way to California, J. W. Sowers, vice president of the Farmers State Bank of Spring Hill, Kan., and former newspaperman of eastern Kansas, learned of the presence in Phoenix of Miss Eliza Telford Baldwin, Kan. An old-time courtship was renewed when the two met and they were married immediately. Accompanied by his bride Mr. Sowers resumed his journey to the coast where the honeymoon will be spent.

Warren has been advancing steadily throughout the year just closed, in spite of war conditions, labor shortage and other deterrent factors. Nineteen eighteen compares favorably with the previous year, which was the banner period of the townsite's existence. Eighty-seven houses, 40 per cent of which were built of brick, tile, concrete or other fire resistant material, and approximately 60 per cent frame were built. Their estimated cost was \$150,000.

Hiram Wordell, a miner of the Harqua Hala range, was rushed to San Antonio, Texas, to undergo treatment at a sub-station of the Pasteur institute for the bite of a Gila monster. Wordell and a companion were sitting on a hillside in the Harqua Halas when Wordell idly laid his right hand on a slanting rock. Soon thereafter he felt something gripping his hand. He jerked the hand away and with it came a Gila monster about seven inches long, hanging on like grim death. Efforts to pry its jaws apart were fruitless until Wordell's companion cut the big lizard in two with a butcher knife. Even then it required effort to break the vise-like hold of the reptile's jaws.

Harry Earl Stephens of Yavapai county, who was convicted of the murder of A. H. Miller, an employe of his father, on a ranch near Prescott last April, and who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, will be given a new trial.

One of the last acts of Gov. G. W. P. Hunt before retiring from his office was to approve a warrant for his back pay as governor. Through the transaction he claims from the state \$4,000 in view of a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the back salary cases.

DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

Art of Oratory. "Didn't you ever catch yourself talking nonsense when you were making a speech?" "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "You have to give some audiences a few sentences they can't understand. It impresses them with a sense of ignorance and tends to make them sort of independent."

\$100 Reward, \$100. Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. CATARRH MEDICINE. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Strong Combination. "Couldn't sell that graphophone." "Too bad." "Tried hard, too. Both the machine and myself were talking."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE

Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you. The kidneys and bladder are the causes of senile affections. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be enlivened, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.

New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue this treatment. When your first vigor has been restored continue for awhile taking a capsule or two each day. They will keep you in condition and prevent a return of your troubles. There is only one guaranteed brand of Haarlem Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Original GOLD MEDAL Imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists.—Adv.

Argentine women have won their right to all the professions, including engineering and law.

Some doctors who take life easy escape arrest.

Your Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEMNER - Editor and Owner.

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HUN SHIFT COST BELGIANS JOBS

Not a Factory in Country Can Be Operated.

900,000 WORKMEN ARE IDLE

All Machinery and Tools in Belgium Were Carried Off by German Invaders - Work of Destruction Stopped on President Wilson's Protest—Spirit of People is Untouched by Years of Oppression.

Nine hundred thousand workmen in liberated Belgium are idle because the Germans carried off all machinery and tools in the country. Not a factory in the country can be operated.

The Germans wrecked two mines before they were stopped in their work of destruction by President Wilson's protest.

The other mines may be opened soon, but the factories must wait for machinery. When it will come nobody knows.

But the spirit of the people is untouched by the years of oppression. Nightly parades and the clatter of wooden shoes as they dance in the streets prove this.

Government appraisers are now out in all parts of Belgium reviewing the damage done by the Huns for the restoration bill which is now being drawn up. This bill will be presented to the peace conference.

There is about seven weeks' food supply in Belgium. During the days of German occupation the rich had everything, but the middle class suffered terribly. The workmen existed by means of soup kitchens.

Ample Food on Hand.

The hotels now have ample food stores which the Germans left. Thirty thousand eggs were found in the Deutsch bank.

Other food was stolen by the Germans from their own stores and sold to the Belgians during the retreat, including herds of cattle at \$10 a head. In the hotels and shops of Bruges, Brussels and Ghent almost anything may be had, but the prices are high because the supplies are limited.

The masses of the population are still dependent on the committees which have undertaken to handle the food problem.

Pork and beef are about \$3 a pound, butter is \$2.50 and eggs are 50 cents each.

Belgium is prostrate, hungry, but joyous. She is putting her best foot forward, hiding her pain and "carrying on" till things get going again.

Dozens of Belgians have told me with touching confidence that America was going to send Hoover to direct the work of reconstruction. This is generally believed by the Belgians.

I entered Belgium from Canalis and passed the first thin string of thriving little gardens running right to the edge of No Man's Land, where everything suddenly became a barren and pock-marked desert. There the only life was the German prisoners working on the railways and their guards and the little families of refugees standing amid the ruins of what once had been home.

On the east of the old German lines it is still beautiful Belgium. Dixmude is but a rockpile, but Brussels and Ghent appear undamaged until you enter the factories stripped of their machinery and the houses stripped of their copper and brass and wood.

Flags Still Flying.

At Bruges, where the orgies of the U-boat crews were held, the Germans in their hasty evacuation left a sergeant to bring on the string of flags from the public square—flag for each ship the U-boats had sunk. The flags are still there. The sergeant is said to have accepted a final drink and left them.

Brand Whitlock, American minister, who arrived in Brussels the day before King Albert, was given a great ovation. It took him hours to make his way through the cheering crowds to his home. He was made an honorary burgher of the city. Antwerp had already conferred a similar honor.

Four days after the Germans left Brussels the Belgians had erected a beautiful plaster model for a statue to America and another to Edith Cavell. They will remain until they are replaced by stone.

The Belgians pouring back into their country from the west, from Holland and from Germany are all smiles. The place they are making for may be only a pile of ruins, or a house stripped of all furnishings, but it's HOME.

MYSTERY SHIPS TRAP U-BOATS

Exploits of Fleet of British Decoy Craft.

FALSE BULWARKS HID GUNS

"Panic Parties" Fled Over Side as Submarines Approached, but Left Marksmen Behind—Stories of Encounters With German Submarines Are Filled With Deeds of Heroism—Many Rupees Are Employed.

One of the most exciting chapters of the war against U-boats is a series of accounts of notable engagements between British decoy ships and the submarines, made public by the British admiralty. While the whole story of the part played by these decoy vessels, "mystery ships," or "Q" craft has not been revealed, it is evident that several of them were used to lure the undersea craft to destruction.

Some incidents in this campaign already have been made known, dealing chiefly with a few of the exploits of Commander Gordon Campbell as master of the decoy vessels; but others in which he and other captains participated, now are available. That at least a small fleet was used in this work is evident from the fact that Campbell at different times appears as the master of the Farnborough, the Pargust, the Dunraven, and the Q-5.

The Prize, another decoy ship, was commanded by Lieut. William E. Sanders, and the Stock Force by Lieut. Harold Anten.

Full of Heroic Deeds.

Stories of the encounters between these ships and the U-boats are filled with deeds of heroism and instances in which the discipline of the British navy was displayed under trying circumstances. For many months the decoy ships, heavily armed, but with their guns hidden behind false bulwarks, steamed zigzag paths in the seas which were the hunting grounds of the submarines.

In their character of lazy colliers or slow cargo craft they presented to the submarine commander an inviting object of attack, but once he was well within range of the British guns the false superstructure hiding the guns fell away and the helpless collier became suddenly transformed into a fighting craft, bent on destruction. It was dangerous work, requiring a high order of courage, for the submarine must be lured near before the guns could safely begin their work. Meantime the Hun frequently had sent his torpedo home, and the decoy ship was disabled, sometimes on fire and part of her crew wounded. In that condition the battle was fought and often the submarine destroyed.

"Panic parties" was one of the ruses practiced by the decoy ship's commander to coax the submarine along side. When the mystery ship was torpedoed these panic parties took to the boats, apparently abandoning their vessel, but always leaving on board another crew to man the guns and finish the submarine if it came near enough.

The first encounter mentioned by the admiralty occurred in March, 1916, when the Farnborough, disguised as a collier, was attacked by a submarine. The "panic party" took to the boats, and when the submarine closed in to about 800 yards the Farnborough opened fire on her. The U-boat submerged and the Farnborough passed over her, dropping depth bombs. The submarine reappeared, standing almost on end. Five rounds were fired into her at nearly point-blank range, and she went to the bottom of the sea.

Sunk by Gunfire.

Prior to that action the Farnborough had cruised throughout the entire winter without being attacked. Within a month the Farnborough coaxed another submarine near enough to sink her by gunfire.

Commander Campbell later was transferred to the command of the Q-5, and in the following February, 1917, his vessel was torpedoed by a submarine, which eventually approached so near that a shot from the Farnborough beheaded the U-boat captain as he climbed out of the tower, the submarine was sunk, with her conning tower open and her crew pouring out. Destroyers towed the Q-5 and beached her. For this exploit the Victoria Cross was awarded to Campbell.

The decoy ship Pargust, with Campbell in command, was torpedoed on June 7, 1917, when disguised as a British merchant vessel. The submarine came within 50 yards of the Pargust, which then opened fire on her with all guns. The submarine crew scoured out of the conning tower and held up their hands in token of surrender, but the U-boat steamed away, trying to escape in the mist. The Pargust again opened fire on her, and sank her with one man clinging to her bow as she went down. The decoy vessel was towed back to port by American destroyers. Two Victoria crosses were awarded for this successful action.

"Hot Dogs" Banned.

Because of their "unsightliness" on the principal street corners, "hot dog" stands in Mason, Ga., must go, according to the edict of the city council. Because telling establishments also are to be

"WHO GUARDS THAT STREAM DIVINE?"

It Makes a Difference in the Singing of a Certain Celebrated Song.

According to a returned British prisoner who was at liberty in Berlin during the revolution there, "Deutschland über Alles," "The Watch on the Rhine" and similar patriotic songs are just now highly unpopular in the German capital.

Three English civilians who had celebrated the signing of the armistice were coming along the Unter den Linden singing "The Watch on the Rhine," when they were stopped by German soldiers, who said they ought to be ashamed of themselves for singing such rubbish.

"I've come from the Rhine," one of the German soldiers remarked. "You go down there and try to keep watch, and then you won't sing so much about it."

"But we are English," one of the civilians replied.

"What!" exclaimed the astonished soldier. "Then why sing 'The Watch on the Rhine?'"

"Well," grinned the Englishman, "you see we are keeping it now."

MARRIES COUSIN OF LATE HUSBAND



Mrs. Annie M. Mills Archbold, widow of John D. Archbold, who has become the bride of Judge Charles W. Dustin of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Archbold, a daughter of the late Major S. M. Mills, inherited more than \$12,000,000 of the \$41,000,000 estate of her late husband, who at the time of his death was president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

Shoots Albino Hedgehog.

While out hunting Leonard J. Brown of Claremont, N. H., was surprised to find a whitish looking animal in the woods. His surprise increased when the animal began to climb a tree. A single shot, however, brought it to the ground. It was an albino hedgehog, quite rare in New Hampshire.

Relief.

"The landlord says he is going to raise our rent."
 "All right. Then we needn't worry over so do it."

WANT ADS.

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

STRAYED—A chestnut sorrel mare; branded WCW on left thigh; gentle to ride of drive; reward. Notify Frank Seibold, Patagonia. 12-27-17

POSITION WANTED—Assayer of experience desires mine position. Address ASSAYER, 82 North 6th Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.

MILL LOCATION WANTED—Want to locate a mill for treating custom ore—silver and gold; must be free-milling ore. For further information address box 487, Bisbee, Ariz. 12-13-17

FOR SALE—Five-passenger Overland; late 1916 model; lately overhauled; in good running order; price reasonable. Inquire at the Patagonian office. 12-13-17

FOR SALE—Mine bells, 200 canvas ore sacks, reasonable price; single-jacks, 25 cents each. Inquire at this office.

SPECIAL

I have added Stationery, Cough Syrup, Lintment, Bromo Quinine, Asprin, Toilet Soap, Shaving Cream, Vaseline, Castoria, Mentholatum, and Perfume to my line of merchandise.

V. L. McCUTCHAN

Our food Gospel
 eat less
 serve less
 waste nothing



AS GOOD FOR THE YOUNGSTERS
 for "chasers" ours are just the thing. All doctors will tell you about our ginger ale and other carbonated drinks. Sparkles like champagne, tastes even better. Refreshing and wholesome as well. Have us send you a case as a treat to the youngsters and yourself, too.

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Patagonia, Ariz.

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

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (022463)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 14, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Ward Esop, of Canille, Arizona, who, on 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. 18 E.

Thence east 9.88 chains to Corner No. 2;

Thence S. 0 degs. 25' E. 39.80 chains to 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 to Corner No. 7;

Thence N. 0 degs. 20' W. 4.96 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 33.13 acres;

Tract "B"

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

Thence N. 89 degs. 33' W. 9.22 chains to Corner No. 9;

Thence N. 0 degs. 16' W. 29.73 chains to Corner No. 10;

Thence S. 89 degs. 54' E. 4.04 chains to Corner No. 11;

Thence N. 0 degs. 15' W. 4.96 chains to Corner No. 12;

Thence S. 33 degs. 19' E. 17.44 chains to Corner No. 13;

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. 22 S., R. 18 E., of the G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, Arizona, in the Coronado National Forest.

Total area 69.37 acres, has filed notice of intention to make Five-Year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 22nd day of January, 1919.

Claimant names as witnesses: Ferd. Mathas, William A. Parker, William E. Bower, George Byerley, all of Canille, Arizona.

JOHN L. IRVIN, Register.

1st pub Dec. 28, '18; 5th pub Jan. 17, '19

MONEY-SAVERS

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

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Clean, Courteous, Competent, Cheerful
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WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?

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

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 Automobile Accessory Department
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THE NOGALES NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Transacting a General Banking Business in Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

DIRECTORS: W. J. Neuman, S. Lecker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wise, J. A. Harrison, A. M. Gillespie

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Canned Goods Dried Fruits
 of all kinds, and everything in the line of

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PRICES THE LOWEST

GIANT AIRBOAT NOW READY TO CROSS THE SEA

Curtiss' Colossus Capable of
Carrying Fifty.

FLIES 80 MILES AN HOUR

Coast and West Indies Trade to Get
First Call in Aviation—Curtiss' Machine
Was Built for Navy as Submarine
Chaser, but Some Modifications
Could Very Easily Adapt it for Passenger
Use.

A flight across the Atlantic is assured in the immediate future. This statement is made on the authority of Glenn H. Curtiss, inventor of the flying boat and pioneer engineer in the airplane industry. The prediction of transoceanic flight has been made before by men prominent in aviation, but Mr. Curtiss' statement differs from other men's because he adds he has built the machine which can bridge the ocean.

It may be that the honor of first flying from America to Europe will go to the United States navy, for Mr. Curtiss' airboat, the largest and most powerful in existence, is a navy airboat, or rather air vessel. The machine is of huge dimensions, but the best possible way of describing its power in few words is to say it has carried 50 men in sustained flight. Its lifting capacity is five tons.

Because the Colossus is entirely the property of the navy the inventor would not say any more than that he is willing she attempt be made by the giant aircraft as soon as certain modifications can be made. As constructed the Colossus is a fighting machine not intended primarily for such lengthy flights as the crossing of the Atlantic. Naval air officers at Baltimore some days ago spoke guardedly of the possibility of a transatlantic flight by the machine at Rockaway. They stated at that time that the Rockaway plane was the first of a series to be constructed for transatlantic flight.

Dwarfs All Aircraft

The America, winner of 1914, built by Mr. Curtiss for Rodman Wanamaker, who was backing Lieut. John Cyril Porte, Irish aviator, in his attempt to win the \$50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail, is dwarfed to insignificance by the great spread of the Colossus. The huge Sikorsky, 118 feet of wing spread, which carried 17 men in Russia in 1914, is also smaller than the new flying boat. The Caproni triplane, with seats for 25, likewise is dethroned as monarch of the air.

Recently rumors have been heard about the gigantic craft, but only now is it possible, owing to the abandonment of secrecy by the navy, to describe the principal features of the Colossus.

The flying boat is a biplane fitted with three motors, details and power of which are withheld. From tip to tip its huge upper wings stretch 126 feet—only 10 feet less, by way of comparison, than the height of the Brooklyn bridge. From prow to tail she is 70 feet long, and from the gunner's cockpit on the top wing to the keel is a distance of 25 feet. The distance between upper and lower planes is 12 feet.

The vessel was constructed by Mr. Curtiss for the navy as a submarine chaser, and armament—details withheld—was carried not only in the cockpit on the top wing, but also in another cockpit in the prow. In the navy she is known as the Curtiss N. C. 1.

Makes Speed, Climbs Well.

Speed and ability to climb rapidly are of course essentials in submarine chasing, and the Colossus has both. She can make 80 miles an hour and can rise to a height of 2,000 feet in ten minutes. Ordinarily her crew is five men, the rest of her weight carrying capacity being used for bombs, ammunition, fuel, water and oil. Two pilots sit side by side. They can relieve each other at will, and a chance shot killing one pilot would not, therefore, mean the destruction of the flying boat during an aerial engagement.

The large hull, hung underneath the lower wing, is noticeably whalelike in appearance, for it has been found that this shape offers least resistance to air and water and is also the safest in rough water.

Although nothing has been announced concerning the power of the three engines, a comparison with the power plants of other huge planes indicates that each engine must furnish more than 100 horse power. The Sikorsky, for example, with a wing spread of 118 feet, had four Argus motors of 100 horse power each. The first of Signor Caproni's models, a biplane with wing spread of 73 feet, had three engines of 100 horse power. The latest Caproni, when tested at Mineola on September 22 last, was furnished with three Liberty motors of unknown power. This plane made a speed of 105 miles an hour carrying five men and 1,900 pounds of load.

Ocean No Barrier.

The transatlantic flight is, of course, a matter for the navy department to decide, but although he would not discuss possible plans for its execution on this account Mr. Curtiss said without reservation that the flight was within the power of the Colossus.

Although reluctant to talk on this

subject Mr. Curtiss spoke at length on further aviation and predicted the commercial use of seaplanes for passenger and freight service between ports along the Atlantic coast and the West Indies.

"Of course one of the first developments in commercial aviation will be the use of flying boats and seaplanes for passenger and package carrying along the Atlantic coast and the West Indies," he said. "I believe we shall soon have transatlantic flights. The reason I believe this and that I believe marine flying generally will be developed quicker than land flying is because no new landing fields are needed. In other words, terminal facilities are already provided, for quiet harbors, rivers and small lakes are ideal landing places."

Praises the Navy.

Mr. Curtiss praises the navy department for its financial assistance in the experimental work necessary for the development of such a machine as the Colossus. The America, built for Rodman Wanamaker before the war, is the progenitor of the Colossus and other huge seaplanes, but there is a long gap between them.

"It probably will be two or three years before the commercial side of aviation is developed sufficiently for the industry to stand on its own feet," he said. "The advent of the war made necessary the construction of a number of airplane factories, some of which should and will be developed into good production plants. I suppose the government's plan for national defense will include a liberal allowance for the continued development of naval and military aircraft for reasons that seem patent."

"A military plane, of course, is not suited to commercial purposes any more than a torpedo destroyer would be suited for the carriage of passengers or freight. The aim in the development of military craft was to produce a fighting machine, one in which a maximum amount of armament and ammunition could be carried without sacrificing speed, maneuvering ability and the protection of the pilot and observer arising therefrom. To convert these military airplanes into commercial types of machines it will be necessary to change the fuselage (the framework connecting the planes with the tail) somewhat so that there will be more room for passengers and freight, and probably increase the wing surface to give the planes a lower landing speed and a greater cruising flexibility, so that it will not be necessary for so much fuel to be carried."

"Fighting ability was the paramount issue in the building of military craft. Safety is the keynote of commercial airplane building."

Europe Turns to Giants.

Gigantic planes are being developed for after the war purposes in many European countries, according to Mr. Curtiss. England and Italy are particularly active in this respect. The experience in building bombing machines, which from the very nature of their work must have very reliable power plants and a large weight carrying capacity, is now proving valuable for peace purposes.

"Several very long flights have been made during the war," Mr. Curtiss said. "I look to see European development proceed rapidly. Norway, Sweden and Denmark are all making plans for commercial aviation, and I understand that they are on the verge of starting several mail routes as soon as peace is assured."

Both land and water flying machines will be within the province of the Curtiss company, the inventor said, although he himself is a stronger believer in the rapid commercial success of seaplanes rather than land flying machines.

MAN WHO ORGANIZED THE CONVOY SYSTEM



Commodore Lionel de L. Wells of the British navy, who organized the system by which United States troops and supplies were conveyed to Europe, is now preparing to return to England as his work in this country is finished. Commodore Wells, as head of the convoy and route giving branch of the British admiralty here, frustrated the U-boats by enabling the troop ships to elude them. Commodore Wells has received several honors bestowed by the king of England and was recently named a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

And 10 Cents Apiece, Too!
A perfect egg within an egg was found by Mrs. Amanda Varney of Vienna, Me. The outer egg measured 14 inches in circumference.

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Saving time is just as important as saving money when buying the necessities 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.

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

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One of the best Hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public is the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

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Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.
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Geo. Januel, Prop. - Nogales, Ariz.

Hot and Cold Baths

SURE ???

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ASSAYS

are necessary to intelligent mine development. Accurate ones are more so. It might pay to repeat some with

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Assayer and Chemist

Nogales Arizona

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

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

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

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Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

Staple & Fancy Groceries Hardware of All Kinds

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

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

PATAGONIA MEAT MARKET

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST CLASS

Hardware, Implements,
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Nogales Hardware & Furniture Company

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NOGALES Drawer D ARIZONA

LONG LIVE THE KING

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

Some of it the boy grasped. A lavy, ships, a railroad to the sea—those he could understand. Treaties were beyond his comprehension. And, with a child's singleness of idea, he returned to the marriage.

"I'm sure she doesn't care about it," he said at last. "If I were king I would not let her do it. And"—he sat very erect and swung his short legs—"when I grow up, I shall fight for a navy, if I want one, and I shall marry whoever I like."

At a quarter to four Olga Loschek was announced. She made the curtsy inside the door that palace ceremonial demanded and inquired for the governess. Prince Ferdinand William Otto, who had risen at her entrance, offered to see if she still slept.

"I think you are a very good doctor," he said, smiling, and went out to Miss Brathwaite's sitting room.

It was then that Olga Loschek



"I have a message for you," she said, moved quickly to Nikky's side. "I have a message for you," she said.

A light leaped into Nikky's eyes. "For me?"

"Do you know where my boudoir is?"

"I—yes, countess."

"If you will go there at once and wait, some one will see you there as soon as possible." She put her hand on his arm. "Don't be foolish and proud," she said. "She is sorry—about last night, and she is very unhappy."

The light faded out of Nikky's eyes. She was unhappy and he could do nothing. They had a way, in the palace, of binding one's hands and leaving one helpless. He could not even go to her.

"I cannot go, countess," he said. "She must understand. Today, of all days—"

"You mean that you cannot leave the crown prince?" She shrugged her shoulders. "You, too! Never have I seen so many faint hearts, such rolling eyes, such shaking knees! And for what? Because a few timid souls see a danger that does not exist."

"I think it does exist," said Nikky obstinately.

"I am to take the word to her, then, that you will not come?"

"That I cannot."

"You are a very foolish boy," said the countess, watching him. "And since you are so fearful, I myself will remain here. There are sentries at the doors, and a double guard everywhere. What, in the name of all that is absurd, can possibly happen?"

That was when she won. For Nikky who has never been, in all his history, anything of a hero, and all of the romantic and loving boy—Nikky wavered and fell.

When Prince Ferdinand William Otto returned, it was with the word that Miss Brathwaite still slept, and that she looked very comfortable. Nikky was gone, and the countess stood by a window, holding to the sill to support her shaking body.

It was done. The boy was in her hands. There was left only to deliver him to those who, even now, were on the way. Nikky was safe. He would wait in her boudoir, and Hedwig would not come. She had sent no message. She was, indeed, at that moment a part of one of those melancholy family groups which, the world over, in palace or peasant's hut, await the coming of death.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto chatted. He got out the picture frame for Hedwig, which was finished now, with the exception of burning his initials in the lower left hand corner. After inquiring politely if the smell of burning would annoy her, the crown

prince drew a rather broken backed "F," a weakkneed "W," and an irregular "O" in the corner and proceeded to burn them in. He sat bent over the desk, the very tip of his tongue protruding, and worked conscientiously and carefully. Between each letter he burned a dot.

Suddenly, Olga Loschek became panic-stricken. She could not stay, and see this thing out. Let them follow her and punish her. She could not! She had done her part. The governess lay in a drugged sleep. A turn of the key, and the door to the passage beyond which Oskar waited would be closed off. Let follow what must, she would not see it.

"Highness," she said, "Lieutenant Larisch will be here in a moment. Will you permit me to go?"

Otto was off his chair in an instant. "Certainly," he said, his mind still on the "O" which he was shading.

Old habit was strong in the countess. Although the boy's rank was numbered by moments, although his life was possibly to be counted by hours, she turned at the doorway and swept him a curtsy. Then she went out, and closed the door behind her.

The two sentries stood outside. They were of the terrorists. She knew, and they knew she knew. But neither one made a sign. They stared ahead, and Olga Loschek went out between them.

The Crown Prince Ferdinand William Otto was only a small boy, for all his title and dignity. And suddenly he felt lonely. Left alone, he returned to his expectations for the day, and compared them with the facts. He remembered other carnivals, with his carriage moving through the streets, and people showering him with fresh flowers. He rather glowed at the memory. Then he recalled that the chancellor had said he needed fresh air.

Something occurred to him, something which combined fresh air with action, yet kept to the letter of his promise—or was there a promise?—not to leave the palace.

The idea pleased him. It set him to smiling, and his bright hair to quivering with excitement. It was nothing less than to go on the roof and find the ball. And he would have to hurry. Nikky would be sure to return soon.

He opened the door on to the great corridor, and stepped out, saluting the sentries, as he always did.

"I'll be back—in a moment," he informed them. He was always on terms of great friendliness with the guard, and he knew these men by sight. "Are you going to be stationed here now?" he inquired pleasantly.

The two guards were at a loss. But one of them, who had a son of his own, and hated the whole business, saluted and replied that he knew not.

"I hope you are," said Ferdinand William Otto, and went on.

The sentries regarded one another. "Let him go!" said the one who was a father.

The other one moved uneasily. "Our orders cover no such contingency," he muttered. "And, besides, he will come back. I hope to God he does not come back," he added stonily.

Five minutes to four.

The crown prince hurried. The corridors were almost empty. Here and there he met servants, who stood stiff against the wall until he had passed. On the marble staircase, leading up, he met no one, nor on the upper floor. He was quite warm with running and he panted in his father's suite to mop his face. Then he opened a window and went out on the roof. From the balustrade, it looked extremely far to the ground.

Nevertheless, although his heart beat a trifle fast, he was still determined. A climb which Nikky with his long legs had achieved in a leap, took him up to a chimney. Below—it seemed a long way below—was the gutter. There was a very considerable slant. If one sat down, like Nikky, and slid, and did not slide over the edge, one should fetch up in the gutter.

He felt a trifle dizzy. But Nikky's theory was, that if one is afraid to do a thing, better to do it and get over being afraid.

So the crown prince sat down on the sloping roof behind the chimney and gathered his legs under him for a guide. Well for him that the ancient builders of the palace had been reckless with lead, that the gutter was both wide and deep. Well for Nikky, too, waiting in the boudoir below and hard driven between love and anxiety.

The crown prince, unaccustomed to tiles, turned over halfway down, and rolled. He brought up with a jerk in the gutter, quite safe, but extremely frightened. He sat there for quite a few minutes. There was no ball in sight, and the roof looked even steeper from this point.

Being completely self-engrossed, therefore, he did not see that the roof had another visitor. Had two visitors, as a matter of fact. One of them wore a blanket with a white "O" over a white "X" on it, and the other wore a mask, and considerable kitchen cutlery fastened to his belt. They had come out of a small door in the turret and

were very much at ease. They leaned over the parapet and admired the view. They climbed on one of the garden chairs and looked over the expanse of the roof, which was when they saw Prince Ferdinand William Otto, and gazed at him.

"Gee whiz!" said the larger pirate, through his mask. "What are you doing there?"

The crown prince started, and stared. "I am sitting here," explained the crown prince, trying to look as though he usually sat in lead gutters. "I am looking for a ball."

"You're looking for a fall, I guess," observed the pirate. "You don't remember me, kid, do you?"

"I can't see your face, but I know your voice." His voice trembled with excitement.

"Lemme give you a hand," said the pirate, whipping off his mask. "You make me nervous, sitting there. You've got a nerve, you have."

The crown prince looked gratified. "I don't need any assistance, thank you," he said. "Perhaps, now I'm here, I'd better look for the ball."

"I wouldn't bother about the old ball," said the pirate, rather nervously for an old sea-dog. "You better get back to a safe place. Say, what made you pretend that our railway made you nervous?"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto climbed up the tiles, trying to look as though tiles were his native habitat. The pirates both regarded him with admiration, as he dropped beside them.

"How did you happen to come here?" asked the crown prince. "Did you lose your aeroplane up here?"

"We came on business," said the pirate importantly. "Two of the enemy entered our cave. We were guarding it from the underbrush, and saw them go in. We trailed them. They must die!"

"Of course. Death to those who defy us."

"Death to those who defy us!" repeated the crown prince, enjoying himself hugely, and quite ready for bloodshed.

"Look here, Dick Deadeye," said the larger pirate to the smaller, who stood gravely at attention. "I think he belongs to our crew. What say, old pal?"

Dick Deadeye wagged his tail. Some two minutes later, the crown prince of Livonia, having sworn the pirate oath of no quarter, except to women and children, was on his way to the pirate cave.

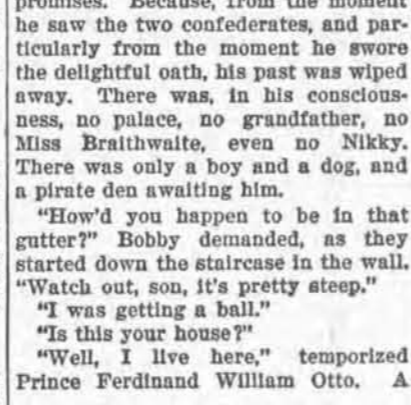
He was not running away. He was not disobedient. He was breaking no promises. Because, from the moment he saw the two confederates, and particularly from the moment he swore the delightful oath, his past was wiped away. There was, in his consciousness, no palace, no grandfather, no Miss Brathwaite, even no Nikky. There was only a boy and a dog, and a pirate den awaiting him.

"How'd you happen to be in that gutter?" Bobby demanded, as they started down the staircase in the wall. "Watch out, son, it's pretty steep."

"I was getting a ball."

"Is this your house?"

"Well, I live here," temporized Prince Ferdinand William Otto. A



Dick Deadeye Wagged His Tail.

terrible thought came to him. Suppose this American boy, who detested kings and princes, should learn who he was!

"It looks like a big place. Is it a barracks?"

"No." He hesitated. "But there are a good many soldiers here. I—I never saw these steps before."

"I should think not," boasted Bobby. "I discovered them. I guess nobody else in the world knows about them."

I put up a flag at the bottom and took possession. They're mine."

"Really!" said Prince Ferdinand William Otto, quite delighted. He would never have thought of such a thing.

A door of iron bars at the foot of the long flight of steps—there were four of them—stood open. Here daylight, which had been growing fainter, entirely ceased. And here Bobby, having replaced his mask, placed an air rifle over his shoulder, and lighted a candle and held it out to the crown prince.

"You can carry it," he said. "Only don't let it drip on you. You'll spoil your clothes." There was a faintly scornful note in his voice, and Ferdinand William Otto was quick to hear it.

"I don't care at all about my clothes," he protested. And to prove it he deliberately tilted the candle and let a thin stream of paraffin run down his short jacket.

"You're a pretty good sport," Bobby observed. And from that time on he addressed his royal highness as "old sport."

When they reached the old dungeon the candle was about done. There was only time to fashion another black mask out of a piece of cloth that bore a strange resemblance to a black waistcoat. The crown prince donned this with a wildly beating heart. Never in all his life had he been so excited.

"We can get another candle, and come back and cook something," said the senior pirate, tying the mask on with pieces of brown string. "It gets pretty smoky, but I can cook, you'd better believe."

So this wonderful boy could cook, also! The crown prince had never met any one with so many varied attainments. He gazed through the eye-holes, which were rather too far apart, in rapt admiration.

"As you haven't got a belt," Bobby said generously, "I'll give you the rifle. Ever hold a gun?"

"Oh, yes," said the crown prince. He did not explain that he had been taught to shoot on the rifle range of his own regiment, and had won quite a number of medals. He possessed, indeed, quite a number of small but very perfect guns.

With the last gasp of the candle, the children prepared to depart. The senior pirate had already forgotten the two men he had trailed through the passage, and was eager to get outdoors.

"Ready!" he said. "Now, remember, old sport, we are pirates. No quarter, except to women and children. Shoot every man."

"Even if he is unarmed?" inquired the crown prince, who had also studied strategy and tactics, and felt that an unarmed man should be taken prisoner.

"Sure. We don't really shoot them, silly. Now. Get in step."

Then began, for the crown prince, such a day of joy as he had never known before. Even the Land of Delight faded before this new bliss of stalking from tree to tree, of killing unsuspecting citizens who sat on rugs on the ground and ate sausages and little cakes. Here and there, where a party had moved on, they salvaged a bit of food—the heel of a loaf, one of the small country apples. Shades of the court physicians, under whose direction the crown prince was daily fed a carefully balanced ration!

When they were weary, they stretched out on the ground, and the crown prince, whose bed was nightly dried with a warming pan for fear of dampness, wallowed blissfully on earth still soft with the melting frosts of the winter. He grew muddier and dirtier. He had had no hat, of course, and his bright hair hung over his forehead in moist strands. Now and then he drew a long breath of sheer happiness.

As dusk descended, the crowd gradually dispersed, some to supper, but some to gather in the place and in the streets around the palace. For the rumor that the king was dying would not down.

At last the senior pirate consulted a large nickel watch.

"Gee! It's almost supper time," he said.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto consulted his own watch, the one with the inscription: "To Ferdinand William Otto, from his grandfather, on the occasion of his taking his first communion."

"Why can't you come home to supper with me?" asked the senior pirate. "Would your folks kick up a row?"

"I beg your pardon?"

"Would your family object?"

"There is only one person who would mind," reflected the crown prince, aloud, "and she will be angry, anyhow. I—do you think your mother will be willing?"

"Willin'! Sure she will! My governess—but I'll fix her. She's a German, and they're always cranky. Anyhow, it's my birthday. I'm always allowed a guest on birthdays."

So home together, gayly chatting, went the two children, along the cobble-paved streets of the ancient town, past old churches that had been sacked

and pillaged by the very ancestors of one of them, taking short cuts through narrow passages that twisted and wormed their way between; and so, finally, to the door of a tall building where, from the concierge's room beside the entrance, came a reek of steaming garlic.

Neither of the children had noticed the unvoiced silence of the streets, which had, almost suddenly, succeeded the noise of the carnival. What few passers-by they had seen had been hurrying in the direction of the palace. Twice they had passed soldiers, with lanterns, and once one had stopped and flashed a light on them.

"Well, old sport!" said Bobby in English, "anything you can do for me?"

The soldier had passed on, muttering at the insolence of American children. The two youngsters laughed consumedly at the vitticism.

The concierge was out. His niece admitted them, and went back to her interrupted cooking. The children hurried up the winding stone staircase, with its iron rail and its gas lantern, to the second floor.

In the sitting room, the sour-faced governess was darnin' a hole in a small stocking. She looked at the clock.

"You are fifteen minutes late," she snapped, and bit the darnin' thread—not with rage, but because she had forgotten her scissors.

"I'm sorry, but you see—"

"Whom have you there?"

"A friend of mine," said Bobby, not a whit daunted.

The governess put down the stocking and rose. In so doing, she caught her first real glimpse of Ferdinand William Otto, and she staggered back.

"Holy Saints!" she said, and went white. Then she stared at the boy, and her color came back. "For a moment," she muttered—"but no. He is not so tall, nor has he the manner. Yes, he is much smaller!"

Which proves that, whether it wears it or not, royalty is always measured to the top of a crown.

In the next room Bobby's mother was arranging candles on a birthday cake in the center of the table. Pepy had led the cake herself, and had forgotten one of the "4's" in "Bobby" so that the cake really read: "Bobby—XII."

However, it looked delicious, and inside had been baked a tiny black china doll and a new American penny, with Abraham Lincoln's head on it. The penny was for good fortune, but the doll was a joke of Pepy's, Bobby being aggressively masculine.

Bobby, having passed the outpost, carried the rest of the situation by assault. Mrs. Thorpe saw Ferdinand William Otto, and went over, somewhat puzzled, with her hand out. "I am very glad Bobby brought you," she said. "He has so few little friends—"

Then she stopped, for the prince had brought his heels together sharply, and bending over her hand, had kissed it, exactly as he kissed his Aunt Annunciat's when he went to have tea with her. Mrs. Thorpe was fairly startled, not at the kiss, but at the grace with which the tribute was rendered.

Then she looked down, and it restored her composure to find that Ferdinand William Otto, too, had turned eyes toward the cake. He was, after all, only a hungry small boy. With quick tenderness she stooped and kissed him gravely on the forehead.

Careless were strange to Ferdinand William Otto. His warm little heart leaped and pounded. At that moment, he would have died for her!

Mr. Thorpe came home a little late. He kissed Bobby twelve times, and one to grow on. He shook hands absently with the visitor, and gave the Fraulein the evening paper—an extravagance on which he insisted, although one could read the news for nothing by going to the cafe on the corner. Then he drew his wife aside.

"Look here!" he said. "Don't tell Bobby—no use exciting him, and of course it's not our funeral, anyhow—but there's a report that the crown prince has been kidnapped. And that's not all. The old king is dying!"

"How terrible!"

"Worse than that. The old king gone and no crown prince! It may mean almost any sort of trouble! I've closed up at the park for the night." His arm around his wife, he looked through the doorway to where Bobby and Ferdinand were counting the candles. "It's made me think pretty hard," he said. "Bobby mustn't go around alone the way he's been doing. All Americans here are considered millionaires. If the crown prince could go, think how easy—"

His arm tightened around his wife, and together they went into the birthday feast. Ferdinand William Otto was hungry. He ate eagerly—chicken, fruit compote, potato salad—again shades of the court physicians, who fed him at night a balanced ration of milk, egg, and zwieback! Bobby also ate busily, and conversation languished.

Then the moment came when, the first cravings appeased, they sat back in their chairs while Pepy cleared the

table and brought in a knife to cut the cake. Mr. Thorpe had excused himself for a moment. Now he came back, with a bottle wrapped in a newspaper, and sat down again.

"I thought," he said, "as this is a real occasion, not exactly Robert's coming of age, but marking his arrival at years of discretion, the period when he ceases to be a small boy and becomes a big one, we might drink a toast to it."

"Robert!" objected the big boy's mother.

"A teaspoonful each, honey," he begged. "It changes it from a mere supper to a festivity."

He poured a few drops of wine into the children's glasses, and filled them up with water. Then he filled the others, and sat smiling, this big young man, who had brought his loved ones across the sea, and was trying to make them happy up a flight of stone stairs, above a concierge's bureau that smelled of garlic.

"First," he said, "I believe it is customary to toast the king. Friends, I



"No Quarter, Except to Women and Children."

give you the good king and brave soldier, Ferdinand of Livonia."

They stood up to drink it, and even Pepy had a glass.

Ferdinand William Otto was on his feet first. He held his glass up in his right hand, and his eyes shone. He knew what to do. He had seen the king's health drunk any number of times.

"To his majesty, Ferdinand of Livonia," he said solemnly. "God keep the king!"

Over their glasses Mrs. Thorpe's eyes met her husband's. How they trained their children here!

But Ferdinand William Otto had not finished. "I give you," he said, in his clear young treble, holding his glass, "the president of the United States—the president!"

"The president!" said Mr. Thorpe. They drank again, except the Fraulein, who disapproved of children being made much of, and only pretended to sip her wine.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GREAT WRITERS NEAR DUEL

Tolstoy and Turgenev in Fierce Dispute That Might Have Led to Deadly Encounter.

Tolstoy and Turgenev, famous Russian novelists, were contemporaries and friends, but on one occasion they had a serious falling out. As gathered from a recent biography, this is the story of their quarrel: The two famous novelists met at a friend's house. Turgenev spoke enthusiastically of his young daughter's new English governess, mentioning that she required the child to mend old, ragged clothes to give to the poor. "Do you consider that good?" demanded Tolstoy. "I certainly do," replied Turgenev; "it makes the charity workers realize everyday needs." "And I think that a well-dressed girl with filthy, malodorous rags in her hands is acting an insincere farce," commented Tolstoy. "I ask you not to say that," exclaimed Turgenev, hotly. "Why should I not say what I am convinced is true?" retorted Tolstoy. "If you say that again I will box your ears!" Turgenev cried, white with rage, and rushed from the room. A duel was narrowly averted. Afterward these famous men became reconciled, and on his deathbed Turgenev wrote an affecting note to Tolstoy, addressing him as "the great writer of our Russian land."—Outlook.

Wage War on the Rat. The rats keep 150,000 farmers occupied feeding them, and the other workers needed to repair rat damage number 80,000.

Colds Coughs Catarrh

A trinity of evils, closely allied, that afflict most people, and which follow one on the other, in the order named, until the last one is spread through the system, leading to many evils. But their course can be checked.

PERUNA CONQUERS

It is of great value when used promptly for a cold, usually checking it and overcoming it in a few days. Ample evidence has proved that it is even of more value in overcoming chronic catarrh, dispelling the inflammatory conditions, enabling the diseased membranes to perform their natural functions, and toning up the entire system.

The experience of thousands is a safe guide to what it may be expected to do for you. Liquid or tablets—both tested by the public and approved.

THE PERUNA COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

THE KITCHEN CABINET

If every one were wise and sweet, And every one were jolly; If every heart with gladness beat, And none were melancholy; If none should grumble or complain, And nobody should labor In evil work, but each were fain To love and help his neighbor— Oh, what a happy world 'twould be! For you and me, for you and me!

OLD-FASHIONED GOOD THINGS.

This is the season of the year when grandmothers' recipes are looked over for the family dishes which in each home are especially cherished. "No one makes mince pie that tastes like our mince pie," and the fruit cake and plum pudding are equally as good. Each cook adds a bit of flavor or seasoning which makes the dish individual, therefore it is often difficult to get just the required taste, if some of the small and important details have been omitted. Most of us have had experience in trying to get a delightful dish put down in terms of cupsfuls and tablespoonsfuls; it is next to impossible as bowls and cups differ in households as well as hands and pinches. These days with the standard measuring equipment we should be able to pass on a satisfactory recipe.

Suet Pudding.

Take one cupful each of molasses, sour milk and chopped suet. Add three and one-half cupsfuls of flour, one cupful of chopped dried fruit, two eggs, well-beaten, and such spices as one likes. Add one teaspoonful of soda and steam two hours. Serve with:

Foam Sauce.

Beat the whites of one or two eggs to a stiff froth, add one cupful of sugar and then the yolks well-beaten, a pinch of salt, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Pour into the pitcher from which it is to be served and just before it goes to the table add one-half cupful of boiling milk.

Prune Pudding.

Soak a pound of choice prunes overnight, then mince fine and add one pint of bread crumbs, one-half a cupful of sweetfat, one cupful of sugar, three eggs, one-fourth of a cupful of molasses, half a teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of milk. Steam three hours. Serve with any favorite sauce.

Pork Pudding.

Take one cupful of fat salt pork, chopped fine, one cupful of chopped raisins, two cupfuls of honey, three and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix and bake well and steam four hours. Serve with a rich fruit sauce.

Oysters in Various Ways.

Oysters are usually liked by most people and when reasonable in price add variety to the diet, although the nutritive value of the oyster is not especially high. In using oysters buy the largest you can as they are far more economical than the smaller variety as usually served.

Oyster Toast.

Take half a dozen large, fat oysters; stew them in their own liquor, adding seasoning to taste. Have ready as many rounds of well-toasted bread lightly buttered. Pour the oysters and their broth over the toast. Serve at once.

Stewed Oysters.

Cook a pint of oysters in their own liquor until the edges curl; season well, after removing from the liquor, add rich milk or thin cream to the hot broth and when boiling hot add the oysters and serve. When the oysters are removed from the broth add plenty of seasoning. Then when the milk and broth are added they will be ready to serve.

Steamed Oysters.

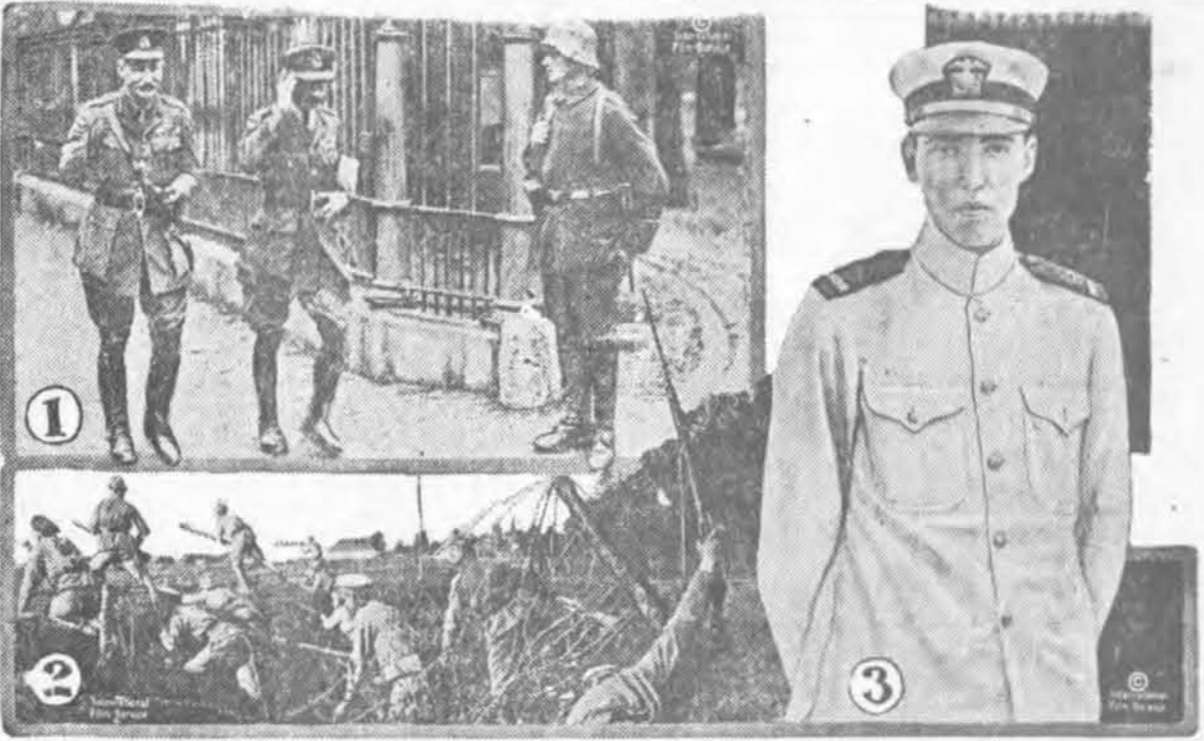
Place well-washed oysters in a steamer with the shells placed to save the liquor when open; set over a kettle of boiling water and steam until the shells open, when they are ready to serve. Serve in the shells with butter and salt to season.

Panned Oysters.

Lay in a pie plate or dipping pan a half-pint of oysters; have the dish large enough so that each oyster lays flat on the bottom; add a little oyster liquor and put into the oven; just heat through until thoroughly hot, but not baked, which will be in about five minutes. Prepare toast lightly buttered and moisten with the oyster liquor. Pour the oysters over the toast and serve at once.

Oyster Pie.

Line a deep pie tin with paste, put in a pint of oysters, season with salt, pepper and butter, sprinkle with flour and cover with a crust, leaving an opening for steam to escape. Bake until the crust is brown in a quick oven.



1—Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Haking and his aide of the British armistice commission at Spa, acknowledging the salute of a German soldier on guard duty. 2—Czecho-Slovak soldiers going over the top in a raid on bolshevik trenches in Siberia. 3—Vincent Astor, who is to command a yeoman guard that will form part of the guard at the Palace of Versailles during the peace conference.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Poles Fighting the Germans on the West and the Advancing Bolsheviki on East.

CALL ON ALLIES FOR HELP

Lenine's Forces Meet Disastrous Defeat at Perm, but Capture Ufa—President Wilson Visits Rome—Secretary Daniels' Program for the Greatest Navy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

So far as fighting is concerned, the absorbing news is coming from Poland just now. The Poles, having enthusiastically welcomed the head of their new republic, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the famous musician, are following his lead against the Germans on the one side and the Russian bolsheviki on the other. They are determined to add to their state the province of Posen, Danzig and other parts of Prussia, and the government at Berlin is equally determined that they shall not lay hands on German territory. The result is a series of conflicts, with varying results. As this is written a report comes that a Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin and that Gustav Noske, member of the Ebert cabinet in charge of military affairs, has ordered the Fifth German division to advance to meet the Poles.

The Poles entered Frankfurt on the Oder, 50 miles east of Berlin, and also Benthin in Prussian Silesia, and Bromberg, in the province of Posen. In the city of Posen the Poles occupied the fortress, disarming 20,000 German soldiers, and the fighting there has been almost continuous. Many Jews are said to have been slain.

The German authorities admit the Polish question is serious and that it will be difficult to prevent the establishment of a free Poland. The Poles are masters of most of the towns and have cut all means of communication. It is on their eastern borders that the Poles are having the worst time. There they are contending not only against the bolshevik armies in their sweep through Lithuania, but also against the Ukrainians, who are disputing with the Poles the possession of the southern part of Lithuania. General Pilsudsky commands a rather small army of loyal Poles, and General Haller, who commanded the Poles in France, has landed at Danzig with a body of troops; but they are a long way apart, with hostile armies between them. There is considerable demand that the allies extend quick and strong aid to the Poles, since the establishment of Poland as a buffer state not only would keep Germany from grabbing the Baltic provinces and eventually controlling Russia, but also would deprive the Germans of most of the coal deposits on which they rely. The bolshevik menace and the industrial disorder in Poland make it impossible for the Poles to await the settlement of their problem by the peace congress, say their leaders. Most of their factories were destroyed by the Germans and the thousands of Poles now sent back by Germany are clamoring for food and employment and in some places are taking the law into their own hands and plundering their former employers.

Lately the bolsheviki have both lost and won in eastern Russia. Their chief loss was at Perm, in the Urals, which was captured by General Gaida at the head of Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. The bolshevik Third army was virtually destroyed and Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, who was directing operations from an armored train, narrowly escaped capture. Gaida completely surprised the bolsheviki and captured 31,000 men, 5,000 railway cars, 120 field guns, 1,000 machine guns and much other equipment. Ten regiments were annihilated and the remainder of the enemy driven across the Kama river.

The bolsheviki claimed the capture, on Tuesday, of the city of Ufa, capital of the nonbolshevik government in the region west of the Ural mountains, and also of the town of Sterlitamak, south of Ufa.

In Lithuania the advance of the bolshevik forces was so threatening that the bourgeois government was moved from Vilna to Kovno, and in Estonia and Livonia the Lenin troops were moving forward against Reval and Riga, occupying Romershof on the Dvina. Swedish volunteer troops have gone to the aid of the Estonians.

At the time of writing this, news comes that the Germans have evacuated Riga and that the British have landed troops, under all arms, at that port and also at Libau and Windau, the chief ports of Courland on the Baltic.

The allied forces in the Archangel region are still awaiting an announcement of policy by their governments, but they are not inactive, having recently defeated the enemy along the Onega river and greatly improved their positions. Michigan and Wisconsin troops played a notable part in these operations, which were carried out in zero temperature and deep snow.

Liebknecht has not yet succeeded in overthrowing the Ebert government in Berlin, but the independent socialist members of the government have been ousted, and it is now reported that Ebert and Scheidemann are in secret agreement with the leaders of the bourgeois party to combat the extremists, who include the independents, the Spartacists and the sailors. The bourgeois leaders, it is said, are convinced that civil war cannot be averted.

The Spartacus group, assembled in congress, howled down a proposition made by Liebknecht that they take part in the election of members of the new national assembly. Led by Rosa Luxemburg, they declared the meeting of the assembly must be prevented at all costs. Radek, head of the bolshevik mission to Germany, tells the Spartacists he would welcome an entente occupation of Germany, because the invaders would become infected with bolshevism and spread its doctrines to the west. Kurt Eisner, premier of the "republic" of Bavaria, is said to be siding with the independent socialists against Ebert, and Hindenburg is so discouraged by the disorder in Berlin that he has said he would support the occupation of the city by the British.

Returning from England to Paris early in the week, President Wilson left for Italy Wednesday evening. When he arrived in Rome he was welcomed by the king and queen and a host of other notables, and the Roman population gave him so enthusiastic a reception that it was evident they had made up their minds to outdo the Londoners and Parisians. The streets and buildings were lavishly decorated and the freedom of the Eternal City was bestowed on the American president. Banquets, official calls and conferences took up most of his time in Rome.

While he was in Italy, it is understood, President Wilson studied carefully the conflicting claims of Italy and the Jugoslavs for possession of the lands along the east coast of the Adriatic.

When on the same day President Wilson in Manchester declared against the old "balance of power" methods and in favor of the league of nations, and Premier Clemenceau told the French that he still stood for a balance of power, the croakers at once discovered that there was to be great difficulty in bringing about a reconciliation between the views of the two leaders. There really did seem to be a chance for trouble there; but Colonel House called on M. Clemenceau and on New Year's day he told Mr. Wilson all about it. The result, according to hints thrown out by some of the American delegates, was that the president was assured there was nothing in Clemenceau's attitude that would justify an apprehension of any marked differences between the entente powers and the United States. Colonel House also saw Mr. Balfour and found that they were in full agreement. It is stated that Clemenceau meant that he stands for a dominating league of nations, ready to use force to maintain peace.

President Wilson, it was announced,

would be back in Paris by the beginning of the week, and M. Clemenceau was expected back from a brief vacation at the same time. Mr. Lloyd George arrived in the French capital Saturday. Conferences among the representatives of the allies were to begin at once. It seems probable that the number of delegates to the peace conference will be enlarged so that experts in certain lines may sit at the board when the things they know most about are being discussed. Great Britain's delegates include Lloyd George, Balfour and Bonar Law, and among the advisers on special matters are such men as Viscount Hardinge, Sir William G. Tyrrell, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Esme Howard, Sir Ralph Paget, Sir Eyre Crowe and Lord Robert Cecil—an imposing list of truly big men thoroughly trained in diplomacy and statecraft.

The numerous and complicated questions that the peace conference must take up and settle have given rise to the suggestion that the congress should be a continuing body so that future developments might be taken into consideration and matters decided that are now too hazy for clear vision. If this plan were adopted, the formation of the league of nations might not be so pressing a question as it is now considered by President Wilson and many others who support his view.

General satisfaction is expressed with the desire of the department of justice to have deported most of the enemy aliens now interned for their perilous activities. These men and women—a few of the gentler sex are included—were either German spies and agents, taking their chances as such, or else traitors to the country that had given them shelter. In either case they are not wanted in America and should be sent back to the land they came from or that they served. There are a lot of others who might well be deported, but we are too mild-mannered a people for our own good in such matters.

Secretary Daniels tells the congressional committee that his determination to have a great navy is based on the argument that if the league of nations is formed the United States will be shirking its share of the policing of the world if its navy is not as big as Great Britain's; and that if the league is not established and a curtailment of armament is not agreed upon, we must have "incomparably the greatest navy in the world" to defend the Monroe doctrine and protect the weak nations. His program, according to his own admission, is intended as an argument by which President Wilson can bring the other nations to accept the proposed reduction of armament. The secretary says the president backs up his policy if competitive building is to continue. Mr. Daniels' new three-year building program calls for the appropriation of \$600,000,000 to provide for 150 additional naval ships, including ten dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers.

Two severe attacks of the administration were made in the senate last week. First Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee on military affairs, assailed the "dilatory" policy followed in demobilization, asserting that the administration is as unprepared for disbanding the army as it was for the war itself. He warned his party that it would be held responsible politically for the returning soldiers if it failed to adopt an adequate program for taking care of them. The other attack was made by a Republican, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who bitterly criticized the war department for delays and errors in compiling casualties among the expeditionary forces and for failure to co-operate with the Red Cross in the matter of forwarding letters from wounded soldiers to their relatives in this country. In many instances, Mr. Weeks said, parents were incorrectly informed that their sons had been killed. Also several hundred American soldiers reported as missing by the war department had been located in French hospitals by the Red Cross and letters written by them had not been forwarded because of an order by the department.

The senate commerce committee has extended its investigation of the Hog Island shipyard to a general inquiry into the operations of the shipping board.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased. Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble. Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions. Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

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

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS. GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.

Look at the tongue, mother! If doesn't, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

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

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

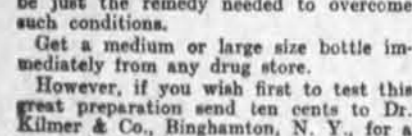
Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other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



RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you may mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous. You can't afford to risk Influenza. Keep always at hand a box of



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

After the "Flu" —Fever or Cold

Clean the Acidity and Toxic Poisons Out of the Digestive Tract

Millions are now suffering from the after effects of the deadly "flu," a fever or a cold. Their appetites are poor; they are weak, and they are waiting for their strength to come back.

If these people could only realize that the return to health and strength would be greatly helped by giving attention to the stomach—that is, removing the acidity and toxic poisons from the entire digestive tract, making it act naturally, so that the body will receive the full strength of the food eaten—a great deal of suffering would be saved to humanity.

Everyone knows that the disease itself, and the strong medicines that have been taken, upset the stomach, leave it hot and feverish, the mouth dry, the tongue coated, a nasty taste, and no desire to eat. This is a poor foundation to build new strength on.

Now, tens of thousands of people all over this country are using EATONIC for the purpose of cleaning these poisonous after-effects right out of the system and they are obtaining wonderful results—so wonderful that the amazingly quick benefits are hardly believable, just as shown in the remarkable letter which is published upon the request of this sturdy old Civil War veteran. He is 77 years old. Read what he says EATONIC did for him:

"I am an old soldier, just seventy-seven years. I had the grip and influenza and it left my stomach in an awful shape. I tried three different doctors but got no relief. As a last resort I sent and got a box of EATONIC and to my great surprise the very first tablet I took helped me. I can now eat anything I want, and feel fine."

Yours thankfully, Fowler, Indiana C. R. Martin Dec. 4, 1918

P. S.: If you can make any use of this letter for suffering humanity, you are at liberty to do so. G. S. M.

This is only one case out of thousands. You should make the EATONIC test in your own case at once. You have everything to gain—not a penny can you lose, for we take all the risk. Your own common sense, your own feelings, tell you that a good appetite, good digestion, a good stomach, with the fever poisons and effects of strong medicines out of your system, will put you on the road to strong, robust health again.

You want to enjoy life again after you have battled with the "flu," fever or cold, or any other illness that has taken your strength. You want to get back your old-time vigor, be full of pep and enthusiasm—be able to work with ease, instead of listlessly, half-heartedly dragging out a mere existence.

So be sure to take a box of EATONIC home with you today. We cannot urge this too strongly. If EATONIC fails to give you positive beneficial results, it will not cost you a penny. There is no risk—the benefit is surely all for you.

T A K E EATONIC T O D A Y

FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

NOTE—Over 20,000 drug stores throughout the United States sell and guarantee EATONIC. If you cannot obtain EATONIC quickly at your drug store, do not be without it. Write us and we will mail you a big 50c box at once and you can send us the 50c after you get it. Add: H. L. Kramer, Pres., EATONIC REMEDY CO., 1044 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Nellie Maxwell

THREE YANKEES WIN HIGH HONOR

Decorated As Chevalier of Legion of Honor by French.

SHOW NERVE AND DARING

Lieutenant Bender Faces Hun Slaughter to Discover Whether Germans Were Hurling Gas Shells—Captain Cook Wounded, Leads His Men for Two Hours Under Heavy Fire—Caygill's Heroic Deed.

It took nerve and plenty of it to perform the feat that won Second Lieutenant Daniel W. Bender, one of the first decorations as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor awarded an American by the French.

Bender was gas officer of a battalion during the heavy fighting in the Forest de Metz, on the Marne front, on July 18. The Germans were laying over a terrific bombardment. There was a suspicion that the torrent of high explosives from the enemy's guns contained also a mixture of gas shells. Thick smoke filled the forest, neutralizing any odor that might have emanated from poisonous shells.

Situation is Dangerous.
The situation was extremely dangerous. Bender volunteered to find out whether or not gas shells were coming over and deliberately left cover and walked about exposed ground in search of German "duds"—shells that had failed to explode. He found two "duds," coolly examined both while a German barrage was raking the forest, and sent back his report. A bursting shell wounded him as he rose to continue his search, but he made his way on through the underbrush, looking for more unexploded shells until he was wounded a second time and fell in a faint through loss of blood. When he regained consciousness he sent word back to his battalion commander, explaining his failure to return.

It was in the same battle that Capt. E. A. Cook of New York city, won the same decoration. Cook's citation reads as follows:

"After being severely wounded he retained command of his company and gallantly led his men more than two hours under heavy artillery and machine gun fire. His company being depleted, he went to the rear for reinforcements and brought them up into position himself and did not return from the lines until forced to do so through exhaustion caused by the loss of blood."

Deed of Gallantry.
The citation of First Lieutenant Harry W. Caygill, who was also made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, follows:

"He led his company with most distinguished gallantry on July 18th and 19th near Vierzy. Accompanied by one man, he went forward with a pistol and in personal combat overcame and captured a machine gun nest arresting the advance of his company."

HUN FEARS COLD STEEL

Not a Man in Yank Regiment Is Boche Bayonet Victim.

"I've nosed around as much as I could and not a single man of this regiment has been killed or wounded by a German bayonet, so far as I can find out."

That is the testimony of a private in the old Sixty-ninth New York, the fighting regiment that has been in almost every scrap in France. This man used to be a reporter in New York. He has taken some pains to back up his statement.

"And I guess my company alone has killed a hundred or more Germans with the cold steel," he concluded.

Even the famous Prussian Guards refused to stand to the steel of the fighting Sixty-ninth.

WANTS TO GET EVEN

Aviator Shot Down by Boches Asks for Anti-Aircraft Detail.

Arriving with Illinois draftmen at Camp Wadsworth, Private Harold A. Roman asked special permission to be placed in the anti-aircraft machine gun battalion. He explained that he had served with the British in the aviation section and had been shot down by the Boches and injured so badly he was returned to Chicago.

"I would like to get a chance to 'get' a German aviator or two," he said, "so they will know how it feels to be shot down."

"You win," said Major Coffin, and issued an order at once sending the young man to the Fifth Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun battalion.

IRON CROSS WINS DOWRY

Fake Lieutenant at Hamburg Then Disappears but Is Caught.

A young salesman named Hildebrand donned the uniform of a first lieutenant, pinned on his coat an iron cross of the first class, hung a few more decorations on his manly chest and paid violent court to the handsome daughter of a rich merchant of Hamburg.

The suit was accepted and obtained part of the dowry, 5,000 marks, in advance, whereupon he disappeared, accompanied by another woman. The "lieutenant" is now behind the bars.

HAS RECORD CROP

Poor Farm Produces Best Corn and Lots of It.

What is said to be one of the finest fields of corn ever seen in the Patagonia country has been produced this year on Latah county poor farm, near Moscow, Idaho, under the direction of E. J. Meek, superintendent. Five acres of the land were devoted to corn, which is of the yellow Dent variety. The ears are well developed and uniform in size, and the corn is mature and hard. Mr. Meek estimates that the yield will be at least 30 bushels to the acre. In addition there is a fine lot of fodder for stock feed.

KISSED BY THOUSAND GIRLS

Cleveland Lad Is Saluted as Representative American.

November 11 was a great day for Corporal Louis Romanelli, a Cleveland boy in France.

Not because the war was over and he was sure of coming home. But because:

November 11 is the day he was kissed by a thousand beautiful French women. He tells about it in a letter to his mother and says that he was saluted as a representative of the United States and in recognition of what this country has done to help France. However, his photographs show him to be a fine-looking, upstanding lad of nineteen, with a Cupid's bow for a mouth.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall'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 ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in curricular conditions. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. All Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

GOING TO NOGALES?

When hungry, you just naturally start for the best food served there.

KING'S CAFE

Formerly, the New England Kitchen

Frank J. Duffy E. R. Purdum

Duffy & Purdum
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
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Physician and Surgeon

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Phone 76
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E. K. Cumming
General Real Estate and
Insurance Broker

Nogales, - - - Arizona

C. A. PIERCE
Mining Engineer
PATAGONIA ARIZONA

Examination, Management and
Operation of Mines
Soliciting the supervision of such properties as demand only a monthly or bi-monthly report, consisting of surveying, sampling, assaying, supplies, costs.

THE OWL SAYS:

If you are afraid of influenza, get a bottle of Beer, Iron and Wine and fortify your system. Throw off the old tired feeling and feel like a young colt.

Nowadays a cold is a good thing to get rid of. Our combination cold and cough remedy is safe and sure; 50 cents.

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

Beware of imitations of Tanlar. Only the genuine sold at the Owl.

We carry all the favorite brands of cigars and cigarettes.

Influenza usually starts with a cold, chills and headache. Dr. Henson's Cold and Grippe tablets if taken in time will ward it off.

Our cigar girls, who also ring up the soda checks, continues to say "BUSINESS IS GOOD"

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

Halls and Dolson
Owners—Owl Drug Store
NOGALES ARIZONA

Would you let a child starve to death? You can help save 400,000 children by subscribing to the Armenian relief campaign.

Arizona's 1918 gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc output shows increased value of \$3,000,000.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF First State Bank of Patagonia

At Patagonia, in the State of Arizona, at the close of business December 31st, 1918

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts less due from Directors	\$11,189.26
Due from Directors	1,525.00
Overdrafts	None
United States Bonds	500.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	None
Other Bonds, Stocks, Securities, etc.	None
Banking House Furniture and Fixtures	2,389.61
Real Estate	None
Special	None
Legal Tender and National Bank Notes	\$2,217.89
Exchanges for Clearing	5,000.00
Other Cash Items	None
Due from State and National Banks, Approved Reserve Agents	24,142.86
Due from State and National Banks, not Reserve Agents	None 29,761.75
Assets not included under above heads, viz:—	
War Savings Stamps	40.85
Undivided Profits	945.00
Total	\$46,352.07

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid in	\$10,000.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	\$30,852.07
State Deposits	5,000.00
Demand Certificates of Deposit	None
Time Certificates of Deposit	300.00
Certified Checks	None
Cashier's Check Outstanding	200.00
Due State and National Banks	None 36,352.07
Total	\$46,352.07

State of Arizona, County of Santa Cruz, ss
I, W. P. Capehart, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. P. CAPEHART, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1919.
GEO. H. FRANCIS, Notary Public.
(My commission expires April 17th 1920.)
Correct—Attest:
C. B. WILSON,
E. F. BOHLINGER,
RAY FERGUSON,
Directors.

Why Meat Prices Vary in Different Stores

Prime steers	\$19.50@20.35
Good to choice steers	17.00@19.85
Common to medium steers	10.75@16.75
Yearlings, fair to fancy	18.00@19.99
Fat cows and heifers	8.25@13.25
Canning cows and heifers	7.25@ 8.25
Bulls, plain to best	6.25@12.00
Poor to fancy calves	6.75@15.75
Western range steers	10.00@18.00

These newspaper quotations represent live cattle prices in Chicago on December 30th, 1918.

The list shows price ranges on nine general classified groups with a spread of \$13.85 per cwt.—the lowest at \$6.50 and the highest at \$20.35.

Why this variation in price? Because the meat from different animals varies greatly in quality and weight.

Although the quotations shown are in nine divisions, Swift & Company grades cattle into 34 general classes, and each class into a variety of weights and qualities.

As a result of these differences in cattle prices, (due to differences in weights and meat qualities), there is a range of 15 cents in Swift & Company's selling prices of beef carcasses.

- These facts explain:
- 1—Why retail prices vary in different stores.
 - 2—Why it would be difficult to regulate prices of cattle or beef.
 - 3—Why it requires experts to judge cattle and to sell meat, so as to yield the profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to affect prices.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



Patagonia-Nogales AUTO STAGE

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

PATAGONIA WOOD YARD

WOOD \$9.00 PER CORD

Transfer Service in Connection

H. H. M'GUTHAN, Proprietor

THE NATIONAL HOTEL

Nogales, Arizona
BEN EVANS, Proprietor

CLEAN, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
At Reasonable Rates

"YOU'LL LIKE IT AT THE NATIONAL"

Save Three-Fourths on Household Fuel

THE SHIPMAN OIL GAS BURNER

For Cooking, Heating Stoves and Ranges uses Common Coal Oil (Kerosene), Generates a Gas Fire with the largest Heating Unit at the lowest cost known to science.

YOU CAN INSTALL IT YOURSELF
Complete instructions with every burner and equipment for installation.

EVERY BURNER GUARANTEED
Save the middleman's profit. From manufacturer to you direct.

SAFE—EFFICIENT—ECONOMICAL
Send \$10.00 (Ten Dollars) by Mail and Secure One

VICTORY MFG. CO.
1706 Macdonald Ave., Richmond, Cal.

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F. A. French, Mgr. 126 1/2 Arroyo Blvd., Nogales Phone 153J



Gunner Depew

THE MOST AMAZING STORY OF THE WAR

By the Fighting, Laughing American Sailor Boy
ALBERT N. DEPEW

GUNNER DEPEW, a sailor of the Legion, tells a thrilling story of what he did—what he saw—what he endured—in two years packed solid with fighting and adventure on land and sea. His description of the *Yarrowdale* with its cargo of human wretchedness is the first complete account written by an American who lived through the indescribable horrors of that now famous voyage. Gunner Depew writes of the German Prison Camps as only a man can who has lived and suffered in them—who has been face to face with the misery of the half-starved men—who has himself been the victim of the inhuman cruelties which the Huns heap on their prisoners of war.

Don't Fail to Read This Vivid and Gripping Narrative
OUR NEW SERIAL!