

DEMOCRATS CONVENE AT BAY CITY

Patterson Lands Murderer and Reward

BLOODSTAINS ON HAT PROVE KILLER'S DOOM

Jesus Maria Barboa, the Mexican who has confessed to the brutal murder in Phoenix, June 6, of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Erhardt, an aged man and wife, was captured by Deputy Sheriff Pat Patterson at Patagonia, June 14. He made the arrest on suspicion and by clever work placed Barboa as the man who committed the Phoenix crime which is said to be the most brutal in the history of Arizona. By this arrest Patterson becomes entitled to rewards totaling more than \$10,000, offered by the state, the county of Maricopa, the city of Phoenix, various civic bodies, and individuals.

RUSHED TO PENITENTIARY Barboa was kept under cover in the Nogales county jail until finger and hand prints of his were proved identical with those found in the murder house. He was taken to Phoenix and after confessing the murder was rushed to the penitentiary at Florence to prevent him being lynched. When Patterson arrested Barboa at Patagonia and brought him to Nogales, it was on the apparent charge of being an insane man.

Deputy Sheriff Patterson at that time said he thought he had the Phoenix murderer but was fearful of mob violence if the capture and identity of the criminal became known. Consequently, The Herald in deference to official wishes and mindful of public duty, refrained from publishing the vital news of the arrest.

Patterson met Barboa in the road at Patagonia and found him a suspicious character. He arrested the man and found on his person a ticket from Phoenix to Naco. Barboa had left the train at Tucson and started to walk to the border.

The deputy sheriff gave him a close once-over and found spots on the man's hat and shoes which Patterson took to be blood. News of the Phoenix murder fresh in his mind, Patterson took the Mexican in custody on suspicion and brought him to the county jail here. From the wild manner in which the man talked after arrest, Patterson decided he had committed a serious crime and fastened him with the Phoenix murder.

This was accomplished by taking finger prints of Barboa and sending them to Sheriff Montgomery at Phoenix. Back came a request for a print of the man's hand to compare with the bloody hand prints in the murder house at Phoenix.

Hand Prints Identified When the Phoenix sheriff found the prints were identical, he had Barboa brought to Phoenix. Sheriff Erhardt of Nogales and Deputy Sheriff Patterson of Patagonia made the trip with Barboa in custody. As there was great excitement in Phoenix over the hideously brutal murder, the bringing of the murderer was kept quiet, as lynch talk was rife and peace officers feared trouble.

The departure of the sheriff and Patterson with their prisoner from Nogales was not announced in The Herald by request, so that the trip might be made in secret. The peace officers with their prisoner left Nogales Friday, June 25, for Phoenix.

Re-enacts Crime In that city he was taken to the scene of his crime that night where he made a complete confession and re-enacted the grim tragedy in the presence of the Phoenix police and sheriff, and the Santa Cruz sheriff and Deputy Patterson.

County Attorney Leslie Hardy of Nogales happened to be in Phoenix the night of the murder and he says that the lynch talk was very strong, with threats of mob violence so active as to alarm the authorities.

Because of this threat of mob violence the peace officers made every effort to keep the capture of the prisoner and his confession of guilt quiet until he had been placed in a safe place, which turned out to be the Florence penitentiary.

Tells Story of Murders The story of the crime as related by the Mexican covers the murder in their sleep of the two aged persons with robbery as the motive. The story told by Barboa of the crime follows: On the night of June 6, he came to Phoenix from Litchfield and loitered early in the evening in the immediate vicinity of the Erhardt home.

The house was lighted and he saw six persons in the house. It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt were entertaining visitors at that time, according to facts brought out at the time of the murder.

Barboa, according to his story, went into the yard of the house where he saw four of the six persons leave the house.

At midnight, he stole around to the kitchen window and by punching holes in the screen tried to force an entrance. He identified the quarter-inch chisel as the one used by him. He could not force the window with the chisel, he said.

Enters Tool House Then he went to the tool house in the back yard of the premises. He admitted taking from the tool house an iron bar, the hammer with which he killed the couple, and a file. With these weapons, he managed to force the back door and obtain an entrance in the kitchen.

After he got into the kitchen he hid in an alcove, he said, near the kitchen range, which was about three feet away from the door opening into the kitchen from the sleeping porch where Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt were. A few minutes after Barboa had hid himself in this alcove Mrs. Erhardt came into the kitchen from the sleeping porch.

Patagonia Women to Form Good Road Club

Mrs. Dora MacDonald of Patagonia has issued a call for a mass meeting of women from the Santa Cruz valley to meet in Patagonia on Thursday, July 3, at 3 p. m., in the Commercial hotel to form the Patagonia Women's Good Roads association.

A move is on foot throughout the state for the formation of Women's Good Roads associations in all counties and localities. The Patagonia association will be the first one organized. Later, a like association will be formed in Nogales.

The object of the associations will be to beautify the highways and especially the scenic roads. It is proposed to have the women of the state organize for the express purpose of planting trees and other vegetation along the highways in order to beautify them and render the roads more attractive. The planting of trees is designed also to furnish shade and to bind the surface dirt of roads more firmly to support the roadbeds.

Handsome badges have been provided for the Patagonia organization. It is desired to form the Patagonia association in advance of July 4 in order that the women may wear these badges in Nogales on the occasion of the monster July 4 celebration which will be held here July 3, 4 and 5.

Vice-presidents of the Patagonia association will be named from the Elgin, San Rafael and Sonoita districts.

Next Monday will be as quiet and uneventful in Patagonia as a summer day on the Isle of St. Helena. All of the business houses will be closed and nearly everybody is expected to leave town. There will be "big doings" in Nogales and a fine picnic at the old Sheehy ranch in the San Rafael Valley and at these places many Patagonians will be seen.

The hardest shower of the season fell in Patagonia Friday evening.

Democrats Expected to Name Him As Their Presidential Candidate



William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Cabinet, who is a leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in the war had more responsibility than Mr. McAdoo, who originated and put into effect the War Risk Insurance Bureau, floated the Liberty Loans and successfully financed not only the needs of Uncle Sam but the armies of all the other Allies as well. In 1908 he directed the building of the famous Hudson Tunnel, which crossed Manhattan with points in New Jersey. When the tubes under the Hudson river were completed it was planned to officially call them the McAdoo Tunnels, but Mr. McAdoo refused the honor. William Gibbs McAdoo was born near Marietta, Georgia, October 31, 1863, of a Scottish family that settled in North Carolina more than three hundred years ago.

He has been married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1885, was Miss Sarah Hazelhurst Fleming, of Chattanooga. She died February, 1912, leaving six children. On May 7, 1914, he was married to Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of President Wilson.

PERTINENT PATAGONIA PARAGRAPHS

VAUGHN Views John McCarty and family motored to Nogales the first of the week for the purpose of transacting business matters.

Henry Belue is having a well drilled on his enlargement to his homestead.

J. G. Peisger and wife and Ed Ellis and wife motored to Nogales on business the first of the week.

Charley Johnson of Nogales was in Vaughn Sunday last seeing the sights.

Henry Barton and family were Patagonia shoppers this week.

R. W. Swager is spending the summer with his daughters, Mrs. John McCarty and Mrs. Jim Peisger.

Recent rains have started grass and grain to growing and crops never looked better.

Stockmen are being disappointed in not being able to dispose of their steers as buyers are cancelling contracts.

Henry Woods has had a new well put down. Jeff Rountree is the driller.

The Vaughn school directors have decided to employ a teacher to teach the 9th and 10th grades this year so that a number of the pupils can complete their education at home.

W. D. Gray, a well known mining man who owns eighteen mining claims near the celebrated S-R mines, was in Patagonia a few days since and reported work progressing slowly but surely. He reported a very good rain in his section.

SONOITA Sayings The Pioneer Club met at the home of Mrs. M. R. Rouse on Friday. There was a large attendance. Those present were the Messlames Rouse, Putman, Honnas, Calney, Whitman, Spring, Hunter, Davis, Little, Brooks, Sheek, Bryant, Crayne and Knight. Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and all had a delightful time.

The intent child of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Adams died while Mrs. Adams was in Texas where she had taken him with the hope of improving his health.

F. S. Black and wife were visitors in Nogales a few days ago. Mrs. Black went to consult a dentist.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have recently moved into the Club house. They formerly lived on the Spring ranch.

The Sonoita Farm Bureau met at the school house to discuss the silo and dairy problems. R. N. Davis, extension specialist of Tucson, and C. B. Brown, county agent, each gave an address. The meeting was well attended.

Mrs. Jim Veisler shipped two wagon loads of shelled corn to the Benson Hardware company.

Mr. G. P. Woodward was at home a short time Sunday. He came down from Bably to purchase supplies for the camp.

Crops of all kind look fine and are standing the drought better than usual this year. But a good rain will be welcome any time.

Mr. Rouse has recently purchased a new storage tank which he intends to install soon.

Cecil Honnas spent Tuesday with Lou and Milton Rickwalt and reports having a fine time.

Mrs. Herman Passow has been in Tucson for the past two weeks where she went to be with her son's wife who underwent an operation. She is expected home soon.

OUTLINE OF PLATFORM IS SENT TO COMMITTEE

CONVENTION OPENS AMID CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1—The Democratic platform as submitted by the sub-committee of nine to the Resolutions committee declares for ratification of the peace treaty as requisite to preserve the honor and integrity of the nation. It suggests the Irish question be brought for settlement before the League of Nations. The platform submitted is silent on prohibition. The preamble sends greetings to Wilson, commending his achievements in the interest of the country and the whole world. It condemns in general the Republican congress.

The various planks are outlined as follows: LEAGUE OF NATIONS—Repeats Virginia plank with little or no variation. Urges such membership in the League for the United States as will in no wise impair national integrity or independence.

CONDUCT OF WAR—Praises administration and condemns patriotic efforts of the American citizens to aid the government but praises the military and naval forces with mention of General Pershing by name.

PINANCE—Incorporates plank of Virginia Democrats in extolling Federal Reserve system in financing the war and condemns the Republicans for extravagance.

HIGHWAYS—Favors continuing Federal aid to states. INLAND WATERWAYS—Terms Republican plank inadequate and advocates further development. Recognizes importance of connecting Great Lakes with Mississippi.

FOREIGN TRADE—Favors its extension and pledges party to continued improvement of the merchant marine under proper legislation.

RECLAMATION—Advocates extension of arid land reclamation with a view to home building. MEXICO—Deplores misfortunes of the Mexican people and upholds Wilson policies, declaring that as a consequence of them, order is re-appearing in Mexico. Advocates recognition of the new government when it proves its ability to maintain order.

IRELAND—Reiterates president's principles of self-determination. Expresses sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people and declares that when the United States is a member of the League of Nations this country can legitimately bring the Irish problem before the league for settlement.

ARMENIA—Declares it the duty of the American government to aid in the establishment of law, order and complete independence for Armenia.

PHILIPPINES—Declares for independence without delay when islands are ready for self government.

EXPENDITURES—Deplores pre-convention expenditures of Republican presidential candidates and advocates regulation of such expenditures by law.

TAXATION—Criticizes Republican Congress for failing to revise wartime tax schedules and demands a survey of tax conditions by the coming Congress. Denies the Republican claims of economy, declaring Congress has saved no money except at the expense of the efficiency of the government bureaus.

HIGH COST OF LIVING—Blames diminished production for high prices and declares the Republicans are responsible for this as delayed peace has failed to give the president necessary legislation.

WAR INVESTIGATIONS—Commends Republicans for using appropriations in investigating conduct of war.

PROFITTEERING—Pledges party to enactment and enforcement of such legislation as required to bring profiteer before the criminal bar of justice.

TARIFF—Reaffirms Democratic tariff doctrines. Declares for research by a non-partisan commission.

POSTAL SERVICE—Commends administration and makes blanket declaration for higher salaries for postal employes as well as an extension of parcel post.

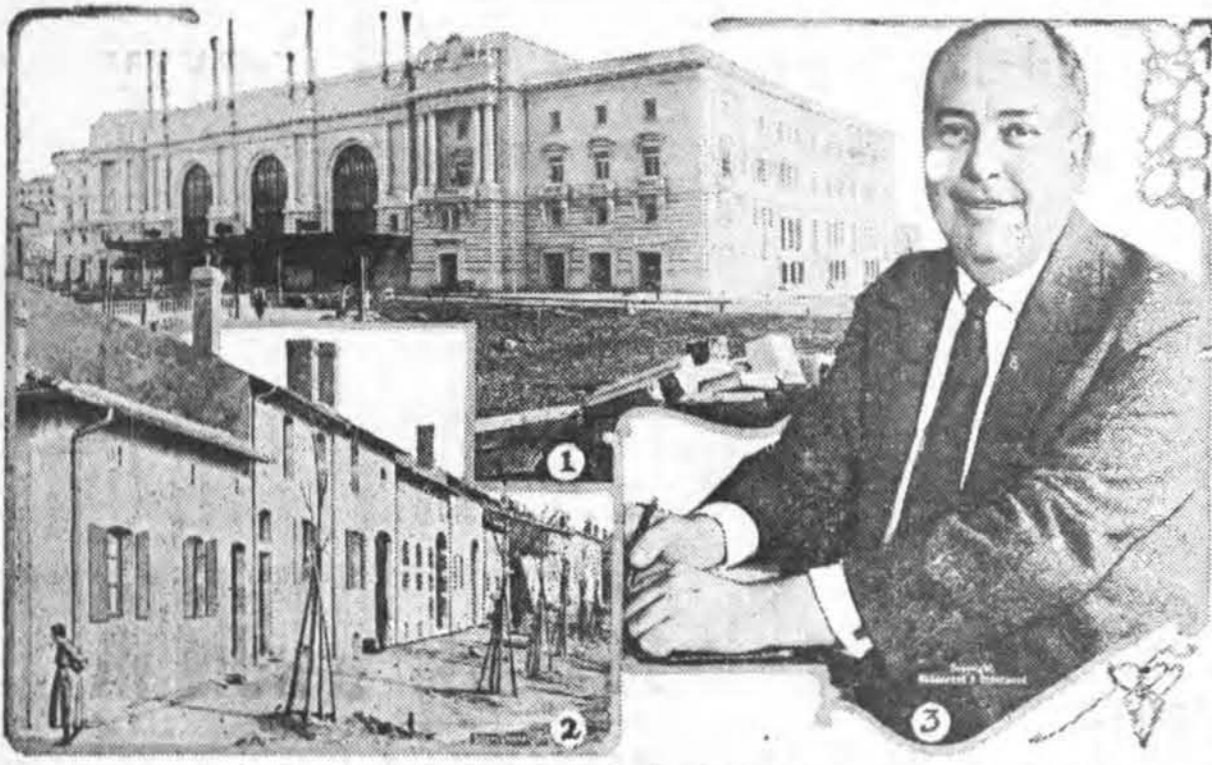
BUDGET—Defends president because of his veto of the budget bill. Advocates budget system partially under the direction of the Treasury Department, consolidated with the Auditing Department.

FREE SPEECH—Declares for free speech and free press except insofar as it may be an attack on the life of the nation.

BIG G. O. P. MASS MEETING CALLED IN NOGALES FOR THURSDAY, JULY 8

Republicans of Santa Cruz county will meet in the Army and Navy Union hall on Thursday at 8 p. m., July 8, to hear Allan B. Jaynes of Tucson, and S. Fred Noon, and R. L. O'Neill of Nogales, who personally attended the Chicago convention. Organization for the fall campaign will also be taken up and other matters of importance. All Republican committeemen and workers in the county and those desirous of affiliating with the Republican fall campaign are urged to be present.

Deputy Sheriff George White was up in the Sonoita district an business connected with his office a few days since. He returned to Nogales the same day.



1—View of the San Francisco Auditorium, where the Democratic national convention will be held. 2—Vitrimont, the first reconstructed town in France, rebuilt by Americans. 3—William A. Colston, director of the new finance bureau of the interstate commerce commission.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

No Startling Features in Aftermath of the Republican Convention.

BUTLER INCIDENT SURPRISES

National Interest Soon to Center in San Francisco—Leading Candidates and Their Strength—Bolehevism in Crisis—League of Nations Weakening.

By C. F. CLIPSON. The aftermath of the Republican national convention has been somewhat routine as aftermaths of that sort go. The usual congratulations have been extended to the winners with evidences of good sportsmanship and pledges of party fealty on the part of the near winners. Inasmuch as victory fell to the right or conservative wing of the party some disquietment was to be expected from the left or progressive wing, but so far, this has not been manifested to an unusual degree. Progressive candidates and leaders prominent in the convention, have with a few exceptions, maintained silence, and the assumption is that they are in seclusion, receiving first aid treatment for their wounds. Talk of a bolt is not nearly so voluminous as it was following the convention of 1916, and is not receiving serious consideration. This is not merely opinion, but a fact gleaned from the news of the day. Several eminent Progressives, notably Senator Kenyon of Iowa and Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, climbed into the band wagon within 24 hours after the convention.

As a rule losers are treated sympathetically and charitably, but this fight has developed the unusual spectacle of one of the minor contenders venting his spleen upon the campaign and supporters of one of the big figures among the defeated. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of Columbia university, who evidently assumed that because the New York delegation supported him in the convention he was the boss of that state, has attacked the forces of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood as hoodlums and stock gamblers who attempted to buy the presidency. He refrains from any attack on General Wood personally and indeed adopts a patronizing attitude toward that gentleman. General Wood and his principal campaign contributor, Col. William Cooper Procter, a man not associated in the public mind with stock gamblers, but rather as an affluent and somewhat prosaic manufacturer of a soap that floats, have come back characteristically and vitriolically. The burden of their reply is to the effect that Mr. Butler is a fakir who would not be able to recognize the truth if he had it under a magnifying glass. In the use of forceful and scathing words it must be acknowledged that they have the better of the argument. The incident is the only discordant note that has so far developed in the band wagon and the only thing out of the ordinary in convention aftermaths. The bulk of opinion as expressed in dispatches and editorials is that college preachers may be men of much book "learning" and high ideals, but frequently very short on political wisdom.

Palpant national interest now shifts to the Democratic conclave at San Francisco. All indications are that while there will be less external heat than at Chicago, internal forces, fires and ambitions will provide quite as much combustion. Among those reasonably certain to be placed in nomination are William G. McAdoo of New York, James M. Cox, governor of Ohio; A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general of the United States, Pennsylvania; Robert L. Owen, senator from Oklahoma; Edward I. Edwards, governor of New Jersey; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, senator from Nebraska; Hoke Smith, senator from Georgia, and John W. Davis, Virginia, ambassador to Great Britain. Vice President

TURKISH WOMEN MORE FREE

War Has Brought About a Great Difference in the Treatment of the Sex.

Constantinople.—Turkish women are no longer the shy, veiled creatures who passed their time in the seclusion of the harems and were never seen by foreign men. They still cling to the veil, but the streets in Constantinople and other larger Turkish cities are filled with women who have their veils

Marshall, may in spite of his repeated refusals to go before the convention as a candidate for the presidency, be put in nomination by his friends. William J. Bryan is also a possibility although he has not made any positive statement as to his attitude toward the nomination.

A theory which has considerable support is that McAdoo, Palmer and Cox will deadlock the San Francisco convention much as did Wood, Lowden and Johnson the one at Chicago, and that Marshall will loom as "the Harding of democracy." He has the good will of both pro and anti-administration forces in the party and his own state—Indiana—is expected to support him in the convention just as Ohio supported Harding.

Many who believe that the election will hinge on industrial and economic problems, regard Cox as the logical man. They also believe that the fact of his coming from the same "pivotal" state as Harding will be an advantage. His chief claim for his strength is his record while governor of Ohio as an advanced proponent of labor and social legislation. McAdoo's supporters rely upon his record as administrator of the treasury department and the railroads and his other varied activities during the war, and minimize the effects of the title "Crown Prince" which detractors have placed upon him as the son-in-law and political heir of the president. Palmer, while not so strong with labor as some of the other candidates and who is also looked upon with suspicion by some of the prohibitionists, is probably, next to McAdoo, regarded most favorably by the administration. He relies considerably upon his record as custodian during the war of alien property and later as attorney general.

That it will be an interesting convention is certain. And they do say that an effort will be made to get a wet, or at least moist, plank into the platform, which assures that Mr. Bryan will be heard from.

Most of the talk of a third party in the campaign is centered in the announcement of the "Committee of Forty-eight" of an intention to meet in Chicago July 10 to nominate candidates for president and vice president and formulate a platform. Inasmuch as this committee is made up of individuals who must be classed as the extreme left wing of all parties, fervent radicals so to speak, it must rely for its support upon the discontented elements of other parties. It remains to be seen whether this would draw more largely from one of the old parties than the other. In a questionnaire sent out by the committee which netted 21,000 replies, it is stated that Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin was far ahead as a choice for the presidential nomination.

Bolshevism in Russia appears to be marshaling its forces for one grand smash to prevent going to smash under the disintegrating forces at home. The military machine organized by Trotsky, the erstwhile reporter on a Jewish newspaper in New York, is said to number 1,500,000 men. It has swept Kotechak, Semenov and Denikine, good fighters and strategists, from its path. Poland alone is its only barrier against western Europe and the Poles are at death grips with it in the Pripiet district and along the Beresina river. Trotsky's success has been due to the impetus of the military brains of the czaristic regime into his cause. They were offered the alternative of giving their aid or suffering extinction.

The Poles have withdrawn from the Kiev region under the pressure of 33 red divisions. In the Caucasus bolshevik agents are organizing resistance to the influence of England and France. An expert in assassination has been sent to counsel and intrigue with the Persians. In India the bolshevik poison has been working for many months. In London Krassin, the bolshevik emissary, is negotiating for peace and trade. Poland's peace terms, offered weeks ago, have not borne fruit. Russia appears to be the key of the world situation but the nations do not know how to use it.

On the other side of the picture comes the news that anti-bolshevik forces under General Wrangel have achieved important successes on the Crimean front and are moving northward from the Crimea and Sea of Azov

thrown back from their faces. They are highly ornamental and becoming. Most Turkish women don't want to abandon them in favor of hats. But there are many sorts of veils, and the smart black silk veils which some of the women wear are very fetching when draped artistically over their hair. In the railway and street cars there are special seats for women, but the flimsy curtains which are supposed to screen them from the gaze of men are usually drawn back and it is not un-

common to see men standing in the compartments for women. Only a very few old men, however, are rash enough to sit down in the same seat with a woman. Turkish women seldom go to a theater where there are men. Special performances are arranged for women only. The war has done much to break down the barrier between Turkish men and women. The women were needed so badly as nurses and relief workers that the government had to avail itself

of three strong parallel columns. But more important is the information that all Russia is ready to revolt against the tyranny of the bolsheviks, their rotten government and the breaking of promises by Lenin. The ignorant peasantry and workmen, easy to fool and slow to awake, are coming to a realization that the idealistic principles of their present rulers which promised them a heaven on earth, are taking them to the opposite destination and that they are oppressed by militarism and dictatorship worse than the despotism against which they revolted. These conditions will inevitably create an explosion. It seems probable that the world's use of the Russian key will be determined by the Russian people themselves.

Japan proclaims sincerity in being willing to negotiate with China for the return to that nation of the Shantung peninsula. The peace treaty gave the German rights in Shantung to Japan. A note to China from Japan says she is willing to accomplish restoration and is anxious to enter negotiations to that end. China is requested to expedite the organization of a police force for the Shantung railroad to permit the withdrawal of Japanese troops. This attitude of Japan in view of all that has been said about the Shantung question is surprising and international circles are wondering if some hitch will not appear in the direct negotiations.

Inability of the council of the League of Nations which recently closed a session in London to afford relief to the Persian situation causes grave fears in certain English circles that the league will suffer an early demise. The council was convened on the request of Persia to deal with bolshevik aggression at Enzeli. After a session of three days the council was forced to admit that it could do nothing. It was the first case under article X by which the powers are pledged to united action in defending the territory of league members against aggression. In effect the council's advice to Persia was to open direct negotiations for settlement with the soviet government. In the house of commons Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, stated that Great Britain would not increase its military commitments in Mesopotamia and Persia but would on the contrary reduce them to decrease expenditures.

The recent resignation of four European cabinet—the Italian, Polish, Hungarian and Austrian—is significant of the difficulty being experienced in adapting politics and economic conditions to the peace terms. The reichstag elections in Germany have produced a cabinet snarl which will be hard to unravel. Indications are that these crises will continue as the political situation in none of the countries has crystallized to a sufficient extent to furnish effective working majorities behind the cabinets.

According to predictions by leaders among ex-service men, the convention of the American Legion scheduled to take place in Cleveland, O., September 27, 28 and 29, while nonpolitical in character, will rival in national interest the Republican and Democratic conventions. It is to be a grand rally of war veterans in which issues vital to the United States and all its people are to be considered. The assertion is made that there will be no "pussy-footing" on critical problems by the direct representatives of more than 2,000,000 fighting men and other millions who share their views.

No news of important disorders in Mexico has come to hand of late and observers of that situation express the view that the revolution has produced a real period of quiet. This no doubt is largely due to the fact that the Mexican people are tired out for the time being and if they do not propose to have permanently settled conditions are satisfied to let matters rest until the various factions can gain a second wind. But there is more optimism in reports than at any time during the past seven years. People are said to be returning to work and only in Chihuahua where Villa is operating is there any great amount of unrest. The present government is pledged to get Villa dead or alive.

Purchase of 1,500,000 ounces of silver at \$1 an ounce for delivery at Philadelphia and San Francisco has been announced by the director of the mint. This makes a total of 3,200,000 ounces required by the government under the authority of the Pittman act this month. Under a War Department order twenty-three officers holding the emergency rank of major general have been assigned to brigadiers or colonels, and sixteen officers now brigadier general are reduced to ranks ranging from major to colonel.

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

Born a slave in 1813, Alec Taylor, negro, died at Ardmore, Okla., at the age of 107.

The population of Juneau, the capital of Alaska, according to the 1920 census, as announced by the United States bureau of education, is 3,120. This is the largest city in Alaska, according to the census figures so far announced.

The proposed Hudson bay trade route, designed to relieve traffic congestion during the heavy annual movement of grain from the West, has been pronounced feasible by the special Senate committee appointed to investigate the project.

Fire at the New Idria quicksilver mines in San Benito county, Calif., which are said to produce nearly all of the quicksilver supply in the United States, destroyed the reduction plant, machinery and several homes at Hallister, Calif. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The Ancient Arabic order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, made a net gain of 74,725 in membership in the past year, according to the report submitted by M. Rowell, imperial recorder, at the annual imperial reunion at Portland, Ore. The 1921 convention will be held at Atlantic City, N. J.

A letter mailed Jan. 1, 1913, has been returned to the writer, E. S. Herodier, an attorney at Kansas City, after resting nearly seven years in the mail chute of the New York Life building. There was a fire in the building the last day of December, 1912, and the letter was dropped in the damaged mail chute a day later. It was found when the chute was repaired, and because the address was illegible was returned to Mr. Herodier.

WASHINGTON

Withdrawal of four of the six destroyers now at Mexican gulf ports has been ordered by the Navy Department.

Coal production statistics compiled by the federal trade commission from reports submitted by 1,081 operators for the month of March indicate an increase in the profit per ton of 13 cents, or 45 per cent. The margin of profit per ton in March, the commission declared, was 42 cents against 29 in February.

The National Woman's party will call a convention of women voters to decide upon an election policy. Alice Paul, leader of the militant suffragists, announced in Washington. The convention will meet in one of three suffrage cities—Chicago, San Francisco or Denver—and the call for it will be issued shortly.

Tennessee may be the thirty-sixth state to ratify the suffrage amendment in spite of the clause in the constitution of the state providing that no Legislature shall act on an amendment to the federal constitution unless elected after the proposal of the amendment. The present Legislature was elected before the proposal of the amendment, but it nevertheless has the "clear power" to ratify the amendment," according to William T. Frierson, acting attorney general of the United States.

Distribution of 4,765,000 Victory medals to members of the army, navy and marine corps who were in service between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, has been started. In addition to the medal itself, the War Department has authorized the issuance of thirteen "combat" or "major operation" clasps and a "defensive sector clasp" to be worn on the ribbon with the medal, and five overseas service clasps for troops not entitled to the battle insignia.

Plans for financing the wool growers until a market for wool is established have been worked out at conferences between the growers and the federal reserve board, was announced by F. R. Marshall of Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. Under the plan, Mr. Marshall said, "a wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank for such an amount as may be agreed upon by the grower and the bank, secured by the bill of lading.

In an effort to obtain better fitting uniforms for American soldiers, more than 100,000 men in the army have had their measure taken, the War Department announced. The measure was said to form the most complete relative survey ever made for tailoring purposes and will be made available to the clothing trade.

A solar observing station will be established soon by the Smithsonian Institution in the Maquila blata mountains in Arizona to secure data for forecasting weather conditions and temperature.

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FOREIGN

One hundred cases of cholera have been discovered in Southern Japan, some victims of the disease being found at Tokio.

The Poles have repulsed strong enemy attacks in the region of Smolna, inflicting considerable losses upon the Bolsheviks, according to an official statement on the fighting operations issued at Warsaw.

American missionaries stationed at Roshu, Persia, near the Caspian sea, retired from that town when the Bolsheviks approached it and are safe, the State Department was advised by the American legation at Teheran.

Four people were drowned when their automobile ran off the ferry at Latellier, forty miles south of Windward, into the Red river. The dead are Joseph Kolsky, aged 45; his son, aged 5; Thomas Bennett, 27 and Miss Edna Scott, 22.

An automobile carrying the assistant director general of the royal Irish constabulary and four constables was attacked with revolver fire and bombs in Dublin. Assistant Director General Roberts was shot in the head, but is expected to live. The chauffeur was shot in both legs.

As an example of the strict vigilance of the German customs officers in order to save their country from being drained of valuables, the Handelsblad says that 7,000,000 marks' worth of diamonds and 600,000 marks have been confiscated at Benheim, the Dutch frontier station, within the last two weeks.

Several persons are reported to have been killed at Ulm, Wurtemberg, in the course of riotous demonstrations against the high cost of food. Similar demonstrations are reported in other parts of Germany. Many clashes have occurred between the police and the demonstrators on the one hand and the demonstrators on the other.

A band of nearly a hundred outlaws who declared themselves to be Bolsheviks, seized trading posts at Anadyr, Siberia, and confiscating supplies and stock, brought down the wrath of the natives, who organized, attacked and drove off the Reds after killing seventeen of their number, according to advice brought to America by the Russian schooner Behring.

Approval of a credit amounting to 3,000,000,000 marks will be asked of the new reichstag, according to an official news bulletin issued at Berlin. This money would be used to meet urgent emergency expenditures. The ministry of finance will also be called upon to mobilize a credit of 5,000,000,000 marks to meet current obligations growing out of the Versailles peace treaty.

GENERAL

Two proved cases of bubonic plague have been discovered in the republic of Salvador. The Central American nations are declared to have ordered a quarantine against Salvador.

Suit to recover inheritance and income taxes of \$2,000,000 paid from the estate of Mrs. Potter Palmer have been filed in Chicago by Honore and Potter Palmer, Mrs. Palmer's sons.

An announcement has been made that the marriage of Miss Helen Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Taft, to Frederick J. Manning will take place at Murray Bay, Canada, July 15.

Operating revenues of the Southern Pacific Company and proprietary companies for 1919, as disclosed in the annual report published in New York, amounted to \$239,057,272, an increase of \$18,046,006, or 8.14 per cent over the preceding year.

Allan A. Ryan, chairman of the Stutz Motor Car Company, who became involved in a controversy with officials of the New York Stock Exchange at the time it was alleged a corner existed in Stutz, has been expelled from the exchange, according to an announcement by the board of governors.

The world's record for a coast-to-coast motor truck trip has been established by a three-ton truck which arrived in New York from Los Angeles, after having covered the 3,451 miles in thirteen days, thirteen hours and fifteen minutes. The previous record, made, it was said, in 1918, was seventeen days and three hours.

A record in collecting fines for violation of the Volstead act was made in New York when \$20,000 was taken from bartenders and saloonkeepers in penalties of from \$15 to \$250 each, recently. Federal Judge Hand offered to let off with fines all first offenders who would plead guilty to violations prior to June 8, when the Supreme Court declared the prohibition measure constitutional.

Frank de R. Storey, a New York lawyer, convicted of criminally receiving several thousand dollars' worth of stolen securities, was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for two and one-half to five years at hard labor. Storey, described as a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," who associated with honest men by day and crooks by night, automatically is barred from practicing his profession.

Since the beginning of the World war in 1914, the United States has rolled up a trade balance of approximately \$17,000,000,000 against the world. This exceeds by several billions of dollars the total balance in favor of the United States from 1892 to 1914.

After experiments lasting over a period of three months, the Stanoos company of Hopewell, Va., announced that a new process of making paper pulp from cotton fiber had been developed and that manufacture of the pulp in quantities would be started soon.

John E. Lofkauf, who died at Mountair, virtually killed his wife to his brother in the document just filed. He provided that Mrs. Lulu Lofkauf, his widow, will lose the income from \$40,000 if she marries any other than "my beloved brother, George L. Lofkauf." The brother resides in the astorian's home.

Fred Steffing, Audubon, Ind., charged with transporting a stolen automobile across a state line, was given five years in prison by Judge Landis in Chicago. Two accomplices were given six-month sentences.

Southwest News

From All Over

New Mexico and Arizona

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Five thousand acres of wheat, almost ready to harvest was reported a total loss as the result of a hailstorm which swept through Curry county, N. M., recently.

The old Great Eagle fluor spar mine in the Red Rock district in New Mexico has been taken over by James Bell and I. J. Wright and will be put into operation at once.

At a meeting of the county commissioners held in the town of Des Moines, N. M., the town of Folsom was formally incorporated as a village. An election will be held soon for the purpose of choosing a mayor, four trustees and a town clerk.

Preparation of the Arizona financial budget was begun when Charles W. Fairfield, executive secretary to Governor Campbell, sent to the heads of all departments blanks to be filled in with records of expenditure and with requests for appropriations.

Reduction of the valuation placed on the property of the Aravaipa Leasing Company by the assessor of Graham county was asked by the Aravaipa company officials at a hearing before the Arizona Tax Commission at Phoenix.

According to reports of the Railways Ice Company of Clovis, N. M., a new plant will be erected this summer on the land west of the roundhouse which will be one of the largest in the southwest and will have treble the capacity of the present one.

Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of material for the new \$100,000 ward school building at Clovis, N. M., was destroyed by fire caused, it is believed, by defective wiring in the building where the material was stored. In addition to this the contractor lost his motor-equipped tool shop, a motor truck and all his tools.

Plans for the new country club in Clayton, N. M., are nearly completed and the site selected will be the Otto ranch which has been donated by Mr. Otto, who is willing to lease the property to the club as long as it is active. The land is located on the Perico river and is one of the finest locations for a club of this kind in the state.

The number of applicants for teachers' certificates in Arizona shows no falling off because of salaries paid, members of the State Board of Examiners were convinced when they began grading papers of applicants who took the examination for teachers' certificates held at Phoenix. Eighty-nine from various parts of the state took the examination.

The camping ground at Roswell, N. M., which was made possible a year ago through the Chamber of Commerce, has become one of the most popular places in the city. The literature of the chamber is also distributed on the grounds every day and everything possible is done to bring the tourists in closer touch with the city and its people. Plans are now under way to erect a pavilion and reading room on the grounds during the summer.

The total motor vehicle fees collected by Arizona for the month of May amounted to \$64,008.75. This amount covers the registration of 124 cars and 82 transfers. Maricopa county again leads as having the largest number of cars registered, 457 being given credit during the past month. The total amount in fees collected for motor vehicles since the first of the year, according to the records of the office is \$176,735.84.

A new map of the Columbus quadrangle, in southwestern New Mexico, has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. This is one of a number of areas along the Mexican border mapped by the Geological Survey in co-operation with the War Department.

Unable to find further trace of two negroes who left Phoenix in an automobile about the time of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Erhardt on June 6, the posse have given up the search. The negroes were last seen south of Prescott and were reported traveling at night. Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt were so seriously beaten about the head with a hammer that they died.

A big fire occurred near the railroad track at Escondido, N. M., when a large quantity of bear grass which had been stacked there was burned. The grass is being cut in large quantities and shipped to eastern factories where the fiber is extracted and used in the manufacture of certain kinds of cloth. The grass had been stored for shipment by several farmers and the total loss is estimated at over \$5,000.

Miss Edna Lee Oakly, former instructor in the Colfax county schools in New Mexico has been selected as instructor in Spanish in the University of Arizona. Miss Oakly has resigned her position at the University of New Mexico and will take up her new duties at the beginning of the fall term.

The Dragon Mining and Milling Company, operating property on the road between Hot Springs Junction and Wickenburg, in Maricopa county, Ariz., is reported to be taking out some high grade vanadium ore in connection with a gold, silver and copper ore.

The census of Old Town in Albuquerque has been taken and the figures show nearly 2,000 names on the list. The citizens of that precinct will hold an incorporation election soon to determine whether or not the town shall be incorporated. There are many who refused to give their names in the census and who are opposed to the proposition.

Federal aid work on the Gila and Maricopa highway will be finished July 15, according to a report by State Engineer Thomas Maddock from Engineer Hagen in charge.

THE MISERY OF BACKACHE

Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Woman's Precious Gift. The one which she should most zealously guard is her health, but she often neglects to do so in season until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Acid Stomach Makes the Body Sour

Nine Out of Ten People Suffer From It

It sends its harmful acids and gases all over the body, instead of health and strength. Day and night this ceaseless damage goes on. No matter how strong, its victim cannot long withstand the health-destroying effects of an acid stomach.

Good news for millions of sufferers. Chemists have found a sure remedy—one that takes the acid up and carries it out of the body; of course, when the cause is removed, the sufferer gets well.

Bloating, indigestion, sour, acid, gassy stomach miseries all removed. This is proven by over half a million ailing folks who have taken EATONIC with wonderful benefits. It can be obtained from any druggist, who will cheerfully refund its trading cost if not entirely satisfactory. Everyone should enjoy its benefits. Frequently the first tablet gives relief.

Taking Chinese Census. The inhabitants of China are counted every year in a curious manner. The eldest master of every ten houses has to count the families and make a list, which is sent to the imperial tax-office.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Joints and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is a trade mark Bayer Manufacture Monacaei caidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Facilitating Parcel Post Service. An automatic weighing machine for parcel post packages releases the correct stamps when a package is laid on a plate and a key for its zone is pressed.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Innuendo. "I can't do a thing with my hair." "Send it to a hair specialist," suggested the other dupe.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT. When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache so that you are tired all over, get Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled over the corns and bunions and give instant relief to smarting, itching, swollen, tender feet. Lasts one month of powder for the feet. Used by our Army and Navy during the war. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

MURINE

Night and Morning

Keep Your Eyes Clean—Clear and Healthy

Write for Free Eye Care Book, Murine Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 26-1920.

Back Giving Out?

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in constant dull, throbbing backache, or sharp twinges when stooping or lifting. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired feeling and irregular kidney action. It is usually easy to correct these early troubles, and avoid the more serious ailments by giving prompt help. Use **Doan's Kidney Pills**. They have helped thousands the world over. Ask your neighbor!

A New Mexico Case

Mrs. George Citydale, 103 Pinos Altos St., Silver City, N. Mex., says: "I was miserable with kidney trouble. It seemed as though my back would never stop aching. When I sat down sharp pains would shoot through my back and I became awfully dizzy when I straightened up. A friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and I hadn't used them any time before the trouble had all left me."

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

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Freezone is magic! Corns lift off with fingers without pain



Hurt? No, not one bit! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift that bothersome corn right off. Yes, magic! Costs only a few cents.

Try Freezone! Your druggist has a tiny bottle, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the mysterious ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Giving Her Fair Warning.

John had just been reprimanded by his mother for something he had done, when he went into the bedroom where his new little baby sister was lying in her crib. His mother overheard him say: "Sister, you ought to go back where you came from; you can't do anything you want to do here."

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.

The Distinction.

"Have you a good cook, Mr. Japs?"
"Oh, yes, the cook's very religious, but her cooking's diabolical."
However, the thin girl usually has a shapely ankle to be proud of.

SHRINE MUST BE PRESERVED

Plans on Foot for Restoration and Preservation of Independence Hall.

Plans for the restoration and preservation of Independence hall and adjoining buildings, spurred by the fear of damage or destruction during the war, now are complete in the most minute detail of the original scale and proportion.

Inspired by love of their country and actuated by a desire to perpetuate the high ideals of which this historic group of buildings is a living memorial, the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects finished, after months of the most painstaking investigation, research and personal expenditure, a set of drawings and specifications which duplicate to the infinitesimal fraction of an inch every brick, every board, every crevice, every corner, exactly as planned and constructed by our Colonial forefathers. All that remains to redress this greatest monument of liberty with the very thought and character of its builders and defenders is a rebirth of that patriotic purpose which drafted the Declaration of 1776.

Independence Hall. The story of Independence hall—its conception, its construction, its reconstruction, its preservation, is unique; it is a comedy, a drama, a tragedy, a romance, all in one; it is history, American history, world history, history that every American should read and remember, especially at this time when the rush of events makes us liable to forget the fundamental aims and purposes of the government which this structure exemplifies. The story, however, must be confined to the endeavors to safeguard and preserve this most sacred shrine of Liberty.



Grand Stairway From the Lobby of the Hall to the Second Floor; the Grand Stair at the Right Above Leads to the Balcony, and into the Belfry; Where the Liberty Bell Originally Hung.

In connection with the present plans for its preservation, it may be interesting to note that Independence hall, the home of the Liberty bell, was completed in its original form in 1734 for the accommodation of the legal business of the commonwealth, the dispensation of the colonial statutes for Pennsylvania and the transaction of various other matters. The design for the building is said to have been furnished by an amateur architect named John Kearsley.

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tendency of the financial matters connected with its construction, it appears that the building cost originally \$16,250. The two wings which now form important additions to the structure were not erected until 1731-40, and increased the total cost to \$28,000.

The work of the stonemason by which the state house was first surmounted, an examination in 1774, was found to be so much decayed that it was decided to remove it, and it was accordingly taken down, leaving only a small belfry to cover the bell for the use of the town clock—which had only one dial face at the western end of the building. In this condition it remained until 1829, when the stonemason which now crowns the building was erected on the plan of the original one.

Of course, all Americans know that the Declaration of Independence was drafted in Independence hall and read to the assembled public in the state house yard, not on July 4, but on July 8, 1776. There is a lobby in the hall that extends the whole length of the building, and in this lobby the American officers who were captured at the battle of Germantown were retained as prisoners. It was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine.

Restoration Long Sought.

While the history of the movement to restore and preserve Independence hall and the adjacent buildings is generally believed to be of comparatively modern origin, it dates back in reality to an earlier period. When the government of the United States abandoned Philadelphia for the new national capital all sentiment departed with it, and it is doubtful if the vast majority of people even so much as gave a passing thought to the spot where one of the greatest events in the world's history happened. The archway on either side of Independence hall were torn out and in their place were constructed city and county buildings which almost transformed the place beyond recognition, and even visitors paid but scant courtesy to the business-looking building that had cradled the infancy of the nation.

It is true that on the anniversary of the great day some kind of exercises always were held there, but except with the few, interest seems sadly to have declined until 1890, when an event happened which may be justly described as the dropping of the first seed that began to germinate into a national reverence and respect for the place and the objects so clearly associated with the glorious memories of the past.

The occurrence may not be flattering to the people of that generation, but it was altogether so curious and unique that it deserves to be generally known. When King Edward VII, then prince of Wales and traveling as Baron Renfrew, visited Philadelphia in 1890, one of the places he particularly expressed a desire to visit was Independence hall. There he spent considerable time, examining every object and asking many questions. In the Declaration chamber he was shown the Liberty bell, which, it is said, was stored in a corner and surrounded by a lot of boxes and rubbish. The prince expressed great surprise that an object which so justly deserved veneration should be treated with so little respect, and it is said that, turning to the mayor, he exclaimed, "This bell should be treasured and revered by the people of the United States as their most precious heirloom!" That remark stirred a ripple of thought in the right direction, but it operated slowly, and although talk of restoring Independence hall became general and interest in it grew and was accelerated by the centennial exposition, nothing of a substantial nature was done until late in the last century.

The Father of His Country was George Washington, but the Father of the Fourth of July was Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted and signed on the fourth day of July, 1776. Forever thereafter that day was and will be "the Glorious Fourth." The Declaration of Independence was a special plea for the rights of the individual. The whole life of Thomas Jefferson was a protest against the old-time tyranny which sought to limit the development and action of individual man. Jefferson loved liberty and despised despotism. He was the principal pioneer of democracy in all the world. On this account all that he did and said and wrote, his manner of living and working, his home and his surroundings, are of interest to the world.

So far as real human interest goes, the home of Jefferson was and is more fruitful of entertaining anecdote and reminiscence than the home of Washington. Both homes are in Virginia. Jefferson's home, which he called Monticello divided with Mount Vernon the reverence and homage of Americans who have inherited the priceless blessings of Republican government for which Washington fought with his sword and Jefferson with his pen.

Sacred to Lovers of Liberty.

Monticello is one of America's shrines of pilgrimage. The house, shown below, is three miles from the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, 115 miles from Washington. Fewer persons visit it, because it is much more remote from the main traveled roads than is Mount Vernon, almost within sight of the national capital.

At Monticello Jefferson lived nearly sixty years. Within a stone's throw he spent his entire life, for he was born on the estate, and though he was absent for several years in France as American minister, and for eight years as president of the United States, and also in the occupancy of other offices, that was always his home. He loved it above all other spots on earth, from the cradle to the grave. There was rocked his cradle and there his grave was made, when after 83 years of labor for the rights of man he died on the Fourth of July, exactly 50 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was given to him to experience half a century of the fruits of his own efforts toward a more equitable form of government, something new to human society.

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Paul Revere's Ride.

During the night of April 18 and the morning of the 19th, 1775, Paul Revere made his memorable ride to Lexington to warn Hancock and Samuel Adams of the approach of English troops, and to arouse the countryside and prepare it for invasion. Then, passing on toward Concord to warn the people there, he was captured by a party of English soldiers and brought back to Lexington, where he was released the next day. This ride was made the theme of the justly celebrated poem, "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," in "The Tales of a Wayside Inn" by Longfellow.

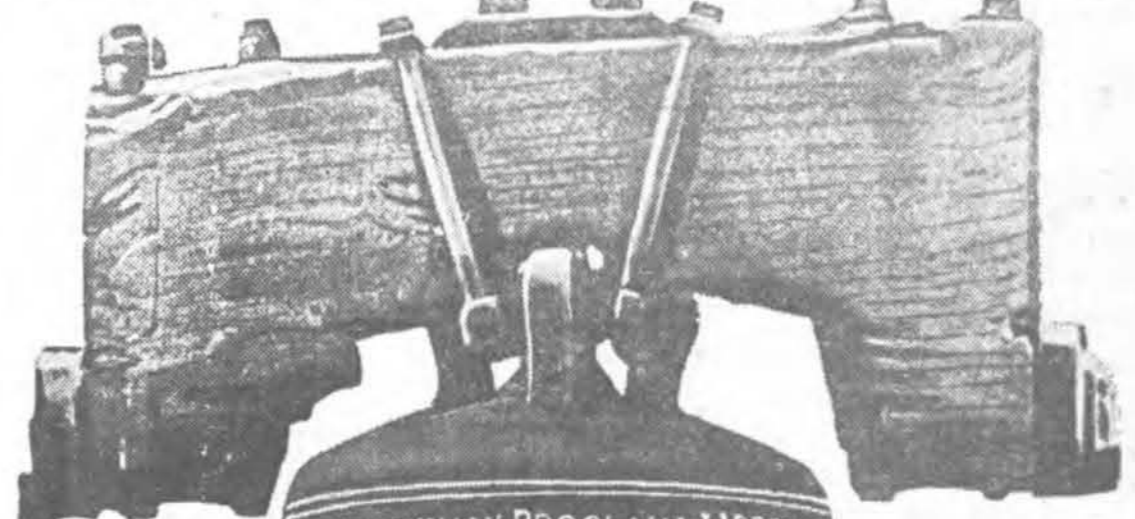
Mecklenburg First in Field

Claim That People of North Carolina Were Earliest to Adopt Declaration of Independence.

It is alleged that Col. Adam Alexander, early in May, 1775, called upon the people of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, to appoint delegates to a convention which would devise ways and means to aid the brethren in Massachusetts. The convention met May 19, 1775, and its declaration of independence was adopted after nearly two weeks, thus antedating the declaration of Thomas Jefferson and his associates, which is now universally recognized as the American Declaration of Independence, by more than a year.

After a free and full discussion of the various objects for which the convention was called it was unanimously ordained that "We, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country, and do hereby absolve ourselves from al-

Proclaimed Day of Liberty



"We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."
Declaration of Independence in Congress, July 4, 1776

Father of the Fourth Jefferson Ever Friend of Liberty and the Enemy of All Forms of Despotism

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

The Father of His Country was George Washington, but the Father of the Fourth of July was Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted and signed on the fourth day of July, 1776. Forever thereafter that day was and will be "the Glorious Fourth." The Declaration of Independence was a special plea for the rights of the individual. The whole life of Thomas Jefferson was a protest against the old-time tyranny which sought to limit the development and action of individual man. Jefferson loved liberty and despised despotism. He was the principal pioneer of democracy in all the world. On this account all that he did and said and wrote, his manner of living and working, his home and his surroundings, are of interest to the world.

So far as real human interest goes, the home of Jefferson was and is more fruitful of entertaining anecdote and reminiscence than the home of Washington. Both homes are in Virginia. Jefferson's home, which he called Monticello divided with Mount Vernon the reverence and homage of Americans who have inherited the priceless blessings of Republican government for which Washington fought with his sword and Jefferson with his pen.

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Jefferson's Monument.

The epitaph on the original monument over Jefferson's grave was written by Jefferson himself. It reads: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

It thus appears that Jefferson was more proud of these three achievements than of being president of the United States, as he does not even mention the latter distinction.

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Paul Revere's Ride.

Staple & Fancy Groceries Hardware of All Kinds

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

"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

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

The old standby for---

Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork and
Vegetables

Patagonia Meat Market

Val Valenzuela, Sr., Prop.

AMERICAN FURNITURE EXCHANGE

Buy and sell new and SECOND HAND furniture of all kinds.

Just compare our prices before buying elsewhere.

Out of town trade solicited and carefully attended to.

NOGALES, 313 1/2 MORLEY AVE. ARIZONA

A. S. HENDERSON

AGENT FOR
STOVER SAMSON WINDMILL

The Greatest Windmill Improve-
ment in the Last Ten Years

Samson has always represented Strength,
Quality and Service. Power, Increased
Efficiency, Less Expense.

Requires Oiling Only Once in Five Years

THE First State Bank of Patagonia

Offers to its customers every
accommodation consistent with
conservative banking.

Stimulate business conditions
by doing your banking business
at Home.

W. P. Capehart, President
D. B. Pierce, Cashier

Santa Cruz Patagonian

H. R. SISK, Publisher
R. B. EDGELL, Editor

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

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

EDITORIAL

ARIZONA NEEDS A SUMMER RESORT

Speed the day when Arizona mountain summer resorts will be more popular. Of course, the best is northern Arizona, but there are spots in Southern Arizona—near Tucson, near Bisbee, near Douglas, and elsewhere—that are sufficiently beautiful and refreshing. Already there are some conveniences for campers, in some cases but nothing of any moment, and there is nothing in the state like Cloudcroft, New Mexico, though we have the Arizona mountain ranges far superior for its sites. What is needed, among other things, is a first class hotel so that all classes of visitors may be accommodated—both those who must have luxuries such as a hotel affords; those who desire to room outside and take their meals at the hotel or at other boarding houses.—Tombstone Epitaph.

A moral ideal location than Patagonia for such a resort as outlined by the Tombstone Epitaph would be hard to find in the state of Arizona. It is a wonder to many eastern visitors to Patagonia why some action has not long since been taken looking to the building of a summer resort either in or near this beautiful little mountain town. Added to the magnificent scenery we have a climate unequalled in Southern Arizona. All that is needed to make Patagonia a famous summer and winter resort is a little enterprise and determination on the part of her citizens. If the chamber of commerce, backed by every citizen of the town and surrounding country, will take this matter up it will not be long until men of capital can be induced to come here and build a large hotel which will soon attract thousands of people annually.

DESERVING COMMENDATION

The Herald and The Patagonian at this time desire to extend congratulations to Deputy Sheriff H. J. (Pat) Patterson of Patagonia for capturing and landing behind the bars J. M. Barboa who confessed to the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Erhardt at Phoenix.

The crime perpetrated was one of the most brutal in the history of the State and only by keeping quiet the arrest did the officers of the law forestall a probable lynching.

Deputy Sheriff Patterson apprehended the criminal in the mountains near Patagonia. His strange actions led the officer to believe that the man was insane. He lodged him in the county jail at Nogales where later developments connected him with the dastardly crime which lost to Arizona two highly respected citizens.

Officers of the law who apprehend criminals of the ilk of the confessed murderer deserve open commendation. Had Patterson not been on the alert the murderer would probably have escaped into Mexico.

Not only will Patterson receive the thanks of the people of the State but he will receive a big cash reward for his vigilance.

Efforts are being made by the friends of Judge A. C. Henderson of Patagonia to induce him to make the race for County Supervisor. The Judge has held this office before and being an enthusiastic good roads advocate, it is pointed out by his friends that he is just the man needed at this time when all of the progressive citizens in Santa Cruz county are deeply interested in more and better highways. There appears to be a strong element in favor of Judge Henderson making the race and it is more than likely that he will consent to do so.

H. J. Chenette, Patagonia's enterprising druggist, has been making many improvements to his building during the past ten days. The interior of this drug store is beginning to present a city-like appearance which is commented upon by nearly all strangers. But this is the Patagonia way of doing things. All of the business men of the town are noted for their progressiveness and broad-mindedness in the conduct of their business affairs.

Dry farmers in all parts of the State are waking up to the fact that dairy-farming is far more profitable and satisfactory than the old methods so long practiced by the first settlers. The building of silos and the raising of better milk cows are going to receive greater attention in Santa Cruz county than heretofore.

It is encouraging to hear so many people express the opinion that Patagonia is destined to become a large city in the no great distant future. There are many reasons to warrant this optimistic view. Probably the best reason is the town's natural advantages. There are untold possibilities lying dormant around here which will some day spring suddenly into prominence and cause a mighty stir. The forces are slowly at work and it does not require the vision of a "seeress" to interpret them.

Some one has said that the reason a man is a man is because he had rather spend two hours in trying to make a home brew than fifteen minutes at washing the dishes. Also it might be explained that the reason a woman is a woman is that she delights in being thinly clad in winter and flashes her furs in summer.

This year's political platforms would be more important if anybody remembered what last year's platforms contained.

A good water works system would be a great help to Patagonia and would doubtless prove a paying investment.

The Dallas (Tex.) News wonders why it is that the farmers of Texas do not raise more oats and less corn, since it is well known that oats are the better feed, produce more and make with less rain. When we see great thrifty bunches of oats growing and maturing in the hard soil around Patagonia without cultivation or irrigation we, too, wonder why Santa Cruz county farmers do not experiment along this line. Oats sown here about the latter part of June would come on just about time to catch the summer rains and would mature rapidly. This would help to fill the silos which are sure to come.



OWL DRUG STORE
Nogales, Ariz.

Mail orders for all kinds of drugs and druggists' sundries given special attention and shipped same day as received.

Send us your orders.

OWL DRUG STORE
Nogales, Ariz.



PATAGONIA WOOD YARD

4 foot wood, \$7 per cord.
1 cord cut for heating stove \$9.00
1 cord cut for cook stove \$10.00
Transfer Service in Connection

H. H. McCutchan
Proprietor

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured 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.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists. 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Fountain Pens

We have established a Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen service and can take care of your needs in this line. Give us a call.

We handle a full line of VACUUM BOTTLES, including the famous THERMOS and UNIVERSAL and handle extra fillers for same.

We are also in position to accommodate the public with FILTERED GAS and LUBRICATING OILS at all times of the day and night including Sundays and Holidays

Kindly remember that no better Sodas and Sodas can be obtained anywhere that will surpass our fountain service.

The Mountain States Telephone Co. has just installed a long distance toll station in our store having direct connection with all parts of the United States.

Patagonia Drug Co.

H. J. CHENETTE Registered Pharmacist

IF YOUR CAR NEEDS ANYTHING

Come to The

AMERICAN GARAGE

WE HANDLE

Savage, Michelin, Goodrich, Kelly-Springfield and Hawkeye Tires and Tubes

National, Hercules and Champion Spark Plugs
Paints and Varnish

Top-Tite, Spoke-Tite and Knu-Kote
Pumps and Jacks

Patches of All Kinds and Vulcanizers
Lamps for Every Car
Ford Parts

CHEVROLET'S FOR SALE

ARMER, VALLES AND SOTO

Proprietors

Patagonia

Arizona

If You Are in Need

Of any of the following, let us quote you prices; you will save money by doing so. We carry a complete line of

LUMBER, PAINTS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LIME AND CEMENT AND
RUBBER ROOFING.

We Are Also Agents For

U. S. WINDMILLS—MODEL B.

PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY

J. W. Miller, Manager.

SAVAGE TIRES



We unconditionally guarantee you more miles for less money than any other tire on the market.

For Sale by

AMERICAN GARAGE
Patagonia

V. P. HANSON
Elgin

CARMEN ZEPEDA
Tubac

BORDER GARAGE

WATT'S AUTO SHOP

CLARK'S REPAIR SHOP

Nogales

ROSE AUTO AND SUPPLY CO.

—DISTRIBUTORS—

242 Grand Avenue
Nogales, Arizona

Phone 215

We Carry

Hardware,
Furniture,
Implements.

We Want Your Patronage

We Will Treat You Right.

GEO. B. MARSH, INC.
Nogales, Arizona

Patagonia Ice and Electric Plant

The Ice Plant is now in full operation and ice will be delivered to city customers, and can be obtained in the ice house every day in the week. Minimum delivery 25 cents.

All orders for ice from other towns and communities will be shipped promptly on the day the order is received.

Send in your orders and patronize a home industry.

We do all kinds of electrical work, such as wiring new buildings, and keep in stock all kinds of electrical appliances, globes, etc. Will do any kind of repair work. Turn all your troubles of this kind over to us.

PATAGONIA ICE AND ELECTRIC PLANT

Patagonia, Arizona

MR. MOTORIST!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?

Do you know that "FEDERAL" Cord Tires ride easier, coast further, last longer, and save more gasoline than any other cord tire on the market today?

If you do not know these things write or call on us and be convinced.

Roy & Titcomb,

(Incorporated)

Automobile Accessory Department
NOGALES, ARIZONA

"IF IT'S A FEDERAL IT'S RIGHT."

ORES BOUGHT

Prospectors and Miners may find it advantageous to dispose of small lots of High Grade or Shipping Ore in Nogales, Arizona, or Sonora to

HUGO W. MILLER
Assayer and Chemist

Box 481

NOGALES, ARIZ.

JOY FIRECRACKER IS READY FOR EXPLOSION; FUN STARTS TOMORROW

Chairman Bill Payne of the general committee on the big Joy-Explosion celebration in Nogales, July 3, 4, 5, today announced the program as completed for the three days doings. It follows:

THE PROGRAM
SATURDAY, July 3—Border Round-up, Barry's farm, 2 p. m. Jitney dance, Hotel Montezuma, 9 p. m.
SUNDAY, July 4—Openhouse services at all churches of city, 11 a. m. Ball game, Phoenix vs. Nogales, 3 p. m. Bullfight, Nogales, Sonora, 4 p. m. (Mexican time), 4:30 p. m. (U. S. time). Union patriotic services, all Nogales churches, Montezuma hotel, 8 p. m. Kermess, Hidalgo theater, Nogales, Sonora, with Mexican dinner, 9:30 p. m.
MONDAY, July 5—Huge parade and historic pageant, "Early Nogales

Days," with formal review of procession by General Alvaro Obregon from International arch, 10 a. m. Patriotic services, Royal theater, following. Boxing exhibition, Montezuma club arena, between Tommay Nelson of El Paso and Lee Morrissey of Idaho Falls, Idaho, 5 p. m. Big dance free to public at Hotel Montezuma, 8:30 p. m.
\$1,000 Boxing Arena
The \$1,000 boxing arena being erected in the rear of the Montezuma hotel for the accommodation of fight fans and to be built as a permanent proposition for operation under the management of the Montezuma club is nearing completion. Bill Payne, promoter of the club, has announced that the arena is completed. It provides seating capacity for 1,000 persons with plenty of ringside seats.

Words That Made Men Free IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a solemn and sacred appeal is made to the Great Governor of the world for the support of their rights. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem best, for the promotion of the general Welfare, Liberty and Justice under the care of Providence.—We declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all connections therewith are and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, enter into Commercials, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.—And for the support of this Declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

SONORA RESTAURANT PREPARING FOR FUN
The opening of The Sonora Restaurant a few weeks ago marked the new era of conditions in Nogales, Sonora. This popular "across the border" resort is becoming famous throughout the Southwest by the Spanish meals served three times a day and by the hospitality of the management.
The restaurant is under the personal supervision of H. C. Brooks K., a well known California caterer, and enjoys the patronage of many people.
The interior of the cafe is profusely decorated and a hardwood dance floor is built in the center with tables on every side.
Splendid music is furnished by the orchestra of Professor E. Magallanes for the guests who desire to indulge in the Tequisoloren art.
The appetizing meals are supplied by Manuel Romero, a Spanish chef of wide reputation.
It is safe to predict that the Sonora Restaurant will be the headquarters of hundreds of visitors to Nogales on the three days of celebration.
If your business is not worth advertising—advertise it for sale.

BIG ROUND-UP TO TAKE PLACE AT BARRY RANCH TOMORROW AT 2 O'CLOCK

All are eagerly waiting for the Big Border Roundup, tomorrow, at 2 p. m. on Barry's farm.
This will be the opening feature of the big Joy-Explosion in Nogales, July 3-5.
The roundup will be at the Barry farm where other roundups in Nogales have been held previously. It is an ideal location. Spectators will drive out in cars and occupy the machines while witnessing the exhibitions at cowboy sports.
The program will include calf roping, broncho busting and horse racing. It will be a lively program of thrilling stunts which will make the blood of even the veteran cow hands stir. Judges of the contests will be picked on the grounds Saturday by Sam Lacey and Charley Fowler. Only cowmen of

standing will qualify.
Free-for-All Race
The climax of the afternoon will be a free-for-all race for Santa Cruz county cowboys only. Great interest has been manifested in this event. Numbers of enthusiastic cowmen are said already to be financially backing their horses and opinions of other horses in this contest. Other races will be staged at the Roundup in which entries from any part of the country will be eligible.
As the eighteenth amendment is not applied in Nogales, Sonora, and Sonora is not a long walk from the center of the big Joy-Explosion, it is predicted there will be much oldtime action and true Western color in the border roundup to be staged here Saturday, July 3.

Welcome to Nogales

Mine Surveys Hdvo-Electric
Mine Reports and
Working Plans Irrigation

NOGALES ENGINEERING CO.

General Engineering Practice
Surveys, Maps and Blue Prints

Room No. 3, Noon Bldg. Nogales, Ariz.



MADE RIGHT—IS RIGHT

And one thing more—flavor. That's why you should know our ice cream. That's why hundreds do know it and love it—it's complete.
Yet it costs no more to know the real, satisfying qualities which ice cream of this perfection only can give. Don't take a chance when it's ice cream you want. Make your pleasure 100% perfect.

Nogales Ice Cream Mfg. Co.

Opposite Postoffice Phone 225 Nogales, Ariz.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF NOGALES

Nogales, Arizona

Largest and Most Progressive Bank in Santa Cruz County Total Assets Over \$3,000,000
If We Can Be of Assistance to You in Any Line Do Not Hesitate to Call On Us

4% Interest Paid On Time Deposits
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

OFFICERS Bracey Curtis, President Otto H. Herold, Vice-President Theron Richardson, Cashier Frank D. Wilkey, Asst. Cashier	DIRECTORS Bracey Curtis E. Titcomb Theodore Gebler Phil Herold Otto H. Herold H. M. Clagett
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When In Nogales Make Your Headquarters At The J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, Inc.



A nation-wide institution, operating 297 busy stores. Largest retail institution of its kind in the United States, selling Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes at lowest prices always.

J.C. Penney Company, owning and operating 297 stores, is the outgrowth of a small store started in Kemmerer, Wyoming, in 1902. Ever since the first store was opened the principle that has guided this present-day nation-wide institution has been the Golden Rule, with fullest consideration for everyone, serving all alike. Our reward has been ever increasing friendships that enable us to constantly enlarge our field of service and consequently benefit a great number as we go forward.

Ready-to-Wear Department

In our ready-to-wear department you will find newest merchandise always at prices much lower than in any one-only store.

- Ladies' new Printed Georgette Dresses, \$16.50.
 - Beautiful Crepe de Chine Dresses, \$22.50.
 - Taffeta Dresses priced from \$14.75 to \$37.50.
 - Printed Voiles Dresses, \$3.49 to \$9.90.
 - New Georgette Waists, short or long sleeves, prices \$2.49, \$3.98, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90, \$8.90, \$9.90, \$12.50.
- We are also showing a most beautiful line of Petticoats, Party Dresses, Sport Suits, Sport Coats, Hats, Porch and Street Dresses, Corsets, Brassieres and, in fact, everything to be found in an up-to-date ready-to-wear department, at prices made possible by our enormous buying power.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Dept.

Men who demand the utmost in style and quality appreciate the exceptional values to be found in our clothing department.

- When you consider that we will sell approximately 100,000 men's suits this year, you must realize that our suits are the best to be had.
- Men's Palm Beach Suits, \$16.50.
 - Men's Tropical Worsteds Suits, \$39.50, \$29.50.
 - Men's Cashmere Suits, \$42.50, \$37.50, \$34.50.
 - Men's Cheviot Suits, \$49.50, \$44.75, \$42.50.
 - Men's Worsteds Suits, \$16.50 to \$44.75.
 - Boys' Palm Beach Suits, \$10.90, \$9.90.
 - Boys' Woolen Suits, \$16.50, \$14.75, to \$7.90.
 - Men's Work Shirts, "Uncle Sam," 98c.
 - Men's Mohair Suits, \$19.75.
 - Men's Bib Overalls, \$2.39.

Shoe Department

We take particular pride in our shoe department. Our shoe buyers have had years of experience buying for the best shoe departments in the country.

- This training, coupled with an immense buying power, insures your getting the best in style and quality at minimum expenditure.
- Ladies' Pumps and Oxfords, \$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.90, \$6.90.
 - Ladies' Shoes, \$3.98 to \$12.50.
 - Men's Dress Shoes, \$4.98 to \$13.50.
 - Men's Work Shoes, \$3.98 to \$6.90.
- Also complete line of Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

You are cordially invited to visit our store whether you wish to buy or not. We will be pleased to show you our most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hosiery, Ready-to-Wear, Furnishings—in fact, everything that you will find in an up-to-date department store. We are always glad to have you compare our goods and prices. The results of comparison will be most satisfactory to you—and to us.

Ladies' Rest Room on Mezzanine Floor. You are welcome to come and rest as long as you like.

J. C. Penney Co. Inc.

ARROYO BOULEVARD, NOGALES, ARIZONA

The best for less at Penney's always. Prove this to yourself by comparison.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION RELATING TO NOGALES AND ITS RAPID GROWTH

With bank resources of more than four million, which is an increase of 93 per cent in one year, Nogales greeted the peaceful settlement of the Mexican situation, in its present phase, with ample accommodations and ability to expand its business to any proportions the demand of the hour below the border might take.

Her banks were ready, and her businessmen were financed. Alert men, Mexican-wise they were ready for the call of commerce below the line.

The growth since a year ago in imports and exports is an illustration of the working of the combined forces.

In 1919 the imports amounted to \$22,931.19, and the exports amounted to \$15,000.901.

Then during the following year, up to Feb. 20, 1920, the resources of the city rose in sequence, to deposits of \$4,141,538 and bank resources of \$4,819,621. This tells the tale of the growth by meeting opportunity on the march.

Building Record

Incidentally the building record for 1919 amounted to \$300,871 and the first four months of 1920 this was more than doubled, for it showed \$192,000 in new construction, of which 51 new homes were constructed.

Yet, the population of Nogales, Arizona, in 1920 was only 5,200 and the population of Nogales, Sonora, was 3,700. A total of 8,900 people sharing in a capitalization of more than four millions!

Nogales, Ariz., is the key to the west coast of Mexico. It is the county seat of Santa Cruz county, port of entry and headquarters of the customs district of Arizona.

A small city, with tremendous possibilities, it is waging a successful fight with the coast cities of California for supremacy in trade as far south as Guaymas and Mazatlan. They have the coastal steamers, Nogales has the rails.

Altitude 3684 Feet

The altitude of Nogales is 3,864, not

too high, and a delightful altitude for a winter climate. It is unequalled as a summer climate.

It is located in the center of a rich mineral zone, and while mining is not the predominate interest, it is a contributing source of revenue, this irrespective of the mines in Mexico, which lay their tribute at the door of the port in exchange for goods and cash.

The city has schools excelled by none in the southwest. It has electric light plants and power facilities, gas, and an unlimited water supply.

Trade with Mexico naturally is the chief factor in the city's development, for it is the headquarters for all large operations in mines, as it is also in lands and cattle in Mexico.

In view of its exposed position, on the border, considerable close attention has been paid to sanitation, modern sewers, municipal incinerator, the supplying of pure mountain water and the upkeep of the public health.

For these reasons it is considered by the military as one of the healthiest points on the border, if not the most healthy. The extremes of heat and cold are unknown. There is no alkali dust and there are no high winds.

Another source of interest, or element of interest which enters into the business life of the city, is the great cattle outfits in Mexico and in Santa Cruz county, naturally tributary to the city. For the Santa Cruz county cattle cash always goes through the border city.

No Waste Land

This county has no waste land. No desert. It is all grazing, mineral or agricultural land. And there is much choice agricultural land.

In general among the men of the southwest, Nogales is known as a good place in which to live and a good place in which to make a living.

The healthy condition of the city was recently commented upon by a

Shamrock Shows Speed in First Trial



The Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America Cup, on her first trials in American waters off City Island, New York today. The racing ship showed great speed in the brisk wind and her handlers and crew were greatly pleased with her performance.

brigadier general, who has been in many climates and many parts of the world.

"Nogales has an advantage in not having to use vitality to fight climate."

Everyone who has been to Nogales knows its virtues and its people are determined, self-reliant folk—a border clan.

Summer Temperatures

Statistically, according to a bulletin of the Arizona agricultural experiment station, to get an appreciation of the summer temperatures, it is necessary to subtract 15 to 30 degrees from the

maximum. In other words the drying of the air makes Nogales that much cooler than the east with corresponding temperatures. At the other end of the thermometer, the temperatures are actually higher for the same reason. This is a condition true anywhere in Arizona, but at Nogales the difference is accentuated by the altitude of 3,864 feet—enough to avoid the cold and yet high enough to make the summers delightful. One day each year the thermometer registers 105 degrees, but the record of 20 years does not disclose a higher temperature. This 105 degree is equal to 85 to 92 east of the Mississippi.

Trade Territory

The trade territory of Nogales, briefly, includes the mineral, agricultural and cattle-raising of Santa Cruz county, the west coast of Mexico, the states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit, which are reached by the railroad, the Southern Pacific of Mexico, which crosses the international border at Nogales. The construction of less than 50 miles of track is the only obstacle to make the city the port of entry and main-line point of a great railway system extending from the Pacific northwest to the city of Mexico.

For manufacturing, Nogales has much

to offer for warehousing the products required by this region. The town needs apartment houses to take care of its rapidly increasing population. It offers an excellent location for a ginning factory in two units, one on each side of the border, a woodworking plant, using some of the native woods, including wagons, truck bodies, furniture and fixtures.

The successful business man advertises. He usually selects the Herald.

J.C. PENNEY CO. ASKS VISITORS TO MAKE STORE HEADQUARTERS

The J. C. Penney company extends a cordial invitation to all visitors to make their store on Arroyo boulevard their headquarters while in Nogales. The manager of the store, Robert

Turner, assures all a hearty welcome. The ladies are especially invited and a rest room on the mezzanine floor is at their disposal.

The Penney store is one of a nation-wide chain of stores in the United States which number 297 busy emporiums. It is an ideal place for the ladies to make their headquarters and gathering place and with such a cordial welcome openly extended by the management many will no doubt take advantage of the opportunity.

CELEBRATE AT THE

Sonora Restaurant

H. C. Brooks K., Pres. Telephone 257

Sonora Co., Ltd.
Nos. 8, 10, 12 Calle Elias
Nogales, Son., Mex.

A Few Steps from Border of U. S. and Mexico
Our Specialty is To Please Your Appetite

TRY OUR MEXICAN SPECIALS

Music by Prof. F. Magallanes—Chef, Manuel Romero

ENTERTAINMENT—DANCING

We Are Always Ready

to serve you with good printing. No matter what the nature of the job may be we are ready to do it at a price that will be Satisfactory

Gen. Obregon to View Parade From International Arch on 5th

The national holiday commemorating the independence of the United States will be celebrated in Nogales for three days this year with a program of varied events which will mark the greatest event of its kind ever held in Arizona.

The celebration will be distinguished by the presence of General Alvaro Obregon, leading candidate as the next president of Mexico. While he will not leave Mexican soil, on account of a provision in the Mexican federal constitution preventing a presidential candidate leaving his native country during his campaign for president, General Obregon will review the monster parade from an international stand to be erected under a ceremonial arch at the international line.

Big International Arch
W. C. Payne, chairman of the general committee on arrangements for the July 4 celebration, announces a big arch will be erected by the chamber of commerce at the border line on Morley avenue, partly on American and partly on Mexican soil. Beneath this arch for the day of the parade, Monday, July 5, a temporary reviewing stand will be placed on Mexican soil, from which General Obregon will review the Independence day procession.

Border Round-Up
The big three day Nogales Fourth of July celebration begins Saturday, July 3, with a border round-up, in which entries have already been made by more than 100 well-known cowboys.

Various cash prizes have been hung up by the committee for the several events which will compose this lively entertainment, and great interest is being manifested in the event.

Saturday night a dance has been arranged for the public to be held at the Montezuma hotel.

Running Races
Sunday morning, July 4, running races for the cowboys and other entries will be held. A ball game takes place in the afternoon between Phoenix and the Nogales nines. A bull fight will be held in the afternoon at the Nogales, Sonora, arena, called the Plaza de Toros.

Sunday night will be given over to the pleasure of the visitors, with Nogales, Sonora, across the line, all set to serve the thirsty who are suffering from the 18th amendment.

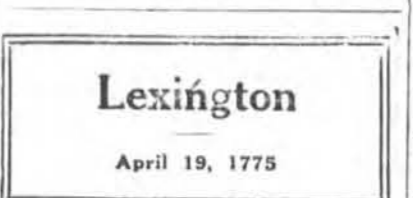
Monday morning at 10 a. m., the monster parade will be held. This is the procession to be reviewed by General Obregon. The main feature of the procession will be an historical pageant, portraying "Early Arizona."

Troops to March
A battalion of the 25th Infantry troops and the band from Camp Stephen D. Little will be in line. Various other unique features will be included. Eight attractive prizes have been offered by the committee in charge for the best decorated floats, for the oldest automobile and the oldest vehicle in line.

There has been much scurrying around of late by enterprising citizens to dig up ancient cars and other vehicles. This feature of the parade is expected to furnish lively entertainment.

Following the parade, patriotic exercises will be held in the Royal theater.

Boxing Match
A 10-round prize boxing match will be held Monday afternoon between the two star fighters, one from Los



Lexington
April 19, 1775

Good men in fustian, stand ye still;
The men in red come o'er the hill.
"Lay down your arms!" . . . cry
The men in red full haughtily.
But never a grounding gun is heard;
The men in fustian stand unstartred;
Dead calm save maybe a wise bluebird
Puts in his little heavenly word.
O men in red! if ye but knew
The half as much as bluebirds do
Now in this little tender calm
Each hand would out, and every palm
With patriot palm strike brotherhood's stroke
Or ere these lines of battle broke.
O men in red! if ye but knew
The least of all that bluebirds do,
Now in this little godly calm
Ye voice might sing the Future's
Psalm—
The Psalm of Love with the brotherly eyes
Who pardons and is very wise—
Ye voice that shouts with high hoarse ire,
Fire!

Angelo and another widely known in the west. This bout will be preceded by two six-round preliminaries which will furnish plenty of action. W. C. Payne is promoting the fight, which will be held in the Montezuma club arena. The famous "Knock 'Em Out" Brown will referee the matches.

The freedom of the city will be given visitors and they are assured a lively time. It will be a grand old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration like our fathers used to have before the "reformers" tried to take all the joy out of living.

For three days Nogales will be the place for red-blooded and he-men to sejoirn for a taste of the real thing in the way of action and entertainment.

Big Free Dance
The Monday events will wind up with a big dance free to the public.

The committee in charge has left no stone unturned to get things set for a monster celebration of three days in Nogales. There will not be an idle or action-lacking moment in Nogales during the three days of fun which will be staged properly to celebrate the Independence day of the nation.

The world is invited and half of it is expected to be here July 3, 4 and 5.

THE GARDENIA CLUB IS POPULAR RESORT

Bob Rueger, genial proprietor of the Gardenia Club of Nogales, Sonora, is the pioneer of the cabarets across the line.

Mr. Rueger's place was the first to open and it is a cozy little nook where joy always reigns supreme.

The Gardenia Club employs a crack jazz band which will furnish music for the guests during the three days celebration and every courtesy will be shown all callers at the Gardenia.

Ample space in the club is provided for dancing and the hospitable air of the resort makes it one of the most popular in Nogales, Sonora.

Entertainment is being planned by the proprietor for the celebration.



LET OLD BELL PEAL AGAIN
Suggestion for the Rejuvenation of the Historic Tocsin That Rang Out Liberty's Triumph.

Shall the Liberty bell ring out once more? Ever since 1843 it has remained mute—and for good reason. When it was being rung on February 22, 1843, the crack in it, which had appeared some eight years before, so increased as nearly to destroy its sound. Ever since that time it has silently held its post at the head of the stairway in Independence hall in Philadelphia, where it has received the reverential inspection of thousands of Americans.

The original bell was cast in England in 1752, and was cracked soon after it was brought to America. It



A Smaller Bell Inside of the Liberty Bell Could Be Rung.

was recast in Philadelphia, more copper being put into the composition. But it cracked again while being toll-ed in memory of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835; and the crack extended, as has been said, in 1843.

Here is a suggestion. Why not place within the Liberty bell a second smaller bell which can be rung? The proportions of the original bell permit of this, and it will be, in fact, a cover or jacket for the sound-giving bell.

Surely this generation ought to see the historic bell swinging once more as the joyous peals "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof," as the inscription on the bell reads.—Popular Science Monthly.

Kosciuszko Doubly Welcome.
At those times, when the United States fought for its independence, any experienced soldier who had come

JAZZ Entertainment

Dancing Refreshments

"Like Old Times"—
"Nuf Sed"

Gardenia Club

STEP ACROSS THE LINE AND TURN TO THE LEFT

Nogales, Sonora Bob Rueger, Prop.

VALLEY FORGE

LITTLE VILLAGE BEARS A NAME THAT IS IMMORTAL.

While Washington's troops starved or died of fever or gangrene at Valley Forge the enemies of his own household were not ashamed to play politics for the downfall of their commander even at the risk of losing their common cause. Lafayette, hot with indignation, writing to his well-loved chief December 30, 1777, said, with the restraint that good taste put upon a well-bred alien pen:

"I see plainly that America can defend herself if proper measures are taken; but I begin to fear that she may be lost by herself and her own sons."

And Washington, with his never-falling courage and with a cheerfulness he could not have felt, replied:

"We must not, in so great a contest, expect nothing but sunshine. I have no doubt that everything happens for the best, that we shall triumph over our misfortunes, and in the end be happy; and then, my dear countrymen, if you will give me your company in Virginia, we will laugh at our past difficulties and the folly of others."

So wrote the man who, in dead winter, commanded an army without a winter coat, and who, in the face of a mutiny, appointed a general for the creature of congress had denied to function the previous summer. Congress, duly aware of Washington's inevitable plight, appointed an successor the 13th of the following year when, no thanks to the politicians, the exertions of Nathaniel Greene, Robert Morris and "Mad Anthony" Wayne—the fearless leader who said he would rather go into battle than witness the sufferings of the men in his camp—supplied cattle and clothing and brought the starving command back to life.

to this land to fight for its freedom was cordially welcomed, and the more so Kosciuszko, one of the best students of the highest military institution, acquainted with modern strategic sciences, was especially desirable.

Sir George Otto Truvelton, nephew

CELEBRATE

JULY 3RD, 4TH, 5TH AT

NOGALES

Border Round-Up, Sports, Grand Military Parade, Automobile Parade, Mexican Bull Fight, Baseball, Boxing Matches, Aviation, Racing, Dancing, Speaking and Other Entertainment

4 of JULY

EXPLODE WITH FUN AT

Nogales

JULY 3-4-5

3-BIG DAYS-3 WELCOME!

3

Big Days

3

Something Doing Every Minute



JULY CLEARING SALE

15 DAYS OF EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

CHILDREN'S
WHITE
MARY JANES
AT
20%
REDUCTION



Positively no goods will be sent out on approval or returned during this **SALE**



WOMEN'S READY-TO WEAR

At Cost And Below

WE NEED THE SPACE for our new fall goods, and for this reason have decided to close out our entire stock of Summer ready-to-wear AT COST AND BELOW. You can buy now pretty near at your own price, so come early and help us make room for our fall goods.

This Includes Every Garment In Stock

At Cost And Below



SAVE SAVE SAVE

Remember that no matter what the future conditions in the market may be, that right now every DOLLAR saved through the success of the July Sales means better times for both purchaser, merchant and manufacturer. The needs of the semi-annual clearance, the economy offered in the exceptional opportunity of lowered prices, the reductions which mark the first break in the high cost of living, all combined to make these discounts of the utmost importance to every one of us. With increased buying, competition will make still better business conditions possible to us all. Therefore we ask you to provide yourself at prices which have no equal. In many of our departments merchandise will be sold AT COST AND BELOW.

BUY NOW AND SAVE
WOMEN'S FINE WAISTS
PLACED DURING THIS SALE AT
25% REDUCTION

SILKS AT
GREAT
REDUCTIONS

We are offering during this gigantic sale the most wonderful values in new up-to-date Silks, Georgettes, Crepes, Crepe de Chine, Messalines, Taffetas, Pussy Willow Pongees and many other values.

Up to \$3.50 Now
\$2.45
Up to \$4.50 Now
\$2.95
BUY NOW AND
SAVE!

WOMEN'S FINE
CORSETS
SACRIFICED
AT
HALF PRICE



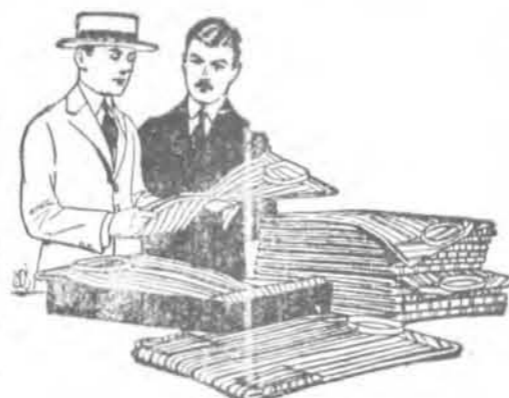
ENTIRE STOCK OF WOMEN'S FINE SILK AND SPORT SKIRTS AT COST

MEN'S STRAWS

You may have your choice of our entire stock of straws and Panamas at

20% REDUCTION

You can buy a real nice hat during this sale as low as \$2.00. Come early while the stock is complete.



Men's Silk Shirts

You never saw anything in the line of real silk and pretty shirts to beat our line and you may have your 'pick' at

20% REDUCTION

These shirts are the "Knock 'Em Dead" kind. Shop early and you will be better pleased.

Positively no goods will be sent out on approval or returned during this **SALE**



MEN'S PALM BEACH SUITS

We are offering during this great sale the "snappiest" assortment of genuine Palm Beach suits at

20% REDUCTION

If you act wise and quick you may pick out a real suit for \$12.00. Don't Delay.



WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

WHITE CLOTH SHOES

in Oxfords, Ties, Pumps and Mary Janes will be sold during this sale at

20% REDUCTION

Our entire stock of leather low shoes, in Oxfords, Ties, Pumps and Mary Janes will be placed at 10% discount. This includes all our new shoes which have been in stock only a week.

ENTIRE STOCK

of Children's Mary Janes, Oxfords and Ties at

10% REDUCTION



BOYS' WASH SUITS

We are offering the best and most complete line of wash suits in the famous "Tom Sawyer" make, in sizes from 2 years to 8 years, at

20% REDUCTION

Mothers be wise. Come early while stock is plentiful.



La Ville de Paris
Chas. Dumazert, Prop.
Nogales, Arizona. Morley Ave.





Spirit of '76

By CHLOE ARNOLD.

It happened rather oddly that the day Bill Cummings went away I discovered the monument. After all, that day was quite like a Barrie play: so humorous, and pathetically sweet that it left one feeling like laughing and crying at the same time.

Bill was the first boy from Ridgefield to enlist in 1917, when his country called on her sons, and he was going into camp at Niantic, Conn. In an American household from Scotland, such as this is, of course the "neener-ter" came to supper that Sunday night. That was as inevitable as quotations from Burns' poems at table, for Burns is a hero here, just as Roosevelt and Joffre are.

Everybody talked a great deal and ate little. The minister told of how a descendant of Hannah Dutton, that heroine dear to the hearts of all young readers of history, had helped serve meals in a Rhode Island summer hotel, where he had spent his vacation. Bill talked about automobiles.

Then the time came for him to go. He had said beforehand that he wanted to take his bag to the station alone. He had seen the departure of his company from the Bridgeport armory the day before, and he saw that a farewell cannot be too quiet.

Just as he went off the veranda the minister took his hand. "God bless you, Bill," he said, very low, but we all heard it. And it made the moment a little more solemn than we could have liked. There was a mist in Bill's eyes for a moment. But nobody noticed that any more than they did how his mother went into the house very suddenly. However, those who understand will understand all about how this was.

Just then I set out for the post office. For those who love rustic air and the mild monotony of the night insects' songs few walks afford more quiet delight than the saunter down for the evening mail. It is a broad thoroughfare arched with maples whose leaves are silver in the moonlight. You may meet some townsman you know, perhaps, a driver of some delivery automobile, and he will pass with you a staccato greeting. Smooth, flowing conversation seems somehow out of place at this time of day.



ABOUT two hundred yards from the Danbury road, which turns abruptly from the main street in Ridgefield and winds among the hills out of sight, the monument has been erected.

It stands so unobtrusively by the roadside that the village folk who

pass it every day would hardly have noticed it; whereas those who pass in their long, steady journeyings to the mountains by motor would never dream that the little hillock was once the scene of a bloody battle.

The monument is inserted in an old gray stone fence which was put in place by the patient hands of the colonists in the stern old times. And it sturdily defends intruders from its inclosure to this day. The carved letters seemed to stand out more on this particular Sunday evening, and I read:

In Defense of American Independence at the Battle of Ridgefield, April 27, 1777, Died
EIGHT PATRIOTS
who were laid in these grounds
Companions by
SIXTEEN BRITISH SOLDIERS,
Living their enemies, dying their guests.
In Honour of Service and Sacrifice,
This Memorial is Placed
For the Strengthening of Hearts

Until five years ago the battle of Ridgefield was unmarked and existed only on one of the seldom-looked-at pages in the histories, though the ancient and well-conditioned hickory tree designated the graves. And by it Miss Mary Olcott reckoned where to place the monument.

When this battle was fought most of the men of military age were away with Washington, Lafayette and other generals. They had no home guard such as parade in full rig about the station grounds of a Friday afternoon. Indeed some historians say that most of the six hundred were men seeking adventure under Benedict Arnold. For he was then a popular hero, and he directed the principal defense against the British.

No one has ever known the names of the Eight Patriots. And perhaps some English mother in 1777 wondered at just what spot in the wilderness somewhere in America they had buried her boy. The British were all buried in one grave, the Americans in another. The tablet pays equal honor to each. And it is placed only "For the Strengthening of Hearts."

On that Sunday morning in April, 1777, the colonists needed some definite sign of success in their struggle with the enemy and with the stubborn wilderness from which they had to hew their homes. Indeed it was but three years afterward that Washington was inquiring whom he could trust.



GOVERNOR TRYON, who for personal reasons had no love for the "rough" dragoons of Connecticut, was chosen to lead the British expedition against Danbury. He knew the country, and he still remembered how the Connecticut troops had upset the type for his paper all over the streets of New York. So with 2,000 men he dis-

barked from the 27 ships the British sent to Compo beach, near Westport, and went off to Danbury, where the colonists had collected their supplies.

While Tryon was passing through Redding (where Mark Twain's house still stands) he shot up a church by way of something to do. But when he met Arnold in Ridgefield he was not hard put to it for pastime for a while at least.

The British had 2,000 men, the Americans but 600, but Arnold's men held out against them and they could not get through until they sent General Agnew around with 200 men and attacked the Americans from the rear. Arnold gave orders to his men to retreat. Aided by General Bell, he fought on until his horse was shot. His foot became entangled in the stirrup and a Tory rushed up.

"You are my prisoner!" he yelled. "Not yet," Arnold said. He shot the man dead, remarking that one live soldier was worth ten dead ones. He then ran to Israel Putnam's camp, now Putnam park, twelve miles away, after astonishing the British by his reckless courage.

The British marched on up the village streets, which are now as they were then. But the wounded of both sides were taken into Miss Sarah Stebbins' house and tenderly cared for. Her house stood near where Miss Mary Olcott's does now, and the old buttery door, pierced by many shots and a cannon ball, is at the Olcott house. The soldiers who died on the field or of their wounds were the ones to whom the stone was raised.

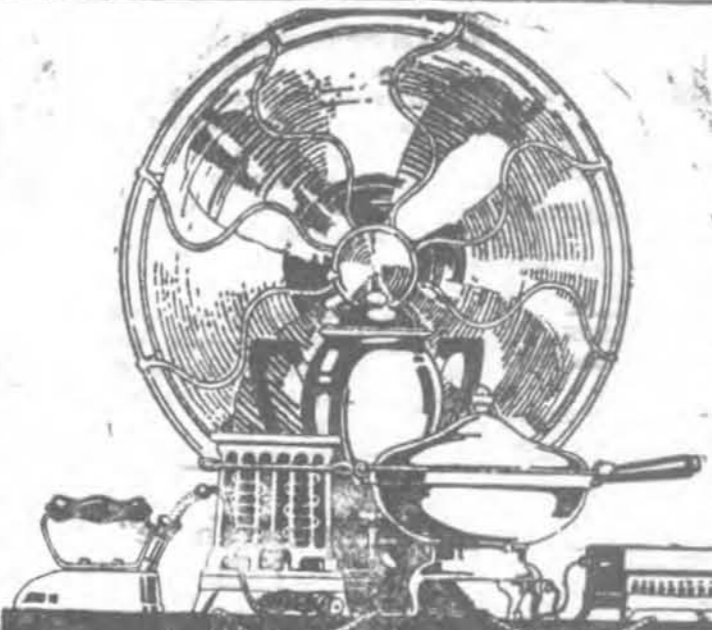
Tryon knew that he was not popular with the most of the Ridgefield villagers, so he plundered a good many of them, taking everything they had, and they had to appeal to the general assembly for help. His men also burned the Keeler grist mill and set fire to several houses.

In that day the old Keeler tavern was the favorite inn on the way to Boston. Tryon heard, moreover, that the patriots were making ammunition in it. So he mounted his guns in the Episcopal church and fired at the tavern.



IT took a while to fared ill with the tavern; but, as Inkkeeper Keeler said later, it was saved by the grace of God and the strong north wind. A Tory's house stood directly south of it, which commenced to burn merrily. This man got Tryon's permission to put out the fire, but when he told Keeler whom he could thank for saving his house Keeler attributed his good fortune to other sources.

Just as the cannon balls commenced to fly gaily through the tavern a man was coming downstairs. He howled that he was a dead man; that he was killed. But like all who make such spirit declarations of their death he was unhurt and was away to hide with



Quick! Convenient! Thorough!

These three adjectives express almost perfectly the reasons why The Electrical Way is becoming so popular among thousands upon thousands for

Summer Cooking

Oh, yes! There are two other reasons—now, mark these well:

Coolness and Economy

These two we cannot write strongly enough. As a matter of fact they all seem very unattractive in print to the way they will appeal to you in reality.

So this advertisement is nothing more than an invitation to you Mr., Miss and Mrs. to drop in. A test will prove. Everything electrical from Toasters to Dish-washers.

Nogales Electric

For a long time after 1777 the Keeler tavern was kept and continued in favor with travelers. Washington and Lafayette are supposed to have stayed there, though there is nothing to prove it. However, for one old house it has distinction enough. For certainly Pickering, Comte de Rochambeau, duc de Lauzun-Biron, Oliver Wolcott and Lieutenant Governor Treadwell, also Jerome Bonaparte, did enjoy its hospitality.

...of the old tavern's fortunes are enviable. For it is now where Cass Gilbert, the architect, spends his summers. It is called "Cannon Ball house," and the main part is unchanged, even to the partition on the second floor which they used to put up to make a large ballroom. A wing is added in the rear and a fountain from Gilbert's hand makes more beautiful the end of that fine old street.

TAYLOR TRANSFER

CARTING AND MOVING

Done with Best of Care
Pianos a Specialty
Phone 28 Home 2593

Mining AND Agricultural Machinery AND Supplies

Roy & Titcomb, Inc.
NOGALES, ARIZONA.

WOODEN SPOIL

(Copyright, 1919, by George H. Doran Co.)

By
**VICTOR
ROUSSEAU**
Illustrations by
Irwin Myers

CHAPTER XVI.

Dupont Remembers.

Brousseau was seated in the library of the gaudy house when a tall old man came to the door. He recognized, recognized Captain Dupont, and admitted him.

Since the exposure Brousseau had hardly left his room. He sat there, haggard, crushed, planning, scheming to get back that which seemed slipping inexorably from his grasp. Consumed with furious hate of Hilary, he seemed inhibited from action by the very vehemence of his will.

"He's sailing for Quebec tomorrow evening," said the captain. "I am to take him with a schooner load of lumber."

"Askew?" queried Brousseau sharply.

"Yes, monsieur. He came to me late this afternoon. His horse was all in a sweat. He must have driven like the devil. He told me to sail tomorrow night, whether the hold's full or empty."

Brousseau was staggered. If Hilary was going to Quebec immediately, it must be to lay those papers, which he had sought vainly in his desk, before the police. He saw the prison walls closing about him. And to the great hate he bore Hilary was added the lust for liberty.

He must have the papers. Lefe-Coneil knew besides, but Lefe could be laughed at, once the papers were his own. His plan began to take shape. If Hilary were out of the way and the documents destroyed he could yet win Madeleine, achieve his dream of becoming Seigneur, his life ambition.

"Dupont," he said, "you and I have not always been on good terms. You refused to break your contract with the St. Boniface company. But I guess you see differently now."

Dupont clenched his fists. "I've sworn to kill him," he whispered. "I've held my peace. I talked with him face to face tonight, and he never knew the devil that was sitting in my throat, telling me to make an end."

"Can you keep that devil of yours silent till you have him on board?" asked Brousseau.

Dupont pulled at his tangled beard and nodded. Brousseau, watching him, knew that the madness which held him would carry him to the end. "Who are your crew?" he asked.

"Drouin, Lachance and Georges Martin."

"Two men are enough. I have two good men for you in place of them. Listen carefully, Dupont."

Marie, sleeping overhead, heard her father drive up in a sleigh that night, and there was whispering at the door. That frightened her. Another thing that alarmed her was his way of entering. Usually he would stamp into the house, as if on board; but now he came in furtively, and she could hardly hear his stealthy movements below. She wondered what was portending. Of late he had watched her more keenly than ever, and had been more silent.

She slept by starts, and awakened at dawn to hear a stealthy step outside her door. In the dim light she saw her father bending over her bed. She sat up, stretching out her arms as if to ward off something. In her confused condition between sleep and waking she had fancied for a moment that he held something in his hand—a knife or a revolver.

But she saw that he held nothing.

now, for I can compel thee to tell me. The name! The name!"

She remained silent and utterly quiescent. So strong had the inhibition grown that she could not have told, had she been willing to do so, save under the impulse of some overpowering mental shock. And, armed by the years, she grew calm as he grew violent, and her mind passed under the domination of the old habit.

He let her go and stood beside her, pulling at his gray beard and smiling. Marie had never seen her father smile at such a time before. And there came into her mind an idea which had never seemed possible, that some day she might yield up her secret. The mental inhibition of a lifetime was breaking under the stress.

Dupont strode toward the door, stopped there, and looked back.

"I go now to the schooner," he said. "I shall be aboard till we sail this evening. If thou come to me before I sail and tell me the name, I give thee his life, one life for another."

"What life? What other?" cried the girl wildly.

He glared into her eyes, and the look in his own was that of a man devil-haunted.

"Dost thou think I do not know," he cried, "of Monsieur Askew and thee, or that Mademoiselle has broken her betrothal with him because of thee?"

She covered under his words, and the name now trembled upon her lips. But before she spoke it Dupont was gone.

He was gone, and she was alone in the gray of the morning, watching the gray sea heave under a brightening sky, as she had watched it all her life. And her father's appearance in her room seemed unreal as a dream.

All day she watched him from the cottage, busy about his ship, piling the logs on deck. All day she waited, stunned, and incapable of action, repeating over and over in her mind her father's words, whose meaning was unintelligible to her. Yet St. Boniface remained unchanged in that ruin that had come upon her. Men laughed noisily as they strolled from their work at noon, children shouted at play; the hum of the mill was a soft undertone accompanying the horror in her heart. It seemed incredible that St. Boniface could know nothing, when the whole universe was crying out against her.

It was late in the afternoon when she saw two figures slouch toward the vessel. She recognized Pierre and Leblanc. And in a moment she understood the meaning of their appearance. Murder was being planned, against Hilary, who had saved her. She watched them go on board, paralyzed with fear.

Then the power of action, returning, shattered the paralysis of will that held her. She ran bareheaded from the cottage, through the streets of St. Boniface, toward the Chateau. She must get help there; her thoughts turned instinctively thither, as St. Boniface had always turned for aid toward his Seigneur.

Madeline, seated in her room, with her memories of her dead, heard the door bell jangle. She went down, to see Marie in the hall. At the sight of the girl a feeling of repulsion, wild and unreasonable, stiffened her, but when she looked into her face, she spoke gently.

"What is it?" she asked.

"Mademoiselle," stammered the girl, "they are planning to kill him."

"Whom?"

"Monsieur Askew, who saved me from Pierre that day, Mademoiselle. I have only now learned what they say—of him and me. It is not true. And they are going to murder him. I came to you to save him."

He staggered to his feet and stood swaying in the middle of the cabin, while she kept her arms about him. He began to remember. He knew where he was now. Madeline thrust the revolver into his hand.

"They have planned to murder you!" she cried. "I learned of it and brought this. You must not die, Hilary, now that we love each other."

He broke the revolver. It was empty, and the bore so eaten away with rust that to have fired it would have been more dangerous to the shooter than to his object of aim. He saw the horror on the girl's face as she made the discovery.

"I did not think about the cartridges," she cried. "I heard you were in danger and I seized it and came to you. What shall we do? I am going to die with you."

"We are not going to die," he answered. But he felt a trickle of blood to his eyes. He pulled himself together to face the situation, thinking with all the concentration of which his mind was capable.

He heard the sails being run up, and the creak of the cordage in the wind. Then the schooner, grinding her course through the drift ice, began to roll and pitch as the force of the gulf current struck her. And through the portholes Hilary saw the lights of St. Boniface reel into the enveloping fog and vanish.

With Madeline's arm about his head and thought with desperate concentration. Doubtless the ruffians had gone to assist Dupont in taking the schooner out into midstream, confident that their victim was at their mercy. Once the vessel had passed the dangerous ice and deadly struck rocks Dupont alone could keep her on her course. And Dupont had planned his death. He remembered the hate on the old man's face; but he could not imagine the cause of it, for he did not connect it with the story about Marie.

They would return, they would discover that the revolver was useless; his life was worth about ten minutes' purchase, and of Madeline's fate he dared not think. He must fight for her and live for her. He got his shaking limbs under control.

"I'm all right," he whispered. "I've got my plan now. Keep behind me and be ready to help. The door's locked, I suppose?"

A quick attempt to open it showed him that it was. But he had a chance, if he could break down the door, for the sound might pass unheeded in the gate, with the crashing of the ice against the sides of the schooner, enabling him to pass into the hold unseen in the darkness.

He hurled himself against the cabin door, fists, shoulders, body, with every muscle set taut. It broke upon its hinges, and Hilary fell, sprawling into the passage between the piles of stacked lumber, which rose to a height of twenty feet on either side of him, running to within a few feet of the cabin and the deck ladder.

He crouched there for a few seconds, hearing Madeline behind him, and looking upward. The wind was roaring through the rigging with a noise far louder than that made by the falling door. No one had heard the crash. Above him swung the great mainsail, obscuring the gibbous moon that scoured like a pale ghost among the drifting clouds, haled in the fog. Hilary could just discern the hazy figure of three men, hard at work to gain the middle channel, and the lantern that hung from the mast above, faintly illuminating them.

He had seen, but had not consciously observed, all the remembrance came to him then, that a pile of lumber, piled in the ship but not yet secured, lay about the center of the open space in front of the cabin. It could not shift with the rolling of the schooner, so as to destroy her equilibrium, on account of the stacks on either side. It consisted of the last load of logs, which had been dropped there from the end of the boom. Hilary raised two in his arms and carried them in front of the broken door. It was impossible to make his voice heard, for the ship was staggering through the clashing ice floes with a noise like that of artillery, but Madeline saw his purpose, and in an instant was at work helping him. They began swiftly building a barricade; and, as Madeline deposited her logs, she wedged them against the chained stacks on either side, so that the whole would form an immovable barrier. He talked furiously, for their scanty time was precious beyond value. Soon Madeline was behind the barricade, adjusting the logs that Hilary brought, and it stood the height of his waist.

It was improbable that either Dupont, Pierre or Leblanc carried a revolver; but, even if they did, the barricade was bullet-proof. Hilary forgot his aching head, the retching nausea. The barrier was shoulder-high. He clambered behind it and took his station there just as the grinding of the floes ceased, and the schooner caught the clear water.

A ray of moonlight, straggling through the fog, disclosed old Dupont at the wheel above the poop, and the great mainsail sweeping over it—and two forms that crept along the passage between the lumber piles. They started back in sudden consternation at the sight of the unexpected barricade, and Hilary's club, aimed at Pierre's head, descended upon the outlaw's arm, which dropped limp at his side.

With a yell Pierre started back, but Leblanc leaped forward, knife in hand. So sudden was the attack that it drove within an inch of Hilary's throat. Madeline screamed, pushed forward, and pulled Hilary back. As Leblanc caught sight of her he uttered an exclamation and followed Pierre back into the darkness of the lumber piles.

Silence followed. That wait was tense and nerve-grIPPING. Hilary tried to get Madeline to return into the cabin, but she kept her place at his side. Then, to Hilary's utter surprise, he heard Brousseau's voice, and discerned him moving out of the darkness of the lumber.

"Monsieur Askew, I want to speak to you!" he called. "I am coming to you. I can trust you."

Hilary returned no answer, but Brousseau, apparently confident of Hilary's honor, pushed forward and came up to the barricade.

"Ah, mademoiselle, you have done a foolish thing!" he said quietly to Madeline. "No harm was meant to Monsieur Askew. I want those papers—that's all. I heard he was coming aboard and adopted this ruse to get them. They are lies, written by a discharged employee, and I can't afford to be lied about. I want to clear my honor in your eyes, mademoiselle."

But as neither answered him he dropped his pose of blandness and addressed Hilary.

"I've got more at stake than the seignior and the asbestos mine," he cried. "That's only a drop in the bucket. I admit it's been a fair fight between us and you've won. I didn't want the seignior. I wanted the fight. I'm willing to drop it now and give you best. But I want those papers."

"They ain't yours, Monsieur Askew. Morris forgot them, but you kept them and that's why I trapped you here. It was me stopped Dupont from killing you, because of his daughter."

Madeline laughed contemptuously at the lie, and Brousseau snorted like a fashed horse.

"I want those papers," he went on doggedly. "They ain't in your clothes, and they ain't in your bag. Give them to me and we'll cry quits, and I'll put you and Madeline ashore at St. Anne. I can trust you and you can trust me. Are you going to agree?"

"No!" shouted Hilary.

He had had the sense that Brousseau meditated some treachery, but he was not prepared for what followed. Madeline cried to him and pulled him back, just as Pierre and Leblanc leaped down from the foremast roof,

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to which they had climbed during Brousseau's fictitious parleying. Each had his knife ready, and they were upon Hilary together.

There was no room for maneuvering, and Hilary never knew afterward how he escaped. But he thrust his club into Leblanc's face, and then, as the man stumbled back, brought it down with full force upon Pierre's skull.

All the strength of his arms went into the blow. Pierre never spoke again. He went reeling across the deck like an inanimate thing, struck the bulwark, and, as the schooner lurched, toppled into the sea. He was probably dead before he disappeared beneath the waves.

Leblanc rushed frantically toward the barricade. Hilary was upon him when he saw Brousseau whip out a revolver and take deliberate aim at him. He felt the bullet clip his cheek. Twice more Brousseau fired. At the second shot Hilary stumbled and fell flat in the cabin entrance. At the third, Leblanc, shot through the brain, whirled round twice and collapsed in front of the barrier.

Madeline dragged Hilary within the cabin. Blood was gushing from a wound in his breast. Frantically she began to tear away the upper part of his clothing and to endeavor to staunch the wound. Suddenly she perceived the little rusted revolver upon the floor. She snatched it up and ran to see Brousseau in the act of crossing the barricade. She pushed it into his face.

Brousseau cursed and dropped on the far side; Madeline heard him running into the darkness. She had brought a temporary respite. She ran back to Hilary. But it was almost dark in the cabin, and there was hardly anything she could do. He was conscious, but he seemed bleeding to death, and she could only try to staunch the blood that never stopped flowing.

Suddenly there came a terrific lurch of the vessel, which began to spin crazily in the trough of the sea. And above the roaring of the wind came the wild cries of Dupont and the expostulations of Brousseau. The captain's reason had deserted him; he had abandoned the wheel to fight out his quarrel with Hilary. The schooner, uncontrolled, ran sidewise before the wind, and Brousseau, willing as he was to let Dupont go on his errand of murder, was unable to steer her. He had handed ships before, but the swift cross-currents at the juncture of river and gulf made the task impossible for one who did not know intimately that uncharted track, far from the main channel, now impassable with ice. The schooner was rolling heavily, huge seas were sweeping overboard, and she turned successively half round the compass; the wind, catching her swinging sails, began to whirl her round and round; and steadily she drifted toward the pack ice along the shore of the island.

Madeline, working over Hilary frantically in the cabin, saw Dupont and Brousseau struggling on the poop deck. Dupont was trying to force his way between the lumber piles, while Brousseau urged him back to the wheel. Her mind worked rapidly. Was there any way of controlling the situation? She could see none. The moon had risen high, and the mists were clearing away. Not far distant was the nearing point of the island, and the open Gulf lay beyond. Toward the ice field the ship was hurrying with frightful speed.

Madeline saw the ice fast on every side. The narrow passage behind, filled with black, foam-flecked water, was closing in. She did not hesitate, but caught at Hilary and urged him to his feet. He managed to rise, with her support, and staggered at her side toward the bulwarks.

She stopped, picked the dent coat from the shoulders of the dent out-law, and placed it about him. She pointed toward the ice field. Brousseau was still struggling with Dupont near the wheel and Dupont was wrenching his arms and howling his wild plea. With the last exercise of his strength Hilary managed to drop to the ice.

He lay there, Madeline crouched over him under the bow of the vessel, and her last hope went out.

CHAPTER XVII.

Father Lucien Arrives.

Father Lucien had grown very fond of Hilary. He did not know what to do. Hilary was in the woods now, and almost inaccessible. The cure had no even Lefe to wrangle with. His days passed in dejection. Moreover, the matter of St. Marie bothered him. Father Lucien had been leered out of the village, and he knew that if the bishop heard of it he would be transferred to another parish. Father Lucien loved St. Boniface, where he had spent all his life.

He had sent to Quebec for a book on single-stick exercises, which he had seen advertised in an old magazine. He had become interested, and had fashioned a fine singlestick from a plant hazel brook. Father Lucien followed the instructions given in the book with patient care, and with the best results. He was very thorough in all that he did. His muscles began to grow, his physical health became excellent. Soon he became quite expert. It was a sight to see the cure parading lingers in the seclusion of his study, among the theological volumes; but nobody had seen him except his old housekeeper, and it took several minutes to convince the old lady that her revered charge had not gone suddenly insane.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," said he to his dog for a dog—Boston Transcript.

In the Lighthouse

Wonders of Uncle Sam's Payroll



Congress is engaged in the stupendous work of reclassifying the salaries of the army of civilian employees in Washington. Senator Henderson of Nevada, a member of the joint commission in charge of the work, made an address the other day in which he called attention to some things set forth in the report. He said, among other things:

"As an employer the government of the United States has not hitherto established, by law or otherwise, a standard for paying its employees uniformly according to the duties, responsibilities, and qualifications involved in their respective positions. The rates of compensation of some positions are fixed by general statute, in the other cases by the annual appropriation acts, and in still other cases by individual, executive, or administrative action. The rates of compensation thus fixed pertain to positions with specified titles but undefined as to duties, degree of responsibility, or required qualifications."

"This analysis, carried further, revealed the same conditions throughout the whole range of present clerk classes."

Aircraft Prediction by Kenly

William L. Kenly, former brigadier general and chief of the air service and now a private citizen, makes great predictions regarding the future of air travel. He looks forward to the time when the aerial express will be as much a part of life as the automobile is now. The aerial express of the future, he says, will be a rigid lighter-than-air machine. The gas used will be non-inflammable helium. The novelty he sees is that motors and passengers will be enclosed in the bag itself. This, he says, will eliminate much resistance and make possible a speed of 150 miles an hour with entire safety and comfort.



This, of course, is an advance upon the latest thing in the heavier-than-air machine, R-50, just being finished at Barrow, England, probably embodying the latest improvements in airships of this kind. It is stated that it will be able to fly across the Atlantic with ease. The vessel is 535 feet in length and 70 feet wide. Its lifting power is thirty-eight tons. Four engines, each of 240-horsepower, will give it a maximum speed of sixty-five miles an hour. It will carry a crew of fifteen.

For Mothers and Their Babies



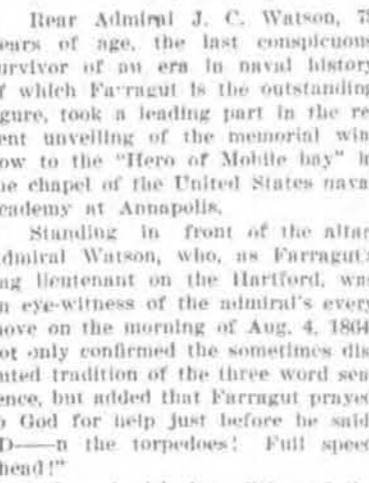
Representative American women are after congress in earnest in behalf of the Sheppard-Towner bill for the protection of maternity and infancy. Since this bill was up the first time 500,000 babies have needlessly died and 40,000 mothers have gone to premature graves, the women state.

Mrs. Joseph Daniels (portrait herewith) told the senate public health committee how a great physician saved her after her first child was born. She said she wanted to send out a cry for the millions of women who go down into the valley of the shadow of death without the aid of doctors or nurses.

"It was only the skill of a great physician who saved me through the birth of my first two children," said Mrs. Keyes, wife of Senator Keyes, New Hampshire. "We lived in the country, and if my husband had been a poor man we couldn't have brought a doctor from Boston."

Women appearing before the committee have pointed out that large sums of money have been appropriated by congress to save logs, and other sums to show how to feed mares in foal. They have shown how devoted the sons were to bull-veeiling and tick eradication. "Why not something for the mothers and their children?" they ask.

Yes; Farragut Did Say the Words



Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, 78 years of age, the last conspicuous survivor of an era in naval history of which Farragut is the outstanding figure, took a leading part in the recent unveiling of the memorial window to the "Hero of Mobile Bay" in the chapel of the United States naval academy at Annapolis.

Standing in front of the altar, Admiral Watson, who, as Farragut's flag lieutenant on the Hartford, was an eye-witness of the admiral's every move on the morning of Aug. 4, 1864, not only confirmed the sometimes disputed tradition of the three word sentence, but added that Farragut prayed to God for help just before he said, "D—n the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!"

Another cherished tradition of the battle of fifty-six years ago this coming Aug. 5, which has been questioned, but which Admiral Watson specifically confirms, is that Farragut was lashed to the shrouds of the Hartford as the ships passed the Confederate forts.



Dunsterville of "Stalky and Co."



Maj. Gen. Lionel C. Dunsterville is the British fighter who commanded the "Dunster force" in the great war. He has written the record of his adventures as leader of the small British force that operated in the southern Caucasus and northeast of Baghdad. War in any place may be "h—l," as General Sherman said, but it surely was one thing in the Caucasus and another in the trenches of the west front. Anyway, the Dunsterville adventures were exciting.

Readers of Rudyard Kipling will be interested to know that General Dunsterville, as a schoolboy, was the sixth figure as the hero in the story "Stalky and Co.?" His story is so thoroughly and typically British—school things English? "Tom Brown's School Days" is not more so—that it requires careful reading to an American to appreciate what a masterful study it is of English school life.

Kipling was educated at the United Service College, Westward Ho, and his experiences there gave him the material for "Stalky and Co." (1889).

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS. Cattle.

Table with market quotations for various livestock including beef steers, hogs, and sheep.

Good hogs \$11.50@12.75. Spring lambs \$15.00@16.50.

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

Table with dressed poultry prices for items like turkeys, ducks, and chickens.

Live Poultry. Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over, \$20.00.

Eggs, strictly fresh, case count \$10.00@10.25.

Butter. Creamery, first grade, 66. Creamery, second grade, 48.

Butter Fat. Direct \$54.00@56. Station \$48.00@50.

Fruit. Apples, Colo., box, \$3.00@4.50.

Vegetables. Asparagus, lb., \$1.00@1.25.

Hay and Grain. Timothy, No. 1, ton, \$22.00.

Hides and Pelts. Dry Flint Hides. Butcher, 14 lb. and up, \$22.

Green Salted Hides, Etc. Cured Hides, 25 lb. up, No. 1, \$10.

Metal Markets. Coderan settlement price. Bar silver, 95 1/2%.

Eastern Live Stock. Chicago. Cattle—Beef steers steady.

Chicago. Hogs—Market steady to 25 cents lower.

Chicago. Sheep—Market active and steady.

Chicago. Grains. Wheat—No. 2 red, \$2.85@2.87.

Chicago. Lard—No. 1, \$2.75@2.80.

Chicago. Pork—Nominal, \$20.00.

Chicago. Butter—No. 1, \$1.80@1.81.

Chicago. Eggs—No. 1, \$1.16@1.17.

Chicago. Corn—No. 2, \$1.15@1.16.

Chicago. Soybeans—No. 1, \$1.15@1.16.

Chicago. Oats—No. 2, \$1.10@1.11.

Chicago. Rye—No. 2, \$1.22.

Chicago. Barley—No. 2, \$1.48@1.52.

Chicago. Clover Seed—\$25.00@25.00.

GERMANY IS TOLD DISARM AT ONCE

LONGER DELAY IN REDUCING HER ARMY CAN NOT BE TOLERATED.

MUST BULK SHIPMENTS

HUNS GET STRONG NOTE TO SPEED UP DISARMAMENT AND SETTLEMENT.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Berlin, June 26.—Three notes dealing principally with the question of German disarmament have been received by the president of the German peace delegation.

The security police, this note adds, must be disbanded within three months, but it gives permission for the disciplinary force to be increased to 150,000.

In conclusion the note asks that legal measures be taken against the export of war materials.

Details of the substitution of 150,000 disciplinary police for the security police are supplied in the second note.

In view of the incomplete delivery of aeronautical material, the third note says, the construction of such material which was to be resumed in Germany on July 10, may not be resumed until three months after the surrender to the allies of the aeronautical material called for is completely carried out.

Washington, June 25.—Determination of the German government to carry out the aerial disarmament clauses of the peace treaty "with the utmost speed in order to eliminate all grounds for distrust," is expressed in a note dispatched by the chairman of the German air commission to the interallied aeronautical commission on control.

The German note, which has been received here, ascribes responsibility for delays in the execution of the air disarmament clauses to measures inaugurated by the interallied commission and protests against accusations that the Germans were intentionally attempting to delay delivery of air materials.

Discussing proposals for delivery of aerial supplies to the allies, the note says: "The only proper method of removal would be that the material lying in north Germany be shipped to England and Japan and that in west Germany to France and Belgium and that in south to Italy, rather than have material on every individual flying field subdivided among the five nations."

Two Killed by Cow. Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Liddell, both more than 80 years old, wealthy pioneer farmers of Treynor, Iowa, are dead from injuries received when gored by a cow. The aged couple were attacked when they tried to break a calf from its mother. Neighbors took off the angry animal with clubs.

Germany Gets Disarmament Note. Paris.—The note to Germany regarding disarmament, prepared by the council of ambassadors and approved by the allied premiers at the Bologne conference, has been handed to the German peace delegation here.

New Ruling on "Dry" Enforcement. Baltimore, Md.—The police or other state officials are under no compulsion to aid the federal authorities in the enforcement of the prohibition law, Attorney General Armstrong ruled in an opinion rendered here. The attorney general was asked by the Baltimore police department as to what are the responsibilities and duties of the members of the city police in the enforcement of the Volstead law. Maryland has not yet enacted any concurrent prohibition enforcement legislation.

Plan to Reform House of Lords. London.—The reform of the House of Lords will be undertaken by the government during the present Parliament. Premier Lloyd George has announced. In reply to questions the premier said that Germany would be invited to join the League of Nations when that country showed a desire to fulfill the obligations of the peace treaty. To one member who propounded a question respecting the fate of the former German emperor Mr. Lloyd George retorted: "Your friend is not safe yet!"

Iowa Delegation Robbed. Grand Junction, Colo.—One sleeping car of the Iowa Democratic convention special was robbed while the train was standing in this city, though it was not discovered until the train reached Green River, Utah. The thief searched four berths, taking about \$1,000 and two gold watches.

One of the victims was Deputy United States Marshal Shoemaker of Iowa. It is believed that the thief entered the car and escaped while the train was standing in the local yards.

Stop Mexicans Crossing to U. S. Juarez, Mex.—Mexican immigration officials have been ordered to forbid Mexican laborers crossing into the United States to accept work in that country. The orders were said to have been given by the governor of Chihuahua. Thousands of laborers during the past few months have crossed into the United States to accept work on farms and railroads at high rates of pay, with the result, it was said, of seriously injuring the labor supply of Mexico.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

BOLSHEVICS FETTER LIBERTY

Theories Leaders of the Movement Lay Down and Put Into Practice, Fly in the Face of All Human Experience.

Article XXIII.

By FRANK COMERFORD. All the world except the bolshevik rulers of Russia is old-fashioned—behind the times. We still cling to the old superstition that the people should be the sovereigns, that public officials are public servants, that the safest plan of government is that form of government which is nearest to the people.

In the United States each citizen has one vote. He has a vote for the men who make the local laws, the city or village ordinances; a vote for the man who enforces the ordinances, the mayor; a vote for the representatives in the state legislature, where the laws are made; for the governor, who enforces the state laws; a vote for the congressmen and senators who enact the national laws and formulate the national policies; a vote for the president, who carries out the supreme law of the land.

While it is true that in the case of the president, we vote for electors who elect the president, there has not been a single case wherein an elector has voted other than he was instructed by the people. We come together in political parties, present platforms, and every citizen has a chance to register his opinion of men and measures. The citizen has a right to vote at primary elections and register his choice for the party candidates and for the delegates to the conventions which formulate the party platforms.

Bolshevik Argument Unsound. The bolsheviks point out that political parties do not live up to their platforms; that candidates for office default in their promises after they are elected; that representative democracy is frequently not representative of and responsive to the people. We know that there is some truth in this criticism, but we know that it is our fault. We have the power to express our wants, to record our will. We also have the power to punish our betrayal. We can recall from office recreant public servants; we can add to our legislation and take over the power to initiate laws, and compel the reference of legislation back to the people before it can become operative as law. Our public officials are only our agents; we hire them, we pay them; we can fire them, disgrace them and punish them if they fail to obey our instructions. Such is our power. If we do not use the power intelligently and effectively it is our fault. If we are indifferent to the rights we possess and fail to use them, the fault is with us. Therefore, we do not condemn a system of representative government because some of the individuals who make up the government are unfit and unworthy of the rights they enjoy.

The bolsheviks appear to favor a change in the method of governing the people. The plan they have adopted is based on the theory that the people must not be trusted, but that the officeholders can. Bolshevism is government from the top down, rather than from the bottom up. They seem to go on the theory that power delegated through many hands will lose its corruption just as running water does. This political theory flies in the face of all human experience.

Bolshevik "Joker." In our numbers we have a figure which for many years has enjoyed a peculiar reputation; it is the "joker" of numbers. It is the number "23." It is known in American slang as "skiddoo." The bolsheviks inserted in the constitution a joker, and oddly enough they gave it the "skiddoo" number, "23." It is found in Article 2 of the constitution: "Being guided by the interest of the working class as a whole, the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic deprives all individuals and groups of all rights which could be utilized by them to the detriment of the socialist revolution."

Here is the big beware sign in the constitution. What does it mean; what fears must come into the minds of men and women in Russia when they read this paragraph? The constitution deprives every one, individually and collectively, of exercising any rights he or they may have which are opposed to bolshevism. Did tyranny ever impose a more arbitrary, autocratic clause? The paragraph concedes that individuals and groups have rights, and then commands the people not to dare use those rights, if their exercise might be detrimental to the Lenin-Trotsky government. The right to voice thoughts is sentenced to silence. Freedom of opinion is crushed. Who is to determine what rights, if exercised, might be detrimental to a socialist revolution? The meaning is as plain as the command is stern. Fall in line with bolshevism or perish, is the order. If you disagree with our plans and methods, "be seen but not heard."

Poor Picker. They were discussing the raising of children at the chamber of commerce show recently and Dr. Mandé Wiley, in charge of the Welfare League, told an amusing story. Seema the little girl had been spanked by her father for disobeying. With tears running down her cheeks she ran to her mother, crying, "I think papa's perfectly horrible. Was he the only man you could not?"

Explaining "Yankee." Yankee "was a cant, favorite word with former Jonathan Hastings of Cambridge about 1713. . . . A Yankee good horse, or Yankee elder and the like. . . . The students (of Harvard) used to hire horses of him; their intercourse with him, and his use of the term on all occasions, led them to adopt it."—Will Gordon, "Independence of United States," volume I, letter 12, page 482.

I wonder what our good friends, the militant soap boxers, who shout about freedom of speech, would think and say if in these days of unrest the congress of the United States and the president should make such a pronouncement. America, radical and conservative, would rise in protest against any such law. We live, grow and progress as a people because of our freedom of thought, speech and action. Of course, we silence the man who criminally advocates lawlessness, and we do it for the same reason that we arrest the man who spits on the sidewalk. It is to conserve the public welfare, the common good of the great majority who do not believe in violence and disorder. What would happen to our "Red" agitators if they were in Russia today instead of in the United States, and ventured a single disagreement with the bolshevik program, either in policy or methods? This constitutional provision is not a muffer on free speech, it is a gag.

What freedom can there be in a country in which opinion is shackled? How can a nation make progress except by the conflict and friction of opinion? In the United States, experience has taught us that the majority is generally right, that the many can be trusted. We have put into practice the idea that many heads are better than one. The bolshevik constitution launches the policy that wisdom can only come from a few minds—the fewer, the better. This is the method they adopted to socialize freedom of thought, freedom of speech. It means a communism of ideas, but a very limited communism. In fact, limited to the "Holy Seventeen," and the oracledictator. The people are outside the circumference of this communism. In their zone communism commands obedience and silence. The human race has fought many a fine fight to take the fetters from the minds of men, and no fight was ever made for a more essential liberty. When the mind of man is not free, what freedom can there be? The jailing of the body, serious as it is, is only a small interference with man's liberty compared with the imprisonment of his mind.

This constitutional clamp muzzles the press. Notwithstanding all the criticism which may be justly made against the press, the fact remains that the newspapers of the world have been a great force for good, a great power in securing freedom. We see the world through the eyes of the newspapers; it is our source of information; we depend upon it for the facts upon which we base our opinions. Notwithstanding the bitter partisan character of the press, few persons know party lines or party prejudices as the public interest is concerned. The press has thrown the searchlight of terrible publicity on the ratholes and driven out the political rats. The freedom of the press is indispensable to free government.

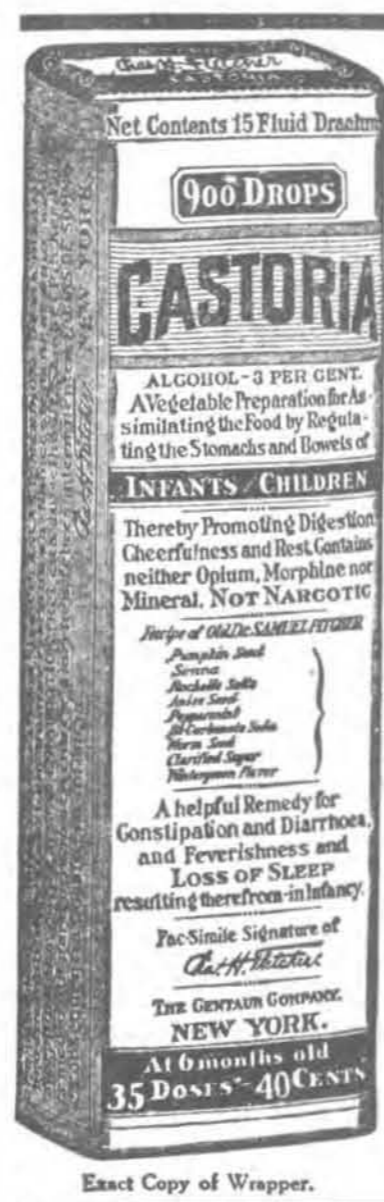
Lenine's Change of Heart. Lenine, before he came into power, was the loudest voice in Russia, crying for free speech. His pen had been most bitter against interference with the freedom of the press. In his pamphlet, "Lessons of Revolution," he wrote: "The printing establishments of the labor press are raided. The bolsheviks are arrested not infrequently without accusation, or on the pretext of charges which are simply calumnious. "It may be argued that the prosecution of the bolsheviks is by no means a violation of free speech, since only certain persons on specific charges are thus prosecuted. But such arguments bear the earmarks of premeditated untruth. For why should printing offices be raided, newspapers suppressed, if these crimes are proven and sustained by law? It would be altogether different if the government declared criminal the entire bolshevik party, its ideas and views. But every one knows "that the government of free Russia never could, and indeed never attempted to do anything of the kind."

Lenine coming into power, wrote into the constitution a new crime. He declared all opposition to the bolshevik program a crime. On this high moral ground he struck down freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion and freedom of the press.

In the language of a great radical, the time will come when the silence of the people of Russia will be more powerful than the voices throttled by the bolshevik gag today.

Message for Today. By far the greater part of the suffering and crime which exist at this moment in civilized Europe arises simply from people not understanding this truth—no knowing that produce or wealth is eternally connected by the jaws of heaven and earth with resolute labor; but hoping in some way to cheat or abrogate this everlasting law of life, and to feed where they have not furrowed, and be warm where they have not woven. I repeat, nearly all our misery and crime result from this one misapprehension.—Ruskin.

French to Pay More for Bread. Joseph J. B. E. Moulens, French minister of provisions, announced to the credit committee of the chamber of deputies that the government would advance the price of wheat to millers, from 43 to 75 francs a metric hundred-weight and of flour to 91 francs, the government ceasing to absorb the difference in price. This will raise the price of a two-pound loaf of bread in Paris from 55 to 90 centimes and in the provinces from 60 centimes to 95 centimes.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Special Care of Baby. That Baby should have a bed of its own all are agreed. Yet it is more reasonable for an infant to sleep with grown-ups than to use a man's medicine in an attempt to regulate the delicate organism of that same infant. Either practice is to be shunned. Neither would be tolerated by specialists in children's diseases. Your Physician will tell you that Baby's medicine must be prepared with even greater care than Baby's food. A Baby's stomach when in good health is too often disarranged by improper food. Could you for a moment, then, think of giving to your ailing child anything but a medicine especially prepared for Infants and Children? Don't be deceived. Make a mental note of this:—It is important, Mothers, that you should remember that to function well, the digestive organs of your Baby must receive special care. No Baby is so abnormal that the desired results may be had from the use of medicines primarily prepared for grown-ups.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA. GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOW SHIPS GET LATE MAIL

Airplanes Used to Overtake Liners and Drop Bags While the Vessel is Traveling.

Experiments have proved it entirely practicable to deliver belated transatlantic mail steamers at sea by airplanes. The ship may have taken its departure several hours previously, yet the flying machine, with a speed of 100 miles or more an hour, can easily catch up with it and put the mail aboard. A plane of the "flying boat" type is used for this purpose, and the water-proof mail bag is held in a chute on the side of the hull. The aviator flies over the ship and the rigging entangles a long line dropped from the plane that has grapple tails on its end. This line is attached to the mail bag, which, when the grapple tails catch, is jerked out of its chute, falling into the sea.

It is then an easy matter to haul the mail bag aboard, while the steamer continues its uninterrupted voyage. A Truthful Sign. A friend of mine bought a new car, and on our first ride we came to a sign which read: "Road Closed." "Don't believe in signs," he remarked, and we drove on. The next thing I remember is picking myself up from the creek where the bridge was out. My confident friend came to at last and rubbed his head.

"I'm a firm believer in signs from now on," he remarked, and we hired a farmer to pull the car home.—Chicago Tribune.

Here's Something Worth Knowing. Listen to this, fishermen. There's a man residing in New York state who has discovered a reliable way to learn when the fish are biting, without going to a stream and trying his luck. Here is the formula: Catch and keep alive a cutfish. When you wish to go fishing, dig some worms and throw them to the cutfish. If he eats them, the fish will bite; but if he don't, you might as well stay at home.—Exchange.

Human Stepping Stones. There are said to be many "stepping stones" in China. When a Chinese lady comes to a muddy place in the road she usually gets over it by employing a human stepping stone. Beckoning a boy, she gives him a small coin, in return for which he drops on his hands and knees in the mud for her to step over.

Very little outside sympathy is wasted on a widow and a widower who marry.

John Smith Named New England.

The name of New England was coined by Capt. John Smith of Pocomontus fame, one of the founders of the Virginia colony. In 1614 he explored and mapped the northern coast, then called North Virginia, and renamed it New England. The charter granted the Mayflower Pilgrims adopted the name used in Smith's map several years before.

The prices of cotton and linen have been doubled by the war. Lengthen their service by using Red Cross Bag Blue in the laundry. All grocers, 5c. DIDN'T WAIT TO BE ASKED. Elsie's Little Scheme to Test Sweetheart's Fidelity Could Hardly Be Called a Success.

Elsie, about to be married, decided at the last moment to test her sweetheart; so, going to her friend, Maude, the prettiest girl she knew, she made to her, although she knew it was a great risk: "I'll arrange for Fred to take you out tonight—a walk on the beach in the moonlight, supper, and all that sort of thing—and I want you, in order to put his fidelity to the proof, to ask him for a kiss."

Maude laughed, blushed, and assented. The plot was carried out. The next day Elsie visited her friend, and said, anxiously: "Well, Maude, did you ask him?" "No, Elsie, dear."

"No! Why not?" "I didn't get a chance; he asked me first."

One Friend Less. One of my most embarrassing moments came soon after I was married, when I met an old acquaintance and begged to know why she had never yet been to call upon me. Rather coldly she replied: "I did not know that you wished me to, as I received no announcement of your marriage." Rather horrified and embarrassed to think she had been forgotten when the lists were made up, I lost my head and blurted out: "Oh, but you know we only sent those to our friends." Naturally after that I had one friend less.—Chicago Tribune.

Safety First. The ex-luck found the menu card at the fashionable restaurant almost as baffling as some he'd perused in France. Finally he summoned a waiter. "Where are pork and beans on here?" he asked. The waiter indicated. "Well," said the relieved patron, "bring me everything above and below that line."—American Legion Weekly.

Borrowing trouble on manse is joining a crusade to improve your brother's morals by law.

If a girl is really displeased with a man she doesn't tell him so.

Sure Relief. BELLAN'S INDIGESTION TABLETS. 6 BELLAN'S Hot water Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION.

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PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Dates reasonable. Hardest references. Satisfaction.

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THE BIG FERCHERON STALLION The attention of owners of brood mares is called to the fact that the well known Big Fercheron Stallion will be at the Riggs ranch in the edge of Patagonia for the next three or four weeks. Terms: \$15.00; \$5 cash, \$10 when colt is dropped. H. B. RIGGS.

Ice cream, soda and all soft drinks, hot coffee, chocolate and cocoa, sand wiches, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, stationery, etc. Mrs. Bennett's Ice Cream Parlor, Patagonia, Arizona. tfe430

WANT ADS. FOR SALE—At bargain, second-hand Victor victrola, with records. V. L. McCutchan. advtf521 FOR SALE—One low iron wheel wagon; one fourteen-year-old wheel mare. Inquire at First State Bank, Patagonia, Ariz. tfe618 LEGHORN CHICKENS—47 young White Leghorn hens; 2 roosters (thoroughbred) cost \$20.00; 13 young chicks, same breed. Will take \$100 for the lot. Twenty dollars less than cost. P. J. Wilson, San Rafael, Arizona, (R. F. D.) tfe2

Supervisors Name Boards of Election

Primary and general election boards as named by the county board of supervisors for Santa Cruz county precincts and city wards in Nogales are announced as follows, together with voting places: Canille—(School). Inspector, Lizzie Hinson; marshal, Fred Mathes; judges, P. J. McCarty, W. E. Bower; clerks, A. Dumbauld and B. K. Wilson. Elgin—(School). Inspector, M. T. Lavelle; marshal, A. C. Dalton; judges, George Beebe, Eva Barnett; clerks, Bert Hanson, F. B. Dalton. Harshaw—(School). Inspector, Thos. Fraser; marshal, Richard Farrell, Jr.; judges, Lizzie Hognan, Bert Bergler; clerks, E. C. Best, Guy Perry. Lochiel—(School). Inspector, Paul Schiller; marshal, Ant. de la Osa; judges, G. O. Wager, L. K. McIntyre; clerks, Maria de la Osa, Paul McIntyre. Montana Camp—(School). Inspector, John Maloney; marshal, John Aten; judges, Frank Layon, Alex McLaren; clerks, P. M. Clarke, Gypsy Clark. Mowry—Inspector, C. A. Bronson; marshal, Chas. Miller; judges, Bert Logan, Mrs. W. J. Mitchell; clerks, W. J. Mitchell, F. O. Stowe. Nogales, Ward 1—(Masonic Hall). Inspector, Duane Bird; marshal, J. R. Bent; judges, T. J. Wylie, A. S. Noon; clerks, H. R. Renshaw, E. R. Purdum. Ward 2 (City Hall). Inspector, W. J. Gordon; inspector, N. B. Mercer; judges, Hugo Miller, G. H. Fiedler; clerks, Foster Wright, Malcolm Middleton. Ward 3 (Ortiz Garage). Inspector, W. W. Ford; marshal, Robt. Cunningham; judges, F. E. Cole, W. P. Haynes; clerks, D. O. Wilkey, Jack O'Keefe. Patagonia—(Opera House). Inspector, E. H. Evans; marshal, Jas. Foley; judges, W. T. Powers, W. H. Barnett; clerks, Tom Pattison, Val. Valenuela. San Rafael—(School). Inspector, Howard Keener; marshal, Bud Baldwin; judges, Mrs. C. P. Young, G. N. C. Curtis; clerks, J. E. Lawless, Arthur Wilson. Salero—(School). Inspector, Minnie Bond; marshal, A. W. Chapman; judges, Bob Bergier, Jens Peterson; clerks, Jas. Cunningham, Frank Reichert. Sonoita—(School). Inspector, Geo. W. Crayne; marshal, Henry Ismond; judges, Ed. W. Hummel, R. T. Fossett; clerks, Lyl Sprung, G. S. Bryant. Sopori—(Amadoville School). Inspector, J. T. Fealy; marshal, H. B. Worthington; judges, Byrd Yous, D. Amado; clerks, Carl White, J. N. Orasco. Tabac—(School). Inspector, J. T. Garrett; judges, Wm. Rosenberg, Alvin Daly; clerks, Sam H. Beattie, M. B. Sinohul. Vaughn—(School). Inspector, T. W. Yenny; marshal, Chas. L. Everhart; judges, W. H. Collie, Carrie S. Frazier; clerks, J. A. McCarty, Ed Ellis. Washington—(School). Inspector, A. J. Panick; marshal, Geo. J. Everett; clerks, E. F. Harmon, H. L. Vaughn; judges, Sherman Rinehart, H. T. Richards.

Outline of Platform (Continued from Page One)

AGRICULTURE—Praises Democratic record establishing farm loan banks and other legislation. Endorses collective bargaining by farmers and a research into production costs. LABOR—Follows Virginia plank in declaring strikes and lockouts should not jeopardize paramount public interest. Opposed to compulsory arbitration and favors readjustment of salaries for government employes. SUFFRAGE—Congratulates legislators which ratified the amendment and urges Democratic governors and legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina and Florida to complete ratification in time for women vote in November. WOMEN INDUSTRY — Declares against child labor. Favors legislation for child welfare and maternity care. Advocates teachers salaries be increased and an extension of vocational training as well as better conditions for working women, reclassification of civil service with a view of the equality of sexes. Endorses separate citizenship for married women. SOLDIER COMPENSATION — Advocates generosity but declares against excessive bond issue which may put a pecuniary basis to patriotism. RAILROADS—Commends federal administration during the war, declaring it efficient and economical despite inadequate, worn equipment. Criticizes recently enacted transportation act. Says Congress temporized until so late the President was forced to sign law or throw the situation into chaos. HIGHWAYS—Praises administration of Federal Trade commission and advocates the amplification of its work. Favors legislation for supervision of livestock market by federal government.

WAYSIDE NOTES

The editor of The Patagonian enjoyed a visit to the Riggs ranch last Sunday and was deeply impressed with the many conveniences which have been so carefully planned around this model ranch home. They have a very beautiful home of five or six rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished, with library, musical instruments, magazines, daily newspapers, and other evidences of thrift and refinement. The visit was rendered more enjoyable by reason of the fact that Mr. Riggs' father, the late Judge Quinn, of Amarillo, Texas, was well known to the writer. Judge Quinn was for many years county judge of Potter county, Texas, and at one time owned much valuable land near the now prosperous city of Amarillo. Mr. Riggs has a splendid pumping plant, including two shallow wells, one wind mill, one large engine and a recently completed cement reservoir costing over \$700. There are innumerable barns, sheds, stables, garage, corrals, watering troughs, and all other conveniences usually found on a well appointed farm and ranch. Dairying and poultry raising are carried on quite extensively. There is a good orchard, including many varieties of fruits, berries, etc. There are also several bearing peach trees to which Mr. and Mrs. Riggs show considerable partiality. They advise the people of this section to plant peach trees instead of the ordinary ornamental trees. Mrs. Riggs is a lover of flowers and has quite a collection of roses, honeysuckle and other pretty varieties. Mr. Riggs is preparing to seed several acres of land to alfalfa. A splendid dinner prepared by Mrs. Riggs, and which proved that she is a cook of no ordinary ability, was heartily enjoyed by all present. There were about all the good things on the table that one could wish for, including delicious ice cream and cake. Like most of the farmers and stockmen of this country, they own a big touring car and are not "skimping" in the use of gas. Bear Brand hosiery for boys and girls. Washington Trading Co.—Adv. This end of Santa Cruz county has been visited by quite a good many light showers during the past week. These showers have been of considerable benefit to crops in places but heavy general rains are needed and are expected at most any time. Mrs. Goodkoontz visited Nogales Tuesday. Work has again been resumed on the new church building and will probably be pushed to completion. GOOD ROAD BOOSTERS Mrs. Underwood, the good roads worker from Nogales, is spending the week in Patagonia in the interests of the Women's Patagonia Good Road Association. Mrs. Dora McDonald issued a call for a ladies meeting at the Commercial hotel yesterday afternoon for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. This is a most commendable undertaking and we are glad to see the ladies of Patagonia manifesting such a lively interest in it. Much good is sure to come out of this work. Billie Gates of San Rafael Valley is visiting his sister, Mrs. Earl Pitts, in Ash Fork, Ariz. Miss Lola Shields has returned from a two weeks' visit on a ranch in the mountains where she had a splendid time. P. L. McIntyre states that water was running down the roads in Parker Canon last Monday morning as a result of good rains falling throughout that section Sunday afternoon and night. These rains, he said, were local in their nature but were very beneficial to crops and grass. A large skunk which had been committing depredations on John Costello's onion patch in the east part of town was captured in a steel trap Friday night. It was a very large white-backed specimen and its hide has been preserved. One of its front feet was caught in the trap and even with this impediment it came near making its get away. It passed through the garden of A. H. Glidwell and climbed the steep hill leading up to the public school building where it sought refuge under the roof of an outhouse. SINCE UNCLE SAM WENT DRY One day last week the teacher of the fifth grade at Four Points school told her pupils to write an original three-verse poem on "The Brook," and the next day one of the little girls turned in the following, as a result of her efforts: THE USEFUL BROOK The brook runs through the meadow, As brooks are wont to do, Its clear, limpid waters Is the drink for me; for you. It gives life to the flowers— To every living thing. Soon all Americans will drink it! (O, Death, where is thy sting?) Nor man, nor uncle, nor monkey, Nor low, nor yet the high, Can get along without it— Since Uncle Sam went dry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Prior spent last week in Rosemont where Mr. Prior had a contract to do some painting. Navajo saddle blankets, sold by the pound, cut any desired length. Washington Trading Co.—Adv. AJO—New Cornelia output for May totaled 3,720,692 pounds compared with 3,561,500 pounds for previous month. BOWIE—U. W. O. & R. Co. pushing drilling, constant oil showings reported.

NOTICE OF CONTEST (Serial No. 037991) (Contest No. 4814) Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, June 21, 1920. To Benjamin D. Banning of Little Rock, Arkansas, Contestee: You are hereby notified that Daisy C. Larimore who gives New York City, New York, as her post-office address, did on May 21, 1920, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry No. 037991, Serial No. 037991 made January 26, 1918, for SW 1/4 Section 11, Township 20-S, Range 10-E, G. & S. R. Meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that you have never established residence on the land embraced in said homestead entry; that you have entirely failed either to reside upon or cultivate the land embraced in your homestead entry for a period of more than six months last past; that your said failure to reside upon or cultivate the land is not due to your affliction in any manner whatsoever with the military or naval organizations of the United States. You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be cancelled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. You should state in your answer the name of the post-office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you. CHAS. E. MARSHALL, Register. SCOTT WHITE, Receiver. Date of first publication June 25, 1920. Date of second publication July 2, 1920. Date of third publication July 9, 1920. Date of fourth publication July 16, 1920.

BETHELEHEM "BIG-BANG" SAFETY CANNON Harmless and Safe and Sane No Matches—No Powder No Danger OPERATED by a child of six with safety and by a grown-up with pleasure. Open the breach—fill the charging measure from the ammunition case—slam the breach shut—touch the ignitor—it's off with a "BANG." AMMUNITION—plain ordinary water (in the hollow axle) and pulverized Bangsite which is sent with each cannon in the ammunition case. A new supply can be bought from us—20c per can. IT CAN'T EXPLODE. An overcharge means only a smaller report. Even a lighted match will not ignite the Bangsite in the ammunition case. IT WON'T BURN. The cannon will neither set fire to tissue paper nor burn the skin and can be used in the house or any place with safety. Pioneer Hardware House J. W. EDWARDS, Prop. Distributors Nogales Arizona

Near and far powers invisibly combined in one lens make KRYPTOK GLASSES indispensable for every occasion. "THE SHORE" can be more fully enjoyed, without the customary next day eye-ache, by wearing a tint or slight color in your lenses. Let us suggest the color best suited to YOUR needs and be sure of the fullest enjoyment of your vacation. DR. M. A. WUESCHMIDT Optical Specialist Arizona Optical Co. 239 Morley Ave.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION (024953) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, May 29, 1920. NOTICE is hereby given that Frank T. Rigby, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on January 29, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 024953, for N 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 24, Township 20-S, Range 10-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 7th day of July, 1920. Claimant names as witnesses: Guy S. Bryant, George W. Crayne, Richard T. Fossett, all of Sonoita, Arizona; Ernest R. Purdum, of Nogales, Arizona. CHAS. E. MARSHALL, Register. First June 4 Last July 2

THOMAS M. CUMMINGS announces his candidacy for nomination as Sheriff of Santa Cruz County before the DEMOCRATIC primaries to be held in September.

C. A. Pierce Chas. N. Cox PATAGONIA ENGINEERING AND ASSAY OFFICE Consulting and Supervising Engineers For eleven years actively engaged in management, operation and leasing of mines. Investments, Reports, Sampling, Surveying and Mapping Territory: Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico

Geo. B. Marsh, Inc. UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS Day and Night Phone 210 115 Grand Ave. LADY ATTENDANT

E. K. CUMMING GENERAL REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER NOGALES - - - ARIZONA

SAFETY BOXES FOR RENT Our friends and customers are hereby notified that we now have safety boxes in our vault for their convenience. Secure one at once—\$2.00 a year. FIRST STATE BANK of Patagonia

THAT GOOD FEELING is in our bottles of soda ginger ale, sarsaparilla, root beer and other carbonated drinks. Order us to send you a box or so today. You will find them good to drink your own and other people's health. For they are healthy as well as decidedly delicious beverages. PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

KEEP AN EYE ON PATAGONIA—THE PROPER PLACE TO INVEST Patagonia is situated in the center of a great mining district. The townsite is a beautiful one, located in the valley between the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains at an elevation of over 4000 feet. The town has a fine school building, three hotels, six stores, etc. The climate can not be surpassed; there is good water in abundance, and splendid roads lead from Patagonia to all parts of the county. A fine tract of land has just been laid out in town lots adjoining the townsite. For Further Particulars Address: R. R. Richardson, Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona

"Here we are, in tip-top shape" —Chesterfield YES, and that's the way Chesterfields always arrive—crisp, fresh and in prime shape for smoking. It's the extra wrapper of moisture-proof paper that does it. Your Chesterfields never become too moist or too dry. Chesterfield CIGARETTES They Satisfy

STAG BARBER SHOP Geo. Januel, Proprietor. Nogales, Ariz. Hot and Cold Baths

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

Patagonia Barber Shop WM. FESSLER, Prop. Children's Hair Cutting Shop Closed on Sunday. PATAGONIA - - - ARIZONA

McAdoo—His friends would like him to receive the Democratic nomination for president! We would like to receive your patronage based on a platform of honest values and good service. Do we "get" the nomination!

Seasonable Clothing and Dress Goods are here for those who would be cool and comfy. To see is to want. This is the season for FRESH GROCERIES, AND GREEN VEGETABLES We have them fresh daily and at reasonable prices. Fresh groceries and the best of foods are always in season. We always have them at your service. You Buy the Goods; We Give the Service. The Patagonia Commercial Co. PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

SEE US FOR FIRESTONE and MILLER TIRES AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES—PIPE AND PIPE FITTINGS Pierce Auto and Machinery Co. Gowen Peirce, Manager PATAGONIA - - - ARIZONA

Bloodstains On (Continued from Page One)

Barboa leaned over and struck four times more with the hammer. (At this point in his confession he stretched out on the kitchen floor and showed the officers just how Mrs. Erhardt had fallen after the first blow.) Leaving Mrs. Erhardt where she had fallen, Barboa told the officers, he slipped into the sleeping porch, Mr. Erhardt had gotten up and was walking toward the kitchen entrance. Barboa reached over and struck him four blows about the face and head, just as Mr. Erhardt had reached the ice box in one corner of the sleeping porch. The old man fell to the floor, apparently killed instantly by the smashing hammer blows. After he struck down Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt, Barboa went to the bed, in which Mr. and Mrs. Erhardt slept and pulled the quilt from it. He wrapped the quilt around the bodies to keep, as he explained, any blood stains off his hands. Then he carried them to the bed. Mrs. Erhardt first and her husband afterward. Stayed in the House Following the murder Barboa stayed in the house for two or three hours. He confessed to ransacking the place, going into the rooms, pulling drawers open, scattering their contents over the floor. A flashlight, found after the murder, he identified as his. It failed to work and Barboa used matches to see his way. In the bedroom off the sleeping porch, Barboa admitted that he found forty five dollars in cash in a bureau drawer. Other than this money he denied taking anything else from the house. His search completed he left the house at about three in the morning. He admitted that after he reached the yard he threw the blood spattered hammer in the spot where it later was picked up by officers investigating the case. He walked out of the front gate and made an eight hour trip to Litchfield on foot. Arriving at Litchfield he washed his clothes, removing any traces which could possibly lead to suspicion of him having any connection with the cold blooded murder. Ticket to Naco Barboa declared that he stayed in Litchfield until June 13. In that day he bought a railroad ticket from Phoenix to Naco. Instead of riding straight through he left the train at Tucson, and walked to Patagonia, in Santa Cruz county, with the admitted intention of making his way to the Mexican line. The railway ticket proved his undoing. Also, though he had washed his clothing at Litchfield, he had failed to cleanse his hat and shoes and these trifling details led to his capture. For when Deputy Sheriff Pat. Patterson found the man and then began figuring out the possibilities of bloodstains on hat and shoes plus the unused railway ticket, Barboa was as good as hung. The Phoenix authorities have highly complimented Deputy Sheriff Patterson on his clever detective work in bringing the man to justice. The Barboa case reads like fiction. The ability with which Patterson worked out the solution of the crime, which had puzzled as well as horrified the entire state and the quickness with which Patterson solved the murder mystery, reads like the exploit of some mastermind in the detective world. The Patagonia deputy sheriff is withal perfectly modest about his exploit.

QUARTER MILLION DIVIDENDS PAID BY ARIZONA MINES PRESCOTT, June 28—Dividends paid by the producing mines in Arizona are well over the \$250,000,000 mark now, according to a compilation recently made. The wealth of mines in the state is derived from a variety of metals, but the figures are taken exclusively from mines producing the more common metals—copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc. By-products of a dozen kinds are not listed in connection with the income derived from the above metals. The list includes no private mining companies or closed corporations or any whose dividends have not been made to the public. The figures are official, but they do not include some of the largest producers, notably the United Verde and the Copper Queen interests of the state. Without them, however, the total amounts to \$191,000,000. Ray Consolidated 24,161,605 Arizona Commercial 1,219,000 Arizona Copper Com. 2,805,949 United Arizona 100,000 Calumet & Arizona 42,935,498 Cons. Arizona 498,900 Gollconda 170,000 Inspiration 38,292,749 Iron Cap 958,964 Wolverine & Arizona 83,072 Warrior Copper pfd 47,660 United Verde Ex. 2,439,740 United Globe 4,255,000 United Eastern 2,439,500 Tom Reed 2,755,952 Superior & Pittsburg 10,318,500 Shattuck-Arizona 7,612,500 Shannon 1,425,000 Old Dominion Smelter 8,424,000 Old Dominion 14,409,260 New Cornelia 900,000 Miami 21,836,386 Magma 1,704,000 \$191,850,290

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