SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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D'ANNUNZIO LOSES TO ITALY

S. C. Medical Society Recommends New Men To Board

NEW HEAD SOUGHT AS PHYSICIAN IN COUNTY

The following resolution was adopted at a recent meeting of the Santa Cruz County Medical society relative to the appointment of a health officer for the county:

"Whereas it is our belief that the health of the community is of paramount importance to all the members of the community and that its preservation and disease prevention, sanitation and hygiene, should be supervised by men of unquestionable ability and integrity and that the offices controlling these conditions should be maintained in an economic and efficient manner. The Santa Cruz County Medical Society at a meeting held December 22, 1920, unanimously recommend to the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, the appointment of Dr. C. B. Wiley as County Health Superintendent and Dr. V. A. Smelker as County Physician.

"The making of these recommendations is not a new departure in the administration of public affairs, as in many States and Counties the State and County Societies are asked for recommendation for the filling of these offices. Believing that the physicians of a locality are better qualified to pick from their members men who are competent and capable to fill these offices, and in making these selections the medical profession necessarily pledges itself to stand behind the actions of their officers. This is a condition which brings to the people of a community greater efficiency than any other method could possibly bring, as necessarily the entire profession are thrown in constant contact with their health officers and a unanimous support of the health officers by the profession cannot but produce results.

"The removal of the appointment of scientific men from political consideration makes their work more proficient, from the very fact that they feel that they owe their appointment not to political considerations, but to scientific ability and integrity and of necessity their services must be of an order which would meet with the approval of the majority of the professional men of the community; for upon their recommendation and approval rests the possibility of appointment.

"Upon the efficiency of these two officers depend largely the mortality rate and the efficiency rate and health of the community in question. The loss of life through the careless administration of either of these two officers directly should reflect upon the system which renders the appointment of efficient men possible. The selection of competent men by the majority of the men of their own profession, places responsibility upon the profession as a whole, and modern methods known by them, would be used to render these offices efficient in the discharge of their duties.

"We believe that the justice and importance of the request will be readily seen, not only by the Board of Supervisors, but by the general public and voters of Santa Cruz County."

Vernon Kinney of Tucson spent Christmas in Patagonia with his cousin Howard Aikin, owner of the White Leghorn poultry farm near the Riggs ranch. Mr. Kinney is also a relative of Paul McIntyre, at whose home he and Mr. Aikin enjoyed a fine Christmas dinner.

TO OUR READERS

The members of The Patagonian desire at this time to extend our sincere thanks to our subscribers and advertisers for the many business courtesies shown this paper during the past year.

By your kindness The Patagonian now ranks among the leading weekly newspapers of the state and is growing fast.

The management has planned many improvements for 1921 which will be of benefit to our clientele.

It is our sincere hope that we will retain the good will of our many friends and if sincerity in business will do so we are sure that ever citizen of the county will be our friend.

Wishing our readers the compliments of the season and trusting each and every one will have a Happy and Prosperous New Year, we beg to remain,

Yours truly,
SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN
By H. R. Sisk, Publisher.

ASSESSMENT OF MINES IN SENATE TODAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The mine assessment bill got into the Senate discussion today after a motion was made for the Senate to adjourn this evening until Monday. Asking that the motion be withdrawn Senator Ashurst of Arizona indicated that an attempt will be made to pass the bill over the President's veto if it should encounter that obstacle. "This bill has been before the President some days," said Ashurst. "If it does not become a law today or tomorrow, great disaster and financial loss and protected litigation will be sustained by poor men, prospectors and small miners."

"I have no doubt but that the bill will become a law," said Borah of Idaho and Henderson, Democrat of Navada, told the Senate he had reason to believe the bill would be signed "tomorrow if not today."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The mine assessment bill on the trail of which Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, spent several hours yesterady was sent to President Wilson from the White House executive offices. The measure had previously been referred to the Interior Department for recommendation and both Secretary Payne and Assistant Secretary Vogelsang, it is understood, recommended that the bill be signed.

SONOITA Sayings

(Deferred)

Mrs. John Colyer's brother, Hobart White, with Bob White and wife, were visitors at the Long ranch the last of the week. Bob White and wife have been in the Sonoita district for 3 or 4 years.

Several hundred dollars worth of fruit trees arrived at Sonoita on Tuesday for distribution among the ranchers at Sonoita, Elgin, Canille and Greaterville. P. A. Honnas has charge of distributiion of the trees.

Mrs. George Crayne's daughter, Mrs. Armstrong (Ruth) and husband are expected to arrive in Tucson Friday where they will be met by Bert Crayne and wife and brought here by auto. They expect to make the trip to California by auto with their parents about January 1st.

Oh you snow! It is real winter when one can see snow which is visible now on Baldy; it snowed the most of Monday on the mountains. If it keeps this up we will have a wintry Xmas.

Mrs. P. A. Honnas is expecting the families of Howker, Worthington and Braden to spend Christmas with her. Mrs. Howker and Braden are sisters of hers, while Mrs. Worthington is her stepmother. They expect to visit two or three days at Sonoita.

G. P. Woodward has rented the old Jim White place from Mr. Dick Fossett who now owns it.

Leonard Woods and Lou Low are contemplating a trip by auto to California and Mr. Woods and family expect to be away for 6 months or a year.

Mr. Dick Fossett is busy these days fixing up a place just outside the city limits of Nogales. Mr. Fossett and wife expect to move some of their dairy cows down there and sell milk at wholesale.

E. S. Black and family have moved back on their own ranch; they have been living on Mark Manning's place and farming both places for the last two years.

Harry Rickwalt has been working on the telephone line between Elgin and Rosemont for the last week or ten days.

Mr. G. S. Bryant is home again after a 10 days' visit with his relatives in California. Mrs. Bryant did not come back with Mr. Bryant and is still visiting among friends and relatives on the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ringwald of San Rafael valley were in town Friday shopping and visiting.

Preparing for Business

PERTINENT PATAGONIA PARAGRAPHS

ALL READY FOR 1921

We are greeting another New Year not knowing what it may bring us, but whatever it brings of good or ill fortune let us resolve to meet it like sensible men and women. Sudden prosperity has its dangers and inconveniences just as surely as does poverty. Either condition should be met bravely and unflinchingly. Many people are swept off their feet with either extreme. "Give me neither riches nor poverty," was the sensibel request made by a very wise man of the past. A vine-clad cottage wherein dwell peace and contentment, with a few hundred dollars in the bank for a rainy day, are better than to dress in fine raiment and fare sumptuously every day. Or, as the Psalmist expressed it, "I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my Lord than to dwell in the tents of the wicked."

GET BUSY

We understand that all of the stores of Patagonia will be closed tomorrow (New Fears Day) and every one should take cognizance of this and lay in a supply of such things as will be needed in the home Saturday and Sunday.

WE MISS IT

The Patagonian has not received any news items from its correspondents at Sonoita, Elgin and San Rafael valley this week, and we conclude they are taking a Christmas vacation. We hope they are all having a nice time and will send in some interesting news next week. We appreciate the news letters we have been receiving from neighboring communities and our readers are going to miss them very much.

AWAY WITH THE BUG

The motor car which makes a daily trip between Nogales and Benson has been out of commission this week and a regular locomotive engine with baggage car and one day coach have been put on the run. This is much better and looks more business like and may we not hope that the much ridiculed "June-bug" has been blotted out of memory and will be seen no more in this part of the country.

OUT AGAIN

We understand that J. Lander Young who has been confined to his bed for the past few weeks is slowly improving and his many friends are anxious to see him out on the streets once more.

GOOD ALARM CLOCK

The shortest day of the year has been past, and the days are now gradually growing longer. Uncle Billy Powers states that the lengthening of the days, though but very little each day, is very noticeabel to him as the sun comes up each morning over the Patagonia mountains and peeps down through his window and into his face with a brightness that is dazzling and beautiful.

OH, SKINNEY, LOOK!

The Patagonia public school will open Monday morning, January 3, after a two weeks' vacation.

WE ENVY HIM

A. D. Sydenham, bookkeeper for the Washington Trading Co., returned Wednesday afternoon from a ten days' trip to San Francisco, California, where he spent the holidays with his family.

FINE ON BUTTERED BREAD

Be sure to plant a patch of sugar cane next spring and thus supply your own table, and the tables of some of your less thoughtful neighbors, with a quality of syrup which will make you the envy of millionaires. F. E. Smith, J. C. Holmes and a few others tried it out the past season and proved the possibility of the undertaking. It will greatly reduce the high cost of living.

WILL PLANT CORN

C. L. Northcraft, the well known stockman-farmer, will plant a large acreage to Indian corn next spring. He says it is a good crop for this country and he is going to give it a thorough trial. Heretofore most of his big irrigated farm down on the Sonoita has been planted to rye, and it has always made a good yield, but the demand for hay is limited, hence his decision to diversify his crops. Diversiention of crops has proven the best and surest method in nearly all parts of the world, and it is best here in Santa Cruz county, whether the farm be irrigated or not.

DON'T BREAK IT

In making your New Years resolutions we trust you included the planting of a few trees this winter. But it is never too late to do good. Just make up your mind that you are going to assist in making Patagonia the most attractive town in Santa Cruz county and then, and not till then, will your conscience be entirely void of the slacker feeling.

LITTLE MINING

There is no mining news this week worth reporting, but developments may materialize soon that will look good to the people of this district. We hope to have a bunch of mining news for the next issue of the Patagonian.

STEEL IS UNLOADED

A car load of steel culverts was unloaded in Patagonia this week and will be used in connection with the road work which will be begun here within the next few days. Patagonia will be the distributing point for all materials to be used on the state and county highway and a camp is to be maintained here during the progress of the work which will be extended throughout the winter. There is no doubt but that many men and teams will be put to work on these roads in a very short time. We understand good wages will be paid and this should make business lively in this section.

Mr. McIntyre, formerly postmaster and merchant at Parker Canon, but at present principal of the Parker Canon public school, spent a few days in Patagonia this week, the guest of his son Paul McIntyre.

CHRISTMAS IN PATAGONIA

Christmas day was very quiet and uneventful in Patagonia. The stores opened their doors early in the morning and remained open for about two hours in order to give the people a "last chance" to purchase Christmas goods. About ten o'clock all of the stores closed up and remained closed the rest of the day.

Very early in the morning crowds of boys and girls assembled in front of the stores with the hope that they would be remembered by the owners with a Christmas present, and in this they were not disappointed. Scores of nice presents were handed out to the delight of all present, and not one went away empty handed. It was a happy crowd and the generosity of our business men will long be remembered by them.

One or two of the stores sent their delivery trucks over town loaded with Christmas boxes for their patrons. Included in these gifts were many fancy boxes of the very highest grade of chocolates, and they were highly appreciated by all recipients.

Christmas Eve there was a dance at the Gardner opera house given by the Mexican citizens and a grand time is reported.

Saturday night the Americans enjoyed a dance in the same building, the proceeds to be used in the interest of the Chautauqua Association. Those present state that they had a most enjoyable time and realized quite a nice sum of money.

There were no other entertainments of a public nature, but many Christmas trees were handsomely decorated in private homes, and it is safe to say that the children were all made happy.

Fine "Christmas dinners" were enjoyed by practically the entire population, and good cheer and fellowship were everywhere in evidence.

PLANT TREES

Who is it among us who wouldn't like to emulate some of the noble examples of George Washington, the Father of his country? George Washington was a great lover of trees, and Col. Roosevelt was not a whit behind him in this respect. Each planted many trees and thus erected their own monuments. Be like them by planting a few trees and persuade your neighbors to do likewise. Much of Patagonia's attractiveness is due to the foresight of Col. Richardson who has in the past twenty-odd years planted more trees in these parts than any other ten men.

PRETTY GIRLS ON 'EM

The new calendars being handed out by the business men of Patagonia are as a rule very pretty and convenient and homes all over this section of country are being adorned with these harbingers of the New Year of 1921. They have a tendency to brighten up the home, the dull office, garage and shop, making the surroundings more cheerful and pleasing to look upon.

SANTA CRUZ RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF STATE BALL IS APPOINTED

Capt. L. W. Mix has been appointed Santa Cruz county chairman of the reception committee of the State Inaugural ball which will be held at Phoenix January 14th.

Citizens from every section of the state are planning to attend the ball which will be one of the most brilliant events in the history of statehood.

The Santa Cruz county committee consists of Capt. L. W. Mix, R. R. Earhart, Bracey Curtis, S. F. Noon, H. R. Sisk, Emery D. Miller, Leslie Hardy, W. C. Winegar and A. M. Gillespie. A ladies' reception committee will be appointed later.

GEN. MIGUEL PINA IS CHOSEN GOVERNOR OF STATE OF SONORA

HERMOSILLO, Dec. 28—Gen. Miguel H. Pina yesterday was elected by the Sonora State Congress to succeed Flavio A. Borquez as governor of Sonora. General Pina is well known in both Nogales and his election to the highest office in Sonora is cause for great rejoicing on both sides of the line. The new governor is extremely friendly to Americans and is declared to be eminently fitted to foster the exceedingly amicable personal and commercial relations existing between the United States and Mexico, as well as to carry on the work of development and reconstruction begun by Adolfo de la Huerta and Mr. Borquez.

MERCHANTS

The co-operative grocery store in St. Louis, recently opened by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has been closed and its affairs are being adjusted. The head of the concern is quoted as saying: "We can run locomotives, but we cannot run grocery stores." This is the time somebody has "seen the light." Every man to his trade, as the old saying goes. Let the workers—the carpenters, the blacksmiths and other skilled men—stay on their jobs, and let the merchants and professional men and the farmers stay on their jobs, and the good old United States of America will soon be all right.—Sherman (Tex.) Democrat.

Those who become possessed of the idea that the merchant's lot is a happy one usually change their minds when they give up the comparatively easy going business of running a locomotive or addressing juries or writing editorials or preaching sermons or pegging shoes or driving trucks or pouring tea or training elephants. The merchant is always more or less uneasy, and if he isn't always wide awake, except for a few hours between p. m. and a. m., competitors will get away with his customers or he will be owing more to his creditors than he can collect from his debtors. The successful merchant must be a good buyer as well as a good salesman. He must be a good stock keeper as well as a good credit man. He must be a good sanitarian as well as a good lawyer, especially if he is in the grocery business—otherwise the state authorities will get him dead to rights. "Let the shoemaker stick to his last."

HOTEL ARRIVALS
Commercial Hotel

J. W. Payne, El Paso, Texas; Frank Sweeney, Los Angeles, California; J. T. Winn, Prescott; George R. Fausett, Tucson; W. J. Wilson, California; T. N. Johnson, Phoenix; J. R. McCullough, Tucson.

Turkeys have brought a fine price around here this winter, but that was because the turkey acreage was not spread out all over the country.

Mrs. C. F. Young of San Rafael Valley, accompanied by George Curtis and his mother, Mrs. Charles Curtis, were here for a short time yesterday morning. They went on to Nogales and returned in the afternoon.

C. A. Evans who for the past year or more has held a position with the Patagonia Commercial company, left Monday for Los Angeles, California, where it is stated he will engage in the real estate business.

V. L. McCutchan returned from Douglas last Friday where he had been on business for a couple of weeks. He motored back to Douglas Monday but is expected home in a day or two.

HOSTILITIES CEASE WHEN CONFERENCE IS ORDERED

ROME, Dec. 29—That complete recognition of the Treaty of Rapalle has been given by D'Annunzio's representation at the Abbazzia conference, was indicated in a report from General Caviglia, in command of the Italian forces at Fiume.

FIUME, Dec. 29—Gabriel D'Annunzio early today surrendered all his powers to the Fiume communal council.

FIUME, Dec. 29—A conference for the purpose of arranging a final cessation of hostilities between the Italian regular forces and D'Annunzian legionaires was set for this morning. Meanwhile, all military operations have been suspended.

W. A. SLOAN IS DEAD

W. A. Sloan, an aged gentleman who has been making his home at the Harshaw mine for a long time, died last Sunday and was buried Monday. The cause of his death is not stated. Mr. Sloan was a native of Tennessee and settled in Santa Cruz county more than forty years ago. Early in life it is said that he was a rich man but in some manner over which he had no control he lost it all. For many years past he has been working as a miner in the various camps around here, but of late he has been too feeble to perform manual labor. He was about 80 years old. About six or eight months ago his wife died after which he seemed to lose interest in life. He impressed the writer as being a good, honest man, kind, gentle and desirous of doing that which was right before all men. Those who knew him best held him in high esteem and speak of him in terms of kindness and pity.

BUSINESS IS GOOD

The business men of Patagonia report a splendid holiday trade and are feeling in a mighty good humor. All of them had stocked up quite heavily with holiday goods and thereby took a long chance on disposing of them. But the crowds came in due time, bought freely and paid cash for practically everything they purchased. This is the very best of evidence that "panicky" conditions do not exist in this part of Santa Cruz county. We do not mean by this that the people are rolling in wealth; far from it, but we do mean that there is no real poverty in or around this town. Even the poorest people have plenty of good wholesome food, warm winter clothing, most of them living in comfortable homes with plenty of fuel and other material comforts.

There are but few unemployed men and these will be offered lucrative jobs on state and county road work which will be started very soon after the first of the new year—probably some time next week. We understand that the minimum wage for this work will be $4.50 per day, and this, taken in connection with declining prices in nearly all commodities, makes the future look exceedingly hopeful. But this is not all. It is confidently believed by well informed mining men that work will be resumed on many of the mines in this district not later than June first, and if this belief proves correct, Patagonia and all of the adjacent country will very soon be in a very fine and flourishing condition.

In the mean time why not start something else? Why not incorporate the town of Patagonia, pave the main business streets, build sidewalks, install a first class water works system and thus start the wheels of commerce rolling and humming?

Mr. and Mrs. George Ringwald, accompanied by H. K. Roustree, of San Rafael Valley, were here on business yesterday. Mr. Ringwald stated that the farmers are busy shelling corn and getting ready for another crop.

1—Planting of memorial tree as tribute to four employees of library of congress who died in the war. 2—City hall of Cork which was burned, presumably in reprisal. 3.—Ruins of two wards of the Walter Reed hospital, Washington, which were burned by an insane patient.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

League of Nations Recommends Limitation of Armaments by Mutual Agreement.

COURT OF JUSTICE ADOPTED

Obligatory Clause, However, Is Omitted—Austria and Bulgaria Admitted to League—Progress of Efforts for an Irish Settlement.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

If, as George Nicoll Barnes of England asserts, disarmament is the real acid test of the success of the League of Nations, the league cannot yet be said to be wholly successful. The assembly at Geneva last week received the report of the disarmament committee, and though it proved to be a rather flabby production, it was adopted. The limitations clause was amended so that it was merely a recommendation that limitation of armaments be established for the next two years through mutual agreement among the powers. With respect to this France made the reservation that she was obliged to restore her armaments that had been worn out by the war, and Belgium and Spain made similar reservations. Then seven nations voted against the limitation clause. These were France, Greece, Poland, Roumania, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay.

The committee explained that, though it was in favor of the speediest possible disarmament, it was forced to the conclusion that this could not yet be accomplished. "There are countries with the most powerful armament building facilities outside the league," said Delegate Fisher, "and disarmament can begin only when it is universal." When the Austrian peace treaty was signed at St. Germain, there was also signed a convention for the control of the traffic in arms and ammunition, but this has not been ratified and no steps have been taken to make it effective. The committee suggested that the council urge the signatories to ratify the treaty at once, though there will be no authority to control the export of arms from the United States.

So far as navy building goes, Senator Borah, one of the "irreconcilables," has a plan whereby the United States can join in its reduction. He has introduced in the senate a resolution requesting the President to propose to Great Britain and Japan an agreement with the United States for the curtailment of navy building by the three powers, the program of each of them to be reduced annually during the next five years 50 per cent of the present estimates or figures. In the preamble it is pointed out that the Japanese government has declared to the world that it could not consent even to consider a program of disarmament on account of the building program of the United States. "By this statement," the resolution continues, "the world is informed and expected to believe that Japan sincerely desires to support a program of disarmament, but cannot do so in safety to herself on account of the attitude and building program of this government."

An indication of the possible attitude of Great Britain in this matter is found in the report that the cabinet has decided that it is impossible for the nation longer to maintain the two-power standard which has been its policy for many years. The British program is halted just now by a dispute as to the relative value of capital ships, and submarines and airplanes.

The general board of the American navy is not at present in accord with any of the plans for reduction, for it still urges on congress the need of a "navy second to none," as recommended in 1915. It is convinced that battleships remain pre-eminent factos in national defense. Of these we have 11 ready for service and 21 building, and the board recommends that three more be built for delivery by 1927. One more battle cruiser, 30 cruisers, 18 submarines and four airplane-carrying ships are asked, and a one-year program of naval airplane construction is recommended. In a sentence, what the board advises is a combatant navy equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation, supporting and protecting a great merchant fleet.

To return to the League of Nations: Several important things were accomplished last week by the assembly. First of these was the adoption of a statute for a permanent international court of justice. The plan now goes to the member states for ratification. If it is approved by 22, or a majority, before the next meeting of the assembly, the judges will be chosen and the court will come into existence in September, 1921. In the debate on the project there was a hot contest between Europe on one side and Latin-America on the other over the question whether the jurisdiction of the court should be obligatory or voluntary. Europe won out, and the statute as adopted does not make obligatory the appearance of both parties to a dispute, and provides no penalty for non-compliance with the court's decisions. The European delegates defended the scheme as the best beginning that can be made, but the Latin-Americans were very skeptical as to the value of optional jurisdiction.

Austria, first of the former enemy states to be admitted to the league, was voted in Wednesday without opposition, four members refraining from voting. Next day Bulgaria was admitted, France and Australia not voting. The action on Austria brought on a lively passage between Motta of Switzerland and Viviani of France. The former took occasion to say that his country had always regretted the rejection of Germany's application for admission, whereupon Viviani leaped to the tribune and in a fiery speech defended the French position in opposing Germany's admission. Most of the assembly was with him and he was enthusiastically applauded. Luxemburg, Finland and Costa Rica also were admitted to the league.

Spain, Brazil, Belgium and China were chosen as the four elective members of the council. China takes the place of Greece, and her victory was said to be due mainly to the personal strength and popularity of Dr. Wellington Koo among the delegates.

Armenia, together with Georgia and the Baltic states, was refused admission to the league, but a resolution was adopted expressing the hope that President Wilson's efforts would result in the saving of Armenia and the establishment of a stable government so that she could be taken into the fold. Mr. Wilson has named Henry Morgenthau as his representative in the mediation, but just what he can do is puzzling many observers. Already Armenia has yielded to the behests of the Red Russians and established a soviet government at Erivan, and the Turkish nationalists, called off by Lenine, have signed a peace treaty with the Armenians by which the latter hand back to Turkey most of her former territory in that region. If this suits the majority of the Armenians, what are the powers going to do about it? And what is Mr. Morgenthau going to try to mediate?

One genuinely constructive accomplishment of the league assembly last week was the establishment of an international commission to be a banker for European nations without credit or with very diminished credit. The nations meant are Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, and possibly Turkey. Nations desiring to take advantage of the facilities offered will notify the commission what assets, etc., they wish to pledge with it—for instance, customs duties, railroads or monopolies. The commission will then set a fair value thereon for whatever period the assets are pledged and authorize the government in question to issue gold bonds to that amount. Then individual business men belonging to that country, or its government, can make purchases in richer countries such as the United States, and through the commission an amount of gold bonds amply covering the credit for such purchases will be forwarded to the exporter with whom the order is placed.

The plan, devised by the economic section of the assembly, has the approval of leading European bankers; an American banker probably will be asked to serve on the commission.

With the utmost difficulty the American government has convinced the European and Japanese delegates to the international communications congress that it means business when it demands a restoration of its pre-war rights in connection with the allocation of the former German cables. A modus vivendi has been adopted covering the situation until a final agreement can be reached. It puts into writing an acknowledgment by the allied powers that the United States government, as a result of the war, shares in the ownership of the 18,000 miles of German cables throughout the world. For the time being the cables are to be operated as at present, but for the financial account of the five powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

Constantine has gone back to Greece to resume his throne, and before he left Switzerland he said he had not the slightest intention of abdicating. He was due to arrive in Athens on Sunday and elaborate arrangements were made for his reception. It was said that as soon as he reached the capital the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers would leave for their homes.

Despite certain concessions granted by Premier Lloyd George, nothing definite has yet come out of the efforts to bring about a truce in the Irish "war." In response to the request of Father O'Flanagan, acting head of the Sinn Fein, that he might be permitted to confer with Arthur Griffith and Eamonn De Valera regarding a settlement, the premier said: "The Irish governmental authorities will afford you the necessary facilities for seeing Mr. Arthur Griffith, and, as regards Mr. De Valera, the ordinary methods of communication with America fully are open to you."

At about the same time it was reported that De Valera was on his way from America to Ireland, and in London it was understood tacit permission for his return had been given by Lloyd George. The dispatches said he would be met at Liverpool and permitted to go to London for a conference or would be given safe conduct to Ireland, as he preferred.

Meanwhile the rank and file on both sides seem to be doing their best to keep the contest going. The worst happening of the week was the burning of the city hall, library and other buildings in the business center of Cork. Presumably this was done by the auxiliary police in reprisal for the ambushing of some of their members, though this was denied by the English officials. The property damage was immense and the affair caused such an outcry that the government ordered immediate investigation by the military authorities and the punishment of the guilty. Another exasperating incident was the killing of a priest at Durmanway while he was trying to save the life of a young man who also was slain. A uniformed man accused of these murders was arrested. The Sinn Feiners were not idle, waylaying and assassinating English officers in various places.

Here in the United States the self-constituted committee on Ireland continued the hearing of stories by Irishmen and women, doing its part in keeping alive the controversy under the pretense of helping to bring peace. Ten of our senators took it upon themselves to send to Secretary of State Colby a protest against the refusal of the British ambassy to vise the passports of four emissaries of the commission of inquiry. They asked Mr. Colby to call on the British government for an explanation, which he probably will have sense enough not to do.

Passage of the Poindexter bill by the senate was somewhat of a surprise. It forbids strikes on railways and in industries essential to their operation, as interference with commerce. La Follette moved for reconsideration.

DECLARES CHINA IS UNITED

President Congratulates Country on the Reunion of Northern and Southern Factions.

Peking.—A proclamation of the reunion of north and south China has just been issued by President Hsu Shih-chang. The mandate orders the various provincial authorities to exert themselves to the end that the democratic government may be promoted, and announces that the republic under the present constitution "will henceforth be united."

The proclamation is practically coincident with a declaration from Canton by Tsen Chun-hsuan and others of the "executive committee of the southern military government," announcing the dissolution of that government and cancellation of the "independence" of the southwest provinces.

The reunion mandate loses much of its force, due to the fact that another independent faction is in control of the territory which the "military government" relinquishes, and that the signers of the Canton declaration immediately boarded a British steamer to escape the incoming troops of the opposition faction.

Also leaders of the Cantonese faction deny the right of Tsen Chun-hsuan, Gen. Lu-Yung-ting and Mu-Yung-hsien of the Kwangsi party, to dissolve the military government.

The Peking government, however, appears to have hopes that in the near future these other factions can be conciliated.

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

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

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

WESTERN

Several persons were injured in a fire on the recreation pier at Venice, Calif. The injured were members of a party cut off in a dance hall and were struck by falling timbers.

Nine officers and men flying from San Pedro to San Diego in F-5-L seaplane No. 11 were rescued from their disabled plane by a destroyer off Del Mar, 25 miles north of San Diego.

Six nurses were seriously injured and thirty-nine others narrowly escaped death when fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the nurses' home at the University of Nebraska hospital at Omaha.

A thief snatched a satchel containing $75,000 in checks and $6,500 cash from two bank messengers in Los Angeles, California, on a street crowded with thousands of Christmas shoppers, and escaped.

George A. Merriam, mayor of Seward, Neb., was shot and instantly killed by Arthur Andrews, alias Patrick McFarland, his son-in-law. Mrs. Merriam, wife of the mayor, was shot twice and seriously wounded by Andrews, who, following the shooting, cut his throat.

Sixty thousand applications for tickets for the California-Ohio State football game at Pasadena Jan. 1 have been received by the Tournament of Roses Association. This is approximately 24,000 more applications than seats, and the association is experiencing difficulties in making equitable allotments of tickets.

Charged by federal indictment with having conspired with other persons to set on foot on United States soil a movement for a military expedition into Mexico, and with having furnished money thereto, Francisco Vasquez Gomez and Leon J. Taurel have been arrested at San Antonio, Texas, by United State Deputy Marshal John L. Bibrell.

Capt. William A. Moffett, formerly commandant of the Great Lakes training station and later commander of the battleship Mississippi of the Pacific fleet, has been appointed director of naval aviation, it has been announced by Secretary Daniels. Capt. Moffett succeeds Capt. Thomas Craven, who will be sent to sea, probably in command of a battleship.

WASHINGTON

Bainbridge Colby, the American secretary of state, has arrived in Rio de Janeiro on board the battleship Florida from the United States. An enthusiastic welcome was given Mr. Colby when he landed from the Florida.

Authority was granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission for permanent consolidation of the transportation business and properties of the Adams, American, Wells Fargo & Co. and Southern Express companies into the American Railway Express Company. The commission said that it was their belief that the public would best be served by one consolidated company serving all lines with equal rates.

Counsel for Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. have asked Justice Stafford in the District Supreme Court to approve a plan for disposition of their stockyard interests similar to that proposed by F. H. Prince & Co., Boston bankers, and to give the companies time in which to find a new buyer in place of the Boston company, which has withdrawn its offer.

State railway commissions of Arkansas and Minnesota have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase state passenger rates and excess baggage charges to the level now prevailing in interstate commerce. The commission held that the present charge in the two states amounted to a discrimination against interstate traffic.

American business men are now free to trade with Russia, "at their own risk." This means, according to government officials, that, while no restrictions will be placed on trade with the soviets, neither will any aid be given to such trade; and that any American who suffers losses or confiscation of his goods will get no help from this government.

An example of the exploration and research work which the United States Department of Agriculture is doing in its search for new plants available for cultivation in this country is furnished by the recent 9,000-mile exploring trip taken by Dr. H. L. Shantz, agricultural explorer, botanist of the office of foreign seed and plant introduction, with the Smithsonian African Exploration.

A tax of ¼ of 1 per cent on all bank deposits is proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Treadway of Massachusetts.

Senate and House leaders have practically agreed at a conference on a program for the enactment of an emergency tariff measure to serve as an embargo on the importation of wheat, cotton, wool, beans, potatoes and livestock and meats.

Joseph Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, has announced that he had declined the appointment as a chief justice of the Court of Custom Appeals, which had been offered him by the President, and that he would begin the practice of law in Washington after March 4.

FOREIGN

A combined earthquake and typhoon have wrecked the buildings on the island of Yap.

Italian government forces have established a close blockade of Fiume by land and sea.

A serious labor riot occurred recently in Petrograd in which many persons were killed or injured. The riot was crushed and 105 laborers were executed.

The number of persons dead and injured in Argentine's earthquake disaster is now estimated at more than 400. This figure is based on reports from relief parties in the affected zone.

First reports from the general elections held in Spain indicate a government victory. Unofficial estimates are that the majority for the Monarchist parties will be a large one.

The Irish home rule bill, as slightly modified by the House of Lords, has been adopted by the House of Commons in London. The measure now needs only the royal signature to become a law.

Japan's population, as revealed by the census recently completed, is more than a million under the estimate. The total number of persons in the empire is 77,005,000, of which 55,960,000 are in Japan and 17,284,000 in Korea.

Charges of murder have been filed in court at Manila by the city prosecutor against seventy-seven Philippine constabulary soldiers as a result of the rioting in which four Americans and seven Filipinos were killed.

Correspondence which has been going on between Premier Lloyd George and Father Michael O'Flanagan, "vice president of the Irish republic," in an effort to bring about a truce between England and the Sinn Fein organizations, apparently has been ended.

Payment by Germany of 100,000,000,000 marks in gold remains the basis upon which experts and delegates to the second financial conference, in session at Brussels, are working. This amount, although far below what was authorized by the treaty of Versailles, is considered by them collectable only on condition that Germany is helped along the lines suggested by the German delegates.

GENERAL

Four men are known to be dead as a result of an explosion in No. 2 packing mill of the DuPont Powder Works at Moosic, seven miles from Ceranton, Pa.

Carrying $14,000,000 less than was appropriated for this year, the annual pension bill was reported out by the House appropriations committee. The total of the bill is $265,500,000.

Robbers stole from $6,000 to $15,000 in "overflow" deposits from the Indiana National bank at Indianapolis. The deposits had been placed in the book vault, which was rifled. The robbers entered through a skylight.

Twenty-five individual plumbers and twenty-seven plumbing firms, members of the Master Plumbers' Association, were charged in a blanket indictment reported to Justice McAvoy in New York with violation of the anti-trust law.

The second degree murder trial of William H. McGannon, chief justice of the Municipal Court in Cleveland, Ohio, charged with slaying Harold S. Kagy last May, was featured by the testimony of Miss May E. Neely, who swore that the judge offered her $500 to "keep her mouth shut" about the shooting.

Criminal carelessness upon the part of Capt. George H. Hart, master of the United States steam launch Margaret, that sank in the Ohio river, was responsible for the tragedy, according to the verdict returned by the coroner's jury, following the recovery of the body of one of the eleven victims. Captain Hart, his daughter and the latter's husband were drowned, having been trapped with three others in the upper cabin.

The entire plant and apparatus of the Stegmaier Brewing Company, the largest in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, were seized by the United States government for alleged violation of the Volstead prohibition act. It was the first brewery taken over by the revenue authorities in the state of Pennsylvania.

For an indefinite period, employés of the Newbern Iron Works and Supply Company, one of the largest plants of its kind in Eastern North Carolina, are to receive all profits made by the concern above cost of operation. This agreement was reached between the workers and the management following a disagreement over a 20 per cent reduction in wages.

Twenty-nine cut stone contractors indicted for violation of the Donnelly state anti-trust act pleaded guilty before Justice John B. McAvoy in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in New York. Twenty-seven of the contractors having corporations were fined $2,500 as individuals, with a $2,500 fine for each corporation. Two contractors not having corporations were fined $5,000 each.

Indictments charging profiteering were returned by the federal grand jury against three of Kansas City's largest coal dealers. The indictments, brought under the Lever act, were the result of a probe of coal conditions made by Arthur J. Devlin, Washington, a federal investigator.

Crown Prince Mahidol Songkla of Siam, brother of the king of Siam, returned to the United States on the steamship Olympic after an absence of seven months in his native land. He will go to Boston, where he will specialize in public health studies.

Population of the United States on Jan. 1 this year, as enumerated in the fourteenth census was 105,708,771, as announced by the census bureau for certification to Congress as the basis for reapportionment of the members of the House of Representatives from the various states.

Reversal to war methods in fighting high food prices was adopted in Chicago when Russell J. Poole, secretary of the fair price committee of the city council, announced that "fair price" quotations for meats will be issued daily by the council committee.

Southwest News
From All Over
New Mexico and Arizona

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The total annual output of honey in Arizona will amount to about 100 carloads. The greater part of it will be handled in Benson.

Good news to the mining industry was contained in a wire to the effect that the Senate has passed a bill extending the time for doing the 1920 mining assessments until July 1, 1921.

A 12 per cent reduction on Pullman rates between Phoenix and Los Angeles has been granted by H. P. Clements, general passenger agent of the Pullman company.

The annual meeting of the Farm Bureau was held at Roswell, N. M. The attendance was large, farmers and stockmen from every section of the country being present.

Livestock conditions in Arizona are very gratifying, according to Dr. F. L. Snyder, inspector in charge of the federal bureau of animal industry, with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M.

A statewide drive for members in the American Legion will be started the first of the year according to an announcement by Tom G. Trammel, department adjutant and finance officer of New Mexico.

More than $50,000 drainage work is to be done immediately in the Peoria district northwest of Phoenix, Ariz., according to an announcement by F. C. Hershaw, secretary of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

Reports from the mines at Chloride state that the development work is going ahead rapidly and that by the first of the year all the claims will be producing tin ore which will be the best ever mined in that part of Arizona.

Three hundred men employed by the Arizona Commercial Mining Company, with properties at Copper Hill, on the outskirts of Globe, Ariz., were thrown out of work when the entire operations of the company were suspended for an indefinite period.

What is said to be one of the most promising coal properties in New Mexico is being developed by a syndicate of El Pasoans on the Cebolleta grant, about thirty-five miles northwest of Cubero, a station on the Santa Fé railroad, in Valencia county.

Ben Johnson was acquitted by a jury in the Superior Court at Phoenix of a charge of murder arising out of the fatal shooting of Paul Legerski at the latter's ranch near Humboldt, September 24 last, when Johnson was constable of Humboldt precinct.

At a recent meeting of the Roswell council it was voted to improve the fire fighting equipment of the city by building a tower for the drying of the hose and to remodel the entire building so that it will be one of the most modern in the state of New Mexico.

Arizona copper companies are suffering from competition from their own copper, gleaned from the battlefields of France and used over again, according to Henry Edwards, an English mining engineer in Prescott. Edwards said that large amounts of salvaged copper are being used in England and that the country has enough on hand to last for an indefinite period.

L. M. Reynolds, president of the Holbrook, Ariz., state bank which closed its doors recently, has been arrested in Phoenix on a warrant obtained by depositors of the institution charging him with embezzlement. After the bank had suspended business, it is charged, Reynolds removed $40,000 worth of securities and turned them over to county supervisors to protect county deposits.

The sixteen Villistas who have been held at the penitentiary under an injunction since they were pardoned shortly before Thanksgiving day, were rearrested by a deputy sheriff from Luna county, N. M.

The first shipment to be made by the Calumet-New Mexico Mining and Milling Company at Pinos Altos, near Silver City, N. M., occurred when a carload of zinc concentrates was shipped to the Western Metals Company of Oklahoma.

Reports on crop conditions December 1 by the Department of Agriculture, through the office of State Statistician R. F. Hare, estimates that New Mexico has planted this season 284,000 acres. The condition of this wheat is last fall's revised estimate of 258,000 acres. The condition of this wheat is 90 per cent of normal, compared to a condition of 98 per cent for last year's crop at this time. If conditions remain favorable, New Mexico will produce the largest wheat crop it has ever produced. The acreage of the rye crop in New Mexico is estimated at only 5,000 acres, which is 80 per cent of the acreage planted last year. The condition is 95 per cent of normal on Dec. 1.

The State Supreme Court of New Mexico set Jan. 14 as the date for the hanging of J. O. Starr, convicted of murder for the killing of Sheriff Dwight Stephens of Luna county, following the failure of Starr's appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Executive clemency is Starr's only remaining hope.

Construction of a new $250,000 postoffice at Santa Fé, N. M., has been assured. The building, which will be a two-story structure, will be one of unusual architecture. Excavation will start in the early spring.

J. A. Houchin, a convict, escaped from the New Mexico state penitentiary. He was storekeeper and a shipment of suits for discharged convicts had just been received. The supposition is that Houchins donned one of the suits and walked out of the penitentiary.

Edward Toner, cattle inspector for Eddy county, New Mexico, reports that the total number of cattle shipped during the year ending Nov. 30 was 21,230. A few of this number were driven out of the county but the greater part were shipped out of the state by rail.

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A Fire Every Minute.

A fire rages somewhere every minute of every day in the United States. Most of them are preventable, Charles E. Case, a New York insurance man and fire prevention expert, told the chamber of commerce at a "Fire Prevention" luncheon at the Hotel Baltimore. The epidemic of preventable fires the last year was attributed by Mr. Case to easy-going wastefulness because of prosperity. "It is as if the people of the United States squandered $900,000 and 60 human lives each day," he said.

How to Keep Rubber Soft.

A prominent tire manufacturer says that an excellent way to prevent hardening of inner tubes when they are stored for the winter is to place them in hot water once a month or every six weeks. They should be immersed for just a couple of minutes, and should then be carefully dried and partly inflated before being hung up again. This treatment serves to keep the rubber pliable and soft.

What cares lofty Diana for the barking dog?—Latin Proverb.

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Strange New Years by Strange Peoples

NEW YEAR'S DAY—or at least the coming of the New Year—is greeted by all the world. In this very much civilized Twentieth century most of us celebrate the New Year by the almanac. We have forgotten—or do not take time to remember—the original significance of the day, but when the world was younger and its people were closer to nature it was a day of significance well worth celebrating.

Among primitive peoples the year is marked off in seasons, usually the planting, the growing, the harvesting and the season of rest, or it even may be by moons and suns. But let the division be what it will, it is based on those marked physical changes which appeal to the senses as light and darkness, heat and cold, the lengthening and shortening of the day.

Think how deeply must the shortening of the days, as fall comes on apace, affect the imagination of the primitive. The sun, their all powerful deity who gives them warmth and growth, and life, wanes and grows sluggish and sick until daylight becomes so short that the terror-stricken primitive hearts pray and plead and invoke the malign and baneful gods to remove their pernicious influence from their dearly beloved sun-god. How great is the joy and feasting on the first day, the New Year, when he starts slowly back to them, to gain day by day a greater vigor and beauty, until in June he reaches the culmination of his power.

So it is seen that the shortest day in the year, December 21, in our calendar, is quite properly the last day in the year. And it is equally fitting that the succeeding day, when the sun commences his return march, should be hailed by glad and happy hearts.

The Moqui Indians, the communal pueblo people of the American Southwest, watch the shortening days with dread and celebrate with elaborate ceremony the turning point in the sun's course. The Moqui New Year's celebration, called So-yal-u-na, is largely a presentation of a singular and elaborate mythic drama, divided into two parts, in which offerings are made to effigies of the Great Plume Headed Serpent, the enemy of the sun, followed by a sun dance, in which the conflict between the sun and the inferior hostile gods is admirably portrayed by Moqui men personifying the various deities.

It is hoped that the sun's worst enemy—the snake demon—will be amply placated; so rich will be the tribute that for one entire year the sun shall be free from his persecutions, and the clouds which the snake wickedly swallows, shall gather and their moisture freely descend upon the parched and blighted land until it is once more clothed in verdure.

In a dimly-lighted underground room there is erected, at its west end, a screen profusely decorated with corn husks, cut cleverly in imitation of flowers. Near the middle of the screen there is an opening and behind it stands a man who manipulates the effigy snake. By his side stands a companion who has a large conch shell. In front of the screen sit three or four solemn priests and the audience, consisting of members of all the clans and their families, and behind them is a row of men who act as chorus.

When the rites begin the chorus commences to sing, at first a low, weird chant, then gradually rises to piercing intensity. Then the man behind the screen takes up the effigy of the great snake and thrusts it rapidly through the opening a number of times, accompanied by the unearthly and discordant wailing of the conch shell. The priest directly in front of the screen takes a little sacred meal in his hand, holds it to his mouth, uttering a deeply significant invocation to the serpent, and then casts the meal on the head of the effigy.

One by one all the members present make their prayers to the hostile serpent god. So ends the first half of the drama, and on the morrow, or the New Year, begins the great sun dance. On opposite sides of the chamber there stand rows of men, bearing shields with elaborate symbolic designs. At the end of the room, all alone and unsupported, stands the sunbearer, awaiting the onslaught of his horde of enemies. A signal and the song begins, and the lines of warriors on each side of the room surge against the sunbearer in attack. Eventually he scatters and vanquishes his many foes. New Year's day finishes with feasting and jollification.

* * * * * * *

The Aztecs of Mexico and Central America had a bloody and complicated ritual for their celebration of the return of their masterful war-god, the sun. We find scattered through the tangled jungles of Yucatan many huge ruins of the wonderful pyramid ceremonial edifices upon which horrible sacrificial atrocities were practiced in heralding the New Year. The Aztec has vanished from the face of the earth. The jungle has swallowed up the sun-god's altars.

The ceremonies occupied a period of several days. The initiatory rites began before daylight of the first morning, when the chief high priest and his sub-dignitaries wended their way in solemn procession to the top of their pyramidal sanctuary. Here the high priest retired alone to a small temple, whose doorway opened toward the east, and as the rising sun crimsoned the sky he knelt and sprinkled thickly upon the marble floor the sacred meal.

As the first rays of the sun strike slantingly across the floor of the tiny temple, the bended priest beholds a miracle. Faintly, at first, then stronger and stronger, grows an imprint in the meal of the naked foot of their war god. Upon this miraculous manifestation the high priest announces to the assembled couriers that their god had returned to them, and that the grand festive occasion is inaugurated.

The first feast rites were of a grewsome and horrible nature, consisting mainly of sacrificing youths to the gods. It is said that they were feasted for days previous to the ceremony, that they might be in a pleasing condition upon their last and the war god's first great day. In other ceremonies human beings were killed and flayed, and the participants in the sacrifice enveloped themselves in the bloody skins of the victims, while they took part in a frenzied dance.

* * * * * * *

Across the Pacific ocean, the Ainus of Japan, are celebrating an exceedingly curious New Year's custom. For a thousand known years the Ainus have stood still in their civilization, following all their primitive customs and ceremonies generation after generation and century after century, practically without change. New Year with them is the day of their greatest feasting and merry-making, consisting largely of an extravagant use of saki, or rice beer.

The principal ceremony is the great bear feast, called Omsia, in which a huge bear is slain and sacrificed as a special offering to the god Kamui, who is the guardian and protector of their homes throughout the year. It is necessary to conciliate this god by the special donation of bear's meat that their lives may be free from the persecution of the unseen, intangible spirit demons who seek to do them harm.

It is said that the bear for this feast is raised from a cub, suckled by an Ainu woman. As the end of the year draws nigh they fatten the feast bear for the coming celebration with carefully prepared foods. The killing of the bear is done in a curious way. Two fair-sized logs are lashed, one above another, to a standing tree, and extend horizontally resting upon the ground. The entire clan takes part in the killing, which is accomplished by putting the head of the animal between the logs and squeezing out its life.

New Year Period in Peking.

The New Year period in Peking reminds one of the three Sundays that came together in a week, for it has three celebrations of the new year in little less time than a month. First comes that one with which all Americans, the people of England and those on the continent are familiar. It is ushered in in much the same way as in any other part of the world, perhaps, but there is the oriental setting to the scene, which is so picturesque that having gazed upon it you close your eyes, thinking thus to forever keep the vision.

NEW YEAR'S WITH THE INDIANS.

In some of our Indian reservations where the "original Americans," the Indians, still adhere to many of their tribal customs, New Year's day depends entirely upon weather conditions. When the last snows have gone and the first green shoots of grass appear the Indians hail the time as the beginning of another year. In the old days it was with them a season of dancing and feasting. It marked the time when the danger of famine was past, for game would no longer be snowbound and soon there would be scores of roots, bulbs and green things for food, while rivers, ponds and lakes would be free of their ice fetters and their fish traps could once more be set.

Mohammedans' New Year.

In Turkey the Mohammedans lift their hands to Allah and beseech a year of blessings on the 28th of January, for that is their New Year. In Persia, as in some few parts of Egypt, the New Year falls on September 22, while in parts of Thibet they reckon the beginning of the New Year from the first of August.

Daily Thought.

Who comes dancing over the snow,
His soft little feet all bare and rosy?
Open the door, though the wild wind blow,
Take the child in and make him cozy.
Take him in and hold him, dear;
He is the wonderful New Year.

Observance in Scotland.

In Scotland the New Year celebration is similar to that in France, inasmuch as it takes the place of Christmas. To the inhabitants of the highlands and the lowlands this is the greatest day of the year. The Bible is always read before breakfast. It is yet early when the young children go about tapping at doors and singing:

Rise up, gude wife, and shake your feathers,
Dinna think that we are beggars;
We are hairnies come to play
And to seek our hogmanay.

OBSERVANCES IN JAPAN.

In 1872 the Japanese officially discarded not only their picturesque and ancient costume, but their calendar—which was similar to that of the Chinese—as well. The old style was supplanted by the Gregorian calendar, and with it the Japanese New Year began to fall on January 1. On that day the emperor holds an official reception, to which the diplomatic corps and certain officials are admitted to the imperial presence and "Happy New Years" exchanged. On every warship in the imperial navy there hangs in the wardroom portraits of the emperor and empress, and on New Year's day, wherever the ship chances to be, the officers assemble in the ward room and, as a curtain is drawn aside uncovering the imperial features, the officers salute the portraits and wish the emperor and empress a happy and prosperous New Year.

Here's hoping the dead year left you a comfortable legacy.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

In order to rid ourselves of dry, lonesome monotony it is necessary to have a personality and let it assert itself.—Hunter.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

There are so many delicious fall vegetables that one may have something different without repeating for days at a time.

Creamed Kohl Rabi.—Pare tender kohl rabi, cut each in quarters lengthwise and let cook in boiling water until tender; season with salt and set four pieces each in individual dishes. To serve five make one cupful of cream sauce with two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and one cupful of thin cream or milk. Season with one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of paprika and salt. When boiling hot pour over the vegetable. For a change add grated cheese, two to four tablespoonfuls.

Ragout of Veal With Onions.—With a cleaver or pestle flatten a veal steak to about one-quarter of an inch in thickness. With a small round cutter cut the veal into rounds. Cook these in a frying pan in hot salt pork fat until the juice shows on the upper surface, then turn and cook on the other side; add broth and let simmer until the meat is very tender—about forty-five minutes; stir two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste, with a little tomato juice, into the dish; add a cupful of tomato pulp in inch-sized pieces and cook ten minutes longer. Have ready some button onions, cooked tender in boiling water, drained and browned in butter. Serve the veal and sauce in the center of the dish, with onions around it; or serve the veal in overlapping sections with the onions around in a circle and the sauce in a bowl.

Orange Gelatin Cake.—Bake sponge cake in deep round layer cake pans. Make an orange jelly and mold in the same pan, dipping it first in water. Have one layer of the jelly to two of the cake. When the jelly is firm, dip the pan for an instant in hot water, then place one of the layers of cake over the jelly and place a large plate upside down; hold the three firmly together, and turn the plate over so that the cake will rest on it with the jelly resting on the cake. Now place the other layer on the jelly and frost with orange frosting.

Beet Relish.—Chop one quart of cooked beats, one quart of cabbage, add one cupful of fresh grated horseradish, one cupful of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cayenne, one tablespoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of cider vinegar. Mix and cook 20 minutes. Seal in fruit jars.

The hand, the heart and the head form a triangle that can bring untold happiness if used together. One alone is not of much service, any more than one blade of a pair of scissors.—Hunter.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Sometimes it happens that omelette is left. It is pity to waste so good a dish. Try the Italian method of serving it, though this is not a leftover, but a choice dish prepared for an occasion. Cut the omelette in strips a quarter of an inch wide, heat in butter, sprinkle with grated cheese and serve with gravy or any sauce, seasoned with vegetables such as celery, onion, tomato and parsley.

The use of vegetable oysters (salsify) in chicken pie is new to this generation, but was commonly used in the old days. Cut the salsify and cook until tender; add to the chicken pie. It was not a measure of economy in those days, but a pint of salsify would extend a pie several servings, and at the same time give an added flavor.

When preparing hamburg steak, add a pinch of clove, a few black walnuts and a little sausage. For seasoning put slices of onion around the steak rather than adding the onion to the meat.

Maple sirup makes a most delicious fondant for home-made candies. Where sirup is plenty it may take the place of sugar in many kinds of candies.

Any bits of leftover meat, especially ham, may be ground through the meat chopper, seasoned with a dash of mustard and then packed into a small jar covered with melted fat and set away for sandwich filling, to use as a sauce or with rice and tomato. Even a half of a jelly glass will season a dish of rice or serve for a half-dozen sandwiches.

A nice luncheon dish may be made by using leftover ham (chopped); spread on buttered toast and serve on it a nicely poached egg.

Puffed Rice Brittle.—Cook in a smooth iron frying pan one cupful of sugar, stirring until melted, and a golden-brown sirup. Stir into this one cupful or more of puffed rice, previously heated in the oven until crisp. Pour out on a greased pan; cool and break in pieces.

Nellie Maxwell

Celery Rice.—Cook two cupfuls of celery until tender. Boil one cupful of rice in three cupfuls of water until tender. Pour the rice over the celery and cook 20 minutes. Take three hard-cooked eggs, remove the shell and slice them. Turn the celery and rice into a dish, garnish with the eggs, season with butter and serve hot.

Olive Sandwiches.—Take one-half cupful of chopped ripe olive meat and one-fourth of a cupful of pimentos also chopped. Moisten with mayonnaise and spread as a filling on thinly buttered white bread, sliced.

New Year's Eve

by Alvah N. Narrington

"RIGHT foot forward, left foot back, double shuffle. Zip!"

Thus Hal Burton, with boyish animation, with youthful longing, too, as he glanced through the open window commanding a clear view of the river, frozen solid, packed with a gay throng. He could catch the inspiring clang and whistle of the bright flying skates. The fact inspired him to redouble his present efforts, "parlor skating," for a surety, for Hal had been set the task of polishing the parlor floors. He wore a pair of big felt boots and was executing an ungainly dance. When he paused it was to send flying from a bag at his side a sprinkle of wax. Then he resumed his vigorous gyrations, whirling, singing, barely pausing for breath.

"Right foot, left foot, any foot at all. Done! Now for half a glorious day on real skates, just as sister Marcia promised."

"Sister Marcia" entered the apartment as Hal was removing his impromptu skates from his tired feet. She commended his work and told him there were freshly cooked doughnuts in the kitchen, and Hal darted away with a joyous shout.

She was a fair chatelaine and lady bountiful, this lovely Marcia Burton. Perhaps a subdued sadness in her eyes, a slight firmness about the lips betrayed hidden emotion, but well under curb. It was two days before New Year's and festal occasions always brought memories of the past, of one especial passage in her life where love had flamed for a day to flicker only vaguely, distressingly through the later years.

If she had borne secret disappointment, her gentle winning ways concealed it. If sorrow troubled her she never allowed its shadow to affect the joy and well-being of others, so she was doing her full duty in preparing for the celebration that brought under one roof the scattered members of the family on the first day of the year. The floors shone like marble and the tasteful decorations showed the exquisite taste of a cultured woman's hand. There were two Marcia would miss—her father, who had died during the year; the other one who had dropped out of her life three years ago, mysteriously, with an abruptness to this day inexplicable—Bruce Telford.

At that very hour, in the city one hundred miles distant, this selfsame individual was thinking of her. Perhaps it was some seasonal telepathic influence, perhaps unconsciously his thoughts were always fixed upon Miss Burton.

There was reason why this should be so. Their lives—and loves—had been more intimately commingled in the past than the casual world suspected. Marcia had been a friend of Telford for over a year. Each recognized a closer tie as time went on. One eventful night at a social function he

There Were Two Marcia Would Miss.

had been overcome by her rare beauty and kindly consideration. As they parted he had whispered into her ear that he wished to write her something of interest, something that had been in his heart for a long time. Marcia had blushed and bowed her head, as if in assent to his design. He sat up half the night tracing page after page with the ardor of his love. The letter was dispatched. One day, two days—no reply. His soul was stricken, not only with bitter disappointment, but with injured pride and chagrin. All womankind foresworn, Bruce Telford had left the town and had plunged into business, cold, exact, systematic, to assuage the sorrow that had crushed his spirit to the ground.

He had prospered beyond his fondest dreams, but at what a sacrifice! He had allowed business to absorb him, fancying he was forgetting the past. This particular afternoon, so close to the end of a year, it seemed as though he reviewed his old life. Just as his busy bookkeeper, bent over his desk, was bulking up the twelve months' brokerage operations, So wraiths of the far past flitted through Telford's mind, with Marcia ever a lonely though distracting presence. The memory disturbed him. He arose and paced the floor. Then his glance became fixed on old John Graham, his bookkeeper. Working diligently, Graham was humming softly an old familiar tune.

Bruce Telford felt ashamed as he considered his own selfish self-centered three years and the man before him. Within six months Graham had lost his wife and child. His brave spirit had not sunk. He had adopted two little orphans, sent for his sister and was making life radiant for others, despite his sore affliction.

Telford followed a quick impulse. He returned to his desk and wrote out a check for one hundred dollars. Then he stepped beside his industrious employee.

"Make a happy New Year's for your folks at home, Graham," he said with assumed lightness of tone. "And by the way, we'll close up for the week. I think I'll take a little run to—to—down into the country."

"You are more than kind, Mr. Telford," faltered Graham, the tears of gratitude rushing to his eyes. "Then I'll make the last entry for the year and turn over a new page?"

As he spoke he half lifted a sheet in the ponderous ledger, showing the white unmarked page beyond. His employer turned away, but through his mind, then and constantly and all that afternoon, there ran the significant words: "Turning over a new page—turning over a new page."

Why not join the procession? This was the season for new resolves, for new motives or the old ones rekindled, for mental, moral and social rejuvenation. A new chain of thought had been awakened in his mind. He had held himself aloof from the world for three years. The old home town seemed alluring. He would meet his old friend—Marcia. Perhaps, in her friendship of maturer years there would come a healing balm. He recalled the old family reunions. He numbered as best he could recall the little ones of the family. That would afford a good excuse for calling at the Burton home.

Bruce Telford left the city with a well-stored suitcase. The next afternoon saw him ringing the doorbell of the old mansion where he had spent so many happy hours. The servant recognized him with a start and showed him into the parlor. She would take his card to Miss Burton, she said, and Telford seated himself and tried to quiet the tumult that naturally assailed his mind.

There were old familiar aspects to the room, and there in the alcove was the special corner always given to dead Mr. Burton. The caller even recognized his desk, his armchair, his favorite books. It looked as though this was a spot sacred to the memory of the beloved parent, preserved as of old and not disturbed. Involuntarily Telford took up one of the volumes. He instantly recognized a classical author from whom Mr. Burton had frequently quoted. Almost unconsciously he turned over the leaves. He smiled in sad retrospect as he noted a line that had been a favorite with the dead man, and, following the context, turned over a new leaf—

No marvel that he started! That volume had probably remained unopened for years. There between the pages lay three letters. They were yellow and faded with time. Each one bore an uncanceled stamp. Undoubtedly given to Mr. Burton to mail, in his absent-mindedness he had placed them temporarily in the book and they had never been mailed.

"Mr. Bruce Telford"—one was addressed to himself. And in Marcia's handwriting! His heart began to beat wildly. Could it be—he was interrupted. He knew not why, but with almost eager haste he closed the book, thrusting the letter into his pocket. Marcia entered the room.

They became almost jolly over the package of presents he had brought for the little ones. They spoke of old friends, of the New Year's eve only a few hours distant. Would he stay to tea and later join her sister and her husband in a skating party?

Bruce Telford sat in a strange glow as later Marcia left him to direct preparations for tea. His hand stole to the letter in his pocket. What might it not contain—her reply to his letter, so cruelly withered through three long, bitter years!

"No," he said, checking an impulse urged by a rare heart of hope—"later."

It was like a dream, the succeeding hour, as he was greeted by the members of the family, made to feel at home seated at the table with Marcia, flushed, radiant, kindly as always and more lovely than ever.

New Year's eve—how royally the old church bells rang! A slide across the safe bound ice of the river, a delicious moment as, all equipped, Marcia's hand rested in his and they glided over the smooth, shining surface as of yore.

Half a mile from the others, in a swift sweep down the river, she stumbled and he caught her in his arms and insisted on her resting on an old log. He seemed in some dream of delirious delight, a magic force impelled him to speak at last.

"Miss Burton—" he began.

"Surely we are old friends, Bruce," she interrupted, with reproachful wistfulness.

"Yes, Marcia," he corrected himself. "I have a letter I found in a book at your home. Was it an answer to my own in that long ago?" and the words that explained all came from his lips in impetuous rapidity. "See, I have not opened it," he added.

He tendered it to her. Her face had grown colorless, but only from the startling discovery of the delayed

Glided Over the Smooth, Shining Surface.

missive. It fluttered in her clasp for a moment. Then she held it out toward him, her face flushing, her eyes downcast as she almost whispered: "It was yours three years ago; it is yours just the same today."

"Then—then I have come into my own!" he cried in surging hope. "Dare I hope—"

"I have not changed," she said softly. "When you read it—"

Ah! He could read it in her pale face now, in her hazy eyes. His arm slide round her. She did not draw back.

"Through all the years—oh, worth the waiting!" he cried.

(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

Ring Out the Old! Ring in the New!

AND now we hear the tolling bell,
That sounds the Old Year's dying knell,
And safe within the fleeing past
Its good and evil will be cast,
To oft return, in future hour,
Brought by retentive memory's power.
And what the New Year, ere its close,
May have in store, no mortal knows.
But if all men were good and true,
And would their Christian duty do,
The world would seem to hear again
"Sweet peace on earth, good will to men!"
Then all could shout, the whole world through,
"Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!"

OH, THINK of those bound down by sorrow,
Now longing for some glad tomorrow
To lighten up the heavy load,
That they must bear upon life's road,
Who journey on from day to day,
Along life's cold and rugged way,
Still longing, as they onward tread,
For deeds undone or words unsaid,
Though friendly smile or kindly hand—
Two things at every one's command—
Would help to soothe the gnawing pain,
Or break the links of sorrow's chain.
So, Christian friends, your duty do—
Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!

WITHIN a learned land like this
Some think that ignorance is bliss,
While ruthless hands and scheming fools
Make rule or ruin their vicious tools;
With no respect for God or man,
Destructive methods are their plan;
Not using reason for defense,
Resort they to fool's violence;
Imaginary wrongs they'd right,
By senseless torch or dynamite.
Oh, rulers of our mighty land,
Check this vile scourge with firmer hand!
Then tranquil peace will come in lieu—
Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!

BEAR this in mind, what e'er befall,
The hand Divine rules over all.
And when we greet the glad New Year,
With all its joy and social cheer,
Let each resolve his best to give,
That this old world may better live.
And as we go but once this way,
Let's shed sweet sunshine's golden ray,
And bring good cheer to hearts bowed down
By adversity's cold, sullen frown.
Then when the sands of life are run,
We'll hear the welcome, "Well, well done!
Come, reap the joys prepared for you!"
Ring out the Old! Ring in the New!

—George W. Armstrong.

SHOES

This store has one of the largest assortments and varieties in the entire county. Shoes of all sizes and for all purposes whether it be for a dress ball or for work. Good serviceable, common-sense and low price shoes can be found here.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND

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EDITORIAL

FACING THE NEW YEAR

As the clock strikes 12 tonight, December 31, we will be ushered into a New Year—1921. There are many plans for the future—new resolves, many alas, that are made to be broken. But let us welcome the untrodden paths and grasp the new conditions with a firm hand, grateful for the blessings the old year has brought us. If the old year has brought sorrow and disappointment, and hung crepe on our door, the new year will bring us the leaves of healing, and we are glad to part wiith the one and welcome the other. If, on the contrary, the old year has brought us only joy and comfort, we part from him sorrowfully, but meet his successor with the ardent hope, that he, too, comes with blessing. The sober jollity of New Year's day is like standing on the threshold between time and eternity. Here is the world we know—yonder the world that is new and untried. The pessimist delights in derision of the good resolutions which mark the celebration of the New Year in the minds of many people. Shame upon the man or woman who would dull the bright ambitions and desires for the better of any human being. But there is little time to give to habitual mourners and prophets of evil. The new year will be what we make it, so far as our individual lives are concerned, and the man or woman who resolves to be happy in a beautiful, unselfish way, is taking the first road toward happiness. The Patagonian can wish no better thing for all its readers than that they begin the new year animated by a firm resolve to turn all its experience into profit for themselves. mentally, morally, socially and materially, and then to faithfully carry out the resolutions.

LOYALTY TO YOUR TOWN

We read much in the public press today of "loyalty to our country." This is well, for if any man on earth has reason to feel loyal to his country for benefits conferred, that man is the citizen of this country. But there is another loyalty which ranks side by side with that of our country, and that is loyalty to home and home people. We have a community here in which any people might feel a just pride, and we have a people wholly on a par with the community though there are times when we are neglectful of our interests and unmindful of the consequences which invariably ensue. Loyalty always pays its dividend, but loyalty to home and home people pays a double dividend. Let us be loyal to our country by all means but let us be doubly loyal to our town and its institutions, for it is by this means only that we may thrive, and flourish, and grow as a collective unit in the markets of the world. To bring this thought a little nearer home, let us all be loyal to our home merchants by patronizing them instead of the mail order houses, and then demand their cooperation in building up the town and thereby creating a greater demand for labor and its products.

CORN-FED GIRLS

Van Zandt County has never boasted of being a great corn country, but the corn-fed girl is no rarity in these ends of the State, and she carries beauty as well as avoirdupois.—Willis Point (Tex.) Chronicle.

The Chronicle man is very ungallant in referring to plump girls as corn-feds, and we are sorry he has fallen into this unhappy fault. The term corn-fed came from the packing-house not from the parlors of this Nation. Let us, in speaking of the ladies, always use parlor language and never use packing-house language. To call a girl whose curves are not angles a "corn-fed" is to impute to her an avoirdupois not in keeping with the facts. No girl looks like a corn-fed, though some may in fact appear to be candy nourished. Candy sticks to the ribs tighter than corn does, and adds a sweeter charm to her personality.

In giving an account of a marriage recently celebrated in Glendale, the Peoria Enterprise refers to the groom as "Shorty." It is a pretty sure thing that the bride will henceforth and forever regard the editor of the Enterprise as "a mean thing" who doesn't know split beans from coffee.

We do not see the necessiity of a homely girl spending so much time dolling up when we consider that she has no more trouble in landing a desirable husband than the girl with a rose bud mouth.

What has become of the old-fashioned achy citizen who used whisky as a beverage and kerosene as a medicine?

Some men consider any town slow and poky if it affords no temptations for them to be led into.

Of course we are glad a newspaper editor is to be president, but it will be an awful comedown after his term expires and he returns to the writing of little paragraphs like this.

Another reason why it was so hard for a woman to select a Christmas present for her husband was because she didn't know just what he would be willing to pay for one.

LETTER TO EDITOR

To the editor of the Patagonian and old time friends of Arizona—Greeting:

At the dawn of the New Year I am sending to you the season's best wishes, most hearty and true.

The Patagonian is a regular and welcome visitor and we wish to express our appreciation of same. We particularly desire to thank the writer of the poem entitled "The Patagonia Hills" which recently appeared in its columns. It so beautifully expressed our own sentiments with regard to the same, and should the writer come to California we would be delighted to bid him welcome, extend the hospitality of our home and show him some of the beauties and pleasures of this favored clime, where I have regained my health and found happiness, in this beauty Valley Los Netos. But while basking in its sunshine and enjoying the blessings of today, fond memory carries me back to my nest among the hills where some happy years were spent, and where I also experienced much sorrow.

"And the burden laid upon me seemed greater than I could bear."

"But now it has fallen from me, it lies buried in the sea, and only the sorrows of other cast their shadows over me." But when I think of the mountains and my graves and nest at their feet, where were blasted some of my fondest hopes and in leaving felt that it was "Paradise Lost," I am glad to say I have Paradise regained, where you, dear friends, will find Jack and I, my girliics two, to welcome you.

"I must bid you now adieu,
In my home down in the valley
I must ever think of you;
In my evening time of life,
If my Heavenly Father wills,
I'll again behold the rising
Of the Patagonia hills."

MRS. S. L. PARKE.
Downey, Calif., Dec. 20th, 1920.

Navajo saddle blankets, sold by the pounud, cut any desired length. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

CRACK FOOTBALL TEAMS WILL MEET NEW YEARS

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 30—Two university football elevens, representing the Ohio State University and the University of California, both called "wonder teams" by supporters and sports writers of their home cities, are holding daily practices this week in Pasadena and Los Angeles for their Tournament of Roses game here New Year's Day. Both teams arrived in southern California late last week.

Weather observers have predicted that New Year's day will be clear and bright and football followers are wondering how the climate will affect the Ohio State men who came out of a cold climate and journeyed across the country through snow and rain to play. Dr. John Wilce, Ohio coach, is of the belief that the change in temperature will not hurt the playing ability of his men.

Members of both teams are confident of victory. The Ohio men, who won the Western conference title, by spectacular aerial offensives, say they will play their very best and hope to win. The California players, who annexed the Pacific Coast Conference title, by piling up 462 points to their opponents' 14, are certain they will win. There has been no sign of overconfidence, however, their coaches say.

Graduates and former students of Western Conference schools will root for the Buckeyes, according to present plans. The California team will be supported by a large rooting section.

Bear Brand hosiery for boys and girls. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

NAVY SEAPLANES HOP OFF FOR PANAMA

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 30—Headed by F-5-L as sqquadron leader, 14 seaplanes left the North Island navy air station this morning for the first lap of a proposed flight to Panama bay.

COLONEL RICKARDS NOW CHIEF MILITARY BUREAU

WASHINGTON Dec. 30—Col. George C. Rickards of Oil City, Pa., has been appointed by the President as chief of the military bureau of the War Department.

DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTER IS BLOCKED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Efforts of Republican leaders to end what they described as a Democratic filibuster against the House emergency tariff measure were unavailing. The Democratic motion to send the measure to the commerce committee instead of the finance committee was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 12. Acting Chairman McCumber of the finance committee opposed the efforts of the Democrats to have the bill referred to some other committee but said he would oppose the measure at the present time. Republican leader defended sections of the bill, while Senator Hitchcock, acting Democratic leader and other Democrats vigorously opposed.

U.S. Military Rule Is Relaxed In San Domingo

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—The preliminary relaxation of American military rule in Santo Domingo has been authorized by President Wilson. The military governor was directed to issue a proclamation announcing that the United States believed the time had come when it might inaugurate simple processes of its rapid withdrawal from responsibilities assumed in connection with Dominican affairs.

Blaze Aboard Yacht of President Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—The mess room and several staterooms of the officers' quarters of the presidential yacht "Mayflower" were burned out while the yacht was tied up at the navy yard. A board of inquiry has been convened to determined the origin of the blaze.

NEW MEAT AND PRODUCE MARKET OPENS FOR BUSINESS

Barnett & Barnett have just opened up a new meat and produce market in the E. H. Evans building formerly occupied by the Patagonia bakery. They have an equipment which would be a credit to a city as large as Nogales and it is proving a most pleasant surprise to all who have paid them a visit. These gentlemen are displaying the real Patagonia spirit and enterprise and both surprise and gratification are being expressed by their friends. This market is fitted up in real city style, clean, sanitary, bright and wholesome, and their friends are suggesting that they call it the Palace Meat and Produce Market, as it is a real show place. The proprietors announce that they intend to make this a market in every sense of the word and will so conduct it as to arouse the pride and admiration of the people in this district. Fred Barnett is the manager of the new market and thoroughly understands the business. 1tc31

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1 cord cut for cook stove $10.00
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Always carry in stock for prompt delivery
HAY, SEED BARLEY, ROLLED BARLEY, CORN, BRAN, COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE AND STOCK SALT
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Patagonia, Arizona

"A Penny Saved
Is a Penny Earned."
If you have not already started a savings account, begin now to prepare for the inevitable day when you are no longer a producer.
You will be surprised at the results, in a few years, after you have commenced systematically to save money for the "rainy day."
Our banking institution offers you the best protection for your savings.
The First National Bank of Nogales
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Wishes All A Happy and Prosperous New Year
H. J. CHENETTE, Prop.

---THE---

PIONEER HARDWARE HOUSE

J. W. EDWARDS, Prop.

extends to its many friends and patrons its heartiest

Greetings of the Season

and thanks them for past and future patronage.

It is the hope of this concern that its patrons will enjoy the blessings of prosperity during the coming year.

Nogales-Patagonia Short Line

"THE CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE WAY"

Leave Nogales	9 a. m.	Arrive Patagonia	10:30 a. m.
Leave Patagonia	11 a. m.	Arrive Nogales	12:30 p. m.
Leave Nogales	5 p. m.	Arrive Patagonia	6:30 p. m.
Leave Patagonia	7 p. m.	Arrive Nogales	8:30 p. m.

Auto Stage leaves on Schedule Time at Montezuma Hotel, Nogales, and from The Patagonia Drug Co., Patagonia.

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EVANS MERCANTILE CO

STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Proprietor. Nogales, Ariz

Hot and Cold Baths

Reign of Terror In Flame Swept Cork As Machine Guns Spit Death In Streets

A view of St. Patrick's street, the principal thoroughfare of Cork. As the result of a great fire which swept the business section of Cork it is estimated that $15,000,000 damages has followed in the wake of the flames. The flames are said to have been set by the British forces in reprisal for the ambushing of two lorries loaded with special constables and auxiliaries. It is believed that many bodies are in the charred ruins of the buildings.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN U.S. DEAD, SAYS M'CUMBER

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 28—Senator McCumber of North Dakota was the only Republican member of the Senate who voted for a ratification of the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations without reservations. He advised Harding to go ahead with his proposition for the formation of an Association of Nations Independent League as he considered the league dead so far as the United States is concerned.

D'ANNUNZIO RULE OVER; HOSTILITIES ARE ENDED

TRIEST, Dec. 30—Hostilities in Fiume between the Italian regular troops and D'Annunzio legionaires ended today. An agreement for the capitulation of Fiume will be signed tomorrow. Orders for the cessation of fighting apparently followed a report to General Caviglia, commander of the Italian regulars, that the council of Fiume, to which D'Annunzio turned over his powers as head of the Regency of Quarnero was accepted at the terms of the Italian government. At the conference yesterday the council gave complete recognition to the Treaty of Rapallo, against the application of which D'Annunzio and his men were fighting. The last news from D'Annunzio personally stated that he resolved to leave Fiume by airplane.

LONDON, Dec. 30—D'Annunzio's legionaires are to be dissolved and granted amnesty, the Evening News Rome correspondent declares. It says it is expected that D'Annunzio will go to South America.

LONDON, Dec. 30—D'Annunzio has accepted the terms of General Caviglia, the Italian commander, said a dispatch.

Operations To Be Curtailed At Pilares Jan. 1

DOUGLAS, Dec. 28—According to announcement made by P. G. Beckett, general manager of the Phelps Dodge corporation here, operations will be curtailed at the Pilares mines at Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico, about January 1. The curtailment will throw between 500 and 600 men out of work. Wages will be reduced from 25 cents per day up, Mr. Beckett said.

ILLICIT LIQUOR STILLS CONFISCATED IN GLOBE

GLOBE, Dec. 30—Between forty and fifty still stills are in a still room in Globe today.

There are stills and stills and still more stills. They are of all descriptions. They are made out of fire extinguishers, and one of those two is plainly marked with verdigris showing how sudden would be the death of those who imbibed not wisely but too well of the poisoned dose.

The stills were mostly made of tin. Pearl oil tins being in highest favor. The spouts and connections were of the wierdest types, but many revealed traces of inventive talent; which, as someone in the room remarked "might have been put to some use that would benefit instead of destroy humanity." Moreover, the money would not only have been larger but surer, for the owners of the stills all came to grief.

There was a trunk containing about fifty bottles of wine. Another had bottles of medicine sold at Miami for 15 cents. The medicine had 18 per cent alcohol.

A primus seized because it was used in connection with this thriving industry is among the miscellaneous debris of the lumber room.

One contrivance looks like a German shell from a 200 mile range gun and ready to burst at any moment. It was made by Mexicans and produced real fire water.

DEPORTATION OF ALIENS IS ANNOUNCED

BOSTON, Dec. 30—Another deportation of alien radicals to Russia has been planned by the Department of Labor for January 15. It will include persons detained or on parole both at this port and in New York, it was announced.

Land Grants In Lower California Cancelled By Govt.

MEXICALI, Lower California, Dec. 30—Officials in this city today announced they had received notification from the City of Mexico that the federal government had decided to cancel concessions under which 5,400,000 hectares, or approximately 10,000,000 acres of land, are held by various companies and syndicates in Lower California, some of which are American-owned.

This land is included in a strip running along the international border from the State of Sonora almost to the Pacific coast. Several townsites are in the strip, one of them being Mexicali city.

Among companies affected by the order are Luis Buller & Co., a British syndicate, holding 1,500,000 hectares, and Flores, Hale & Co., an American concern, controlling 1,500,000 hectares.

The California-Mexican Land company holds some land bought outright, but also works a large acreage under a concession which is in the list of holdings declared about to be forfeited.

FOR SALE—Baby chicks; Tancreds 300-egg White Leghorns and other popular breeds. Send for prices. Used Pioneer, Jubilee and Charters incubators for sale to make room for my new Hatchers. Enoch Crews, Seabright, Cal. 3tp1231

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Geo. Crayne and Nellie Crayne, that they intend to sell, assign and deliver at a single transaction on the 15th day of January, 1920, the whole of the stock in trade belonging and pertaining to their general merchandise store, situated and located at Sonoita, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and known and described as GEO. & NELLIE CRAYNE, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, together with all the stock of goods, wares and merchandise and all fixtures and personal property whatsoever belonging and pertaining to the said business.

Dated at Sonoita, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, this the 29th day of December, 1920.

NELLIE CRAYNE.
GEO. CRAYNE.

State of Arizona,
County of Santa Cruz. ss.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me the 29th day of December, 1920, by Geo. Crayne and Nellie Crayne.

ALBERT L. HANSON,
Notary Public.

(SEAL)
My commission expires July 1, 1924.
3tc1231

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(014795)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, November 29, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nettie B. Moody, of Hanford, Calif., one of the heirs and for the heirs of Mrs. J. H. Bennett, who, on August 4, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 014795, for H. E. S. 293 (H. E. 014795) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner N. 1, from whence the Cor. to Secs. 1, 2, 35 and 36, Ts. 23 and 24 S., R. 18-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., bears S. 05 deg. 19′ 25″ E., 130.52 chains; thence N. 69 deg. 39′ W., 20.00 chains to Corner No. 2; thence N. 20 deg. 43′ E., 20.06 chains to Corner No. 3; thence S. 69 deg. 11′ E., 19.87 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 20 deg. 20′ W., 19.91 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 39.85 Acres in Section 26 unsurveyed T. 23-S., R. 18-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Visalia, California, on the 14th day of January, 1921, the witnesses to submit testimony on the same date before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner at Nogales, Arizona.

Claimant names as witnesses: John R. Sorrells, Frank J. Duffy, both of Nogales, Arizona; William A. Parker, Robert A. Rodgers, both of Canille, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

1st pub 1210
Last pub 17

Geo. B. Marsh, Inc.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

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GENERAL REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER

NOGALES - - - - ARIZONA

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(042144)
PUBLIC LAND SALE

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, November 29, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pursuant to the application of Maria E. Amado, Serial No. 042144, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than $2.00 per acre, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of January, next, at this office, the following tract of land: SW¼SW¼ Section 13, NE¼NE¼ Section 23, N½NW¼ Section 24, T. 19-S., R. 13-E., G. & S. R. B. & M. This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.
SCOTT WHITE,
Receiver.

1st pub Dec 10
Last pub Jan 7

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(025707)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 11, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Daniel M. Peeples, of Parker Canyon, Arizona, who, on September 9, 1914, made Homestead Entry, No. 025707, for H. E. S. 532 (H. E. 025707) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence International Boundary Post No. 105 bears S. 83 deg. 44′ W., 8.69 chains; thence N. 49 deg. 43′ E., 54.99 chains to Corner No. 2; thence N. 89 deg. 43′ E., 42.00 chains to Corner No. 3; thence S. 49 deg. 43′ W., 55.00 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 89 deg. 43′ W., 42.00 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 148.47 acres in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 unsurveyed T. 24-S., R. 19-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 21st day of January, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: John P. Chapman, Alfred E. Bonds, John Wakefield, Fred Kellogg, all of Parker Canon, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

5t1217

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(026537)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 11, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles A. Bronson, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on May 24, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 026537, for H. E. S. (H. E. 026537) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence the corner to Sections 13 and 24, T. 23-S., R. 16-E., and 18 and 19, T. 23-S., R. 17-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., bears N. 89 deg. 46′ E., 9.93 chains; thence S. 0 deg. 20′ W., 10.00 chains to Corner No. 2; thence N. 89 deg. 50′ W., 10.01 chains to Corner No. 3; thence S. 0 deg. 1′ W., 20.02 chains to Corner No. 4; thence West 22.42 chains to Corner No. 5; thence S. 0 deg. 04′ E., 9.94 chains to Corner No. 6; thence West 43.01 chains to Corner No. 7; thence N. 39 deg. 20′ E., 21.64 chains to Corner No. 8; thence N. 59 deg. 37′ E., 46.02 chains to Corner No. 9; thence S. 89 deg. 55′ E., 22.09 chains to Corner Uo. 1, the place of beginning, containing 159.79 Acres in Sections 23 and 24 unsurveyed T. 23-S., R. 16-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona ,on the 20th day of January, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: Howard Keener, of San Rafael, Arizona; Victor J. Wager, Harold Lehan, Arcus Reddosh, all 3 of Nogales, Arizona.

CHAS E. MARSHALL,
Register.

5t1217

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(029023)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 18, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Byrl A. Parrish, of Amado, Arizona, who, on December 13, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 029023, for SW¼SE¼, SE¼SW¼ Section 6, NW¼NE¼, NE¼NW¼, Section 7, Township 21-S., Range 13-E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 26th day of January, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: Bird G. Voss, of Amado, Arizona; James T. Garrett, William Rosenberg, Edwardo Sierras, all 3 of Tubac, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

1st pub 122420
Last pub 12121

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(029158)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, December 11, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that John P. Chapman, of Parker Canon, Arizona, who, on January 7, 1916, made Homestead Entry, No. 029158, for H. E. S. 539 (H. E. 029158) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence International Boundary Monument 105 bears S. 26 deg. 14′ W., 58.95 chains; thence N. 44 deg. 36′ W., 31.00 chains to Corner No. 2; thence N. 22 deg. 44′ W., 28.00 chains to Corner No. 3; thence N. 29 deg. 33′ E., 22.00 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 44 deg. 36′ E., 54.15 chains to Corner No. 5; thence S. 29 deg. 47′ W., 22.75 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 158.76 acres in Sections 11 and 14 unsurveyed T. 24-S., R. 19-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 21st day of January, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: Daniel M. Peeples, Alfred E. Bonds, John Wakefield, Fred Kellogg, all of Parker Canon, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

5t1217

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(042145)
PUBLIC LAND SALE

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, November 29, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as directed by the Commissioner of the General Land office, under provisions of Sec. 2455, R. S., pursuant to the application of Antonio Amado, Serial No. 042145, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less htan $2.00 per acre, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 17th day of January, next, at this office, the following tract of land: S½NW¼, N½SW¼ Section 24, T. 19-S., R. 13-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona. This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation.

The sale will not be kept open, but will be declared closed when those present at the hour named have ceased bidding. The person making the highest bid will be required to immediately pay to the Receiver the amount thereof.

Any persons claiming adversely the above-described land are advised to file their claims, or objections, on or before the time designated for sale.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.
SCOTT WHITE,
Receiver.

5t1210

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(041000)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 27, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that William A. Wyatt, of Elgin, Arizona, who on September 5, 1919, made Homesteady Entry, No. 041000, for NW¼SE¼, S½SE¼, SE¼SW¼ Sec. 3, N½NE¼, E½NW¼, Section 10, Township 19-S., Range 18-E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 2d day of January, 1921.

Claimant names as witnesses: Mark C. Turney, Elmer King, Thomas D. Mathes, John Patrick, all of Elgin, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

1st pub 122
Last pub 1221

THE VALLEY of the GIANTS

By PETER B. KYNE

Author of "Cappy Ricks"

Copyright by Peter B. Kyne

"GOD HELP YOU!"

Synopsis.—Pioneer in the California redwood region, John Cardigan, at forty-seven, is the leading citizen of Sequoia, owner of mills, ships, and many acres of timber, a widower after three years of married life, and father of two-year-old Bryce Cardigan. At fourteen Bryce makes the acquaintance of Shirley Sumner, a visitor at Sequoia, and his junior by a few years. Together they visit the Valley of the Giants, sacred to John Cardigan and his son as the burial place of Bryce's mother, and part with mutual regret. While Bryce is at college John Cardigan meets with heavy business losses and for the first time views the future with uncertainty. After graduation from college, and a trip abroad, Bryce Cardigan comes home. On the train he meets Shirley Sumner, on her way to Sequoia to make her home there with her uncle, Colonel Pennington. Bryce learns that his father's eyesight has failed and that Colonel Pennington is seeking to take advantage of the old man's business misfortunes. John Cardigan is despairing, but Bryce is full of fight. Bryce finds a burl redwood felled across his mother's grave. He goes to dinner at Pennington's on Shirley's invitation and finds the dining room paneled with burl from the tree. Bryce and Pennington declare war, though Shirley does not know it. Bryce beats Jules Rondeau, Pennington's fighting logging boss, and forces him to confess that Pennington ordered the burl tree cut. Pennington butts into the fight and gets hurt. Bryce stands off a gang of Pennington's lumbermen. Shirley, who sees it all, tells Bryce it must be "goodby." Bryce renews acquaintance with Moira McTavish, daughter of his drunken woods-boss.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

—8—

The thought that he so readily understood touched her; a glint of tears was in her sad eyes. He saw them and placed his arms fraternally around her shoulders. "Tut-tut, Moira! Don't cry," he soothed her. "I understand perfectly, and of course we'll have to do something about it. You're too fine for this." With a sweep of his hand he indicated the camp. "Sit down on the steps, Moira, and we'll talk it over. I really called to see your father, but I guess I don't want to see him after all—if he's sick."

She looked at him bravely. "I didn't know you at first, Mr. Bryce. I fibbed. Father isn't sick. He's drunk."

"I thought so when I saw the loading-crew taking it easy at the log-landing. I'm terribly sorry."

"I loathe it—and I cannot leave it," she burst out vehemently. "I'm chained to my degradation. I dream dreams, and they'll never come true. I—I—oh, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Bryce, I'm so unhappy."

"So am I," he retorted. "We all get our dose of it, you know, and just at present I'm having an extra helping, it seems. You're cursed with too much imagination, Moira. I'm sorry about your father. For all his sixty years, Moira, your confounded parent

"Father Isn't Sick. He's Drunk."

can still manhandle any man on the pay-roll, and as fast as Dad put in a new woods-boss old Mac drove him off the job. He simply declines to be fired, and Dad's worn out and too tired to bother about his old woods-boss any more. He's been waiting until I should get back."

"I know," said Moira wearily. "Nobody wants to be Cardigan's woods-boss and 'ave to fight my father to hold his job. I realize what a nuisance he has become."

Bryce chuckled. "Of course the matter simmers down to this: Dad is so fond of your father that he just hasn't got the moral courage to work him over—and now that job is up to me, Moira. I'm not going to beat about the bush with you. They tell me your father is a hopeless inebriate."

"I'm afraid he is, Mr. Bryce."

"How long has he been drinking to excess?"

"About ten years, I think. Of course, he would always take a few drinks with the men around pay-day, but after mother died, he began taking his drinks between pay-days. Then he took to going down to Sequoia on Saturday nights and coming back on the mud-train, the maddest of the lot. I suppose he was lonely, too. He didn't get real bad, however, till about two years ago."

"Well, we have to get logs to the mill, and we can't get them with old John Barleycorn for a woods-boss, Moira. So we're going to change woods-bosses, and the new woods-boss will not be driven off the job, because I'm going to stay up here a couple of weeks and break him in myself. But how do you manage to get money to clothe yourself? Sinclair tells me Mac needs every cent of his two hundred and fifty dollars a month to enjoy himself."

"I used to steal from him," the girl admitted. "Then I grew ashamed of that, and for the past six months I've been earning my own living, Mr. Sinclair was very kind. He gave me a job waiting on table in the camp dining room. You see, I had to have something here. I couldn't leave my father. He had to have somebody to take care of him. Don't you see, Mr. Bryce?"

"Sinclair is a fuzzy old fool," Bryce declared with emphasis. "The idea of our woods-boss's daughter slinging hash to lumberjacks. Poor Moira!"

He took one of her hands in his, noting the callous spots on the plump palm, the thick finger-joints that hinted so of toil, the nails that had never been manicured save by Moira herself. "Do you remember when I was a boy, Moira, how I used to come up to the logging-camps to hunt and fish? I always lived with the McTavishes then. And in September, when the huckleberries were ripe, we used to go out and pick them together. Poor Moira! Why, we're old pals, and I'll be shot if I'm going to see you suffer. Listen, Moira. I'm going to fire your father, as I've said, because he's working for old J. B. now, not the Cardigan Redwood Lumber company. I really ought to pension him after his long years in the Cardigan service, but I'll be hanged if we can afford pensions any more—particularly to keep a man in booze; so the best our old woods-boss gets from me is this shanty, or another like it when we move to new cuttings, and a perpetual meal-ticket for our camp dining room while the Cardigans remain in business. I'd finance him for a trip to some state institution where they sometimes reclaim such wreckage, if I didn't think he's too old a dog to be taught new tricks."

"Perhaps," she suggested sadly, "you had better talk the matter over with him."

"No, I'd rather not. I'm fond of your father, Moira. He was a man when I saw him last—such a man as these woods will never see again—and I don't want to see him again until he's cold sober. I'll write him a letter. As for you, Moira, you're fired, too. I'll not have you waiting on table in my logging-camp—not by a jugful! You're to come down to Sequoia and go to work in our office. We can use you on the books, helping Sinclair, and relieve him of the task of billing, checking tallies, and looking after the pay roll. I'll pay you a hundred dollars a month, Moira. Can you get along on that?"

Her hard hand closed over his tightly, but she did not speak.

"All right, Moira. It's a go, then. There, there, girl, don't cry. We Cardigans had twenty-five years of faithful service from Donald McTavish before he commenced slipping; after all, we owe him something, I think."

She drew his hand suddenly to her lips and kissed it; her hot tears of joy fell on it, but her heart was too full for mere words.

"Fiddle-de-dee, Moira! Buck up," he protested, hugely pleased, but embarrassed withal. "The way you take this, one would think you had expected me to go back on an old pal and had been pleasantly surprised when I didn't. Cheer up, Moira! I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll advance you two months' salary for—well, you'll need a lot of clothes and things in Sequoia that you don't need here. And I'm glad I've managed to settle the McTavish hash without kicking up a row and hurting your feelings. Poor old Mac! I'm sorry I can't bear with him, but we simply have to have the logs, you know."

He rose, stooped, and pinched her ear; for had he not known her since childhood, and had they not gathered huckleberries together in the long ago? She was sister to him—just another one of his problems—and nothing more. "Report on the job as soon as possible, Moira," he called to her from the gate.

Presently, when Moira lifted her Madonna glance to the frieze of timber on the skyline, there was a new glory in her eyes; and lo, it was autumn in the woods, for over that hill Prince Charming had come to her, and life was all crimson and gold!

When the train loaded with Cardigan logs crawled in on the main track and stopped at the log-landing in Pennington's camp, the locomotive uncoupled and backed in on the siding for the purpose of kicking the caboose, in which Shirley and Colonel Pennington had ridden to the woods, out onto the main line again—where, owing to a slight downhill grade, the caboose controlled by the brakeman could coast gently forward and be hooked onto the end of the log train for the return journey to Sequoia.

Throughout the afternoon Shirley, following the battle royal between Bryce and the Pennington retainers, had sat dismally in the caboose. She was prey to many conflicting emotions; but having had what her sex term "a good cry," she had to a great extent recovered her customary poise—and was busily speculating on the rapidity with which she could leave Sequoia and forget she had ever met Bryce Cardigan—when the log train rumbled into the landing and the last of the long string of trucks came to a stop directly opposite the caboose.

Shirley happened to be looking through the grimy caboose window at that moment. On the top log of the load the object of her unhappy speculations was seated, apparently quite oblivious of the fact that he was back once more in the haunt of his enemies, although knowledge that the double-bitted ax he had so unceremoniously borrowed of Colonel Pennington was driven deep into the log beside him, with the haft convenient to his hand, probably had much to do with Bryce's air of detached indifference.

Shirley told herself that should he move, should he show the slightest disposition to raise his head and bring his eyes on a level with hers, she would dodge away from the window in time to escape his scrutiny.

She reckoned without the engine. With a smart bump it struck the caboose and shunted it briskly up the siding; at the sound of the impact Bryce raised his troubled glance just in time to see Shirley's body, yielding to the shock, sway into full view at the window.

With difficulty he suppressed a grin. "I'll bet my immortal soul she was peeking at me," he soliloquized. "Confound the luck! Another meeting this afternoon would be embarrassing." Tactfully he resumed his study of his feet, not even looking up when the caboose, after gaining the main track, slid gently down the slight grade and was coupled to the rear logging truck. He heard the engineer shout to the brakeman—who had ridden down from the head of the train to unlock the siding switch and couple the caboose—to hurry up, lock the switch, and get back aboard the engine.

"Can't get this danged key to turn in the lock," the brakeman shouted presently. "Lock's rusty, and something's gone bust inside."

Minutes passed. Bryce's assumed abstraction became real, for he had many matters to occupy his busy brain, and it was impossible for him to sit idle without adverting to some of them. Presently he was subconsciously aware that the train was moving gently forward; almost immediately, it seemed to him, the long string of trucks had gathered their customary speed; and then suddenly it dawned upon Bryce that the train had started off without a single jerk—and that it was gathering headway rapidly.

He looked ahead—and his hair grew creepy at the roots. There was no locomotive attached to the train! It was running away down a two per cent grade, and because of the tremendous weight of the train, it was gathering momentum at a fearful rate.

The reason for the runaway dawned on Bryce instantly. The road, being privately owned, was, like most logging roads, neglected as to roadbed and rolling stock; also it was undermanned, and the brakeman, who also acted as switchman, had failed to set the hand-brakes on the leading truck after the engineer had locked the air-brakes. As a result, during the five or six minutes required to "spot in" the caboose, and an extra minute or two lost while the brakeman struggled with the recalcitrant lock on the switch, the air had leaked away through the worn valves and rubber tubing, and the brakes had been released—so that the train, without warning, had quietly and almost noiselessly slid out of the log-landing and started on its mad career. There was nothing to do now save watch the wild runaway and pray, for of all the mad runaways in a mad world, a loaded logging train is by far the worst.

For an instant after realizing his predicament, Bryce Cardigan was tempted to jump and take his chance on a few broken bones, before the train could reach a greater speed than twenty miles an hour. His next impulse was to run forward and set the hand-brake on the leading truck, but a glance showed him that even with the train standing still he could not hope to leap from truck to truck and land on the round, freshly peeled surface of the logs without slipping, for he had no calks in his boots. And to slip now meant swift and horrible death.

Then he remembered. In the wildly rolling caboose Shirley Sumner rode with her uncle, while less than two miles ahead, the track swung in a sharp curve high up along the hillside above Mad river. Bryce knew the leading truck would never take that curve at high speed, even if the ancient rolling stock should hold together until the curve was reached, but would shoot off at a tangent into the canyon, carrying trucks, logs, and caboose with it, rolling over and over down the hillside to the river.

"The caboose must be cut out of this runaway," Bryce soliloquized, "and it must be cut out in a devil of a hurry. Here goes nothing in particular, and may God be good to my dear old man."

He jerked his axe out of the log, drove it deep into the top log toward the end, and by using the haft to cling to, crawled toward the rear of the load and looked down at the caboose coupling. The top log was a sixteen-foot butt; the two bottom logs were eighteen-footers. With a silent prayer of thanks to Providence, Bryce slid down to the landing thus formed. He was still five feet above the coupling, however; but by leaning over the swaying, bumping edge and swinging the axe with one hand, he managed to cut through the rubber hose on the air connection.

After accomplishing this, axe in hand, he leaped down to the narrow ledge formed by the bumper in front of the caboose—driving his face into the front of the caboose; and he only grasped the steel rod leading from the brake-chains to the wheel on the roof in time to avoid falling half stunned between the front of the caboose and the rest of the logging truck. The caboose had once been a box car; hence there was no railed front platform to which Bryce might have leaped in safety. Clinging perilously on the bumper, he reached with his foot, got his toe under the lever on the side, jerked it upward, and threw the pin out of the coupling; then with his free hand he swung the axe and drove the great steel jaws of the coupling apart.

The caboose was cut out! But already the deadly curve was in sight; in two minutes the first truck would reach it; and the caboose, though cut loose, had to be stopped, else with the headway it had gathered, it, too, would follow the logging trucks to glory.

For a moment Bryce clung to the brake-rod, weak and dizzy from the effects of the blow when, leaping down from the loaded truck to the caboose bumper, his face had smashed into

"I'll Hold You Yet, You Brute."

the front of the caboose. His chin was bruised, skinned, and bloody; his nose had been broken, and twin rivulets of blood ran from his nostrils. He wiped it away, swung his axe, drove the blade deep into the bumper and left it there with the haft quivering; turning, he climbed swiftly up the narrow iron ladder beside the brake-rod until he reached the roof; then, still standing on the ladder, he reached the brake-wheel and drew it promptly but gradually around until the wheel-blocks began to bite, when he exerted his tremendous strength to the utmost and with his knees braced doggedly against the front of the caboose, held the wheel.

The brake screamed, but the speed of the caboose was not appreciably slackened. "It's had too good a start!" Bryce moaned. "The momentum is more than I can overcome. Oh, Shirley, my love! God help you!"

He cast a sudden despairing look over his shoulder downward at the coupling. He was winning, after all, for a space of six feet now yawned between the end of the logging truck and the bumper of the caboose. If he could but hold that tremendous strain on the wheel for a quarter of a mile, he might get the demon caboose under control!

After what seemed an eon of waiting, he ventured another look ahead. The rear logging-truck was a hundred yards in front of him now, and from the wheels of the caboose an odor of something burning drifted up to him. "I've got your wheels locked!" he half sobbed. "I'll hold you yet, you brute. Slide! That's it! Slide, and flatten your infernal wheels. Hah! You're quitting—quitting. I'll have you in control before we reach the curve. Burn, curse you, burn!"

With a shriek of metal scraping metal, the head of the Juggernaut ahead took the curve, clung there an instant, and was catapulted out into space. Logs weighing twenty tons were flung about like kindling; one instant, Bryce could see them in the air; the next they had disappeared down the hillside. A deafening crash, a splash, a cloud of dust—

With a protesting squeal, the caboose came to the point where the logging-train had left the right of way, carrying rails and ties with it. The wheels on the side nearest the bank slid into the dirt first and plowed deep into the soil; the caboose came to an abrupt stop, trembled and rattled, overtopped its center of gravity, and fell over against the cut-bank, wearily, like a drunken hag.

Bryce, still clinging to the brake, was fully braced for the shock and was not flung off. Calmly he descended the ladder, recovered the axe from the bumper, climbed back to the roof, tiptoed off the roof to the top of the bank and sat calmly down under a manzanita bush to await results, for he was quite confident that none of the occupants of the confounded caboose had been treated to anything worse than a wild ride and a rare fright, and he was curious to see how Shirley Sumner would behave in an emergency.

Colonel Pennington was first to emerge at the rear of the caboose. He leaped lightly down the steps, ran to the front of the car, looked down the track, and swore feelingly. Then he darted back to the rear of the caboose.

"All clear and snug as a bug under a chip, my dear," he called to Shirley. "Thank God, the caboose become uncoupled—guess that fool brakeman forgot to drop the pin; it was the last car, and when it jumped the track and plowed into the dirt, it just naturally quit and toppled over against the bank. Come out, my dear."

Shirley came out, dry-eyed, but white and trembling. The Colonel placed his arm around her, and she hid her face on his shoulder and shuddered. "There, there!" he soothed her affectionately. "It's all over, my dear. All's well that ends well."

"The train," she cried in a choking voice. "Where is it?"

"In little pieces—down in Mad river."

"Bryce Cardigan," she sobbed. "I saw him—he was riding atop on the train. He—ah, God help him!"

The Colonel shook her with sudden ferocity. "Young Cardigan," he cried sharply. "Riding the logs? Are you certain?"

She nodded, and her shoulders shook piteously.

"Then Bryce Cardigan is gone!" Pennington's pronouncement was solemn, deadly with its flat finality. "No man could have rolled down into Mad river with a trainload of logs and survived. The devil himself couldn't." He heaved a great sigh, and added: "Well, that clears the atmosphere considerably, although for all his faults, I regret, for his father's sake, that this dreadful affair has happened. Well, it can't be helped, Shirley. Poor devil! For all his damnable treatment of me, I wouldn't have had this happen for a million dollars."

Shirley burst into wild weeping. Bryce's heart leaped, for he understood the reason for her grief. She had sent him away in anger, and he had gone to his death; ergo it would be long before Shirley would forgive herself. Bryce had not intended presenting himself before her in his battered and bloody condition, but the sight of her distress now was more than he could bear. He coughed slightly, and the alert colonel glanced up at him instantly.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" The words fell from Pennington's lips with a heartiness that was almost touching. "I thought you'd gone with the train."

"Sorry to have disappointed you, old top," Bryce replied blithely, "but I'm just naturally stubborn. Too bad about the atmosphere you thought cleared a moment ago! It's clogged worse than ever now."

Bryce turns a deaf ear to Shirley and forces the fighting.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

KNOW NOTHING OF DYSPEPSIA

Eskimos Apparently Able to Digest Anything in the Form of Food, Without Cooking It.

There is at least one native race of America that is little troubled with dyspepsia. The Eskimo seems to defy all laws in this relation and to thrive. He eats until he is satisfied, and it takes much to satisfy him, if, indeed, he ever is satisfied. He eats as long as there is a shred of the feast before him. His capacity is limited only by the supply.

The Eskimo, it further appears, can make no mistake in the manner of cooking his food for the very simple reason that he does not cook it. Nor, so far as the blubber or fat of the Arctic is concerned, is he worried about his manner of eating it. Indeed, he may be said not to eat it at all. He cuts it into long strips an inch wide and an inch thick and then lowers the strip down his throat as one might lower a rope into a well. Notwithstanding all this, the Eskimo does not suffer from indigestion. He can make a good meal off the flesh and skin of the walrus, provision so hard and gritty that in cutting up the animal the knife must be continually sharpened.

The teeth of a little Eskimo child will, it is said by those who know, meet in a bit of walrus skin as the teeth of one of our own children would meet in the flesh of an apple, although the hide of the walrus is from half an inch to an inch in thickness and bears considerable resemblance to the hide of an elephant. The child of the Arctic will bite it and digest it and never know what dyspepsia means.

Influence of Lunar Cycle.

Physical and mental alternations are well marked in chronic invalids and in the insane. In the case of a sufferer from heart disease, with asthmatic symptoms, a careful record was kept of the singularly regular lunar monthly attacks. The cyclic excitement of lunatics has also been studied by physicians, and in one of the investigations it was found that 40 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women in 388 asylum patients had definite periods of relapse.

The influence of the lunar cycle upon the prevalence of suicide has been observed by several investigators. More cheerful is the evidence that the phase of the moon affects the marriage rate. The rhythm of the aptitude for mental attention is a topic of great significance in the conduct of life.

But One Way to Acquire Wealth.

Wealth is not acquired, as many persons suppose, by fortunate speculations and splendid enterprises, but by the daily practice of industry, frugality and economy. He who relies upon these means will rarely be found destitute, and he who relies upon any other will generally become bankrupt. —Francis Wayland.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Saving Fish That Stray in Flood Time

WASHINGTON. — A conservation measure of vast importance, says the annual report of the secretary of commerce, is the rescuing of food fishes that are left in temporary ponds, lakes, pools and sloughs on the subsidence of the floods of the Mississippi river and tributary streams. The annual losses of valuable fish life owing to the drying or freezing of all these shallow waters have been enormous and have affected the food supply of the entire region from Minnesota and Wisconsin to Mississippi and Louisiana. Thus the situation is clearly one that comes under the federal purview, and the bureau of fisheries has assumed the task of mitigating, as far as resources will permit, the yearly destruction of food fishes, its operations being supplemented by those of several states.

During the fiscal year 1920, more particularly in the period from July to November, the number of food fishes rescued from the overflowed lands bordering the Mississippi and tributaries reached the noteworthy total of 156,659,000, all of which would inevitably have perished. This salvaged output, which was about 100,000,000 in excess of the results in any previous season, was returned to the open waters in the vicinity of the points of collection, with the exception of less than 1,000,000 fishes of various species of bass that were used in supplying individual applicants or in satisfying the requisitions of fish commissions.

The young fish saved in the 1920 operations, if they had been hatched and reared in the usual manner at the ordinary fish-cultural establishments, would have required several hundred such stations to produce. The entire cost of the rescue work was only 13 cents per 1,000 fish for about 75 per cent of the output.

McCormick Would Shake Up Departments

ABOLITION of the Department of the Interior, creation of two new departments—one to be known as the Department of Public Works and the other as the Department of Public Welfare—and general reorganization of other governmental departments is proposed in a bill prepared by Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, for introduction at this session of congress.

Senator McCormick is now in Europe and the principal provisions of his bill were outlined in a statement issued from his office. The statement said that while the bill would be introduced early in the session action on it probably would be deferred until after the inauguration of President-elect Harding.

The proposed Department of Public Works, under the bill, would include all important engineering and building services of the government. The department of public welfare would include various welfare agencies of the government, such as the woman's bureau, now in the Department of Labor; the pension bureau, now in the Department of the Interior; the public health service, the bureau of war risk insurance and the vocational training board.

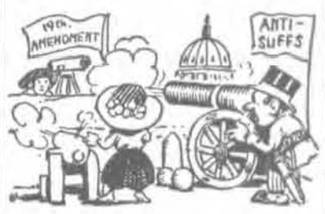
The Department of Commerce would be enlarged so as to increase its usefulness to business.

Creation of an office in the state department to have jurisdiction over insular affairs and territories such as Alaska would be provided for. The alien property custodian's office and the division of the secret service would be placed under the department of justice. The office of the comptroller of currency would be abolished and its function transferred to the federal reserve board.

The McCormick measure also would abolish the board of mediation and conciliation and transfer its functions to the Department of Labor, and abolish the council of national defense and discontinue its functions.

The measure transfers to the department of commerce the weather bureau, patent office, coast guard, lake survey office, hydrographic office, naval observatory and inland and coastwise waterways service.

Poor Old Nineteenth Amendment in Bad



POOR old Nineteenth amendment's troubles are far from being over, according to the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Anyway, the organization with this elongated and impressive name says it has just begun to fight.

In other words the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announces that it has begun a new campaign. There are two purposes which animate the association and inspire the campaign. One is nothing less than the repeal of the Nineteenth amendment. The other is the passage of legislation to restore "state rights." It proposes to have congress pass an amendment requiring ratification by popular vote of all amendments to the Constitution.

The anti-suffrage association, in an analysis of the woman vote in the recent election, says, "the majority of women stayed at home" and "instead of twelve million only nine or ten million women voted."

"In other words," says the analysis, "only one-third of the 27,000,000 women eligible to vote, about which the suffragists have been shouting for years, could be persuaded to go to the polls."

No wonder the N. A. O. T. W. S. is on the war path.

We Are Living in a Tenth-Second World

CHARACTERIZING the progress in the radio art as "nothing short of phenomenal," Major General Squier, chief signal officer of the army, in his annual report, says that from a technical point of view there has never been a period when the whole subject of electrical methods and means of intercommunication was in a more healthful state.

General Squier reports that notwithstanding the estimated general increase in cost of telephone service of 25 per cent throughout the country, the signal corps succeeded in decreasing the cost to the army by 42.72 per cent.

He believes that, as a matter of policy, the signal corps should own, maintain and operate telephone systems at all permanent activities and announces that as rapidly as the permanent status of military posts becomes known negotiations will be opened with the telephone companies for the purchase of war activity telephone systems.

Asserting that with suitable apparatus messages may be exchanged between any two points on the surface of the globe, General Squier says we are in fact living in a "tenth-second world," since with suitable equipment any radio impulse passes between any two points within this time.

Perhaps the most important of the many developments worked out during the year by the signal corps has been the putting into practical use of General Squier's own invention of applying radio telephony and telegraphy to bare wires laid in the sea or in the earth.

Is Russia to Be Saved Through Trade?

NOT only is the United States authorized to resume trade relations with Russia, but the state department is directed to apologize to that country for invasion of her territory by American troops, in a congressional resolution announced by Senator Joseph I. France.

He says Democrats as well as all the Republicans are expected to vote for the resolution, which is aimed to place the United States on equality with Great Britain, which has recently concluded a trade agreement with the soviet government. The purpose of Senator France's resolution is set forth in the preamble as follows:

"Providing for establishment of more friendly relations with Russia, for lifting of the embargo against shipments to that country, for extension of trade and commerce with the Russian people, for arrangement of credits, for any needed explanations or reparations which may be due from this country for our invasion of Russian territory, for expression of our gratitude to the Russian people for their heroic part in defense of civilization, our felicitations to them for having overthrown a despotic government, and assurances of the desire of the American people to co-operate with them and to assist them in every proper and possible way in their efforts to establish institutions which will insure to them an ordered liberty."

The idea seems to be that if Russia cannot be saved from the Bolshevists she must be saved in spite of Bolshevists. We must find some way of taking hold of her problem and helping her to regain her reason and her feet. The only means of approach that now seems open is through trade.

Buildings of Famous Fort Sullivan to Be Razed

Uncle Sam's Far East frontier fortress, known as Fort Sullivan, was built 113 years ago at Eastport, Me., and will soon be razed, as the dilapidated wooden buildings have been condemned by the city council and the owners notified to remove them at an early date. The fort was occupied by United States troops until late in the war of 1812, when a British fleet arrived in the harbor from Halifax and captured the fort without firing a shot. They occupied it for nearly two years until the exact frontier boundary was adjusted by England and the United States.

SWIFT PLANES FLY TO CUBA

First Air Mail Service Between United States and Foreign Country.

ALSO CARRIES PASSENGERS

Runs Between Key West and Havana, Crossing in an Hour the Gap Which Takes Steamers an Entire Night to Bridge.

New York—Regular air mail service between the United States and a foreign country is now being carried on as surely as regular trans-Atlantic ship mail service.

Every day since November 1 huge aeromarine-navy cruisers, freighted with several hundred pounds of mail and ten or twelve passengers, have been running on schedule between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, crossing in an hour the gap which takes a steamer an entire night to bridge.

The big flying boats travel through the air with the sureness of a locomotive along its rails or a steamer across a smooth sea, for they were specially built to fly over oceans for long distances and have been subjected to a very rigorous test by the United States navy before being placed in the service.

Testing the Air Yachts.

As a means of testing their stamina and reliability the two aeromarine cruisers were flown down the Atlantic coast from New York to Havana, a distance of 1,600 miles, just before the Key West-Havana mail service was inauguarated. The 1,600 miles were ticked off behind them as regularly as a watch marks off the seconds, although no effort was made to try for a speed record. The big cruisers can do 100 miles an hour, but this is not unsurpassable speed for a plane by any means. The aeromarines, with their luxurious cabins and other fine passenger facilities are not racing planes but air yachts designed to carry passengers swiftly, yet in comfort.

According to reports reaching New York, the big air cruisers, named the Pinta and Santa Maria in honor of two of the caravels of Columbus, "hopped" to Norfolk, Va., on the first day of the journey and there permitted the score of passengers and the members of the crews to see something of the town.

Manteo, on the Island of Roanoke, where Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America, first saw the sun, was the next stop, but it was not wholly because Virginia was born here that the big ships glided down to the water. It was near Manteo, on Kill Devil dunes, that the Wright brothers made the first flight in a motor-propelled airplane. That was in 1903 and the flight lasted but 59 seconds and was only for a few hundred feet. Stops were also made on the southward tour at Southport, N. C.; Georgetown, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Fort Pierce, Fla., and Miami, Fla.

The aeromarines completed their first mail-carrying tour to Havana on November 1, alighting in Havana harbor amid the cheers of a crowd which seemed to be the entire population of the city. Five hundred pounds of mail was delivered on the initial trip. This amount is 21,000 letters. Each letter bore a stamp indicating that it traveled by the first airplane mail service between the United States and a foreign country.

Description of the Planes.

The planes used in the flight have a wing spread of 104 feet, are 50 feet long and are powered by two 400-horse power Liberty motors. They differ from navy planes of the F-5L type in that they are equipped with two cabins, each of which is furnished in mahogany, with silver fittings and finishings which compare with those of a millionaire's yacht.

The main cabin is forward of the wings, and contains six luxurious reclining chairs, upholstered in brown leather, each beside a large porthole, shaded by old blue and gold silk tapestry curtains. The operating compartment is next, and behind it is the after cabin, furnished as a club compartment for cards, writing, smoking, etc.

The passengers who made the flight southward included officials of the company and their wives, two women writers, a nine-year-old boy, and others. After the first flight the passengers came to regard their tour in much the same light as a cruise in a big yacht, save that the swiftly-changing scenery from two to three thousand feet up is far more interesting and fascinating.

GUARD SERVICE IS HIT

Fourteen States Have No Militia, Reports General Carter.

Strength of 56,100 Is Shown, as Against 106,300 Men Authorized by the Government.

Washington.—Fourteen states had no National Guard troops recognized by the federal government on June 30, according to the annual report of Maj. Gen. Jesse Carter, chief of the militia bureau, just made public. They were Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota and West Virginia.

The recognized units of the guard had a total strength of 56,100 officers and men at the end of the fiscal year, the report said, against an authorized strength of 106,300, great difficulty having been encountered in obtaining recruits during the year. General Carter noted general public antipathy toward military affairs as among influences against which the reorganization of the guard was proceeding. Discontent with the National Guard service, he added, had been fostered by "tales of unfair treatment during the war spread by men with grievances, many of which found their way into the public press."

Such complaints, General Carter said, could not be substantiated upon investigation.

"There is conclusive proof," he continued, "that National Guard officers were not, as a class, discriminated against by Regular officers. Individual cases of injustice have been cited by members of congress and of the National Guard to make it appear that unjust discrimination existed generally. As a general rule National Guard officers were treated with more consideration than were regular officers under the same conditions.

Causes which retarded recruiting have been gradually overcome with the result that in June more than 5,700 new men were obtained, the report said.

Jealousies between National Guard units returning from overseas and those organized as home forces during the war have arisen, the report said, the latter wishing to continue as guard troops and retain possession of the armories. Steps to remedy this situation are being taken, General Carter said.

KEEPS LONELY VIGIL

Girl Has Task of Guarding Forests From Fire.

Former Newspaper Woman Has Spent Two Summers in Quiet Lookout on Top of Mountains.

Denver.—Following two successful seasons, during which pretty Miss Helen Dowe of this city, in her capacity of forest fire lookout, has discovered more than a score of incipient blazes, officials of the National Forest service are convinced that women are equally qualified as men in the art of chasing down the tiny wisps of smoke that sometimes lead to serious conflagrations in the thickly wooded districts of the Rocky mountains.

From June until late October Miss Dowe lives on the summit of Devil's Head peak, 9,300 feet high above sea level and 65 miles southwest of Denver.

From sunrise to sunset Miss Dowe scans the horizon, sweeping the thousands of acres of forest land beneath her powerful glass, constantly alert for the least sign of smoke, which often means birth of the terror of the timber country—the forest fire.

There are no Sundays or holidays for Miss Dowe. Occasionally, after a heavy downpour of rain or when clouds obscure the earth below, she gets a brief respite. Going to the fire lookout station early in summer, she must cook her own meals and perform all the work necessary to keep her cabin and lookout station in repair. She must chop her own firewood and carry her own water. Previous to assuming her duties as forest fire lookout, Miss Dowe was a Denver newspaper woman.

Could Not Fool Blind Man.

Americus, Ga.—Henry Otin has been carrying a chain because he could not make a blind man take a newspaper clipping for a $1 bill. Otin's conviction was brought about when Ed Jenkins, blind coroner of Sumter county, unerringly rejected several slips of paper handed him in court and identified the one Otin had passed him for the dollar note. Judge Harper assessed Otin's punishment at twelve months on the chain gang.

Robbed So Often That He Sold Out His Business

After ten years as a general merchant in Natrona, Pa., A. Morris has announced that he will sell out his business because of burglary losses. These losses, Morris asserts, eat up all the profits.

In spite of special police guards, barricades against doors and various devices intended to serve as burglar alarms, Morris' store has been robbed several times during the last few years, and hundreds of dollars' worth of merchandise has been taken.

Lost Hunter Sleeps in Caves in Zero Weather

Lead, S. D.—Lost in the Black hills three days and three nights, H. F. Irwin, a lover of the outdoors and an exponent of "roughing it," was forced to sleep in caves. Although the temperature was 10 degrees below zero, Irwin claims he did not suffer much with the cold. Irwin was on one of his periodical deer hunts when he lost his bearings in the hills.

Woman Traps Mountain Lion.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A woman trapper, said to be the only one in California, is making a good income in the vicinity of Lompoc, according to news from Santa Barbara, in capture of animals on which bounties are paid. Mrs. John Houk of Lompoc is the woman, and the most recent catch consisted of one mountain lion, five cotes, nine coons and two polecats.

Germany Bars Own Officers

Former Naval Men Are In Disgrace—Seek Employment in United States.

London, England.—Former German naval officers, even those who served on German warships in the battle of Jutland, are in disgrace in Germany, say some of them who have arrived here. The captain of a cruiser which fought in the Jutland battle and a German naval lieutenant came into the Thames the other day as officers of a Swedish cargo boat. Both said it was almost impossible for former naval officers to make a living in their own country.

"We are considered to be in disgrace," said one. "The business community believes that the fleet betrayed the fatherland and caused its ruin, and the result is that no German trader or ship owner will employ us. Many of us, therefore, have been forced to take service abroad and several have found employment in the American mercantile marine."

In Defense of the Country Doctor.

Lexington, Ky.—That the old fashioned country doctor who learned his profession from "a book bought at an auction," is more to be trusted in the diagnosis and treatment of many cases than many of the modern specialists, is the opinion of Dr. A. T. McCormack of the Kentucky state board of health, who delivered an address before the state health officers. But for the old country doctor there are many communities which would be so far from medical aid that untold suffering would result, declared Dr. McCormack.

Rudimentary Conscience Stirred.

South Bend, Ind.—The thief who stole $8,500 worth of bonds from Martin Payne's room was considerate enough to return them by parcel post when he found they were of no value to him.

LATE MARKET REPORTS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER LIVESTOCK.

Prices on all divisions of the Denver livestock market show little change.

Cattle—Choice heavy steers were quoted up to $9.25 and $9.50, while something extra fancy might bring more. Good steers were quoted up to $9 with fair to medium sorts at $7 to $8.25. Good cows were quoted around $6 with fair to medium stock at $5 to $5.75. More common kinds of cows sold at $4.25 and down. Best feeding steers were quoted up to $7.75 with good stock around $7.25.

Sheep—This market has decidedly improved. Fat stock was in good demand and the offering sold at steady to slightly higher prices. Good fat lambs sold at $9 and $9.25. Best lambs would probably bring up to $9 and possibly more. Good stock was quoted around $8.75 with medium sorts at $8.25 and down. Best fat ewes were quoted up to $4 with fair kinds around $3.50. Feeding lambs were quoted around $3.50.

Hogs—With a good demand and light receipts prices jumped 25 to 40 cents. An active market prevailed and the offering found an early clearance at the new prices. A top of $9.70 was reached on one load of choice hogs. The rest of the offering found an outlet at $9.50 and $9.55. Pigs were somewhat scarce. Best pigs were quoted up to $9 with fair stock around $8.25.

HAY AND GRAIN.

Grain.

(Buying price (bulk) Carloads, F. O. B. Denver.)

Corn, No. 3 yellow	$ 1.85
Corn, No. 3 mixed	1.80
Oats, per cwt	1.80
Barley, per cwt	1.60

Hay.

Timothy, No. 1, ton	$25.00
Timothy, No. 2, ton	23.00
South Park, No. 1, ton	23.00
South Park, No. 2, ton	22.00
Alfalfa, ton	17.00
Second Bottom, No. 1, ton	18.00
Second Bottom, No. 2, ton	16.50
Straw	8.00

Dressed Poultry.

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

Turkeys, No. 1s	41 @43
Turkeys, old toms	35
Hens, lb.	20 @24
Ducks, young	30 @35
Geese	25 @27
Roosters	18 @20

Live Poultry.

Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over	35 @36
Hens, small, lb	12
Hens, good, 3½ lbs. and over	18 @22
Ducklings	25
Goslings	25
Broilers	32
Springs	20 @25
Cocks	10

Eggs.

Eggs, strictly fresh, case count	$18.00@18.50

Butter.

Creamery, first grade	50
Creamery, second grade	45
Process butter	42
Packing stock	25 @28

Vegetables.

Beans, navy, cwt	$ 8.50@ 9.00
Beans, Pinto, cwt	6.00@ 6.75
Beans, green, lb	.30@ .32
Beans, wax, lb	.30@ .32
Beets, Colo., doz. bunches	.40@ .45
Beets, cwt	2.00@ 2.25
Cabbage, Colo., cwt	1.00@ 1.25
Carrots, cwt	2.00@ 2.25
H. H. cucumbers, doz	2.50
Celery, Colorado	.50@ 1.25
Leaf lettuce, h. h., doz	.40@ .50
Lettuce, head, doz	.90@ 1.00
Onions, Colo., cwt	1.25@ 1.50
Peppers, new	.17@ .18
Potatoes	1.50@ 2.00
Radishes, long, h. h	.30@ .40
Radishes, round, h. h	.30@ .40
Turnips, cwt	2.00@ 2.25

GOVERNMENT MARKET REPORTS.

Washington, D. C.—**Livestock and Meats**—Chicago hog prices established a new low record, but recovered and closed at net decline of 15c to 20c. Cattle prices down 25c to 50c. Sheep and lambs scored a rather sensational decline; fat ewes dropping $1.25; fat lambs $1.60, and feeding lambs $1.25 per 100 lbs. Chicago prices: Bulk of hogs, $8.95 to $9.10; medium and good beef steers, $7.50 to $12.75; butcher cows and heifers, $4.25 to $10.25; light and medium weight veal calves, $7.50 to $9.50; feeder steers, $6.25 to $9; fat lambs, $9 to $10.75; feeding lambs, $8.50 to $10; yearlings, $6.25 to $8.10; fat ewes, $3 to $4.50. Under fairly liberal supplies and a slow demand dressed meat prices were weak to lower. Beef veal and lamb down $1 to $3 per 100 lbs.; mutton, steady to $1 lower; pork loins generally $1 lower. Prices good grade meats: Beef, $15 to $19; veal, $16 to $29; lambs, $22 to $27; mutton, $11 to $16; light pork loins, $19 to $22; heavy loins, $15 to $17.

Hay and Feed—Hay market generally easier. Receipts continue light but in most markets are in excess of the demand. Prices declined $1 to $2 per ton eastern markets; 50c to $3 western markets. Chicago showed greatest decline because of increased receipts. Quote: No. 1 Timothy, New York, $38.50, Chicago $27; Cincinnati $27; Atlanta $35; Kansas City $23.50. No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City, $22; Chicago $28; Atlanta $35.50. No. 1 Prairie, Kansas City $15; Chicago $23. Unusually light demand caused further breaks in feed prices. Feeders reported buying lightly; country dealers have heavier stocks than usual at this season of year.

Grain—There has been heavy export sales of wheat during the week and great difficulty in securing cash wheat to fill old sales. The markets have shown a distinctly firmer undertone. Flour trade continues dull and milling demand for wheat slow. There has been heavy buying of corn by Chicago elevator interests. Nos. 1 and 2 Soft Winter cash wheat in Chicago selling 35c to 46½c over Chicago December; Hard Winter, 5c to 9c over; new No. 4 mixed corn 3c under December; No. 2 yellow corn, 8c over; No. 3 yellow, 4½c over; No. 4 yellow 1½c over; No. 4 white, 2c over. In Minneapolis: No. 1 Dark Northern wheat 10c to 15c over Minneapolis March; No. 2 Dark Northern, 6c to 10c over. Kansas City reports steady demand cash wheat for export. For the week Chicago March wheat gained 2½c, closing at $1.64⅝c; May corn, 1⅝c, at 72⅞c. Minneapolis March wheat up 4⅜c, at $1.62; Kansas City, 2½c, at $1.60½; Winnipeg, May 1⅞c at $1.76⅝. Chicago December wheat closed $1.70⅛; December corn, 69⅝c; May wheat, $1.61⅛.

Metal Market.

Colorado settlement prices:

Bar silver (American)	$ .99⅝
Bar silver (foreign)	.62
Zinc	6.02
Copper	13.50@ 14.5
Lead	5.00
Tungsten, per unit	$5.00@ 6.50

Three thousand well-armed revolutionaries, alleged by the Mexican government to be Bolsheviks, have invaded the state of Campeche from Yucatan and are attempting to drive out the federal authorities.

The Southern Pacific Land Company, as vendor, filed a deed at Fresno, Calif., transferring to the Pacific Oil Company, as vendee, all its oil land holdings in Kings, Tulare and Fresno counties. The consideration was stated to be approximately $3,810,900. The transaction is part of the recently announced plan of the Southern Pacific Company to divest itself of its oil land and oil holdings by transfer to a new corporation organized in Delaware.

Rumania has asked the League of nations to send an international army to the relief of Armenia.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, and S. Walter Kaufman and Norvin Lindheim, attorneys, were found guilty of conspiracy by a jury in federal court at New York. They were charged with conspiracy in withholding from the government the German ownership of the Mail during the war.

The 1922 convention of the Western Surgical Association will be held in Colorado Springs, Dr. L. H. McKinnie reported on his return to Colorado Springs from the convention held at Los Angeles.

CITY OF FIUME FACES FAMINE

CIVILIANS LEAVE FIUME AS FOOD SHORTAGE GROWS ACUTE.

FOOD FOR FORTNIGHT

SOLDIERS DESERTING D'ANNUNZIO ARMY—FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Dec. 24.—The evacuation of Fiume by civilians has begun, according to a dispatch from Milan. Already 100 refugees have arrived at Candrida. The food situation in Fiume is considered almost desperate.

The population numbers 52,000 and the food supply will not provide for them for more than a fortnight.

The situation in the islands of Arbe and Veglia is considered even worse.

A majority of the people of Fiume, says the correspondent, opposes any encounter involving bloodshed.

Even some members of the regency disagree with D'Annunzio. His finance minister, Professor Pantaleoni, has resigned and left Fiume.

Fifteen men have deserted from his army. Deputies Suzi and Deambris have left Fiume for Rome to submit a proposal that Italy recognize the regency with Barros, Arbe and Veglia, while the regency renounce the immediate annexation of Fiume to Italy, which would be a subject for future negotiations and also renounce further action in Dalmatia.

Trieste.—Fiume is surrounded by government forces. The approaches are heavily guarded on the north, east and west by powerful patrols of carabineers and alpini. Every road and lane is under surveillance.

Nothing is being allowed to go into the town, but exit is permitted to those who wish to withdraw rather than to face a siege. By sea the fleet of Pola is not permitting the passage of any craft.

Trains are not permitted to proceed beyond Abbazia, where all passengers destined for Fiume must get out.

Mayor Gigante of Fiume has been notified by General Caviglia of the steps the government intends to take in enforcing the blockade.

One carabineer was killed and two others were wounded by bombs thrown by the poet's legionaries on the west side of the city. Thte legionaries made their escape.

The poet called a meeting of his cabinet of "rectors" in council of war and it was decided to remain firm and oppose Italy's enforcement of the Rapallo treaty at the expiration of the time set by General Caviglia.

The Italian commander in chief ordered that the blockade should be effective beginning at 6 p. m., Dec. 21, by land and sea, to the territory of the state of Fiume and to territories outside of Fiume occupied by the Fiuman troops, and to the islands of Veglia and Arbe.

Tennessee Gets Shake.

Rockwood, Tenn.—An earthquake of considerable violence accompanied by a rumble of thunder, was felt here and at other towns as far south as Spring City. At Harriman many persons were awakened by the rocking of their homes, while Glen Alice, five miles south of Rockwood, reported that the entire village was aroused by the disturbance, which lasted several seconds.

Paint Mixers Accused.

New York.—Five manufacturing concerns, controlling more than 95 per cent of America's white lead output, principal ingredient of paint, have been accused of collusion and price-fixing by New York's "building trust" inquiry. The capital stock of these corporations approaches $400,000,000, and the joint legislative committee conducting the inquiry into the alleged building trust was told that they maintained equal prices and exchanged information regarding quotations and customers.

Secretary Alexander's Son Killed.

Washington.—Lieut. W. R. Alexander, son of the secretary of commerce, was killed at Bolling field when he was struck by the propeller of his aeroplane as he prepared for a flight. Young Alexander was a second lieutenant. He was making ready for flight with another officer and stood too close to the propeller as it was spun for the start of the flight, officials at the field said.

Oppose Bill for Mothers.

Washington.—Opposition to the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill, which proposes federal aid in co-operation with the states for mothers and infants in homes and hospitals, has been heard by the House interstate commerce committee. H. B. Anderson of New York, representing the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, which opposes compulsory medicine, declared the measure would be used to "promote prejudiced and misleading propaganda."

Plot to Kill Guards Fails.

Little Rock, Ark.—Plans to kill two guards at the Arkansas state penitentiary and liberate several notorious convicts have been frustrated by the confession of a "trusty" at the prison, John T. Burkett, penitentiary commissioner, announced. Among the prisoners whose escape, it is said, was planned, were Tom Slaughter and Fulton Green, serving life sentences for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Brown near Hot Springs.

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine, will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Adv.

MINERS ALL LEAVING NOME

Famous Alaskan City Fast Going the Way of Most of the Fitful Placer Camps.

The annual fall exodus leaves fewer than 200 people in the once famous though always desolate beach camp of Nome. Returning Alaskans say the curtain is all but drawn on the old camp where, in the summer of 1898, nearly 15,000 people surged, swore, fought and caroused.

Nome has gone the way of scores of fitful placer camps. Its story is the tale in another setting of Orofino, Pierce City, Warrens and Florence of the early '60s in northern Idaho; of the North Fork placer camps of the Coeur d'Alenes in the early '80s; of Central City and Leadville, in Colorado, of wasted camps in Montana and southern Idaho, in British Columbia, Oregon and Nevada, to say nothing of the wild days of the '50s in California.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

In the Depths.

There's a rugged, two-fisted oil man who has made his millions suddenly. He used to be a driller and he talks in the jargon of the oil fields. The other day he appeared at a lunch table very much agitated. He was asked the trouble.

"Jones," he said, "has just fell plum from the top of the derrick"—meaning that he sunk to the lowest depths of degradation.

"What happened to him?" chorused the crowd.

"By gosh, I was in the Waldorf and saw him a sittin' there wearing spats."—New York Times.

Wandering Around.

"Mrs. Jagsby flatters herself that she knows where Mr. Jagsby is every hour of the day."

"Why do you say she flatters herself?"

"Because, after Mr. Jagsby has discussed the contents of a quart of 'moonshine' he frequently doesn't know where he is himself."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cuticura for Pimply Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum.—Adv.

A New Way.

Little Mary, who was just three years old, came home all excited. "Mother," she said, "the new people moving next door wash their clothes in a stove."

"Why, my child, who ever told you that?" replied the mother.

"The moving man said so. He was taking a funny looking stove in the house and I asked him what was it. He said it was a laundry stove."—Indianapolis News.

Another Alexander.

"Jack says I am all the world to him."

"My dear, he's said that to every girl he's been engaged to—then he's looked around for new worlds to conquer."—Boston Transcript.

Obvious Proceeding.

"How rapturously he is gazing at the beauty of her liquid eyes."

"Sh! He is drinking it in."

After CHRISTMAS DINNER

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Vaseline

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Carbolated

PETROLEUM JELLY

An antiseptic dressing for cuts, sores, etc.—A necessity where there are children.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) State Street New York

SQUEEZED TO DEATH

When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidneys, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Famous since 1696. Take regularly and keep in good health. In three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed as represented. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

It Must Be Love.

Father was giving the fair young daughter a lecture about her beau. He exclaimed: "Does he know who pays the light bills? Doesn't he know enough to go home at the right time?"

The daughter replied: "Yes, he knows enough to go, but he was sick last night."

With that father started in again. "Don't tell me that a big husky fellow like him was sick. What on earth was the matter with him?"

As the fair young daughter started for the door, she sang back, "He has heart trouble."

Might Be Either.

"My wife asked me to bring home something. What the dickens was it?"

"Haven't you a clue?"

"Oh, yes. Knowing what a wretched memory I have she told me to remember the first part of the Quakes state."

"Why, that's plain enough. She wants a pen."

"It isn't so all-fired plain at that—does she want a pen or a pencil?"—Boston Transcript.

How's This?

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—cure Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh. We do not claim to cure any other disease.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a liquid, taken internally, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the system, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All Druggists. Circulars free.

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

Cornered.

"Mamma, why has papa no hair?"

"Because he thinks so much, my dear."

"But why have you so much?"

"Because—go away and do your lessons, you naughty boy!"—New York Central Magazine.

Unappreciated.

A man once acted as a peacemaker between a friend and his wife, and just to show how little they cared, neither of them attended his funeral.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Genuine

BAYER

Aspirin

You must say "Bayer"

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for 21 years and proved safe by millions.

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Pain, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents—Larger packages.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

AUTO MEN
Of Nogales Extend
New Year Greetings
TO THE PEOPLE of Santa Cruz County and the West Coast of Mexico; to the residents of Nogales and environs, the AUTOMOBILE MEN send this message of GREETING and GOOD WILL. We truly appreciate the commercial favors bestowed on us during the past year and acknowledge your patronage by an open message of Thanks. It is our desire that all of our friends and acquaintances will enjoy a PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.
Karns Bros., Inc.
Fords and Accessories—Exporters—Jobbers
Distributors on West Coast of Mexico
Watkins-Overland Co.
Distributor of Overland and Willys-Knight Automobiles
Willard Service Station
(Western Machinery Co.)—W. B. Marsh, Mgr.
Buick-Mercer Auto Co.
N. B. Mercer, Mgr.
M. E. Ortiz & Co.
Up-to-Date Garage—Expert Mechanics
Rose Auto and Supply Co.
Edw. Rose, Mgr.
The Texas Company
Gasoline, Oils and Greases—Fraizer Bros., Distributors
Hannan Rubber Co.
Vulcanizing and Retreading
Clarke's Auto Shop
M. Clarke, Prop.
Watts' Garage and Repair Shop
B. S. Watts, Prop.
J. F. Johnson
Dealer of Hudson, Studebaker and Essex

1921