# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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State Library

## *Brickwood Hotel Burned Monday*

Monday morning about 2 o'clock fire broke out in the Brickwood hotel building and for a time it appeared that the entire block would go up in flames. The interior of the hotel was completely destroyed and serious dammge was inflicted on the haberdishery of Herold & Tidwell, whose loss was covered by insurance.

The Brickwood is located on Morley avenue Nogales, in the heart of the business district. phe First National Bank occupies part of the lower floor, and much damage was done there by water and smoke.

The prompt work of the local fire department is responsible for saving other property from destruction.

The fire is reported to have started in a room of one of the guests where an oil stove became overheated and a lace curtain caught fire from the stove, carrying the flames to the window casing.

The Montezuma and National hotels, which adjoin the Brickwood, miraculously escaped the flames. BBoth were filled with guests who were aawkened by Harold Brown of the Nogales police force, and others. Had it not been for the disregard of personal safety by Harold Brown, in braving the fire and smoke to arouse the guests of the burning hotel there might have been many casualties. He went from room to room and aroused the sleeping inmates, in one case carrying a hysterical woman from the hotel.

The damage is estimated at $50,000, most of which was covered by insurance.

### UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA HOLDS EVENING CLASSES

That the present term at the University of Arizona is an unusually busy one for faculty and students alike is exemplified by the large number of evening classes which are now being given or in process of formation These evening courses have been arranged under the direction of the Extension Committee of the university and all are courses for which a strong desire has been expressed on the part of the general public. As previously announced, classes have been organized in archaeology, education. English literature, law and Spanish.

Classes may also be formed in home economics if a sufficiently large number of persons are found to desire them. also in other subjects not so far specified, and it is advisable that all who are interested in these evening classes will communiacte at once with the registrar and signify their wish to join one or more of the classes.

When a sufficient number (not less than 10) register to warrant the giving of a certain course, the members will be notified and an organization meeting will be held.

University credits will be given for satisfactory completion of the work.

### MRS. RAY SMITH DEAD

Mrs. Ray Smith, who illness was mentioned in a previous issue of the Patagonian, died last Sunday night, about 1 0o'clock. The body was taken by her husband to Minneapolis, Tuesday, for burial, her former home. Mr. Smith was a business man in Minneapolis and recently brought his wife to Patagonia in hopes of prolonging her life. She was a sufferer from tuberculosis. She was in the last stages of the dreaded disease when she arrived and the healthful atmosphere of this district had no chance to do its work. Mrs. Smith was a young woman, and had formerly been engaged in newspaper work in her home city.

### WORK OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Complete figures of the work of the United States Employment Service for the year 1918 show the following results:

Registrations for employment, 4,211,9492; applications for help from employers, 8,799,798; referred to jobs, 3,931,560; placed in jobs 3,009,295.

The percentage of registrations for jobs to applications for helpis 47.9 per cent. Of the 4,211,942 registrations for jobs 93.3 per cent were referred to places and 73.8 per cent were placed. 91.4 per cent of the 3,931,560 referred to jobs were placed.

Stephen D. Littles Garrison, No. 125, Army and Navy Union, last Friday elected officers for the ensuing year. Applications from soldiers and sailors returning from the great world war will be received for membership.

Judge Dunbar, an old pioneer of Arizona, who has practiced law in several of Arizona's cities, has located in Patagonia, where he intends to hang out his shingle.

## LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Mrs. Nellie Bartlett's residence at Elgin was broken into one day last week by a music lover, who appropriated the Victrola. Other things of value were in the house, but the thief evidently wanted the music more than other things. The problem for the sheriff to solve is: Who loves music well enough to take the risk of a penitentiary sentence to steal a Victrola?

Mr. James Parker, Sr., of Parker Canyon, who has been sick for some time, is reported as slightly improved.

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.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merciers, January 20, a daughter.

Mrs. Nellie Bartlett, Judge R. B. Collie and Mrs. W. H. Collie of Elgin were Nogales visitors Wednesday.

W. T. Sloan of Harshaw, who has been in poor health for several days, is much improved. He was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

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

Master Clark Sydenham, son of A. D. Sydenham of Patagonia, who has been in the Marine corps of the navy, has returned to Patagonia, where he remain indefinitely. Master Clark spent several months here last summer while his father was in Sacramento for surgical treatment.

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

Al Chapman, a prominent cattleman of Alto, spent part of the week in Patagonia. He reports cattle in poor condition, owing to the extremely long cold snap.

Roy Sorrells was in town Wednesday from his Harshaw ranch.

Geo. N. Sayre, son-in-law of Mrs. A. B. Sorrells, was taken to a Nogales hospital last week suffering with a severe case of pneumonia.

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

Mrs. A. B. Sorrells is seriously sick at her Harshaw ranch with influenza. A nurse from Nogales is in attendance.

Richard Farrell, Jr., of Harshaw, was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday.

Guy Perry, son of Mrs. O. F. Ashburn who has been on the firing line in France, is reported to be in New York undergoing medical treatment for shell shock and gas. He will return to his home at the Pennsylvania ranch as soon as he is able to travel.

Walter Carroll, who has been serving in the lumber camps of Washington at the task of geting out timber for airplane manufacture, has received his discharge from the army and is back in Patagonia. He arrived this week.

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

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parker and daughter, Joyce, spent Tuesday in Nogales on business.

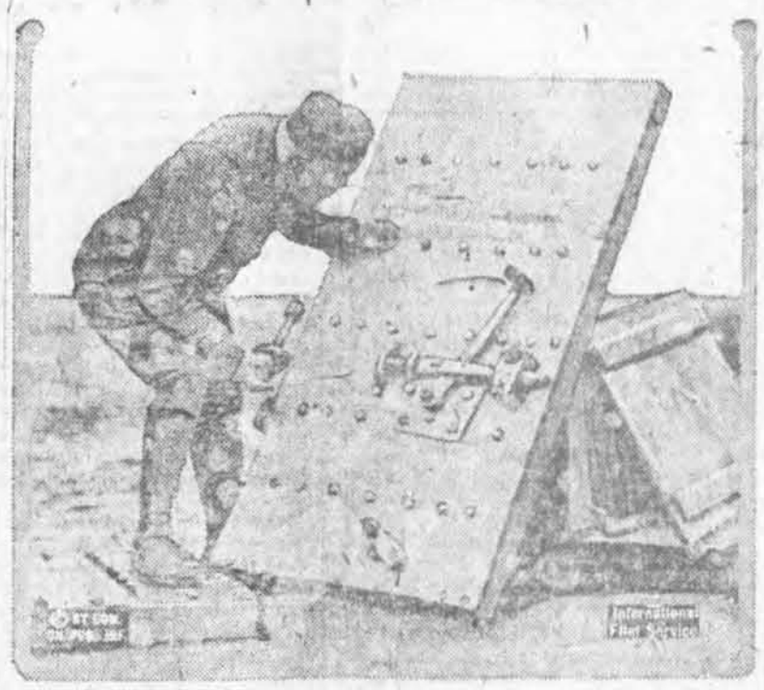
E. T. Nance, cattleman of Parker Canyon, returned Monday from Tucson, where he had gone for a visit to his family, who are residing there temporarily while his children are atending school.

Mr. L. M. Tobin, mining man of this district, left last Wednesday for Tucson on business. Mr. Tobin has been looking after the interests of the heirs to the north half of the Baca float.

A light snowfall visited us Tuesday morning. "Every little bit helps."

Hon. W. A. O'Connor of Nogales returned last Friday from El Paso, where he had been in attendance at the meeting of county chairmen of Liberty Loan work. Judge O'Connor is chairman of the Santa Cruz County committee. He says the Fifth, and last, Liberty Loan will be called for in April and will be for an amount equal to the Fourth Loan—six billion. Our county's quota will be the same as the last issue.

## DOOR OF THE KAISER'S DUGOUT



This heavy steel door, which an American officer is examining, was taken from the entrance to the kaiser's private trench dugout in Spa, Belgium which for some time was the German great headquarters, but is now the meeting place of the international armistice commission.

## WOMEN BREAK UP SEA TRADITIONS

### Scarcity of Men on Pacific Coast Gives Them Jobs on Vessels.

Seattle at Present has women mail carriers, women elevator operators, women in the railway yards, in shops and factories, but now comes the woman cook, messwoman and messgirl aboard an ocean steamship.

Capt. Harry W. Crosby, Seattle shipping man, master mariner and vice president of the Northwest Shipping company, is responsible for this innovation, which has been greeted with a great deal of interest on the water front, where the European war is rapidly depleting the man power needed for crews in the Alaska and California trades. The Liberty Fleet must be furnished with crews first, and consequently vessels plying on the regular routes have been short of men.

"Through the United States shipping commissioner I have signed on three women as members of the crew of the steamship H. B. Lovejoy," admitted Captain Crosby, "and they are doing fine.

"I had used women cooks on tugboats with success, so when we were short of men for the Lovejoy I decided to employ women. After a search of the entire water front I discovered that a woman was cooking for the crew of 19 men of the steamship Harvester. I made her an offer and now she is cook of the steamship H. B. Lovejoy, which has a crew of 20 men.

"After obtaining the woman cook I went to the city employment bureau and hired two girls, one for messwoman and one for messgirl, and they are now on board the Lovejoy. The women prepare three meals a day, and a night lunch while the vessel is loading in port. They are now on their second voyage in the Lovejoy and are making good. The men say the food is better cooked and the service is improved since the women took charge of the galley.

"They are paid the union scale with overtime for extra work at night while the vessel is in port loading.

## HOW TO AVOID INFLUENZA

### Doctor Says to Cut Out Fruits, Sweets and All Fried Foods.

To be immune from influenza cut out fruits, greasy foods, sirups, confectionery, honey and fried foods. This is the advice of Dr. Frederick de Lue of Boston, an expert.

Here are some of Doctor de Lue's influenza pointers:

Influenza bacillus locates most readily in rheumatic people. Acids in the system are the cause of colds. Chocolate that we give our soldier boys makes acid, and acid serves as food for the influenza bacilli. Boiled rice is a better ration than chocolate.

## SOLDIERS DEMAND BIBLES

### Three Great Publishing Houses Work Night and Day to Supply Demand.

Three great publishing houses in America, England and Scotland are obliged to keep their presses running night and day to supply the demands of the soldiers for Bibles, declares Rev. William Austin Hill, New England secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary society.

"The Bible is called for more than any book among the soldiers," said Rev. Mr. Hill. "It is printed in 81 languages and a copy lasts a soldier on an average about three months. So four copies are given each applicant. There never was a time in the history of the world when men longed more for the Scriptures."

## MIX WOUNDED WITH TUBERCULOSIS VICTIMS

### French Aviator Adds to Long List of Atrocities Committed by Huns.

That French wounded prisoners are mixed with victims of tuberculosis in German military hospitals is the charge made by Sergeant Paul Chevalier, one of the most brilliant young French aviators, who has just returned to his home in Paris after being a prisoner of war for 17 months.

Sergeant Chevalier says that in addition to keeping the wounded men with the tuberculosis patients, the Germans forced them to wash themselves in the same water, and also made them wash their dishes in the water used for the same purpose by the white plague sufferers.

The German guards treated them with the greatest brutality and the hospital where they were confined was in such bad condition that the patients were soaked every time it rained, Chevalier told his cousin, Marcel Villanueve, who is a Knights of Columbus secretary and happens to be stationed in Paris at present.

The gallant aviator, who is the winner of the Medal Militaire and the Croix de Guerre with three palms, was captured by the Germans after a bombing raid on Metz.

His observer was killed at the time and he was wounded in seven places, but he had succeeded in getting his plane to within five kilometers of his own lines when the motor failed.

The plane fell and burst into flames when it struck the ground. Chevalier was badly burned before the Germans extricated him. He was in the German hospital for a year, and two weeks ago was exchanged through Switzerland. He will return to the service as a naval aviator.

## ASKED CHEAP BURIAL

### Left a Note Saying He Wanted Red Cross to Share in Savings.

Pinned to the shirt of J. H. Shunk, who died of influenza in his room at a hotel at Yakima, Wash., recently, was found a note with $140 in bills.

The note asked that he be given the cheapest possible burial in case of death, and that the remainder of the money, after paying his debts, be donated to the Red Cross. Shunk has no relatives in this part of the country, so far as known. The note gave the names and addresses of a brother and sister living in Wisconsin.

He had been working in an evaporator here and the money evidently represented his savings.

## RECORD IN BRIDGE WORK

### Structure Is Rolled Into Position in 1 Minute and 20 Seconds.

All bridge-rolling records were broken when the five-span, 560-foot Boston and Maine railroad bridge over Green river, at Greenfield, Mass., was put into place in 1 minute and 20 seconds. The structure weighs 2,700 tons. It replaces a bridge built in 1876. The new bridge is the second largest ever moved by the rolling method. The work was done in a fog so dense that workmen on one end of the structure could not see workmen on the other end. The feat was witnessed by 1,000 spectators.

### "Biddie" on the Job.

Mrs. Sidney Kirby, living northwest of Moberly, Mo., has a patriotic hen which she claims is the champion patriotic hen of Missouri. Biddie has raised three broods of chickens since last spring and the fourth will soon be hatched. Not satisfied with the three broods, the hen stole away some twenty eggs and made a nest in a cane shock.

## *Ashurst Resolution Favors Indemnity*

On January 2, 1919, Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona introduced a joint resolution in the United States senate directing the secretary of war to investigate the claims of those citizens of the United States who, since December 1, 1912, suffered damages to person or property by acts of violence committed by Mexican outlaw, revolutionary, insurgent, or federal forces. The resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Following is the text of the resolution:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United tStates of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make, or cause to be made under his direction, a full and thorough investigation of each and all claims of citizens of the United States (which may be called to his attention by claimants or their atorneys, heirs, or personal representatives) for reimbursement and damages for injuries inflicted by Mexican outlaw, revolutionary, insurgent, or federal forces since December 1, 1912 upon the person or to the property of such claimants.

For the purpose of such investigation the secretary of war is authorized to appoint a commission of three officers of the army one of whom shal be an inspector general. Such commision shall have authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and to take evidence on oath relating to any such claim, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers in any such proceeding by application to the district court of the United States for the district within which any session of the commission is held, which court is hereby empowered and directed to make all orders and issue all processes necessary for that purpose, and said commission shall have all the powers conferred by law upon inspectors general of the United States army in the performance of their duties. Such commission shall report to congress, through the secretary of war, as soon as practicable, its findings of fact upon each and all the claims presented to it and its conclusions as to the justice and equity thereof and as to the proper amount of compensation or indemnity thereupon.

For plain justce's sake, we hope the resolution is passed. Many of Arizona's citizens have suffered loss at the hands of Mexicans. And many of the losers could ill afford the damages sustained. It is about time the government took action to adjust the claims of our citizens.

The toal crop valuation for the state of Arizona in 1918 was $36,464,000, an increase of six and a half million dollars over 1917.

A resolution was recently adopted by the state council of defense recommending $4 perday be paid for returned soldiers' labor.

A daily train service from Nogales to Guaymas, Mexico, is to be inaugurated by the Southern Pacific railroad.

Glen Perry, who spent several months in an army training camp, returned home several weeks ago.

A cotton oil mill at Phoenix is reported to be doing an annual business of approximately $1,000,000.

A machine gun school at Fort Huachuca will reopen soon for a month's course, it is said.

The realities of war have never been portrayed so graphically and vividly as in the gripping narrative,

**Gunner Depew**

READ IT!

## *American Mining Needs Protection*

Eastern factories that had been taking western manganese an dzine ores during war time have called a half. They are using up their reserves. By the time these are gone they expect to go where they may to purchase their ores and have ship botoms to bring them to American ports. They are economic internationalists. oT them the west is no beter han a district in Bolivia or Burmah or a Mexican state not too far from our border. They import from the cheapest mart and sell in the dearest—that is unsentimental business, and business is only sentimental on paper.

As peace came the eastern manufacturer saw prospect of plenty of ships and immediately he turned his attention for raw materials which he required to foreign countries, for the reason that American standards of living do not prevail there and the old law of supply an ddemand is in effect in these benighted regions, consequently he can get his needs supplied at very much less cost to him.

Western states have awakened to the need of a ne wtarift law, and if these states joined forces and constitute a "bloc" in congress for the better defense of western interests they can do far more effective work in getting needed protection for the western mining industry.

If high wages are to be maintained in this country some protection must be given American industry which has to compete with foreign competition not governed by American standards of living—call it tariff or anything you like.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF U. S. BUREAU OF MINES

I nthe Eighth Annual Report of the director of the United tStates bureau of mines to the secretary of the interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, mention is made of the investigations by the bureau under co-operative agreement with the University of Arizona at Tucson, and of the establishment of the southwest station on the university campus. The investigations included improvement of conditions in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and miscellaneous mineral industries, with special reference to the treatment of low-grade copper ores. An important result of the work at the Tucson station was the devising of a process for treating low-grade copper ores with sulphuric acid. A large mining company of the state is now erecting a 100-ton plant for testing the proces on a semi-commercial scale and other companies have arranged with the bureau for similar installations.

## MINES AND MINERS

Superintendent W. J. Mitchell of the Consolidated Arizona Copper Company, whose property is located at Mowry, reports that the new air compressor and other machinery recently installed is in operation. The company's property is a fine one, from an investor's standpoint, as it consists of a very large body of copper ore, the extent of which has not yet been determined. Mr. Mitchell has had many years' experience in the mining business and says the Consolidated property will prove one of the largest in the southwest.

Mr. R. D. Hall of Los Angeles arrived recently in Patagonia. He is employed as secretary to Mr. John Hoy, manager of the Trench mine.

Arizona's copper output for 1918 is estimated by the geological survey as 777,000,000 pounds valued at $192,000,000. The 1917 output was 712,167,000 pounds valued at $194,421,561.

The 1918 output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Arizona is estimated at $205,500,000.

El Paso smelter is to treat copper on the market basis until the market is firmly adjusted.

### INCOME TAX FORMS READY

Forms for reporting income taxes of less athan $5000, it was announced by Commissioner of nIternal Revenue Daniel C. Roper, are expected to be in the hands of collectors for distribution among taxpayers not later than February 1.

Soldiers desiring to settle on state ands are requested to enter their name with Secretary A. C. Meneth at the State Land department, State House, Phoenix.

The latest bureau of the department labor reports a sugar cane [illegible] on to 12 to ton.

Arizona's allotment for highway construction is $900,000.

# LONG LIVE THE KING

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

—17—

"Bobby," said his mother, with a catch in her voice, "haven't you something to suggest—as a toast?"

Bobby's eyes were on the cake; he came back with difficulty.

"Well," he meditated, "I guess—would 'home' be all right?"

"Home!" they all said, a little shakily, and drank to it.

Home! To the Thorpes, a little house on a shady street in America; to the Fraulein, a thatched cottage in the mountains of Germany and an old mother; to Pepy, the room in a tenement where she went at night; to Ferdinand William Otto, a formal suite of apartments in the palace, surrounded by pomp, ordered by rule and precedent, hardened by military discipline, and unsoftened by family love, save for the grim affection of the old king.

Home!

After all, Pepy's plan went astray, for the Fraulein got the china baby, and Ferdinand William Otto the Lincoln penny.

"That," said Bobby's father, "is a Lincoln penny, young man. It bears

"A Long Life, Full of Many Sorrows."

the portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Have you ever heard of him?"

The prince looked up. Did he not know the "Gettysburg address" by heart?

"Yes, sir," he said. "The—my grandfather thinks that President Lincoln was a very great man."

"One of the world's greatest. I hardly thought, over here—" Mr. Thorpe paused and looked speculatively at the boy. "You'd better keep that penny where you won't lose it," he said sobsely. "It doesn't hurt us to try to be good. If you're in trouble, think of the difficulties Abraham Lincoln surmounted. If you want to be great think how great he was." He was a trifle ashamed of his own earnestness. "All that for a penny, young man!"

The festivities were taking a serious turn. There was a little packet at each plate, and now Bobby's mother reached over and opened hers.

"Oh!" she said, and exhibited a gaudy tissue paper bonnet. Everybody had one. Mr. Thorpe's was a dunce's cap, and Fraulein's a giddy Pierrette of black and white. Bobby had a military cap. With eager fingers Ferdinand William Otto opened his; he had never tasted this delicious paper cap joy before.

It was a crown, a sturdy bit of gold paper, cut into points and set with red paste jewels—a gem of a crown. He was charmed. He put it on his head, with the unconsciousness of childhood, and posed delightedly.

The Fraulein looked at Prince Ferdinand William Otto, and slowly the color left her lean face. She stared. It was he, then, and none other. Stupid, not to have known at the beginning! He, the crown prince, here in the home of these barbarous Americans, when, by every plan that had been made, he should now be in the hands of those who would dispose of him.

"I give you," said Mr. Thorpe, raising his glass toward his wife, "the giver of the feast. Boys, up with you!"

It was then that the Fraulein, making an excuse, slipped out of the room.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The King is Dead.

Now at last the old king's hour had come. Mostly he slept, as though his body, eager for its long rest, had already given up the struggle. Stimulants, given by his devoted physician, had no effect. Other physicians there were, a group of them, but it was Doctor Welderman who stood by the bed and waited.

Father Gregory, his friend of many years, had come again from Etzel, and it was he who had administered the sacrament. The king had roused for it, and had smiled at the father.

"So!" he said, almost in a whisper, "you would send me clean! It is hard to scour an old kettle."

Doctor Welderman bent over the bed. "Majesty," he implored, "if there is anything we can do to make you comfortable—"

"Give me Hubert's picture," said the king. When his fingers refused to hold it, Annunciata came forward swiftly and held it before him. But his heavy eyes closed. With more intuition than might have been expected of her, the archduchess laid it on the white coverlet, and placed her father's hand on it.

The two sisters of mercy stood beside the bed, and looked down at the quiet figure.

"I should wish to die so," whispered the elder. "A long life, filled with many deeds, and then to sleep away!"

"A long life, full of many sorrows!" observed the younger one, her eyes full of tears. "He has outlived all that he loved."

"Except the little Otto."

Their glances met, for even here there was a question.

As if their thought had penetrated the haze which is, perhaps, the mist that hides from us the gates of heaven, the old king opened his eyes.

"Otto!" he said. "I—wish—"

Annunciata bent over him. "He is coming, father," she told him, with white lips.

She slipped to her knees beside the bed, and looked up to Doctor Welderman with appealing eyes.

"I am afraid," she whispered. "Can you not—?"

He shook his head. She had asked a question in her glance, and he had answered. The crown prince was gone. Perhaps the search would be successful. Could he not be held, then, until the boy was found? And Doctor Welderman had answered "No."

In the antechamber the council waited, standing and without speech. But in an armchair beside the door to the king's room the chancellor sat, his face buried in his hands. In spite of precautions, in spite of everything, the blow had fallen. The crown prince, to him at once son and sovereign, the little crown prince, was gone. And his old friend, his comrade of many years, lay at his last hour.

Now he waited for the king's death. Waited numbly. For, with the tolling of St. Stefan's bell would rise the cry for the new king.

And there was no king.

In the little room where the sisters kept their medicines, so useless now, Hedwig knelt at the prie-dieu and prayed.

The king roused again. "Mettlich?" he asked.

The elder sister tiptoed to the door and opened it. The council turned, dread on their faces. She placed a hand on the chancellor's shoulder.

"His majesty has asked for you."

When he looked up, dazed, she bent down and took his hand.

"Courage!" she said quietly.

The chancellor stood a second inside the door. Then he went to the side of the bed, and knelt, his lips to the cold, white hand on the counterpane.

"Sire!" he choked. "It is I—Mettlich."

The king looked at him, and placed his hand on the bowed gray head. Then his eyes turned to Annunciata and rested there. It was as if he saw her, not as the embittered woman of late years, but as the child of the woman he had loved.

"A good friend, and a good daughter," he said clearly. "Few men die so fortunate, and fewer sovereigns." His hand moved from Mettlich's head, and rested on the photograph.

The elder sister leaned forward and touched his wrist. "Doctor!" she said sharply.

Doctor Welderman came first, the others following. They grouped around the bed. Then the oldest of them, who had brought Annunciata into the world, touched her on the shoulder.

"Madame!" he said. "Madame, I—his majesty has passed away."

Mettlich staggered to his feet, and took a long look at the face of his old sovereign and king.

In the meantime, things had been happening in the room where the council waited. The council free of the restraint of the chancellor's presence, had fallen into low-voiced consultation. What was to be done? They knew already the rumors of the streets, and were helpless before them. They had done what they could. But the boy was gone, and the city rising. Already the garrison of the fortress had been ordered to the palace, but it could not arrive before midnight. Friese had questioned the wisdom of it, at that, and was for flight as soon as the king died. Bayerl, on the other hand, urged a stand, in the hope that the crown prince would be found.

Their voices, lowered at first, rose acrimoniously; almost they penetrated to the silent room beyond. On to the discussion came Nikky Larisch, covered with dust and spotted with froth from his horse. He entered without ceremony, his boyish face drawn and white, his cap gone, his eyes staring.

"The chancellor?" he said.

Some one pointed to the room beyond.

Nikky hesitated. Then, being young and dramatic, even in tragedy, he unbuckled his sword belt and took it off, placing it on a table.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have come to surrender myself."

The council stared.

"For what reason?" demanded Marschall coldly.

"I believe it is called high treason." He closed his eyes for a moment. "It is because of my negligence that this thing has happened. He was in my charge, and I left him."

No one said anything. The council looked at a loss, rather like a flock of sheep confronting some strange animal.

"I would have shot myself," said Nikky Larisch, "but it was too easy."

Then, rather at a loss as to the exact etiquette of arresting one's self, he bowed slightly and waited.

The door into the king's bedchamber opened. The chancellor came through, his face working. It closed behind him.

"Gentlemen of the council," he said. "It is my duty—my duty—to announce—" His voice broke; his grizzled chin quivered; tears rolled down his cheeks. "Friends," he said pitifully, "our good king—my old comrade—is dead!"

* * * * * * *

The birthday supper was over. It had ended with an American ice cream, brought in carefully by Pepy, because of its expensiveness. They had cut the cake with "Boby" on the top, and the crown prince had eaten far more than was good for him.

He sat, fingering the Lincoln penny and feeling extremely full and very contented.

Then, suddenly, from a far off church a deep-toned bell began to toll slowly.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto caught it. St. Stefan's bell! He sat up and listened. The sound was faint; one felt it rather than heard it, but the slow booming was unmistakable. He got up and pushed his chair back.

Other bells had taken it up, and now the whole city seemed alive with bells—bells that swung sadly from side to side, as if they said over and over: "Alas, alas!"

Something like panic seized Ferdinand William Otto. Some calamity had happened. Some one was—perhaps his grandfather.

He turned an appealing face to Mrs. Thorpe. "I must go," he said. "I do not wish to appear rude, but something is wrong. The bells—"

Pepy had been listening, too. Her broad face worked. "They mean one

It Rang Out, Slow, Ominous, Terrible.

thing," she said slowly. "I have heard it said many times. When St. Stefan's tolls like that, the king is dead!"

"No! No!" cried Ferdinand William Otto and ran madly out of the door.

* * * * * * *

While the birthday supper was at its height, in the bureau of the concierge sat old Adelbert, heavy and despairing. That very day had he learned to what use the committee would put the information he had given them, and his old heart was dead within him. One may not be loyal for seventy years, and then easily become a traitor.

Then, at seven o'clock, something happened.

The concierge's niece had gone, leaving the supper ready cooked on the back of the stove. Old Adelbert sat alone, and watched the red bars of the stove fade to black. By that time it was done, and he was of the damned. The crown prince, who was of an age with the American lad upstairs, the crown prince was in the hands of his enemies. He, old Adelbert, had done it.

And now it was forever too late. Terrible thoughts filled his mind. He could not live thus, yet he could not die. The daughter must have the pension. He must live, a traitor, he on whose breast the king himself had pinned a decoration.

He wore his new uniform, in honor of the day. Suddenly he felt that he could not wear it any longer. He had no right to any uniform. He who had sold his country was of no country.

He went slowly out and up the staircase, dragging his wooden leg painfully from step to step. He heard the concierge come in below, his heavy footsteps re-echoed through the building. Inside the door he called furiously to his niece. Old Adelbert heard him strike a match to light the gas.

In his room he sat down on a straight chair inside the door, and stared ahead. Then, slowly and mechanically, he took off his new uniform and donned the old one. He would have put on civilian clothes, had he possessed any. For by the deeds of that day he had forfeited the right to the king's garb.

It was there that Black Humbert, hurrying up, found him. The concierge was livid, his massive frame shook with excitement.

"Quick!" he said, and swore a great oath. "To the shop of the cobbler Heinz, and tell him this word. Here in the building is the boy."

"What boy?"

The concierge closed a great hand on the veteran's shoulder. "Who but the crown prince himself!" he said.

"But I thought—how can he be here?"

"Here is he, in our very hands. It is no time to ask questions."

"If he is here—"

"He is with the Americans," hissed the concierge, the veins on his forehead swollen with excitement. "Now, go, and quickly. I shall watch. Say that when I have secured the lad, I shall take him there. Let all be ready. An hour ago," he said, raising his great fists on high, "and everything lost. Now—hurry, old wooden leg. It is a great night."

"But—I cannot. Already I have done too much. I am damned. I have lost my soul. I who am soon to die—"

"You will go."

And, at last, he went, hobbling down the staircase recklessly, because the looming figure at the stairhead was listening. He reached the street. There, only a block away, was the cobbler's shop, lighted, but with the dirty curtains drawn across the window.

Old Adelbert gazed at it. Then he commended his soul to God, and turned toward the palace. Before it were packed dense throngs of silent people. Now and then a man put down a box, and rising on it, addressed the crowd, attempting to rouse them. Each time angry hands pulled him down, and hisses greeted him as he slunk away.

Had old Adelbert been alive to anything but his mission, he would have seen that this was no mob of revolutionists, but a throng of grieving people, awaiting the great bell of St. Stefan's with its dire news.

Then, above their heads, it rang out, slow, ominous, terrible. A sob ran through the crowd. In groups, and at last as a whole, the throng knelt. Men uncovered and women wept.

The bell rang on. At its first notes old Adelbert stopped, staggered, almost fell. Then he uncovered his head.

"Gone!" he said. "The old king! My old king!"

His face twitched. But the horror behind him drove him on through the kneeling crowd. Where it refused to yield, he drove the iron point of his wooden leg into yielding flesh, and so made his way. Some one raised a cry and others took it up.

"The king!" they cried. "Show us the little king!"

But the balcony outside the dead king's apartments remained empty. The curtains at the long windows were drawn, save at one, opened for air. The breeze shook its curtains to and fro, but no small, childish figure emerged. The cries kept up, but there was a snarl in the note now.

"The king! Long live the king! Where is he?"

A man in a red costume, near old Adelbert, leaped on a box and lighted a flaming torch. "Aye!" he yelled, "call for the little king. Where is he? What have they done with him?"

Old Adelbert pushed on. The voice of the revolutionist died behind him, in a chorus of fury. From nowhere, apparently, came lighted box banners proclaiming the chancellor's treason, and demanding a republic. Some of them instructed the people to gather around the parliament where, it was stated, leading citizens were already forming a republic. Some, more violent, suggested an advance on the palace.

The crowd at first ignored them, but as time went on, it grew ugly. By all precedent, the new king should be now before them. What, then, if this rumor was true? Where was the little king?

Revolution, now, in the making. A flame ready to blaze. Hastily, on the outskirts of the throng, a delegation formed to visit the palace, and learn the truth.

Drums were now beating steadily, filling the air with their throbbing, almost drowning out the solemn tolling of the bell. Around them were rallying angry groups. As the groups grew large, each drum led its followers toward the government house, where, on the steps, the revolutionary party harangued the crowd. Bonfires sprang up, built of no one knew what, in the public squares. Red fire burned. The drums throbbed.

"Make—Haste," He Said, and Slid Stiffly to the Ground.

The city had not yet risen. It was large and slow to move. Slow, too, to believe in treason, or that it had no king. But it was a matter of moments now, not of hours.

The noise penetrated into the very wards of the hospital. Red fires bathed pale faces on their pillows in a feverish glow. Nurses gathered at the windows, their uniforms and faces alike scarlet in the glare, and whispered together.

One such group gathered near the bedside of the student Haeckel, still in his lethargy. His body had gained strength, so that he was clothed at times, to wander aimlessly about the ward. But he had remained dazed. Now and then the curtain of the past lifted, but for a moment only. He had forgotten his name. He spent long hours struggling to pierce the mist.

But mostly he lay, or sat, as now, beside his bed, a bandage still on his head, clad in shirt and trousers, bare feet thrust into worn hospital slippers. The red glare had not roused him, nor yet the beat of the drums. But a word or two that one of the nurses spoke caught his ear and held him. He looked up, and slowly rose to his feet. Unsteadily he made his way to a window, holding to the sill to steady himself.

* * * * * * *

Old Adelbert had been working his way impatiently. The temper of the mob was growing ugly. It was suspicious, frightened, potentially dangerous. The cry of "To the palace!" greeted his ears as he finally emerged breathless from the throng.

He stepped boldly to the old stone archway, and faced a line of soldiers there. "I would see the chancellor!" he gasped, and saluted.

The captain of the guard stepped out. "What is it you want?" he demanded.

"The chancellor," he lowered his voice. "I have news of the crown prince."

Magic words, indeed. Doors opened swiftly before them. But time was flying, too. In his confusion the old man had only one thought, to reach the chancellor. It would have been better to have told his news at once. The climbing of stairs takes time when one is old and fatigued, and has but one leg.

However, at last it was done, and old Adelbert stumped to the door of the room where the council sat debating and the chancellor paced the floor.

Small ceremony now. Led by soldiers, who retired and left him to enter alone, old Adelbert stumbled into the room. He was out of breath and dizzy; his heart beat to suffocation. There was not air enough in all the world to breathe. He clutched at the velvet hangings of the door, and swayed, but he saw the chancellor.

"The crown prince," he said thickly, "is at the home of the Americans."

He stared about him. Strange that the room should suddenly be filled with a mist. "But there be those—who wait—there—to capture him."

He caught desperately at the curtains, with their royal arms embroidered in blue and gold. Shameful, in such company, to stagger so!

"Make—haste," he said, and slid stiffly to the ground. He lay without moving.

The council roused then. Mettlich was the first to get to him. But it was too late.

Old Adelbert had followed the mist to the gates it concealed. More than that, sham traitor that he was, he had followed his king.

CHAPTER XIX.

In the Road of the Good Children.

Haeckel crept to a window and looked out. Bonfires were springing up in the open square in front of the government house. Mixed with the red glare came leaping yellow flames. The wooden benches were piled together and fired, and by each such pyre stood a gesticulating, shouting red demon.

Guns were appearing now. Wagons loaded with them drove into the square, to be surrounded by a howling mob. The percentage of sober citizens was growing—sober citizens no longer. For the little king had not been shown to them. Obviously he could not be shown to them. Therefore rumor was right, and the boy was gone.

Against the palace, therefore, their rage was turned. The shouts for the little king turned to threats. The archbishop had come out on the balcony accompanied by Father Gregory. The archbishop had raised his hands, but had not obtained silence. Instead, to his horror and dismay, a few stones had been thrown.

He retired, breathing hard. But Father Gregory had remained, facing the crowd fearlessly, his arms not raised in benediction, but folded across his chest. Stones rattled about him, but he did not flinch, and at last he gained the ears of the crowd. His great voice, stern and fearless, held them.

"My friends," he said, "there is work to be done, and you lose time. We cannot show you the king, because he is not here. While you stand there shrieking, his enemies have their will of him. The little king has been stolen from the palace."

He might have swayed them, even then. He tried to move them to a search of the city. But a pallid man, sweating with excitement, climbed on the shoulders of two companions, and faced the crowd.

"Aye, he is stolen," he cried. "But who stole him? Not the city. We are loyal. Ask the palace where he is. Ask those who have allied themselves with Karnia. Ask Mettlich."

There was more, of course. The cries of "To the palace!" increased. Those behind pushed forward, shoving the ones ahead toward the archway, where a line of soldiers with fixed bayonets stood waiting.

The archduchess and Hilda with a handful of women, had fled to the roof, and from there saw the advance of the mob. Hedwig had haughtily refused to go.

At the hospital, Haeckel, the student, stood by his window, and little by little the veil lifted. His slow blood stirred first. The beating of drums, the shrieks of the crowd, the fires, all played their part. Another patient joined him, and together they looked out.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Warship Repairs.

Over and above the great activity of the British yards in building new warships, particularly destroyers, and the construction of merchant ships, an enormous amount of time and labor has to be devoted to repairs. In a recent speech Sir Eric Geddes said: "During one month the number of war vessels which needed repairs was nearly 1,000—that is, in addition to the 1,100 merchant ships—and that was by no means an abnormal month. Since the beginning of the war 31,000 war vessels, including patrol craft and mine sweepers, have been docked or placed on the ways, and these figures do not include repair work done to the vessels of our allies."

Add to this the arming of the vast fleet of British merchant vessels, and we have some conception of the enormous task of shipbuilding, equipping and repairing carried on by the British admiralty.

### Silos in New South Wales.

Recently the New South Wales government department of agriculture announced that funds would be provided for assisting farmers in the erection of silos and numerous inquiries have been received, especially from dairy farmers. Many of the applicants have signified their willingness to pay much larger deposits than was anticipated. Owing to the abundance of rainfall in many districts silos will greatly benefit dairy farmers by enabling them to conserve the fodder harvested during the rainy season.

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**WRIGLEY'S**

That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land —

The Flavor Lasts

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16


**Not Carefully Applied.**

"The new stenographer's hair is a decided blonde, isn't it?"

"Yes, though I noticed a slight indecision around the roots."

**A Doggone Shame.**

"I say, Fido, you don't seem to be very well satisfied with your dinner, today."

"How could I be when this family has gone bone dry?"


## Suffered For Years

### Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 973 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so lame, I could hardly bend over and any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me.

MRS. ROSS

"The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, making my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I became so dizzy I could hardly see. I had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried *Doan's Kidney Pills*. They rid me of the trouble and strengthened my back and kidneys. When I have taken *Doan's* since, they have always benefited me."

*Sworn to before me.*
L. N. VAUGHAN, *Notary Public.*

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The wife of a henpecked husband hasn't much to crow over.


### BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.


Furrowed brows today indicate a gift forgot.


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PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES ANY DISTRESSED, UPSET STOMACH.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour, or you have flatulence, heartburn, here is instant relief—No waiting!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapepsin all that dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost very little at drug stores. Ad-.


Nothing povokes a proud woman like the pride of some other woman.


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## One Crop Often Pays for the Land

Western Canada offers the greatest advantages to home seekers. Large profits are assured. You can buy on easy payment terms,

**Fertile Land at $15 to $30 per Acre—**

land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to

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Though Western Canada offers land at such low figures, the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and hogs will remain.

Loans for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; splendid climate; low taxation (none on improvements).

For particulars as to location of lands for sale, maps, illustrated literature, reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

**W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Building, OMAHA, NEB.**

Canadian Government Agent


# ALL PAY TRIBUTE TO COL. ROOSEVELT

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE CITIZENS JOIN IN PRAISE OF THE DEAD LEADER.

## GREAT LOSS TO THE NATION

**Pure Patriotism, Unfailing Courage and Illustrious Service of Former President Extolled by His Countrymen, Regardless of Party.**

Americans of all shades of political opinion have joined in paying warm tribute to the fearless Americanism of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and to the great service the dead leader rendered to his country and to all mankind. Here are some of the expressions of public men and private citizens telling of the loss the nation has sustained:

SECRETARY OF STATE LANSING—The death of Col. Roosevelt removes from our national life a great American. His vigor of mind and ceaseless energy made him a conspicuous figure in public affairs. Friends and enemies alike recognized the force of his personality and the great influence he had in molding public thought and purpose. His patriotism and devotion to his country will long be remembered by all his fellow citibens, while his sturdy Americanism will be an inspiration to future generations.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE FRANK L. POLK—He was one of the most striking figures in the history of this country, and, in fact, of his time. It is impossible to measure today what he did to arouse the political conscience of the American people.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War—His relations to the navy and to the army are, of course, a part of the history of those two services, and during his terms as president he brought his powerful personality and energy to bear upon economic problems of the greatest moment. I do not know of any career which combines so many diversified and intensively pursued activities—frontiersman, explorer, naturalist, seaman, soldier, executive and publicist. In each of these relations he was conspicuous and left his mark.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy—He has blazed new paths and refused to be fettered by conventions that other distinguished men recognized. Original, forceful, courageous, he was the monitor of millions of his fellow countrymen, who will miss his inspiring leadership. Believing in himself and the cause he espoused, he threw himself into every conflict with every power of mind and body.

FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior—Colonel Roosevelt was a great man, a very great man—great in his soul, great in his personality, great in his conception of America's place in the world. He will sit at one of the high tables.

CARTER GLASS, Secretary of the Treasury—Colonel Rdosevelt was an extraordinary figure and leaves a legacy of patriotic endeavor and useful achievement of which those who most respected and honored him will always be proud.

DIRECTOR GENERAL M'ADOO —Colonel Roosevelt's prodigious activities made him one of the most conspicuous figures in publil life. We are too near the event to place a just estimate on his life and career, but he will always be distinguished for one great achievement—the construction of the Panama canal.

FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT—The country can ill afford in this critical period of history to lose one who has done and could in the next decade have done so much for it and humanity. We have lost a great patriotic American, a great world figure, the most commanding personality in our public life since Lincoln. I mourn his going as a personal loss.

SENATOR LENROOT of Wisconsin—I regard Colonel Roosevelt's death as a very great calamity for the nation. His usefulness is familiar to all, but I believe that his greatest usefulness might have been in the future.

SENATOR LEWIS of Illinois—The death of Colonel Roosevelt is the loss of a great man, of a great force, and the loss of a great benefit to America. Whatever differences men may have with Colonel Roosevelt on party lines or political principles, all must certify that his fight for cleanliness and integrity in public life did much to rid the nation of corruption in public affairs. All must admit that his labors to force corporate monopoly to yield to private welfare and personal rights started this country upon the course of justice.

SENATOR HARDING of Ohio — He was one of the foremost citizens of the world, in a most extraordinary era, and he was the most vigorous and courageous American of his time. There is no direct legatee to his vast political estate.

SENATOR KENYON of Iowa — His virile American utterances were helping to bring order out of diplomatic chaos. In my judgment he was the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln.

SENATOR NEW of Indiana—Intellectually he was in the first rank among those who have figured in our public life, and for versatility and application he was without an equal. He was a true patriot, a thorough American at all times and in all respects.

SENATOR MARTIN of Virginia—He met all the responsibilities of citizenship in the most courageous manner. A characteristic of his life was his unqualified courage. He never had a conviction in his life that he did not have the courage to follow it. He was a man of unlimited courage, of limitless resources, and of unbounded patriotism.

SENATOR LODGE of Massachusetts—He was a great patriot, a great American, a great man. He was devoted throughout his life to his country. He tried always to be a servant of humanity.

SENATOR KELLOGG of Minnesota—He was a great commoner, who in his heart cherished the causes of the masses—a man of the most intense patriotism who placed the advancement of humanity and the cause of his country above all her considerations.

SENATOR JOHNSON of California—The greatest American of our generation has passed away. He had a truer vision, a higher courage, a wiser statesmanship than any man of our time. I cannot speak of him in ordinary terms. To me he had no parallel—none approached him in virility or force or profound knowledge of varied subjects.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon—A truer, more loyal American never lived.

SENATOR KNOX of Pennsylvania—His life was so abundant, so open, and so familiar that observations at this time upon is career as a statesman would be superfluous if not misplaced. He was America's greatest living human asset.

REPRESENTATIVE MEDILL M'CORMICK—He was the greatest American of our time. We are his debtors for his tremendous labors in the regeneration of our public life, for the quickening of our national spirit, for the reanimation of our patriotism.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES R. MANN—I think Roosevelt was the most wonderful individual character in the world. He was a student of mankind and so prodigiously active that his influence was tremendous and his loss will be deeply felt here and in other countries.

REPRESENTATIVE FESS, chairman of the Republican congressional committee—His death at this moment is a national calamity. Never were his talents so much needed as now.

FORMER SPEAKER CANNON—Colonel Roosevelt's place in history will be as one of the great presidents of the republic. He kept in closer touch with the legislative department than any other president I have known.

REPRESENTATIVE GILLETT of Massachusetts—Colonel Roosevelt was the most remarkable man America has produced since the Civil war. His general knowledge was unbounded, his personal magnetism extraordinary.

REPRESENTATIVE SHALLENBERGER of Nebraska—It is inexpressibly sorrowful that he should be taken away at this crisis in the affairs of government and mankind.

REPRESENTATIVE SHERLEY, chairman of the house appropriations committee—Mr. Roosevelt was one of the really great men of his age and above all else was wholly an American.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES — The death of Colonel Roosevelt is an irreparable loss to the nation. His virility and courage were a constant inspiration. He personified the Americanism of which he was the most doughty champion. He demanded the recognition and performance of our national obligation in the war. Back of all that was done in the war was the pressure of his relentless insistence. In response to his patriotic call lay the safety of civilization and in this hour of complete victory the whole world is his debtor.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor—I regard the death of Colonel Roosevelt a very great loss. He rendered service of incalculable benefit to the world. I knew him for thirty-five years in all his public activities. I worked with him and every one, even those who differed with him, conceded his sincerity of purpose, his high motives and his anxiety to serve the people.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—The rare qualities which won for Colonel Roosevelt a multitude of devoted followers naturally arrayed against him a host of oponents, but his death puts an end to controversy and he will be mourned by foe as well as by friend. He was a great American and made a profound impression in the thought of his generation. His picturesque career will form a fascinating chapter in our nation's history.

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE—Mr. Roosevelt's death brings to me a sense of deep sorrow, of personal loss. While he was president his kindly consideration never failed and many opportunities were afforded me for observing the highness of his innate ideals and his courage, all of which combined to make him the distinguished, not to say phenomenal, man he was.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIAM R. DAY—Every one appreciates that we have lost one of the greatest Americans, one of the first citizens of the world, at a time when we can ill afford to lose him.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIS VAN DEVANTER — The death of Colonel Roosevelt is a great loss to the country.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JOSEPH McKENNA—The country has suffered a great loss in the death of Colonel Roosevelt. He was a man of very great qualities.

MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD—The death of my friend, Theodore Roosevelt, brings to me great personal loss and sorrow, but keen and deep as these are, they are but the sorrow and loss of an individual. The national loss is irreparable, for his death comes at a time when his services to this nation can ill be spared. Never was America more in need of his frankness and courage, his honest criticism, and farseeing wisdom than at present. Unselfish loyalty, honest and fearless criticism always characterized the life and work of Theodore Roosevelt and he lived and worked always for his country's best interest. While we shall not have the living voice and presence, we shall always have the example of his life.

PRESIDENT POINCARE of France—Friend of liberty, friend of France, Roosevelt has given, without counting sons and daughters, his energy that liberty may live. We are grateful to him. We wish to express to Mrs. Roosevelt our most sincere condolence.

J. J. JUSSERAND, French ambassador to the United States—The unexpected death of one who has upheld all his life the principles of virile manhood, straightforward honesty and fearlessness will be mourned all over the world, nowhere more sincerely than in France, whose cause he upheld in her worst crisis in a way that shall never be forgotten.

HENRY WHITE, one of the American peace commissioners—I have heard of Mr. Roosevelt's death with deep sorrow because of the loss to the nation of a great public servant and to myself of a lifelong friend.

HERBERT C. HOOVER — America is poorer for the loss of a great citizen, the world for the loss of a great man. His virility and Americanism has been one of our national treasures.

COL. E. M. HOUSE—The entire world will share the grief which will be felt in the United States over the death of Theodore Roosevelt. He was the one virile and courageous leader of his generation and will live in history as one of our greatest presidents.

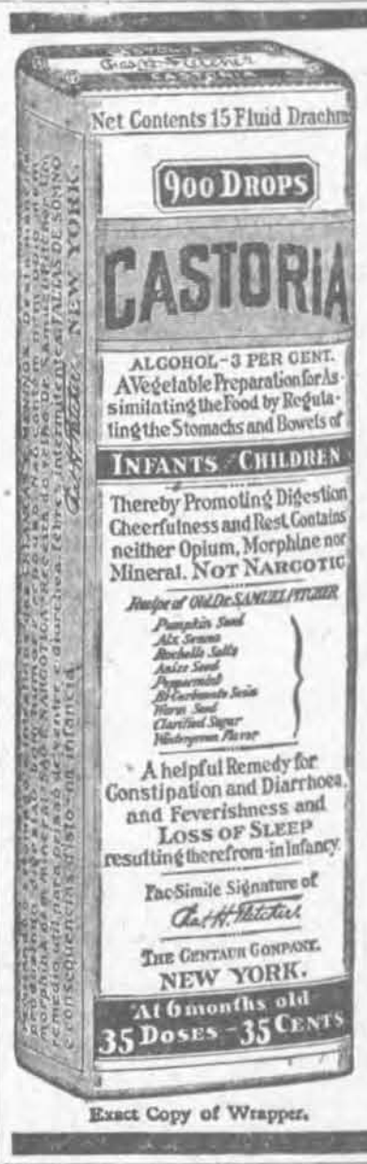
GOVERNOR LOWDEN of Illinois—The nation has suffered a loss it cannot well afford at this time. Theodore Roosevelt has been a dominant force in American life for thirty years. During all his life he has sought and striven for a better, juster society. His robust and fearless Americanism was like a bugle call to his countrymen, whenever danger threatened from within or without. Whether in office or private life, he was a leader of thought and an inspirer of action.

GOVERNOR SLEEPER of Michigan—Colonel Roosevelt was especially beloved in Michigan, and the state, which always gave him its support and honored him when he was living, will certainly mourn his death and cherish his memory.

FEDERAL JUDGE GEORGE A. CARPENTER—I believe that the great mass of the American people feel as I do that our country could not suffer a greater loss than by the death of Colonel Roosevelt.

JANE ADDAMS—Colonel Roosevelt was in many ways the most outstanding figure in America. I always admired him very much and had the greatest respect for the tenacity with which he clung to his principles and ideas. While I did not always agree with him in some things, everyone had to admire him.

JACOB M. DICKINSON, former Secretary of War—He was one of the greatest men of the world, a great patriot, and his death is a great loss to the country. He had served the nation well during the dark hours of war with his unflinching and unalloyed Americanism. He will be enshrined in the heart of America forever.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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.
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It's a good thing to have opinions and it's a better thing to keep the lid on them sometimes.


Don't wait until your cold develops Spanish Influenza or pneumonia. Kill it quick.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

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

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**Red Cross Bag Blue** if used in the laundry will give that clean, dainty appearance that everyone admires. All good grocers sell it; 5 cents a package


W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 3--1919.


# WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.


**Total Result.**

"What did you raise on your promise to pay?"

"Only a few smiles."

It is a wise old saw that cuts with its wisdom teeth.


**Your Eyes** A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-13
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

**GIRLS** Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura
Soap, Ointment, Talcum 25c. each. Sample each of "Cuticura," Dept. X, Boston."

**Children's Coughs** may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

# PISO'S

# Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(In Advance)

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $2.00 |
| Six Months | 1.50 |
| Three Months | 1.00 |

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


## AUTO IS ENTITLED TO THREE WOUND STRIPES

### Orderly Tells of Experiences Under Fire With General Edwards' Automobile.

Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards' automobile is entitled to three wound stripes, according to Corp. Harold Soane, his orderly. General Edwards, a Cleveland man, is commander of the department of the Northwest, with headquarters at Boston.

"Once a shell exploded so near the car that it was torn to pieces," Corporal Soane says. "The general had just left the car. Another time shrapnel hit the side. We are saving pieces of it for a souvenir."

Other tales Corporal Soane tells are:

"At Moulin a Boche in a French plane began shelling the general's headquarters at night. So he went into the dugout and slept with his men.

"Probably the narrowest escape General Edwards had from death was at Verdun. There was a heavy barrage, but he insisted on staying at the front. Shrapnel exploded but a few yards away, but he was not even shaken up. 'I'm a lucky boy, a lucky boy,' he murmured, as he hurried on to the trenches.

"Although as commanding officer he had the choice of quarters, life at the front was not always a bed of roses. Near Chateau Thierry I could find only an ill-smelling cellar for the general to sleep in. After we had been there three or four nights we found that the odor came from the bodies of four Germans buried under debris close by his bed."

## LITTLE GIRL'S CAPTURE

### Child Followed a Bicycle and Had a Man Arrested.

Ontario, Cal., boasts of the youngest apprehender of criminals on record in the person of Mabel Morton, four years of age.

Louis Garcia, a Mexican, who owes his capture to the little girl's bravery, was given 30 days in jail by an Ontario justice for the theft of a bicycle.

Mabel was playing on the lawn of her home when Garcia approached. She didn't like his looks, she said later, so she hid behind a rose bush.

Garcia walked up to the house, and, believing himself unobserved, took the bicycle. When he left with it the girl followed, and in the heart of the city ran up to him, grabbed hold of a sweater he was wearing, and hung on when he tried to shake her off. Men who ran to the scene learned the story, and Garcia was arrested.

## INFANT TORN TO PIECES

### Bears Fell Upon the Little Girl in a Park.

The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Willard was literally torn to pieces by two big bears in a park at Venice, Cal., while the mother and another small daughter looked on recently, according to information received by friends here.

The child, while walking through the park with her mother and sister, went too near the cage where the bears were confined. One of the beasts grabbed the child and dragged it through the bars. One of the child's legs was torn off and the second bear had jumped on the child's mangled form when a guard shot both animals. The child died on the way to the hospital.

**Gunner Depew**

A story in which the humanity, humor, pathos, horror, brutality and wretchedness of war are described in the simple, straightforward language of a sailor. *DON'T MISS IT!*


## PERSHING UP ON FRENCH CUSTOMS

### American General Claims Admiration of the People.

## KISSES OLD FRENCH LADY

### Round Smack on the Two Cheeks of Dear Old Lady Who Made Speech Expressing Gratitude of People to Americans—Acquires Such Facility in the Language That He Can Now Make Good Speech in French.

General Pershing has kissed "une Francaise"—French scholars notice the gender. This was no official embrace of a bearded general. It was a round smack on the two cheeks of a dear old French lady.

General Pershing is known to have acquired such remarkable facility in the French language that he makes a rattling good speech in French today. It remained for "Le Carnet de la Semaine," a French weekly paper, to reveal that the general in chief of the Yank forces has not lagged behind his subordinates in acquiring French manners. In a recent issue Le Carnet says:

"General Pershing is a great American. Learned, restrained, always calm, he symbolizes that American simplicity which looks on and learns.

"The general's manners likewise are characterized by the most spontaneous frankness and his actions remain graven in the memory of those who have seen him.

#### Kisses Old French Lady.

"At D———, General Pershing arrived recently with his staff. The armistice had been signed the evening before — delirious enthusiasm, ovations. In this little northern village a little crowd quickly surrounded the glorious American liberators and their chief. Such a riot ensued that an old mistress of ceremonies raised herself amid the rout and demanded silence so that, in the name of all, she might thank the general. Silence was restored and an old woman, a very old and trembling little woman, approached him in all her dignity and murmured words of gratitude. As she went on she became confused with the unaccustomed honor. Her words became mixed. Finally, knowing nothing else to do, she suddenly seized both hands of General Pershing and shook them heartily.

"And the general mutually squeezed the two hands of the old lady. Then, suddenly, without a word, he removed his hat—and, kissed her on each cheek."

"One other day," the paper continues, "the president and Madame Poincare, with the general, chanced to meet at an official luncheon in St. Mihiel. At St. Mihiel the family of the president of the republic are known only as 'Monsieur et Madame Raymond.' During the luncheon, which was a very cordial one, they talked a little politics.

#### "Now I Understand."

"'For example,' the president happened to say, 'we must seek peace in Berlin.'

"'In Berlin! Then you will go there, madame!' cried the general to Madame Poincare.

"Then they talked of other things and after the luncheon the presidential motor car took the guests on a tour of the region. Learning that the president's personal estate was near St. Mihiel, General Pershing asked to visit it, and the car was directed thither.

"It drew up before a mass of grey cinders, once the Poincare family home. Pershing bowed his head. Madame Poincare, silent and full of memories, stood beside him. The general turned and said quietly to her:

"'At Berlin, madame, now I understand.'"

## TELEPHONE IN ELEVATOR

### Passengers in State House at Augusta, Me., May Use It.

There has just been installed in the elevator at the state house at Augusta, Me., a telephone, the only instance in New England. Patrons can talk over the telephone as they ride. The instrument was installed as an experiment, but it has already proved its worth.

Mrs. Ralph T. Young, the elevator girl, is frequently called up on the phone to see if Mr. So-and-So has left the building, and sometimes she is able to catch him just as he is on the point of leaving the state house.

The other day a message came for a man who was at that moment in the elevator. He rode up and down a few times until he had completed his business conversation.

One day the elevator stopped between floors. The elevator girl simply reached over to the phone, and in a moment workmen came to the rescue.

#### Finds $10 in Flour.

Mrs. Daisy Lane of Martin's Ferry, O., heartily approves Hoover's food regulations. When wheat flour substitutes were called for as a means of helping win the war she bought a barrel of rice flour. While scooping up flour for a baking recently she discovered two $5 bills. Her grocer said they evidently were in the flour when it came to the store.

## SECRET OF PAPER THAT DEFIED HUNS

### La Libre Belgique Published by Victor Jourdain.

## FAIL TO SUPPRESS SHEET

### When the Germans Stopped Publication of the Patriot, Its Editor, Jourdain, Began Issuing Will-o'-the-Wisp Sheet Which for Four Years Kept the Teuton Officials in a Constant State of Irritation.

With the coming of liberty to Belgium, La Libre Belgique has departed, and the Patriot has reappeared.

It is now possible to tell that the most remarkable of war-time newspapers, La Libre Belgique, which successfully defied German efforts to suppress it for four years, was the Patriot, a long-established Catholic weekly, in disguise. Victor Jourdain, aged editor of the Patriot, likewise edited the will-o'-the-wisp sheet which kept German officials in a constant state of irritation during their occupation of his country and helped to keep the spirit of the Belgian people steadfast.

He died a few weeks ago, just too soon to see his city of Brussels liberated.

#### Suppressed by Germans.

The Patriot was suppressed by German order at the outset of the war. A few weeks later copies of a new paper began to fall into the hands of the German officials and army officers. It did not prove popular with the latter.

General von Bissing, military governor, offered 25,000 francs reward for the name of the editor and promised one year's imprisonment to any Belgian found reading it. There were arrests in great number of persons suspected of the editorship, but no convictions. It seemed that almost everybody who could possibly have been guilty was arrested at one time or another—everybody except Jourdain. One man was held by the Germans to have been proved sufficiently guilty to warrant a one-year sentence, but Belgians in the secret say he was innocent.

The baffled German police were kept busy running down false clews. Given the tip that the printing plant would be found at such-and-such a street, they would rush thither, only to find a vacant lot or an empty house. Told that a man of a certain name was the actual editor they would comb Brussels for him, learning eventually he was not in the city and never had been.

While the police hunted, Victor Jourdain prepared copy. He pointed out intentional errors in the German official communique, he gave the Belgian people the latest news of the Belgian army and the allied armies, he ridiculed and lampooned the German officials, and generally kept alive the people's faith in a better day to come.

A few times obscure printing shops in the city set up and printed the little four-page paper. For the most part, however, the work was done in shops elsewhere. Jourdain would appear by night at the home of some small town or city printer, always selecting one for the moment free of German troops. Next morning he would depart in his automobile with the entire issue concealed in the car. Distribution would begin as far as possible from the place where the printing was done.

#### Compensation for Troubles.

Part compensation for his troubles was found by the editor in such announcements as these:

"Not submitted to any censor."

"Telegraph address, Commandatur, Brussels."

"Offices: Not being able to establish these in a fixed place, they are installed in an automobile cellar."

"Advertisements: Business being nil under the German domination, we have suppressed the page of advertising, and advise our readers to keep their money for brighter days."

"Price per copy: Elastic, from zero to the infinite. Please do not exceed this limit."

A typical article from La Libre Belgique, printed on the third anniversary of the war, follows:

"Aug. 4, 1914, Dame Germany started off to war. The plan is simple: Belgium does not count. Paris taken in six weeks. Russia crushed before winter. England remaining alone, too small a thing not to understand that nothing is left but to negotiate.

"We made the house of cards crumble! We! After they decided to take Calais, pass into England, etc., there was the Yser! Still us!

"Zeppelins were to destroy London. London suffered little, the reputation of the Zeppelins suffered much. Meantime they tried to finish Russia, by military means first; the coup failed; by diplomatic means then; the Russian people put a stop to that. They plotted in the Balkans, they bled themselves white at Verdun. All was useless. And all this time the people of Germany were suffering enormously. The new chancellor began to realize it. Then they made their last throw; the submarines! And even in Germany itself they have dared to announce publicly that this weapon is ineffective. . . . Then it is the end? Yes, it certainly is the end.

"Since the coming of America into the arena, the account of the central powers has been definitely settled. In a little while they will have to beg for mercy."


**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.

**PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR**

FARRELL'S
**MEAT MARKET**
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage, Oysters, Fresh Fish
Patagonia, Ariz.
Next to Henderson's Store


## Public Auction

FEBRUARY FIRST

Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp there will be sold at Public Auction, on Morley Avenue, in Nogales, a various assortment of property, consisting of all kinds of Household Furnishings and Farming Machinery, including some very good horses and mules, with harness, saddles, etc. Terms will be cash or bankable note. All persons having any property they wish to dispose of will please bring it to Nogales, Saturday morning, so it can be seen immediately after dinner. If you are afraid to offer your property at Auction we will buy it outright, paying you a stipulated price therefor. Don't miss this opportunity, it's a good chance to dispose of what you don't need and buy what you do need. Call or phone F. A. FRENCH, in Grand Building.

## WANT ADS.

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

### HELP WANTED—MALE

WE WANT SALES REPRESENTATIVES IN EVERY TOWN IN ARIZONA. We prefer men who have sold stock, insurance, real estate, books, or who have had no sales experience but would like to develop into salesmen. We train every applicant accepted and provide a system that will enable anyone who works to make from $75 to $150 per week. Position permanent. In applying state age, past business experience, number of years you have lived in community, and references. Address in confidence, KANE MFG. CO., 1626 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 124-3t

STRAYED—A chestnut-sorrel mare; branded WCW on left thigh; gentle to ride or drive; reward. Notify Frank Seibold, Patagonia. 12-27-4t

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. 12-13-4tp

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

FOR SALE—Mine bells, 200 canvas ore sacks, reasonable price; single-jacks, 75 cents each. Inquire at this office.

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


# MONEY-SAVERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

## On the First Day Of Every Month

A statement of your account is made up with all your cancelled checks and is always ready for you.

You never have to wait and insist on a statement.

**THIS MEANS A SERVICE THAT IN ALL PROBABILITY YOU ARE NOT USED TO.**

Keep your banking business with

## FIRST STATE BANK
OF PATAGONIA
State Depository
W. P. CAPEHART, Cashier

## PATAGONIA CAFE
GEORGE H. PRATT, Proprietor
*A PLACE TO EAT*
Clean, Courteous, Competent, Cheerful
*PRICES RIGHT* *QUALITY BEST*
Patagonia Arizona

## MR. MOTORIST!
*WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?*

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

Roy & Titcomb,
(Incorporated)
Automobile Accessory Department
Nogales, Arizona.
"If It's a Federal It's Right"

A. F. KERR, President. R. E. BUTLER Cashier A. M. GILLESPIE Vice-President

## 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

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

# SHIPS FIRST IN FRANCE'S NEEDS

## Must Have Aid in Restoring Merchant Marine.

## VAST LOSSES SUMMED UP

**Edward de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of the French Republic to the United States, Gives Statement of Country's Needs—2,500,000 of Her Young Men Killed or Maimed, 26,000 Factories Ruined.**

With 2,500,000 of her youngest, ablest, and most spirited men killed or maimed, and upward of half her industry and shipping destroyed by the war, France's appeal to her allies during the period of rehabilitation will be for help in rebuilding the factories and farms which the Germans wrecked and for assistance in constructing or purchasing ships, said Edward de Billy, deputy high commissioner of the French republic.

Admitting his country's gain by the conflict, in the revitalizing of the French spirit of self-confidence, subdued by the defeat of 1871, and in regaining Alsace and Lorraine, with their agricultural districts, Mr. de Billy said the war's losses were far greater. He denied that France was "bled white," but said the handicap imposed as a result of her sacrifices in resisting the invader could not be overcome except with outside aid.

Resorting to figures, he declared that 26,000 factories in the French districts occupied by the Germans were destroyed or stripped of their machinery; that almost 12,000,000 head of cattle were seized; that thousands of miles of farm land, devastated by shells, was made unfit for cultivation; that the net loss in ship tonnage, through sinkings and enforced curtailment in production, was 670,000 tons, and that the money cost of the conflict, in appropriations and public debt aggregated 158,000,000,000 francs, or $31,000,000,000.

"Our army had to stand," he said, "the first rush of the invasion, while the other armies were being prepared. And, however wonderful was the effort of the British, some months later, and afterward that of the American army, the front held by the French had never been less than two-thirds of the total line from the North Sea to the Swiss border. Thus our losses were greater than those of any other army. A part of our country has been invaded, its population treated as slaves, their houses looted, their factories destroyed; while on the fighting line the soil of France has been plowed so deep by shells that no agriculture is possible. Some sentimental people have been lamenting over France as bled white. Nonsense! France is not bled white. She has men filled with renewed and splendid energy. But here she stands, facing the problem of regaining her place in the economic markets of the world, with a part of her industrial and agricultural power destroyed, and with her men killed and maimed to a number that exceeds imagination. May I give you some figures on these subjects?

**1,400,000 Men Killed.**

"Besides 1,400,000 of our young men who were killed or died of wounds or illness in this war, we have a great number whose physical ability has been seriously impaired. Add to these the number of our prisoners who came back in such a terrible physical condition as to render them unfit for any sustained effort, and we come to a total cost, for the work to be started in France, of about 2,500,000 men, who were mostly among the youngest, ablest, and strongest, as well as the most spirited of our people—a terrible loss for a country of less than 40,000,000 inhabitants.

"Our agriculture has perhaps suffered more heavily if possible than any other branch of our economic activity. The number of cattle, which in England increased by 4 per cent, has in France decreased by 14 per cent. The production of milk has decreased by 63 per cent. The number of sheep has decreased in France by 88 per cent. The number of pigs has decreased by 40 per cent. The soil of France is also in an impoverished condition, having been, for four years, mostly tilled by very young and elderly men, below or above the age of military service, and by women, whose physical strength was not equal to the splendid spirit they have shown in this war."

He then referred to the heavy losses through the destruction of mills and factories.

"The part of France occupied by the Germans," he said, "produced four-fifths of our woolens and included 80 per cent of our weaving industry. During the four years of their occupation the Germans willfully and methodically destroyed all that was in their power to destroy. They not only requisitioned as at Roubaix and Tourcoing, where they commandeered stocks of wool worth 300,000,000 francs. Requisition is one of the rights of war, and of that we cannot complain. But what is against all right, and against all international law and agreement, is the destruction and stealing of property; and this is what the Germans did.

"As to our cotton industry in the north, the German invasion has cost us 2,100,000 spindles and 13,200 looms, and in the east, 125,000 spindles and 6,905 looms. The robbery was not carried on in cotton and wool factories alone. Iron works, machine works also, were looted, the useful equipment, engines, rolling mills, machine tools, even structural steel, having been methodically taken away and set to work again in the iron works in Germany. Mines were flooded, the surface plants dynamited, the workmen's dwellings destroyed.

**Sought Annihilation.**

"In a word, the Germans did their best to annihilate the power of industrial production in the invaded districts and prevent these regions from resuming, for many years to come, their place in the markets of the world.

"The industry of transportation has also heavily suffered from the war. The wear and tear on the rolling stock of our railroads has been intense. In the invaded regions the tracks were badly injured during the German retirement.

"Taxes have been raised to an unprecedented level. While in 1914 the total of our national budget was slightly above 4,000,000,000 francs, the taxes will have given in 1918, without the invaded regions, which were as you know, by far the richest, over 9,000,000,000 francs. In 1917 the civilian population in France paid in taxes $38 per capita, as compared with $9 paid in 1916 by Americans.

"France, before the war, had a public debt of 34,000,000,000 francs. The interior debt has increased, during the war, by over 100,000,000,000, the last public loan having produced 27,000,000,000. We have received from Great Britain and the United States loans amounting to 25,000,000,000 francs.

"So that France starts on this new period of her history with a burden of public debt increased, on account of the war, by over 125,000,000,000 francs, a figure which will certainly be further increased in order to liquidate the war expenses.

"I have to give you these figures in order to make you realize the seriousness of the situation in which France stands. We are all ready to face our problems with the utmost confidence and will to succeed, but we are aware that they are grave problems.

"First, while the whole world jumps into peace work and resumes trade, we have a part of our territory which is unable to produce. We cannot maintain our place in the markets of the world. We cannot get our own supply of coal. We are obliged to maintain restrictions in order to protect our industry while in course of rehabilitation, and as long as a normal order of things is not re-established.

"Secondly, in order to get from outside markets the raw materials and finished products we need, we depend largely upon foreign ships.

**Ships the Big Item.**

"Thirdly, trade and shipping are closely connected. We have to rebuild our foreign trade, which has been stopped during the war on account of lack of tonnage and lack of industrial production.

"Fourthly, one of our best assets is our colonial empire. We have pacified and established our rule in vast countries, whose natural supplies are enormous, and whose populations are willing to work, and are loyal, as they have shown by giving up a total contribution of 918,000 men during the war, of which 680,000 were fighters, and 238,000 workmen in our war factories. With her possessions France is actually the fourth of the great countries of the world as regards territory, the fifth as regards population. But we must develop these possessions. In order to perform that duty, we want ships. And again, our merchant fleet has fallen to almost nothing.

"So, in order to fulfill her duties, France has two great objects to achieve; to rehabilitate her devastated regions and to build ships. If her friends want to help her during peace as they have helped her during the war, they have two means of assisting her to regain her place in the society of nations; helping her to rebuild which has been destroyed by the Germans, and helping her to construct or purchase ships."

## CHINESE DELEGATE TO PEACE CONFERENCE

S. Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to Great Britain, is one of the peace delegates to represent China at the peace conference.


SHOES
BLANKETS QUILTS
CHILDREN'S, LADIES' AND MEN'S SWEATERS
BOYS' AND MEN'S MACKINAWS
EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS
Come in and ask to see the goods; it doesn't cost anything to look
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LET US MAKE YOU AN ESTIMATE
for furnishing the lumber for your proposed building or any improvements... When you get our figures you'll be surprised at their littleness, considering the fact that we deal in high grade lumber only. We shall be glad to furnish figures for any quantity of lumber your plans call for
PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY
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WE PREPAY FREIGHT TO PATAGONIA
LOWEST PRICES
Furniture Implements Hardware
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Groceries and Dry Goods
Saving time is just as important as saving money when buying the necessaries of life. And by making as many of your purchases as possible in one place you can accomplish both results, provided you buy here.
Our grocery department is complete in every respect and our goods are always fresh, clean and wholesome—our prices so low that you could not afford to trade elsewhere.
In the line of dry goods we can supply your wants just as readily and just as satisfactorily as you could wish. Our stock contains all the variety you would find in many stores selling dry goods exclusively.

BUY AT HOME
The dollar or dime you spend with us stays right here at home.
The Patagonia Commercial Co.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

One of the best Hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public is the
COMMERCIAL HOTEL
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA
Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.
Dining Room in connection

STAG BARBER SHOP
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
HUGO W. MILLER
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.
THE AMERICAN GARAGE

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP
WM. FESSLER, Prop. Children' Hair Cutting
Shop Closed on Sunday
AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY
Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

Staple & Fancy Groceries
Hardware of All Kinds
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MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES
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# 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

Revolutionist forces in Santarem, northeast of Lisbon, having refused to surrender, government troops surrounded the town and commenced a bombardment.

Official figures now are available for the first time showing the full extent to which American ships transported the American army of approximately 2,079,000 men to Europe.

The naval academy course, which was reduced to three years during the war, was restored to the normal period of four years Monday by order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

A message was received in Washington at the office of the commission for the Czecho-Slovak republic from Dr. Benes, Czecho-Slovak foreign minister, saying there was no truth in the report that he has resigned.

Enemy prisoners of war will get a chance to rebuild what they have wrecked in France, according to a decision of the French cabinet. The prisoners will be employed at once on reconstruction work in the devastated regions. Two hundred thousand are expected to be laboring by March 20.

Thousands of Italian and Austrian war prisoners are planning to come to America as soon as possible, John B. Densmore, director of the Federal Employment Service, told the House Immigration Committee at the beginning of hearings on bills to prohibit immigration.

Bolshevist agitation in the United States shows no promise of reaching a stage of open disorder, according to Department of Justice officials, who have been observing the movement. So far the movement, evidently mainly in New York, is economic, rather than political in nature, they declare, and organizers have kept well within the law.

## WESTERN

Demobilization of returning soldiers from other camps is now on in Camp Kearny in full swing.

Twenty-seven returned soldiers are to be made Seattle police officers, when they pass the civil service examination.

Charges of assault and disorderly conduct were placed against eight of the alleged Industrial Workers of the World who were arrested in Seattle when police interference with a "red flag" meeting and parade here resulted in a riot.

A fire believed to be of incendiary origin which started in the plant of the Jennings Automobile Company and spread to the buildings of the Hudson Bay Company and the McClary Manufacturing Company, caused damage estimated at $1,000,000 at Montreal.

A daring "cracksman" worked for four hours in the box office of the Salt Lake theater, just across the street from the police station, finally breaking open the safe of the playhouse and making way with $200 in cash. While he worked the theater watchman sat tied to a chair with his back to the safe.

Dynamite was placed on the tracks in front of one street car in Kansas City, a dynamite cap was found in front of another car and bullets were fired through the windows of four other cars. No one was hurt. The disorders were in connection with the strike of car men of the Kansas City Railways Company which began a month ago.

## WASHINGTON

Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory has tendered his resignation, to take effect March 4.

Forms for reporting incomes of $5,000 or less probably will be in the hands of revenue collectors for distribution to taxpayers not later than February 1.

Service insignia for members of welfare agencies on duty with the organized forces of the army overseas will be provided for in an order issued by the War Department.

The smallest army compatible with national safety is to be the demand of Congress when it takes up the regulation plan just submitted to the House and Senate leaders by Secretary of War Baker.

Orders directing Major General Leonard Wood, now commanding Camp Funston, Kansas, to proceed to Chicago to take command of the Central Department were issued Wednesday by the War Department.

The $27,000,000 rivers and harbors appropriations bill was passed by the House by a vote of 228 to 91. The bill now goes to the Senate in virtually the same form as it was reported by the House rivers and harbors committee.

A. P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, supplementing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee the statement presented on behalf of the railroads last week advocating legislation for return of the roads to their owners, emphasizes dangers to the rights of the owners through continued government control.

A pension of $5,000 a year and free use of the mails would be granted to Mrs. Edith Roosevelt, widow of former President Roosevelt, under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Smoot of Utah.

## FOREIGN

The Hungarian cabinet has resigned, according to dispatches received from Budapest.

Montenegrins have revolted and expelled the Jugo-Slavs, it was announced by the Montenegrin consul at Rome.

All of America's fighting men now in Europe will be back in the United States within the next eight months, according to reports.

Field Marshal von Mackensen of the German army has been interned at Temesvar, Hungary, according to Budapest dispatches.

The Southport Miners' Federation has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that miners in the British army be demobilized immediately and given employment.

Princess Charlotte, sister of Grand Duchess Marie, has been chosen as the latter's successor by the Chamber of Deputies, which met immediately after the abdication of the Grand Duchess was announced.

Representatives of Norwegian capitalists are arranging for the establishment in Mexico City of a Norwegian bank, which will have branches in various parts of the republic, particularly the states of Tamaulipas and Jalisco.

Immediate withdrawal from Montenegro of all Italian troops is demanded by the Montenegrin National Assembly. The assembly alludes to the presence of Italian troops in Montenegro "now a part of the new state of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," as "not dictated by any military necessity, as stable peace reigns in the country."

American and British representatives will hold a conference with German admiralty authorities at Treves for the purpose of acquiring possession of German and Austrian passenger ships for the transportation of troops. The United States will be represented by E. N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, and Admiral W. S. Benson.

## SPORT

Two bills proposing the legalizing of boxing matches in Illinois were introduced in the upper house in Springfield.

Willie Jackson, the New York lightweight, decisively outboxed and outfought Johnny Noye of St. Paul in every round of a ten-round bout at Minneapolis.

Michael McDermott of Chicago established what is said to be a new world's record for the 75-yard breast stroke when he swam the distance in 47 2-5 seconds in an exhibition match in Minneapolis.

Kid "Ted" Lewis, welterweight champion, defeated George Rivet of Montreal in a ten-round bout. Lewis scored knockdowns in the first and second rounds and appeared to ease up during the remainder of the contest.

The sale of the Giants to Charles Stoneham, Judge McQuaid and John McGraw was still being discussed. It ranks as the greatest baseball deal in history, and although the new owners and the retiring officials have refused to name the exact sum involved, it is said on good authority that it was $1,350,000.

## GENERAL

James M. Cox, 47, a Democratic newspaper publisher of Dayton, Ohio, Monday was inaugurated governor of Ohio for a third term.

A remarkable hen that laid 308 eggs in a year is a feature of the National Poultry Show which is on at Chicago at the Stock Yards. The hen is the property of John W. Welph of Omaha, Neb.

Vance McCormick's resignation as chairman of the Democratic National Committee was made public at headquarters with the announcement that a meeting will be held February 26 to elect a successor.

The Food Administration grain corporation announced in New York that in the near future it will formulate a policy of disposing of a portion of its reserve stocks of wheat to the mills, in order that the prices being asked for flour and mill feeds may not be increased unduly because of the excessive premiums being paid by the mills for wheat in certain portions of the United States, especially in the Southwest and Middle states.

A city labor party has been organized in Chicago and John Fitzpatrick has been nominated for mayor.

Charles F. Banning, wealthy Pittsburg manufacturer, interned at Fort Oglethorpe as an enemy alien, was ordered released by Federal Judge Newman, who granted a writ of habeas corpus brought by Banning, a native of Germany.

A movement to change the name of Yellowstone Park, America's greatest public pleasure ground and game reserve, to Roosevelt Park, as a national memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, was started by Mayor Harry Davis and leading citizens of Cleveland.

Charles Chapin, former city editor of the New York Evening World, who on September 16 last shot and killed his wife while she was asleep, this week pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to state's prison for a term of from twenty years to life imprisonment.

One thousand workers, representing twelve unions affiliated with the metal workers, walked out in two shipyards in Aberdeen and one in Hoquiam, Wash. The men object to the Macy award of last summer. The yards expect to continue operations. The men are asking $8 a day for skilled workers, $10.40 for caulkers and $6 for general labor.

An attempt of radicals, including Socialists and I. W. W., to capture the labor meeting in behalf of T. J. Mooney of California, resulted in much disorder, but no real violence. After much noise and confusion credentials were refused to those who came as Socialists or members of the I. W. W.

Armour & Co.'s annual report, issued in Chicago, showed a record volume of $861,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1918, compared with $575,000,000 in 1917, and net income of $15,000,000. The report declared that record low profits were produced.

# LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### DENVER MARKET.

**Cattle.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fat steers, grassers, choice to prime | $13.00@14.50 |
| Fat steers, grassers, good to choice | 11.50@12.50 |
| Fat steers, grassers, fair to good | 10.00@11.50 |
| Heifers, prime | 8.75@ 9.50 |
| Cows, fat, good to choice | 8.50@ 9.25 |
| Cows, fair to good | 7.25@ 8.25 |
| Cows, medium to fair | 6.50@ 7.25 |
| Cows, canners | 5.00@ 6.25 |
| Bulls | 6.00@ 7.00 |
| Veal calves | 8.00@12.00 |
| Feeders, good to choice | 10.50@12.00 |
| Feeders, fair to good | 9.50@10.50 |
| Stockers, good to choice | 9.00@10.00 |
| Stockers, fair to good | 8.00@ 8.75 |
| Stockers, medium to fair | 7.25@ 8.00 |

**Hogs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Good hogs | $16.60@17.00 |

**Sheep.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lambs, fat | $14.75@15.25 |
| Lambs, feeders, good | 14.50@15.00 |
| Lambs, feeders, fair | 13.50@14.50 |
| Ewes | 8.00@ 8.75 |
| Ewes, feeders | 6.00@ 7.50 |
| Yearlings | 10.00@11.00 |
| Wethers | 9.00@10.00 |

**Hay and Grain Market.**
(F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.)

**Hay.**
Buying Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colorado, upland, per ton | $22.00@23.00 |
| Nebraska upland, per ton | 20.00@21.00 |
| Prairie hay, Colorado and Nebraska, per ton | 20.00@21.00 |
| Timothy, per ton | 23.00@24.00 |
| Alfalfa, per ton | 19.00@20.00 |
| South Park, per ton | 22.00@23.00 |
| Gunnison Valley, per ton | 21.00@22.00 |
| Straw, per ton | 5.00@ 6.00 |

**Grain.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying | $2.45 |
| Corn chop, sack, selling | 3.10 |
| Corn, in sack, selling | 3.05 |
| White corn meal, per 100 lbs. | 4.00 |
| Yellow corn meal, per 100 lbs. | 4.00 |
| Gluten feed, sacked, selling | 3.34 |
| Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling | 1.75 |

**Flour.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hungarian Patent, 98 lbs., sacked, subject to discount | $5.14 |
| Hungarian, 48 lbs., sacked, subject to discount | 2.57 |
| Hungarian, 24 lbs., sacked, subject to discount | 1.32 |

**DRESSED POULTRY.**

The following prices on dressed poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkeys, No. 1s | @34 |
| Turkeys, old toms | 25 @28 |
| Turkeys, choice | 18 @20 |
| Hens, lb. | 20 @22 |
| Ducks, young | 24 @26 |
| Geese | 24 @26 |
| Roosters | 12 @14 |

**Live Poultry.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Turkeys, 9 lbs. or over | 28 |
| Hens | 19 @23 |
| Ducks, young | 22 @24 |
| Geese | 20 @22 |
| Springs | 20 @25 |
| Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs. | 30 |

**RABBITS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacks, dozen | $1.50@1.75 |
| Cottontails | 1.50@2.25 |

**EGGS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Eggs, strictly fresh, case count | $16.75@17.00 |

**Butter.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb. | 68 |
| Creameries, 1st grade, storage | 56 @57 |
| Creameries, 2d grade (cold storage), lb. | 52 @53 |
| Packing stock | 40 @41 |

**Fruit.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples, Colorado, box | $2.00@3.50 |
| Pears, cooking | 2.25@2.75 |

**Vegetables.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Beans, navy, cwt. | 10.00@12.00 |
| Beans, Pinto, cwt. | 7.00@ 7.50 |
| Beans, Lima, lb. | .16 |
| Beans, green, lb. | .25@ .30 |
| Beans, wax, lb. | .25@ .30 |
| Beets, new, cwt. | 2.00@ 2.50 |
| Cabbage, new, Colo. | 2.00@ 2.50 |
| Carrots, cwt. | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| Cauliflower, lb. | .15@ .17 |
| Celery, homegrown, doz. | 60@ .90 |
| Cucumbers, hothouse, dz. | 2.50@ 3.00 |
| Lettuce, head, Colo., doz. | 1.25@ 1.50 |
| Onions, table, doz. | .60@ .75 |
| Onions, cwt. | .65@ .80 |
| Potatoes, new, cwt. | 1.40@ 2.00 |
| Radishes, long, hothouse | .30@ .35 |
| Radishes, round, hoth'se. | .25@ .35 |
| Spinach, lb. | .09@ .10 |
| Turnips, cwt. | 1.50@ 1.75 |

**HIDES AND PELTS.**

**Dry Flint Hides.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Butcher, 16 lbs. and up | 29c |
| Butcher, under 16 lbs. | 29c |
| Fallen, all weights | 27c |
| Bulls and stags | 17c |
| Culls | 15c |

Dry salted hides, 6c per lb. less.

**Dry Flint Pelts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wool pelts | 25c |
| Short wool pelts | 20c |
| Butcher shearings | 15c |
| No. 2 and murrain shearings | 10c |
| Bucks, saddles and pieces of pelts | 15c |

**Green Salted Hides, Etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 1 | 15c |
| Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 2 | 14c |
| Bulls, No. 1 | 11c |
| Bulls, No. 2 | 10c |
| Glues, hides and skins | 9c |
| Kip, No. 1 | 16@18c |
| Kip, No. 2 | 14@16c |
| Calf, No. 1 | 26@28c |
| Calf, No. 2 | 24@26c |
| Branded kip and calf, No. 1 | 16c |
| Branded kip and calf, No. 2 | 15c |

Part cured hides, 1c per lb. less than cured.

Green hides, 2c per lb. less than cured.

**Green Salted Horsehides.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 | $5.00@6.00 |
| No. 2 | 4.00@5.00 |

Headless, 50c less.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ponies and glue | $2.00@3.00 |

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.**

**New York Cotton Exchange.**

| Month. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 23.00 | 23.30 | 23.00 | 23.08 |
| January | 28.90 | 28.90 | 28.60 | 28.80 |
| March | 27.25 | 27.42 | 27.15 | 27.20 |
| May | 26.20 | 26.37 | 26.11 | 26.17 |
| July | 25.50 | 25.66 | 25.40 | 25.48 |

Spot 31.85—25c up.

**Metal Markets.**

Bar silver, $1.01⅛.
Copper, per lb., 23c.
Lead, $6.00.
Spelter, $7.51.
Tungsten concentrates, unit, $17.00@22.00.

**Duluth Linseed.**

Duluth.—Linseed, $3.60@3.62.

**Liberty Bond Quotations.**

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liberty 3½s | 99.58 | 99.60 | 99.50 | 99.60 |
| 1st 4s | 93.00 | 93.00 | 93.00 | 93.00 |
| 2d 4s | 93.00 | 93.00 | 93.00 | 93.00 |
| 1st 4¼s | 96.46 | 96.46 | 96.46 | 96.46 |
| 2d 4¼s | 95.24 | 95.26 | 95.20 | 95.26 |
| 3d 4¼s | 96.26 | 96.28 | 96.20 | 96.20 |
| 4th 4¼s | 95.66 | 95.68 | 95.60 | 95.66 |

**Live Stock Market.**

Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk of sales, $17.55@17.85; butchers, $17.65@17.95; light, $17.20@17.85; packing, $17.00@17.60; throw outs, $16.00@16.90; pigs, $16.25@17.00.

Cattle—Beef cattle, good, choice and prime, $16.40@20.00; common and medium, $9.75@16.40; butcher stock, cows and heifers, $8.00@14.25; canners and cutters, $7.00@8.00; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, $10.50@14.00; inferior, common and medium, $8.00@10.50; veal calves, good and choice, $17.00@17.50.

Sheep—Lambs, choice and prime, $17.25@17.40; medium and good, $15.50@17.25; culls, $11.75@14.25; ewes, choice and prime, $10.75@11.00; medium and good, $9.25@10.75; culls, $5.00@7.75.

## ARIZONA ITEMS.

A new canal will be built at Yuma at a cost of $31,000,000.

The new interurban between Jerome and Clarkdale will soon be in operation.

It is reported that Magna Chief takes over Sombrero Butte Claims at Superior.

The Parker cut-off to Phoenix will be rebuilt and made of red clay and gravel, which will be a big improvement over the old sand road.

The development around Maricopa will transform that desert station into an oasis if the present plans for extensive agriculture are carried out.

Seven residents of Tucson and Douglas have been arrested by federal officials charged with smuggling arms into Mexico for a new revolution.

Late advices from Washington indicate that no second federal judge for the Arizona district is likely to be designated for several years to come.

County agriculturists have begun a campaign to promote apricot and plum culture in the state. Conditions are highly favorable for growing this fruit.

An estate in California estimated at more than $300,000 for the benefit of tuberculosis victims is disposed of in the will of Mary Burns, filed for probate in Tucson.

A center of increasing activity, none fit on a large scale but all holding forth promise of development of larger importance, is the old Charleston district near Fairbank.

A considerable number of men are expected to be thrown out of employment during the present month through reduction of forces attending the curtailment of copper production in Arizona.

Showing an increase of receipts from $13,842.57 in 1913, to $149,032.79 in 1918, during the seven years of occupancy, the final report of Sidney P. Osborn, Secretary of State, has recently been filed.

United Verde mine employes lent Uncle Sam nearly $300,000 last year to help him fight the war for humanity and then, when that important job was finished, to bring his fighters home.

The industrial readjustment from a war to a peace basis is a bigger job than preparing for war. Let our legislators, state and nation, encourage industry and hold taxes and regulations to a minimum.

The new Mining and Engineering Building, which has been under construction since May, 1917, was opened on January 2. This building is the finest on the university campus and has been constructed and equipped at a total cost of $210,000.

Report of Interstate Commerce Commission shows operating incomes of railroads for October, 1918, $80,511,225; September, 1918, $101,389,000; October, 1917, $105,768,633. Operating expenses show constant increase. This in spite of 25 per cent advance in freight rates.

The flotation mill of the Shattuck Arizona Copper Company, in which lead ores were concentrated, have been closed at Bisbee, while miners engaged in getting out lead ore were laid off, eighty-five men being affected. The company announced that this was done because of the low price of lead and the impossibility of marketing the output at present. No reductions are expected to be made in the copper mining division, it was said.

After a search of more than forty-eight hours in the foothills surrounding the Sulphur Springs valley, near Bisbee, Miss Ethel Hutcheson, aged 25 years, said to be violently insane as an after effect of a recent attack of influenza, was discovered by a sheriff's posse near the Forty Four ranch, several miles from the home of her father, A. Hutcheson, a prominent rancher of Servoss, Ariz.

Two heavily armed Mexicans held up a store owned and operated by two Chinese on the Sonora river, thirty miles south of Cananea, shooting and killing one of the proprietors and badly wounding the other, then robbing the store, according to arrivals from Cananea. The Mexicans are reported to have started northward, and to have slept at Ojo de Agua, the pumping station for the Cananea water works. Mexican officers are reported in pursuit of the bandits, whose identify is said to be known.

There has been some confusion and controversy as to whether or not the anti-gambling law approved in November is yet in effect as law. The Secretary of State gives the information that all the laws adopted at the November election were put into full force and effect by proclamation of the Governor on December 5.

Phoenix.—The fourth Arizona State Legislature convened at noon. The Senate organized by electing A. A. Johnson of Yavapai county president and L. F. Sweeting of Clifton, secretary. The House elected A. C. Peterson of Graham speaker and Sam P. Bradener of Maricopa chief clerk. Following the organization the Senate adjourned for the day. The first bill introduced in the Legislature, after the introduction of the usual bill making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the session, was one by A. J. Eddy of Yuma, a member of the lower house, proposing an amendment to the constitution to permit the issue of $30,000,000 of bonds for road construction. The constitution limits indebtedness of the state to $350,000. The House adopted a joint resolution of sorrow for the death of Colonel Roosevelt and another urging the Senate of the United States to adopt the Federal Equal Suffrage Amendment.

The Egyptian government has filed an applictaion with Dr. R. B. von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Arizona, for an expert date culturist from the university staff.

Though the Home Oil Company is making slow progress in drilling, it is keeping everlastingly at it, and is in better financial condition than ever, on its property near Jerome Junction.

Feverish activity prevails at the Verde Squaw, for indications in the crosscut being driven from the 175-foot level of the shaft are perfect and any cound of shots may [illegible] high grade copper ore

# WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

### Arizona.

The mine production of lead in Arizona decreased from 23,465,445 pounds in 1917 to less than 13,000,000 pounds in 1918.

The output of recoverable zinc decreased from 20,894,860 pounds in 1917 to about 1,800,000 pounds in 1918. The value decreased from over $2,000,000 to about $151,000.

The Big Ledge Copper Company is now in full ownership of a trinity of splendid mines—the Henrietta, Butternut and Gopher, having completed the purchase in a recent last payment of $52,000 on the Henrietta.

The mine output of silver decreased slightly, from 6,983,913 ounces in 1917, to about 6,787,000 ounces in 1918. On account of the increase in the price of silver, the value of the output increased from $5,754,744 to about $6,569,000.

The production of gold from Arizona mines increased from $5,068,193 in 1917, to about $5,551,000 in 1918. This was an increase of nearly $500,000 in spite of the increase in the cost of supplies and the difficulties in procuring men for labor.

### Colorado.

The production of placer gold in Summit county during the year just closed has been up to the average but not greater than that of last year.

Important work for nineteen-nineteen already under way include some of the largest projects that have ever been initiated at Lake City, including some deep mining, something that Hinsdale county has never had in the degree to which its mineral structures and history entitle it.

Gold production for the year is estimated at $12,950,000, a loss of $2,900,000 from the previous year; silver produced was 7,120,000 ounces, a decrease of 184,000 ounces; the yield of lead was 64,300,000 pounds, a decrease of 3,690,000 pounds; copper produced was 6,450,000 pounds, a loss of 1,660,000 pounds, and the zinc yield was 85,200,000 pounds, a decrease of 38,500,000 pounds. At the increased price for silver the yield of this metal was $880,000 greater than in 1917, but the value of copper decreased $624,000; lead, $1,025,000, and zinc $9,520,000. The production of the Cripple Creek district fell from $10,394,847 in 1917 to $8,294,00 0in 1918. The Leadville district made a production of $879,000 in gold and $9,000,000 in silver, lead and zinc, as compared with $1,160,180 in gold and $11,265,077 in other metals in 1917. The Creede district showed an increase of 100 per cent in silver, but decrease in all other metals, while San Miguel county showed increases in all metals except zinc. In the San Juan region, small decreases were noted in all metals except zinc, the output of which equaled the 1917 figures. The bulletin states that the scarcity of labor and high material costs were largely responsible for the decreases.

### Montana.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company will issue $25,000,000 in ten-year gold bonds for the development of South American properties. The bonds are dated Jan. 1, 1919, and bear interest of 6 per cent. They will not be subject to redemption before maturity. Earnings of the company from Jan. 1, 1913, to Sept. 30, 1918, have totaled $165,060,980 net and of this $82,637,500 has been paid out in dividends, leaving a balance of $82,373,480 above dividends. Fixed assets of the company show an increase of $59,109,457.

### New Mexico.

The saw mill on South Percha has been erected and was all ready to begin sawing but the snow has interfered some with the operations.

It is expected that considerable development on the mines in the vicinity of Kingston will be done the coming year and that large ore shipments will be made.

The mill on North Percha will soon make a run on odes from the Virginia mine. During the summer and fall months no water could be obtained to work the mill, but the snow will give sufficient water for all milling purposes.

The discovery of the mineral asbestos adds another to the long list of minerals known to exist in Grant county and adds to the belief that much yet remains undiscovered in this stretch of highly mineralized country. A deposit of asbestos was brought to light recently in western Grant county and though not found in commercial quantities yet the find is sufficient to establish without doubt the presence of this peculiar mineral.

### Wyoming.

There is every probability that Albany county will have an oil refinery within the next few months.

The Emma Walters Oil Company has resumed work and the company expects to bring in Well No. 1 sometime in February.

Wyoming produced 13,815,000 barrels of crude oil in 1918, worth $24,188,500 before refining, making its export value $78,054,750. The state is now producing and refining 50,000 barrels daily.


# HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

**Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.**

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and was in a run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good.—I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HELLER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be overcome by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

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


**In the Primary Class.**

Teacher—Isabelle, to what race does your mother belong?

Isabelle (aged six)—Human race!


**Cuticura Comforts Baby's Skin**

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. Also make use now and then of that exquisitely scented dusting powder, Cuticura Talcum, one of the indispensable Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.


**Restaurant Humor.**

"This fish is very rich."

"Yes, it is well supplied with bones."—Boston Transcript.


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


## PROPER CARE OF THE SICK

**Nurse's Duties Are Onerous, but They Must Be Recognized as Highly Necessary.**

It is important that the mother or nurse attending a child with a contagious disease should take a long walk in the fresh air every day. The best way for her to arrange this is to keep a change of clothing in the room next to the sick room. She should also bathe before leaving the house or in fact before she comes in contact with anyone. If a bathroom has been set aside for quarantine, she should use this; if not, a screen and a basin must answer. She can then slip into the next room and change her clothing.

She should leave the house by the back way, or, at any rate, avoid coming in contact with any of the occupants of the house. Once on the street she should not use the street cars nor enter another house and, if possible, should avoid touching anyone.

The fumigation of a sick room after a contagious illness is done by the board of health upon request of the family physician.—Exchange.

**The Way of It.**

"The poor woman had to pinch herself to get along."

"I'll bet her lazy, drinking husband didn't pinch himself."

"No; the cops did it for him."

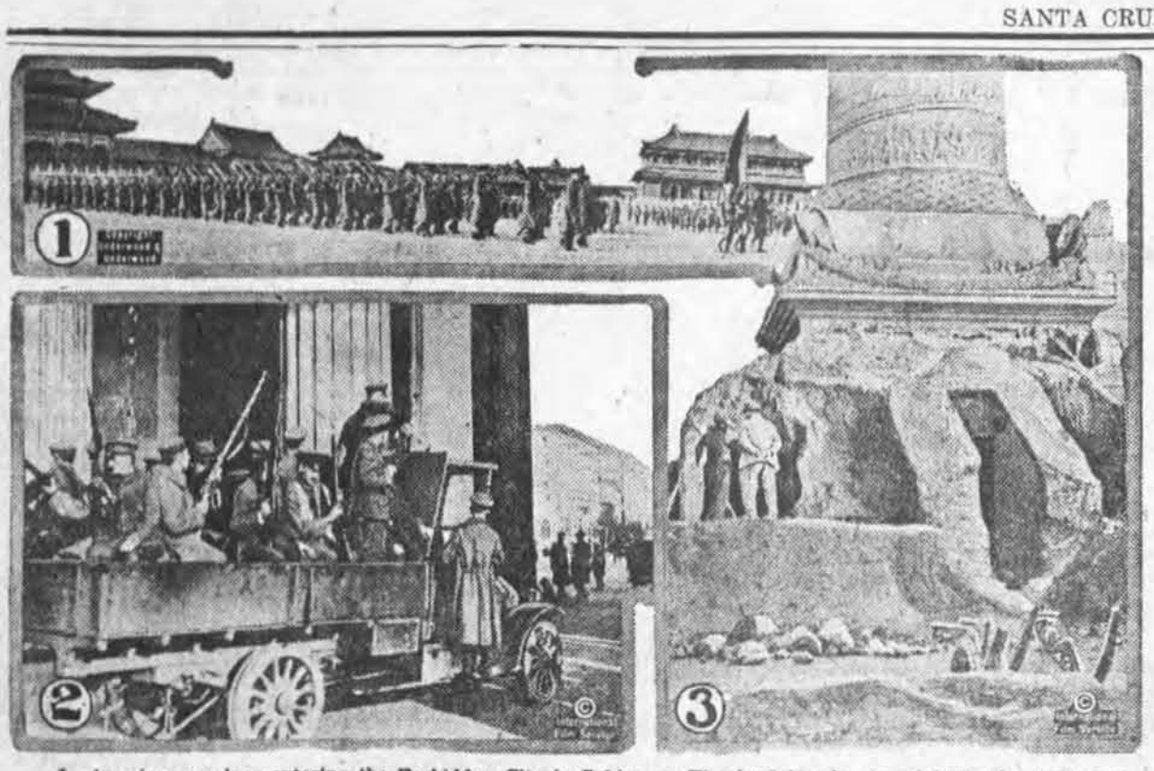
The Popular Choice

People of culture, taste and refinement are keen for health, simplicity and contentment. Thousands of these people choose the cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

as their table beverage in place of tea or coffee.

Healthful Economical Delicious



1—American marines entering the Forbidden City in Peking on Thanksgiving day to celebrate the signing of the armistice. 2—Soldiers and sailors of the revolutionary government on guard in the courtyard of the imperial palace in Berlin. 3—Workmen removing the protecting sandbags and boards from the Vendome column in Paris.

# NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

## Spartacans Start Civil War in Berlin and Many Fall in Street Fighting.

## EBERT GOVERNMENT UPSET?

**Disorders in Other Parts of Germany —Trotzky Makes Himself Dictator of Bolshevik Russia—Progress of Peace Conference in Paris—America Mourns Roosevelt's Death.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Believing themselves now strong enough to overthrow the Ebert government and gain control of Germany, the Spartacans, led by Liebknecht, last week deliberately provoked civil war in Berlin. First they seized the arsenal and munition plants at Spandau and armed themselves, and then proceeded to attack the government buildings. Sanguinary fighting ensued, for the Ebert crowd was determined and was supported by many of the returned soldiers. Some of these were posted on the Brandenburg gate and at other strategic points with machine guns, grenades and flame projectors. After several hundred persons had been killed and many wounded, it was announced that the government forces had maintained the supremacy and had large bodies of troops concentrated just outside the city, ready to enter it. The chancellor, addressing great crowds outside his palace, bitterly denounced the Spartacans for their "rascally behavior and insane policy" and promised that they would be suppressed.

At this point the independent socialists jumped into action, taking advantage of the crisis, and tried to force out the Ebert-Scheidemann crowd. A new revolutionary government was proclaimed, composed of independent socialists, with Ledebour, Liegmann and Tiek in control. This naturally did not satisfy Liebknecht, and he was said to be continuing his efforts to install a government of his own choosing. His followers were in possession of the royal stables and of police headquarters. Chief of Police Eichhorn, who is one of them, had ignored his dismissal by the people's commissioners. Radek, the bolshevik emissary from Russia, was advising the Spartacans.

Dispatches coming as this is written say the Spartacans were being strengthened by the accession of some of the troops and were holding the principal points in Berlin; that Gustav Noske, commander in chief of the Ebert government troops, was preparing to call new forces in to attempt to regain control of Berlin, and that a violent reaction by the more conservative elements was expected.

There were reports that the civil war was spreading to other parts of Germany and that violent uprisings were disturbing Bavaria and the Rhenish provinces. In Munich and Brunswick there were strikes and riots incited by the adherents of Liebknecht, stores being pillaged and several persons killed. The main strength of the Spartacans, however, is in Berlin.

If any government can hold out until the national assembly has met and determined what the future of Germany shall be, it may be recognized by the allies as competent to enter into the peace negotiations and sign the treaty. That, of course, is its immediate aim, and that is what the Spartacans are fighting against so strenuously.

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The military commission of the allies sent to Berlin in connection with the carrying out of the terms of the armistice got mixed up in the ruction and, seeking protection, persuaded General Harries of the American army to raise the American flag over the Hotel Adlon, where the members were sheltered. A street mob threatened to storm the building if the flag were not lowered, and at the demand of the Ebert government this was done. Indignant patriots are assured by officials at Washington that if the press reports are correct the Germans were well within their rights and that General Harries acted injudiciously. The war is not yet formally ended and the allies have no more right to raise one of their flags in an enemy city than would the Germans to fly their colors within the allied lines.

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It begins to look as if Russia is to be left to her fate and to be called on to work out her own salvation or relapse into barbarism under the semblance of rule of the bolsheviki. Japan has announced that most of her troops will be withdrawn from Siberia. Great Britain declares that she will send no more men to Russian territory and that those now there are being recalled, and there is no reason to believe that the United States will increase her forces there. Indeed, some of our senators and congressmen are openly demanding that the Yanks be brought back from Russia at once instead of being left to fight the bolshevik armies in the snows of the Archangel region and along the Siberian railway.

Although they are still making considerable progress in the Baltic provinces and have captured Riga, from which the allied and German troops withdrew, the bolsheviki have not been doing so well toward the east. The Omsk government of loyal Russians grows stronger and asks recognition by the allied nations, with the right of representation at the peace conference. The Siberian and other factions have joined with it, asking Admiral Kolchak to accept their support for the salvation of Russia. The bolshevik government is having internal troubles, and a story came from Copenhagen to the effect that Trotzky had quarreled with Lenine and ordered his arrest, declaring himself dictator. Lenine, it is said, sought to effect a coalition with the moderates.

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The conflict between Germany and Poland over the province of Posen may be settled without further fighting, for the two governments have opened negotiations for a peaceful understanding. But the Ruthenians, at latest reports, were determined to recover Lemberg and had surrounded that city, which was defended by a large force of Poles, including a division made up of women.

The Poles were driven out of Vilna by the bolsheviki, the defenders being without cannon and short of cartridges. The bolshevik troops at once began a massacre of the civilians. The Polish soldiers retreated to Lanavarova, where they were disarmed by the Germans and sent to Bialystok. There they were robbed by Germans and started for Polish territory.

Paderewski and Pilsudski are still trying to get together to form a government for Poland, knowing that dissension must end before the allies will help.

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President Wilson returned to Paris from Italy, where he probably accomplished much in clearing up the situation concerning the disputed territory on the east coast of the Adriatic. It is said that opinion in Italy on this matter is divided, many of the people preferring to have peace rather than to insist on possession of the land that the Jugo-Slavs claim. It is likely a compromise can be reached in the peace congress without great difficulty.

Premier Lloyd George being detained in London, the preliminary conferences of the premiers and foreign ministers of the four great powers in Paris went over to this week, but Mr. Wilson had an important informal conference with Premier Orlando of Italy and the representatives of Japan.

President Poincare named the following as the French delegates to the peace conference: Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Finance Minister Klotz, Jules Cambon and Andre Tardieu, high commissioner to the United States. The French have submitted to other delegations a program for procedure by which the peace congress would take up matters in this order: A general agreement for the creation of a league of nations; the setting up of new independent states growing out of the war; the assessment of damages and indemnities and manner of payment; the conclusion of peace treaties with the central powers. The treaties, it is plain, must wait until recognizable governments have been established in the central nations. If this were too long delayed it might become necessary for the allies to step in and help, though probably this would be done only as a last resort, and the United States might decline to have any active part in it.

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The British government, it is understood, will urge that some kind of a general peace settlement be the first business of the conference, one of the important reasons for this being that it would permit an early demobilization of the army. Just now this is a serious matter for England, for last week there were many noisy demonstrations by troops who want to be released to return to civil life. The crews of the mine-sweeping trawlers also protested, and it was announced that hereafter the work of these men —mostly fishermen—would be done by volunteers. That no punishment was inflicted for the open breaking of discipline by the British soldiers is one of the significant signs of the times. In the United States there is similar discontent over the slowness and poor system of demobilization, but so far there have been no demonstrations.

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Secretary Baker's pacifist soul is finding expression anew these days as the Yanks return from overseas. In various cases there have been efforts to organize receptions for these men in their home localities before their demobilization, so that their friends can see them parade and show them in a body how their gallant services are appreciated. Among these the case of the Blackhawk division and Chicago was notable. But the secretary of war seems to fear that such martial displays as are asked would tend toward militarism. He does not say so, but that is the way it looks.

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A jury in Judge Landis' federal court in Chicago did a good job last week, finding Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, W. F. Kruse, J. Louis Engdahl and Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker guilty of sedition and disloyalty under the espionage act. The congressman-elect from Milwaukee and his Socialist associates were active throughout the war in their efforts to obstruct the government's war program, and they now face terms in a federal prison and heavy fines. It may be that Berger will not be permitted to take his seat in the next congress, though this is uncertain, owing to his appeal from the verdict.

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The allies are planning to mitigate the rigors of the blockade of the central powers in order to let in food, not for the Huns, but for Poland and the people of the Balkans and certain sections of Russia. Partial surveys of the food situation show that these regions are near starvation, the shortage of bread, meat and fats being especially serious. Most of the fats must be supplied by America. The German vessels required to send food to Europe will be available before long and Mr. Hoover, who is directing the relief work, is doing all in his power to hasten the supplies so sorely needed.

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All other events of last week were overshadowed, so far as America was concerned, by the death of Colonel Roosevelt. Believed by his countless admirers to be the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln, he is admitted by those who disagreed with him to have been unexcelled in courageous patriotism and zeal for the welfare of his country and his countrymen. To eulogize one whose remarkable qualities and achievements were known to all the world seems superfluous. His passing evoked the sincere and universal grief of men and women in every rank of life. No pomp and circumstance marked his funeral—none was needed, for his glorious place in history and in the hearts of his fellow citizens is secure.

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Another mighty good man passed away last week—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the department of the East. He was a West Pointer and had a distinguished career of forty years in the army, in the course of which he saw much fighting in Indian campaigns and in the Philippines. He trained the Seventy-seventh division for the war in Europe but was not physically fit for service at the front.

# NO ROOM FOR PESSIMISM

## Canada as a Nation Builder.

With Canada's great task in the war before the public, the burdens that she so willingly took and so ably carried, and her recent victory in subscribing $175,000,000 to the 5th Victory Bond Loan more than she asked, he would be a skeptic who would associate the word pessimism with her present condition. Canada deplores the heavy human loss which she has suffered, but even those akin to those lost in battle say with cheerfulness that while the sacrifice was great, the cause was wonderful, and accept their sufferings with grace. It may well be said there is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. The agricultural production of the country has doubled in four years. $140,000,000 are the railway earnings today or 3½ times what they were ten years ago, while the bank deposits are now $1,733,000,000 as compared with $133,000,000 thirty years ago.

There is a wonderful promise for the future.

It is with buoyancy that Canada faces an era of peace. She has triumphed over the soul-testing crisis of war. Before the war Canada was a borrower, and expected to continue so for many years. For the past year and a half we have seen her finance herself. She has also been furnishing credits to other nations.

A recent article in the "Boston Transcript" says:

"The people at home have not been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American Government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In Department after Department where they found American industry failed them they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day."

The same paper says:

"It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war in 1918—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914.

"The war has taken from Canada a cruel toll. More than 50,000 of her bravest sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already $1,100,000,000. These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately there is also a credit side. Canada has found herself in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified."—Advertisement.

### Knew Human Nature.

The old lady who declared it impossible to please some people certainly said something.


### RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.Adv


In most cases a man doesn't realize how lucky he is when a woman refuses to marry him.


## A Coated Tongue? What it Means

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order. PROF. HEMMETER says: "The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and ashes from the general circulation.

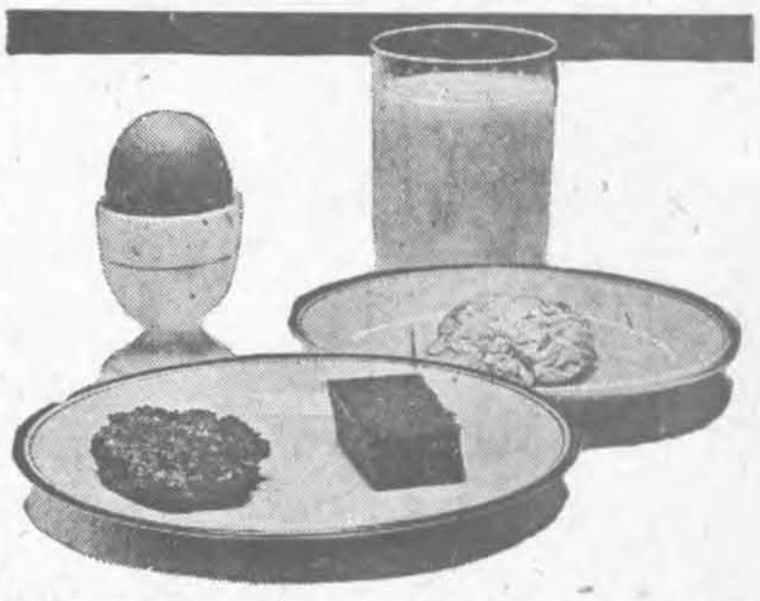
A blockade in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea, or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes. At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloes, jalap, put into ready-to-use form by Doctor Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold for 25 cents by all druggists as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

STOCKTON, CALIF.—"For constipation, sick headache, an inactive liver, indigestion and biliousness there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I have tried other things but like the 'Pellets' best of any."—MRS. F. CAMFIELD, 329 S. Grant Street.


# The Housewife and Her Work

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

## PROTEIN FOODS WHICH ARE WITHIN YOUR PURSE.



Food Portions Supplying Equal Amounts of Protein: 1 Egg; 1 Glass of Milk; 1¼ Ounces of Edible Portion of Meat; 1 Ounce of Cheese; 1¼ Ounces of Cottage Cheese.

# PROTEIN FOODS ARE NECESSARY

## Housewife Should Be Sure That Diet Contains Some Kind of Meat or a Substitute.

## MILK IMPORTANT FOR CHILD

**List Given Suggests Total Amount of Complete-Protein Food Desirable for Family Served in Form of Central Dish.**

In planning meals and when buying supplies, it is well to think of the following foods as in a class by themselves: Milk, eggs, cheese of all kinds, meats (excepting salt pork and bacon), poultry, fish and sea food. These foods are grouped together because they provide what is now called adequate or complete protein or protein combinations. The term "adequate" or "complete" is used in conpection with these proteins because of their important relation to the proteins of the body.

Protein is an essential part of all the tissues of the body, including the muscles, the blood, and the organs. The material out of which body protein is made, is constantly changing. It is sometimes said that the muscles and other tissues of the body "wear out" and are in constant need of "repair." This is not an apt description of what really takes place, for it suggests periods of disorder in the body followed by periods of strength and well-being. As a matter of fact, the process by which body proteins take in new material to replace the old is a perfectly normal and healthy one which involves no "wearing out." The process does, however, create a never-ending demand for protein materials in the food.

### Two Kinds of Proteins.

The proteins of the diet are found chiefly in two classes of materials. To the first class belong milk, eggs, cheese, and flesh foods, all of which are relatively expensive under most conditions of living, and to the second belong the cereals (wheat, oats, corn, barley, rice and rye), and also beans, peas, and cowpeas, all of which are relatively cheap. There is an important difference between the proteins of these two classes of foods. The first are complete and the second incomplete. This means that of the "building stones," or, as chemists say, the amino acids, necessary for making body protein, the first supply all, while the second, with a few possible exceptions, are lacking in one or two.

To use bread or cereals in other forms to the exclusion of milk, eggs, cheese and similar foods is unsafe from the standpoint of health, but to use the latter foods in greater amount than is needed usually adds to the cost of the diet. It becomes an important matter, therefore, to know how much of the perfect protein food one should use. It is generally agreed that a child under six should have either one quart of milk a day, or, better still, three-fourths of a quart and one egg. A child over six should have a minimum of a pint of milk a day and a small amount of the other foods in the group.

A family consisting of four adults—two men and two women—all doing moderately active muscular work, should have a quart of milk a day and at least one and a half pounds of other complete protein foods or their equivalent in milk. For supplying protein a quart of milk may be considered the equivalent of eight ounces of the other complete protein foods.

### Depending on Cereals.

If the housekeeper decides to depend chiefly on the relatively inexpensive cereals, beans and peas, for most of the protein needed by her family, and to use the more expensive protein foods only in amounts sufficient for body needs, she has on her hands the problem of determining how far the small supply will go and what kind of dishes she can prepare from them. To begin with, she should remember that the usefulness of these foods is not dependent on the form in which they are served, providing, of course, they are prepared in wholesome ways. For example, an egg used in the preparation of muffins, corn bread, custard or ice cream goes as far toward making body protein as when it is boiled or poached.

Most housekeepers serve a central dish of meat or meat substitute for dinner and for luncheon or supper and some serve such a dish for breakfast. This habit has the advantage of assuring a regular supply of the complete protein foods, but it may lead to the use of unnecessarily large amounts of them. A meal may be quite unusual in form and yet perfectly nutritious. It may consist of an unstrained meat soup containing the meat itself, with bread, or of cottage cheese with bread, butter, fruit, and vegetables. Or, it may seem to consist of dessert only, as when strawberry shortcake with milk as a beverage constitutes a supper or luncheon.

The total amount of complete-protein food decided on by the housekeeper as desirable for her family may be served chiefly in the form of a central meat dish, or in the form of soups, vegetable dishes, and desserts as the following list suggests:

**Dishes Supplying Complete Protein.**

**Soups.**

Meat soups with the meat left in.
Purees of dried beans or peas if made with milk or served, as they often are, with slices of hard-boiled egg.
Milk soups, particularly if thickened with egg yolks.
Cheese soup.

**Sauces.**

Cheese sauces.
Milk sauces, particularly if enriched with egg yolks.

**Breads.**

Ordinary bread made with milk.
Popovers, muffins, or other quick breads made with milk and eggs.

**Vegetables.**

Sweet corn baked with milk and eggs.
Fritters made with vegetables or fruit cooked in batter.
Tomatoes, peppers or onions stuffed with chopped meat or cheese.
Bean or pea loaves made with cheese.

**Salads.**

Meat and fish salads.
Cottage cheese salad.
Egg salad.

**Desserts.**

Custards.
Sponge cake.
Milk puddings.
Ice cream containing milk or milk and eggs.

### MEAT SUBSTITUTES

No matter how much bread a person eats, or how much cornmeal or oatmeal, he falls short by just a little of obtaining everything needed for body protein unless he eats some of the complete protein foods. Eggs, cheese, fish, and poultry resemble meat in containing complete protein, and they are sometimes called meat substitutes. Cereals, beans, and peas, on the other hand, are called not meat substitutes, but meat savers.

### Use Apples Freely.

The only fresh fruit many families in the North have during the cold months is the apple. Different ways of utilizing this kitchen standby are sure of a welcome from the cook.

The department of agriculture suggests the following ways of serving the apple:

Fresh apples may be stuffed with sausage and then baked; sliced and fried in fat to serve with meats, or served raw in salads.

Canned, dried or stewed apples may be varied greatly by changing the flavors used.

Canned apples make a delicious addition to custards or souffles, adding a piquant flavor.

Canned, dried or fresh, they form an acceptable basis for Brown Betty made with crumbs.

Fresh or canned, the fruit may be utilized in short cakes, and in apple sauce.

## WORM TURNED, SO HE DEMANDED COIN BACK

### Purchaser of Chestnuts Takes His Case Into Court and Wins.

Mr. A. Victor of Atlanta, Ga., is proprietor of a delicatessen sort of place and also sells chestnuts. In the recorder's court Councilman Buchanan testified that he purchased 25 cents' worth of what purported to be chestnuts at the Victor shop. He took them home and placed the paper bag on the table. Presently there came a rustling from within the sack. Mr. Buchanan investigated cautiously.

"Your honor, I found two of the largest worms I ever saw," he said. "They were fighting over a chestnut. Maybe it was some henpecked worm that was turning—I don't know."

Mr. Buchanan took the bag out on the veranda and investigated. He opened two chestnut shells, which averaged seven worms to the chestnut. These he gave to the chickens. He carried the rest of the worms back to the scene of the purchase and demanded his money back. Mr. Victor refused. He demanded "on his part" the 14 worms that Mr. Buchanan had fed to the chickens.

The return of these worms was manifestly impracticable.

Inspector Wasser made a case against Mr. Victor; Judge Johnson made it stick.

"I'll fine you $15 and costs," he said.

"Why not make it $25?" inquired Victor pertly.

"That's easy—it is now $25 and costs," replied the judge. "Will that do? I can accommodate you up to anything in reason. Suppose we make it an even $100?"

But Mr. Victor was enough of a loser at $25 and costs. He paid.

## SWEET TIME FOR A WHILE

### Citizens Help Save Molasses From a Wrecked Car.

Molasses does not run very rapidly this weather, but residents of Telford, Pa., did the other day when a tank car filled with 8,000 gallons of the sweetening was overturned near here and the gate was knocked open, permitting the contents to pour out upon the ground. When the news spread they flocked to the scene with pails and cans to salvage the juice of the cane. They came on foot, in carriages and by automobile, and hundreds of gallons were collected before the railroad men plugged the opening and terminated the joy party, with dozens of disappointed persons standing about waiting for their turns.

The wreck was caused by the breaking of an arch bar connecting two sets of trucks. The body of the car rolled down an embankment and landed on its side. Two wrecking trains were required to lift the heavy car back to the trucks, after which it was towed to Lansdale.

## HELP FOR HORSES

### It Wins Promotion for an American in France.

Corp. Gilbert Neff of Neenah, Wis., now in France, and a few brother Yanks were Paris-bound one day. Walking along the road they encountered a four-horse team stuck in the mud. The driver was lashing the animals and cursing loudly, but the wagon stuck.

Pity for the struggling horses found a sympathetic friend in Corporal Neff, and he asked a lieutenant near by for permission to extricate the loaded wagon. It was granted.

A few words of assurance and a few gentle pulls on the line and the wagon was moving again with Corporal Neff guiding.

A report of this incident found its way to headquarters and he was promoted to a sergeancy soon after.

## TOO BIG FOR UNIFORM

### Soldier in the Army for Many Months in Citizen Clothes.

Riley Rucker, a Linn county, Oregon, young man, has served more than four months in the United States army and has had no uniform.

Rucker is six feet four inches tall, and weighs over 300 pounds. He went to Camp Lewis last fall with a selective service contingent. For one month he was in quarantine. Then he was placed in the depot brigade and reported for a uniform. Nothing could be found to fit him. His measurement was taken and orders sent East for a special uniform. When it finally came Rucker could not get into it.

Rucker was measured again, and this time definite instructions accompanied the order. The uniform was made, but before it was started from the East to Camp Lewis came the signing of the armistice. Rucker has arrived home, in civilian attire, discharged.

## NEED LABOR IN SOUTH

### Shortage in Cotton Belt Is Serious Proposition.

The question of securing cotton pickers is proving a great annoyance to Southern cotton planters. Reports from all parts of Alabama show that cotton pickers are short everywhere. Plantation owners have put in a large acreage of cotton this year and the bolls are already opening so fast the farmers cannot get the crop picked. Fear is expressed that a large amount of cotton will be lost if more pickers are not secured.

## YANKEE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERY IN THE LEAD

### Was 500 Per Cent Better Than French, According to Statistics.

American anti-aircraft gunnery during the war was 500 per cent better than the French, according to statistics now available.

Whereas the French D. C. A. (Defense Contre Avions) averaged 6,000 rounds of shells to bring down an enemy machine, the average of the American artillery was only 1,200.

The first battery of anti-aircraft guns of three-inch caliber that was placed in the line by the American expeditionary force shot down an Albatross biplane reconnaissance-machine at the twentieth shot and brought down another at the ninety-seventh shot.

The American expeditionary force used both fixed guns and mobile batteries against hostile aircraft, obtaining the latter from the French. They are all models of the famous soixante-quinze field gun, the fixed batteries being mounted on special limbers that permits them being fired almost straight up in the air. The guns, mounted on speedy motortrucks, are shorter in barrel than the other pieces and can be fired while the machine is in motion.

American machine gunners protecting captive observation balloons were also extremely accurate in their fire, although the American expeditionary force lost a considerable number of balloons burned by enemy aviators. The Germans attacked American balloons violently during offensives, frequently being willing to lose an airplane in order to fire a saucisse, although in most cases the observers escaped through their parachutes. During the summer campaign most of the American balloons shot down were victims of German aviators flying in captured French airplanes still bearing French cocardes of the red, white and blue circles.

## PLANNED TO SMOTHER GERMANS WITH GAS

Had the war not ended when it did the Germans would soon have been smothered by amounts of gas which they still believed impossible, according to Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the commissioned personnel of the chemical warfare service, of which he is chief. He declared that at the time the armistice was signed the United States was manufacturing more gas than England and France combined, and that this capacity would have been trebled by the first of the year. General Sibert commanded the first division that went over with General Pershing. He returned about eight months ago to take charge of chemical warfare.

## LONDON EATS FRESH BREAD

### Restriction Is Lifted, But Only for Christmas Week.

London was permitted to eat new bread at Christmas. The order prohibiting the sale of bread until it had been at least 12 hours old was suspended for the Christmas week only.

The central control board for the liquor traffic extended the hours for the opening of saloons by 30 minutes daily for the same week, and at the same time permitted the sale of liquor off the premises during the forenoon as well as during the midday opening between 12:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m., from December 16 to 24 inclusive.

### Five Generations Survive Him.

Deacon Sherman Beckwith, age eighty-seven years, dropped dead at his home at Granville, Mass., leaving 11 descendants. They include a widow, seven children by a first marriage, 27 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

## BRITISH EMPIRE KNEW IN 6 MINUTES

### Record Time Made in Informing Colonies That England Was at War.

It required only six minutes to inform the British empire that England was at war on the night of August 4, 1914, says Lord Harcourt, who was then colonial secretary.

"On that unforgettable night," he said to the Empire Parliamentary association, "I was in the cabinet room, Downing street, with a few colleagues. Our eyes were on the clock, our thoughts on one subject only; but there was a feeble effort to direct our conversation to other matters.

"We were waiting for a reply, which we knew full well would never come, to our ultimatum to Berlin.

"When Big Ben struck 11:30—midnight in Berlin—we left the room knowing that the British empire was at war.

"I crossed to the Colonial office to send a war telegram to the whole of the British empire. I asked the official in charge of that duty how long it would take. He said 'about six minutes.'

"I asked him to return to my room when he had done his work. In seven minutes he was back and before morning I received an acknowledgment of my telegram from every single colonial protectorate, and even islet in the Pacific.

"So the grim machinery of war began revolving in perfect order and with perfect preparation because more than two years previously, an individual war book had been prepared by the colonial committee of defense for every single protectorate and island. It was at that moment locked in the safe of each governor or commissioner and they knew at once what to do."

## LAW CLERK IS RICH

### Inherits Fortune After Struggling for Years on Meager Salary.

W. W. Scranton, for 30 years a resident of Knoxville, Tenn., who struggled for the last seven years to feed and clothe his wife and two sons on his meager salary as a clerk in a law office in Fountain City, Tenn., has just inherited an estate valued at $100,000.

Scranton learned of his good fortune from attorneys for his great-aunt, who died at Galion, O., recently. Forthwith he abandoned his clerkship and prepared to enter the practice of law. From now on he is assured of an income of about $330 monthly from the estate, and this total, together with what he earns from his new profession, he believes, will keep the wolf from the door.

Scranton's sister, who resides at Galion, inherited property worth $1,500,000 from the great-aunt's estate. The Scrantons were born in Copenhagen, Denmark.

## PAYS FOR CLOTHING

### It Was Evidence Against Him and Negro Burned It.

Miss Geneva Criswell of Vandalia, Mo., was paid $85 through the county circuit court for the loss of her graduating wardrobe, and thereby hangs an interesting court story.

Miss Criswell was a member of the graduating class of the Vandalia high school. A few days before commencement William Briscoe, a negro, stole her graduating clothes. He was captured, but decided to destroy the evidence by burning the clothing. He was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, but was paroled upon his promise to pay Miss Criswell for the clothes.

He has been saving the money at the rate of $5 a month and this week made the final payment.

## HOW PERFECTLY CHEERFUL!

### Visiting Committee Is Composed of Undertaker, Cabinet Maker and Crematory Manager.

The Rotary club at San Francisco has a "visiting committee" to call on sick members and to give them cheer and comfort while they are recuperating. John Smith, president of the club, when the suggestion to name such a committee was made, promptly said:

"I will name Charles Truman, Frank Mahew and Lawrence Moore." President Smith probably forgot that Truman is one of Oakland's leading undertakers, Mahew is president of a casket factory, Moore is manager of an Oakland crematory.

## HONOR TO WHITTLESEY

### Commander of "Lost Battalion" to Have Park Named for Him.

As a tribute to the gallant Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, commander of the famous "Lost Battalion," who told the Germans to "go to hell," it is proposed to name one of the public parks at Pittsfield, Mass., "Whittlesey Park." The movement to perpetuate the memory of this Pittsfield young man was launched at a meeting of the local council, Knights of Columbus. The matter is now before the park commissioners and a favorable decision is expected.

### Concerning Running.

Said the facetious feller: "Ain't it funny? A man doesn't run after he's caught a street car, but his nose does after he's caught a cold."

## RABBITS DO THEIR BIT

### Many of Them Turned Into Cash for the Red Cross.

Practically every town and county in western Kansas is having what is called a Red Cross hunt this month. Rabbits are unusually plentiful throughout the West, and real rabbit drives are being held, all of the rabbits sold for shipment to the Eastern states and the money is turned over to the Red Cross fund.

The other day a drive was held near Zurich, and more than 600 rabbits were killed. They were sold at eight cents each for shipment to New York and other Eastern points, where it is said they are retailing at 75 cents each, while jackrabbits are selling at $1.

In the Zurich hunt, people from all the surrounding counties participated, some coming as much as 50 miles, regarding it as their patriotic duty.

### Children on Farms.

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