SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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G. O. P. CAMPAIGN FUND BUBBLE BURSTS WHEN WHITE TESTIFIES

SANTA CRUZ IS HUSTLING ON EXHIBITS AT ARIZONA FAIR

PHOENIX, Aug. 27—With the appointment by local boards of supervisors of the county fair commissioners for the 1920 State Fair in Phoenix the second week in November, begins the keen rivalry that has always existed between various sections of the state for presenting the most creditable display.

Correspondence received by Shirley Christy, secretary of the fair commission, indicates that efforts to be exerted this year by different counties in placing exhibits that will best advertise home products are to exceed those of former years. Maricopa county has almost always excelled in agricultural, horticultural, and dairy displays, but she is to be given a race for her supremacy this year by some of her neighbors, according to hints thrown out by Pinal, Pima, Yavapai and other counties, especially Santa Cruz.

County fair commissioners who are already at work in their respective communities rounding up, and assisting to place exhibits are:

J. N. Overson, Apache county; William Beeson, Flagstaff, Coconino county; A. B. Ballantyn, Thatcher, Graham county; Jesse B. Simms, Franklin, Greenlee county; C. E. Fauley, 502 E. Moreland, Phoenix, Maricopa county; Frank J. Willis, Snowflake, Navajo county; Orville McPherson, Tucson, Pima county; Ted Healy, Casa Grande, Pinal county; Thos. J. Iles Pegram, Elgin, Santa Cruz county; C. A. Pierce, Patagonia, Santa Cruz county; J. B. Bristol, Nogales, Santa Cruz countyo John Biancona, Prescott, Yavapai county.

It is expected that the remaining counties will be heard from in the near future.

HAS FINE FARM

A. H. Glidewell is the proud possessor of one of the best little combination farms and gardens it has been our pleasure to see in a long time, especially when it is taken into consideration that his farming operations are carried on without irrigation. There are just about four acres in the tract and it is situsted in the east part of town. It is almost unbelievable that one could raise such crops as he has with so much ease and depending altogether on the rainfall. He has corn, maize, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, beans, squash, cane, watermelons, cantaloupes, sunflowers, apple, peach and pear trees, and various other thrifty plants, vines and trees. Mr. Glidewell stated that if he were only able to install a small pumping plant his place could be made to more than support a good sized family. It seems almost a pity that such a rich and productive spot, where water is plentiful at only about twenty feet, should be producing only one tenth of what it would produce if irrigated. Just at this time when the wail of underproduction is coming up from all sections of the country it behooves all owners of even small plots of ground to practice intensive farming to the very limit. But of course this can be best done by placing the land under irrigation. There is big money in small farms if cultivated and irrigated in a scientific manner.

Messrs. J. D. Rountree and A. L. Kinsley of San Rafael Valley were here on business Tuesday.

Howard Keener was in from his San Rafael Valley farm Monday and reported crops in a very promising condition. The fact that the farmers in that beautiful and productive valley never fail in producing good crops is evidence that it is one of the favored spots of Arizona. It is also inhabited by a progressive class of farmers and stockmen.

P. E. Smith, the Patagonia gardener, carried a truck load of vegetables to Nogales last Friday and another load Monday of this week. He had no trouble in disposing of these vegetables and was told by the soldiers that his tomatoes were the finest they had seen this year. There is no doubt about the productiveness of the soil around Patagonia.

CLOSER INSPECTION OF BORDER STOCK TO STOP THIEVES

PHOENIX, Aug. 28—Secretary Stephens of the livestock sanitary board recently returned from a conference at Douglas with representatives of the New Mexican livestock board with reference to the complaints of New Mexican stockmen of a laxity of inspection along the Arizona-Mexican border.

They complained cattle thieves had been raiding herds of New Mexico, driving them across the border into the neighboring republic, whence, after altering the brands, they were brought back into that part of the United States including Arizona.

It was found that there has been looseness of inspection, and steps were taken to tighten it. With this assurance the representatives of the New Mexican board professed satisfaction.

San Rafael Siftings

The San Rafael Social club is a social organization and upon ballot of members any one may become a member by complying with the rules and paying an initiation fee and monthly dues (which are merely enough to cover running expenses). Members are divided into two committees, with an equal number of families on each committee (nearly as possible. Chairmen in charge of these committees at the present time being Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Kinsley. On the third Saturday of each month one committee furnishes the entertainment and the refreshments, the following month the other committee does likewise. Form of entertainment and kind of refreshment is kept a secret from other committee as much as possible until meeting night.

The public is welcome on the invitation of a member or upon their request to become members.

At our last meeting the committee in charge bought a fine lot of watermelons from H. K. Rountree and the entertainment was well rendered.

D. B. Pierce and wife of Patagonia were dinner guests on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Ringwald.

A. A. Trippel of Nogales motored through our valley this week, getting acquainted with voters.

Wilfred Kinsley of Canille visited relatives and friends in the valley over Sunday.

Parker brothers are this week moving some cattle to their new ranch near Tucson. William Gates will be in charge there and will be missed by his many friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mosler and sons, Wayne and Orman, motored over from Bisbee on Saturday and visited with the A. L. and E. L. Kinsley families until Monday.

Mrs. Orton Phelps of Mowry was a valley visitor one day this week.

B. Baldwin and son, Clyde, are hauling gravel for road improvement near the Nevius and Curtis ranches.

Otho Kinsley accidentally ran over and killed a fine dog belonging to George Ringwald and Otho is very sorry the accident happened.

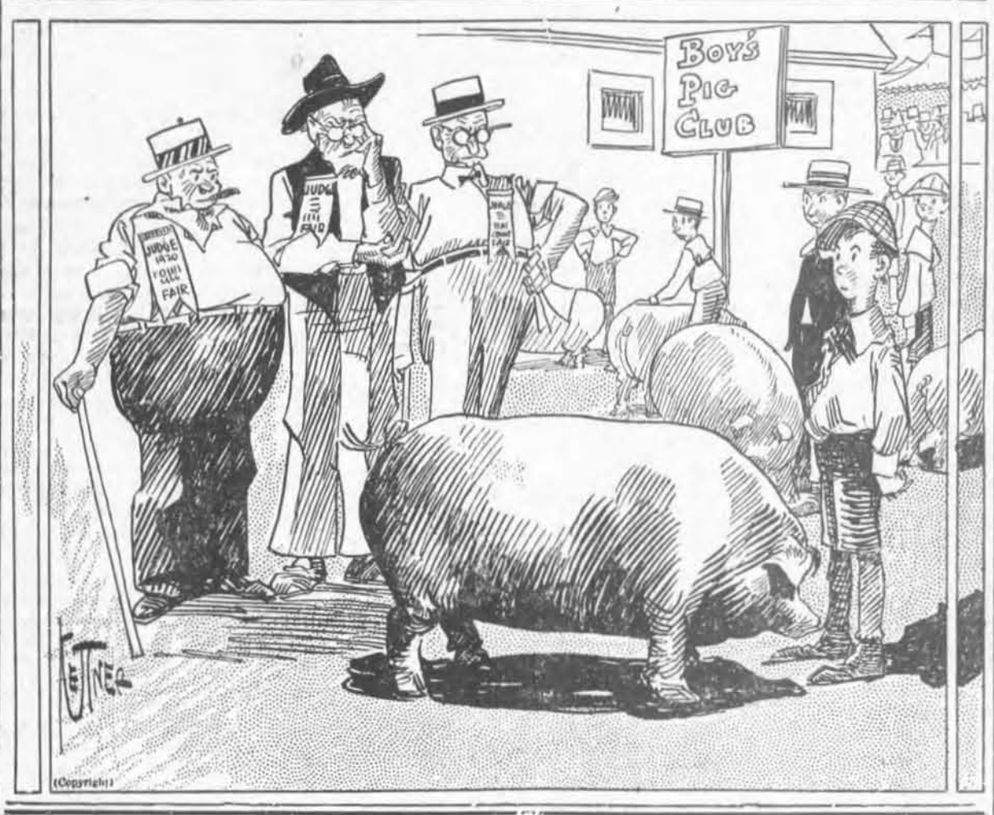
Jeff D. Rountree and A. L. Kinsley were business visitors in Patagonia Tuesday.

Dr. Adkinson of Los Angeles and Rev. J. A. Prior of Patagonia were in the valley Tuesday in the interest of the new church building now in course of construction at Patagonia. Dr. Adkinson preached an interesting sermon to a good sized and appreciative audience Tuesday night.

Farm and ranch interests are in a flourishing condition in the valley and an optomistic feeling seems to pervade the very atmosphere. With good crops, good grass, fat cattle, good health and the entire community at peace with itself, how could the people be otherwise than happy? Perhaps no other community in the county has cultivated the social side of life more than San Rafael Valley, and the result is we all live together in peace.

H. B. Riggs, one of the busiest men in this community, has this week been rendering valuable service with the Washington Trading Co.

Anxious Moments



PERTINENT PATAGONIA PARAGRAPHS

SONOITA Sayings

The Sonoita country has had plenty of rain and crops and grass are looking fine. Stock is also in fine condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rickwall are the happy parents of a girl baby, born several days ago. Both mother and babe are doing fine.

P. A. Honnas is down about eight feet with his silo and still a-diggin'.

Mrs. A. A. Worthington of Bisbee, Ariz., is here visiting with P. A. Honnas and family. Mrs. Hounas being her step daughter. She will remain about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Whitman took a loaf of vegetables over to Greaterville a few days ago.

Lyle Sprunng and wife, accompanied by her father, Mr. Fred Putman, took a trip to Nogales recently and were absent several days.

Mrs. R. E. Varner and daughter, Iva, are here from Picher, Okla., visiting her mother, Mrs. P. A. Honnas. Iva will remain with her grandmother while Mrs. Varner will go on to Los Angeles and San Francisco for a short time.

The Ladies' Pioneer club met on Friday, the 27th, with Mrs. Fannie Barney.

BUSINESS CLOSES

Mrs. A. L. Bennett who has for some time been conducting a confectionery business in Patagonia, has closed up and will shortly take a trip to the coast for the benefit of her health. There is a party negotiating for the purchase of her stock and fixtures and in case the deal is consummated the business will be continued in the same building. We regret to see Mrs. Bennett leave Patagonia but the state of her health made the action she has taken imperative.

P. L. McIntyre has just completed painting the roof of the Patagonia Drug Store and did a good job. He is this week painting the roof of the business house owned by H. B. Riggs and occupied by V. L. McCutchan's pool hall and the Patagonia Cafe. Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a town as nicely painted houses. We trust that more property owners will follow Mr. Riggs' example. It is a good investment.

Misses Thelma Johnson and Marie Valenzuela, two of Patagonia's most estimable young ladies, left for Phoenix Wednesday morning where they will take a course in trained nursing. Their many friends here wish them abundant success in their new calling.

J. D. Rountree was in from the San Rafael Valley Friday with a truck load of choice watermelons.

Henry Woods, the well known rancher and deputy sheriff from the Vaughn country, was in Patagonia Wednesday morning on his way to Nogales. He reports everything quiet but prosperous in his section of country.

William Fessler, the barber, spent a day in the mountains this week. Whether the trip was made for the purpose of recreation or merely to pick up a few gold nuggets we have not learned. Both, perhaps. He is one man sure to be missed when he leaves town, for men may come and men may go, but whiskers grow on forver.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Parker who have been making their home in Patagonia for the past two months have moved back to their ranch in Parker Canon.

A. A. Wren was here on business Wednesday.

W. H. Barnett was in from the mines Wednesday.

Ed S. Black was in from the Sonoita country Wednesday.

For the convenience of the work train which is now working out of Patagonia the railroad company has placed an oil car here for the purpose of supplying the engine with fuel.

Do not neglect or forget to vote at the primary elections Tuesday, Sept. 7. Vote according to the dictates of your conscience, but vote. By voting early it may aid in getting early returns.

C. H. Schultz is moving into Patagonia this week for the purpose of taking advantage of our splendid public school. He will occupy the Evans and Wilson house on the hill near the public school building recently vacated by Mrs. Francis. Mr. Schultz and his family will be valuable acquisitions to our town, and the Patagonian, on behalf of our citizens, extends to them a cordial welcome.

Frank Powers of the World's Fair mines was here on business Monday and states that the mining interests are taking on a more promising aspect and he looks for an old time business revival after the general elections. This is about what everybody thinks and the thoughts of "everybody," if directed in the right direction, usually spells success.

Do not forget to plant a few trees about your premises this fall.

Dr. Adkinson arrived in Patagonia Monday afternoon and delivered a very interesting sermon at the Gardner opera house at night. Dr. Adkinson is here at this time for the purpose of furthering the work on the new Methodist church now in course of construction, and he states that the outlook is very encouraging and it is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy in the very near future. He preached at San Rafael Valley Tuesday night and left Wednesday for the north.

ELGIN Extracts

Mrs. Nell Bartlett entertained a party of friends Saturday, the 28th, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Collier, it being her first wedding anniversary. Good music and dancing were enjoyed by all, after which ice cream and cake were served. A delightful time is reported. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Collie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Collie, Miss Leslie Collie, Miss Dorothy Woods, Tom Woods, Mr. and Mrs. F. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Schack, Sam Lesley, Miss Anna Sue Darty, Mrs. Nell Bartlett and Eva Barnett.

The Elgin Women's club met at the home of Nell Bartlett Thursday afternoon.

Miss Agnes Tellas left for home at Hereford Tuesday after a two weeks' visit with her brother and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Flores entertained a party of friends at dinner Sunday.

Miss Thelma Flaintean returned to her home in Nogales Monday after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. F. Neil.

Mrs. F. Neil entertained a party of friends Friday at dinner.

CAR RUNS WILD

Last Friday morning while a work train, loaded with rock, was switching in the railroad yards a flat car, minus brakes, got away and started down the track toward Nogales at a rate that threatened destruction to everything that got in its way. But just before reaching the end of the siding and entering upon the main track a brakeman succeeded in throwing it on to the derail where it went into the ditch, and where it still remains.

U. S.-JAP ARGUMENT ON IMMIGRATION PACT IS NOT COMPLETE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Press reports from Tokio that an agreement has been reached on the Japanese immigration question with the U. S. are premature the State department today announced.

POLAND REPLY TO U. S. IS RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Poland's formal reply to the American note of August 21 cautioning the Poles not to transgress the ethnographic boundaries of Poland was received today by the State department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Poland answered the admonition United States that Polish armies must halt at ethnographic frontier of Poland with the statement that strategic considerations must govern Poland's course.

PRESIDENTIAL, PRIZE AND BULL FIGHTS IN NOGALES, ON SUNDAY

Ralph Lincoln and Harry Mansell, bantamweights, who have had fistic arguments in Bisbee and twice in Nogales will meet Sunday in the Hidalgo theater, Nogales, Son., in what will be a finish fight. They are signed for 45 rounds. They will meet at ring weights of 120 pounds making the weight at 3 p. m. the day of the fights, according to the promoters. Both men are on hand and reported in fine condition for the battle.

They have met three times, two of the battles resulting in draws and one of them in Nogales being a decision for Lincoln. The Sunday battle will be to a finish and decide the better man.

Part of the daily workouts of the two men will be at the Stag club, Nogales, Son., Lincoln appearing at 3 p. m. and Mansell at 5 p. m.

In addition to the fistic doings in Nogales, Son., Sunday will be a bull fight for which a Juarez matador has been imported. With the Mexican presidential election falling on Sunday the three fights in Nogales, Son., will make that date a lively one. There will be three fights, prize, presidential and bull.

Preparations are being made to handle large crowds.

TENT MEETING CLOSES ON SUNDAY EVENING

(Contributed)

The meetings that have been conducted in the Gospel Tent for the past six weeks will be concluded Sunday evening, September 5. The attendance has been good in spite of bad weather part of the time. The Evangelists, true to their promise, have stuck to the Bible all the way through as they have presented he fundamental principles of Christianity and Protestantism. These meetings have been conducted under the auspices of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and such leading Bible truths as the "Near Return of Our Lord," (John 14:1-3; Revelation 22:7, 12); Spiritualism was another subject presented. It was proved that it can not be what is claimed for it, the dead cannot return and communicate with us for the Scriptures state clearly that the dead are unconscious and cannot return. (Ecclesiastes 9:5, 6, 10; Psalms 146:3, 4; Job 7:9, 10).

Among the last subjects discussed was the perpetuity of the Law of God, and its binding claims upon the Christian today. (Matthew 5:17-19; John 2:3, 4). Another great example that Christ left the Christian was the keeping of the Seventh Day, The Sabbath of the Lord. (Luke 4:16). It is clearly taught in the New Testament that the Sabbath of the fourth commandment is as binding today as any other of the ten precepts, and there is no intimation that either Christ or His apostles kept the first day of the week, nor is there any command that we should rest on the day commonly called Sunday.

Christ says in Mark 2:27, "the Sabbath was made for man." The word "Man" here means the human race. The seventh day is sometimes called the "Jewish' Sabbath, but Christ Himself said it was iptended for humanity throughout the world. Its blessings and obligations cannot be confined to the Jews. The Sabbath was made in the beginning when made was made, Genesis 2:2, 3.

The commandment to observe the seventh day is a part of God's law of ten commandments. This law was "commanded to a thousand generations" Psalms 105:8. Jesus said, according to Luke 16:17, that "it is easier for heaven and earth to pass than for one tittle of the law to fail.

Christian where do you stand?

We ahve been handed a copy of the Alaska Daily Journal, published at Juneau, Alaska, containing an account of the unique election wager entered into some time since between Dr. H. J. Chenette and J. Kent Fryer of Patagonia. It seems that these two popular young men are having notoriety thrust upon them and if it should continue for any considerable length of time they are destined to become movie stars.

Mrs. J. W. Miller received a telegram Wednesday morning announcing the death of her father who resided in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Pierce visited friends in San Rafael Valley last Sunday, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Ringwald for dinner.

BELIEF IS ONLY THING DEMOCRATS' LEADER HAS AS GROUNDS

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—George White, chairman of the Democratic National committee, declared today on the witness stand before the Senate committee investigating the presidential campaign expenditures that he had no evidence to sustain any one of the charges made by Gov. Cox as to the Republican campaign funds or quotas. He also denied having any evidence to support the Cox charge of the alleged desire of the contributors to the Republican campaign fund "to have back of them in the industrial centers of the nation, the bayonets of their prospective puppets in office."

White told the committee chairman, Senator Kenyon, that he believed the charges were true because he had confidence in Cox.

"I talked with Governor Cox last Sunday for a few minutes," said White. "At that time I asked him:

" 'ARE YOU SURE OF YOUR GROUNDS?'

"Governor Cox replied that he was and I then told him:

" 'YOU ARE THE BOSS AND YOU RUN IT!' "

White further declared on the witness stand that he thought the $2,000,000 campaign fund proposed for the Democratic national campaign for this year would provide for an adequate presidential campaign.

White said the only example of "sinister influence" backing the Republican party of which he knew personally was the Republican year book being published by William Barnes. A discussion of the Barnes book disclosed that photographic copies of pledges of "moral and financial" support to the book, signed by prominent eastern men, including the Rockefellows had disappeared from the records in which they were introduced, Monday.

A heated clash between Reed and Kenyon followed when Reed insisted on an investigation of the disappearance of the papers.

"Do you think Barnes' book is a more sinister influence than the circulation through country newspapers of propaganda favoring the League of Nations, such as this story of 'Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge' and having it paid for by a particular political party and having the man who reads it not know that it is political propaganda?" Kenyon asked.

"I don't apologize for wanting to circulate that story," White rejoined. "The editor of a paper is responsible if he uses it. He isn't paid to print it."

CHRISTENSEN ASKS HEARING

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—Parley P. Christensen has asked to be heard on campaign expenditures. His offer has been accepted by the committee.

PHOENIX WILL FLASH PRIMARY VOTING TO HERALD

The Herald has arranged with a Phoenix newspaper to supply Nogales with the results of the primary election from the various parts of the state the night of September 7.

The results of the primary election will be flashed to The Herald hourly from Phoenix. This will give The Herald quick and accurate service to show how the election is going.

This combined with our own county service enables The Herald to secure information as to how "the wind blows" and "who is who in Arizona's politics," at a rapid rate.

The public is extended an invitation to be among those present at The Herald office election night.

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

Bird dogs from all parts of the United States will be in Crookston, Minn., Sept. 9 for the All-American field trial club events. Announcement has been made by Dr. T. Benton King, secretary of the club, that the field trials will be in the vicinity of Crookston.

Announcement of a reward of $500 for the arrest of the man who has fallen into the habit of holding up the stage between Cedarbrook and Miami, in the mountains near Yosemite National Park, has been posted upon orders of Governor Stephens of California.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is not sufficient to appease the feelings of Mildred Harris Chaplin. The offer was scorned by her attorneys, who are said to have instructed the film actress to avoid meeting her husband or any one representing him.

The purser's safe, raised by divers from the wreck of the steamer Princess Sophia, which sank in the Lynn canal in October, 1918, is at Juneau, Alaska, awaiting examination by officers of the company which operated the steamer. More than 200 lives were lost in the sinking of the Princess Sophia.

Charges that A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan league, owns the controlling interest in a sisal company at Miami, Fla., are contained in a suit filed at Fargo, N. D., by James R. Waters, former manager of the Bank of North Dakota. Mr. Waters demands payment of $5,000, which, he alleges, was the annual salary promised him by Townley for handling the latter's interests in the sisal company. Mr. Townley recently testified in bankruptcy proceedings that he had no interest of any kind in any property.

A few hours after Macedonio Escalante, a house painter, touched a power wire that sent 11,000 volts of electricity through him at Phoenix, Ariz., he was telling his father he would be all right in a day or two. C. L. Baker, his foreman, saw him hanging from the wire, smoke rising from one arm. As Baker ran to get help, Escalante dropped to the ground five feet below and was taken to a hospital. He had been painting the transformer house of a cotton gin. Physicians declared the voltage many times enough to kill a man.

WASHINGTON

The New York Call, a Socialist newspaper, which was denied the use of the second class mails on December 6th, 1919, for alleged unpatriotic utterances, won its fight in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to compel Postmaster General Burleson to restore this privilege.

The campaign of the National Woman's party for ratification of the suffrage amendment has cost $150,000, according to an announcement at Washington. Party officers estimated at least $80,000 was spent to get the thirty-sixth ratification, at least $10,000 of which is yet to be raised.

Forecast of a tumble in coal prices was made by department of justice officials coincident with the announcement of "renewed activities" in the campaign against coal profiteers. With the production on the increase, prediction was made that the coal market would follow sugar prices in a break in the near future.

Production of bituminous coal reached its 1920 peak during the week ended Aug. 14th when the miners turned out 11,728,000 net tons. The geological survey, in making this announcement made public figures showing production of bituminous coal since last January 1st to total 324,877,000 tons, which is 48,250,000 tons greater than the 1919 production at the same date.

According to El Heraldo, President de la Huerta has announced that no condition for the recognition of the Mexican government have been imposed by the United States or France. "The Mexican government," he is quoted as saying, "is giving all guarantees to foreign countries and not seeking to break promises with foreign countries, and it does not believe foreign nations have any reason to impose conditions belittling our dignity."

The first wireless message "to be heard around the world" was received by Secretary Daniels from the Lafayette radio station at Bordeaux, France. The message was the first sent from the Lafayette station, the largest in the world, just completed by the United States navy, and is undergoing official test before being turned over to France.

The right of women to the ballot was formally made a part of the Constitution of the United States when Secretary of State Colby proclaimed ratification of the nineteenth amendment.

Tentative plans for the construction of a large dirigible hangar at the naval base on North Island, San Diego, Calif., has been announced by Secretary Daniels. Although the army, which also makes use of the island as an aviation base, has offered some objections to the project, the secretary said he believed these could be overcome through agreement of the joint aeronautical board. The projected hangar would be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet high, and would be used to house the first navy dirigible assigned to the Pacific coast.

FOREIGN

A resolution advocating a general boycott of Belfast farms owing to alleged persecution of Catholics has just been adopted by the Leitrim county council.

Ten million pesos of the 11,000,000 carried off during the flight of Carranza from Mexico City, have been recovered, according to a statement by the treasury department of Mexico.

An official list of imports and exports from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1920, shows increases of 2,738,502,000 francs in imports and 7,230,228,000 francs in exports over the same period last year in France.

China is confronted with a serious situation as a result of the retirement in Siberia of between 18,000 and 20,000 Semenoff and Kappel anti-Bolshevist troops eastward toward the Manchurian frontier.

Andreas Zorn, the Swedish painter, died in Stockholm. He visited the United States in 1911. He was a contributor to the fund to enable Swedish scientists to pursue their studies in the United States.

President Ebert in a proclamation issued at Berlin invited all the political parties to submit loyally to disarmament. The proclamation said severe penalties would be inflicted in case of failure to comply.

A municipal strike has been called in Cardiff, Wales, according to dispatches received at London. The cemetery workers are affected and the families of those dying have had to dig graves for their dead.

Fourteen oil workers were drowned in the Panuco river at Tampico, Mexico, when the foreman at the wheel of a lighter on which they were traveling made a sudden maneuver to avoid collision with another boat.

More than 250 separate forest fires in the district south of the Campbell river in British Columbia have been reported within the past few days. The Still Water districts are said to be a vast sea of flames.

Premier Lloyd George during his conference with Premier Giolitti at Lucerne promised Great Britain would recognize the new free state of Fiume as proposed by Gabrielle d'Annunzio, says a Central News Dispatch from Rome.

Gen. Eugenio Martinez, who received the surrender of Francisco Villa's forces, has been appointed chief of operations in the states of Chihuahua and Durango and the Laguna region, it was announced at the war department at Mexico City.

GENERAL

The Pennsylvania state highway department is erecting standard scales at various points along the main highways for testing overweights of trucks.

Every indication points toward a total motor registration in the United States by 1925 of double the present figures—or 15,000,000 passenger cars and trucks.

Sing Sing's newspaper, the Bulletin, is to resume publication under censorship. Officials shut it down when its leading article was by a bigamist on "My Eight Wives."

Two thirsty burglars entered the local church at Middleton, N. Y., and, after opening the cupboard where the sacramental wine is stored, drank themselves to sleep. The sexton found them snoring on the altar steps.

It is estimated that during 1919 the automobiles in this country carried three times as many passengers as the railroads in the United States, and conveyed them over a total mileage equal to half again the railroad passenger mileage.

Explosive Trades, Limited, of London, has acquired a $25,000,000 interest in the General Motors Corporation of America, according to advices received today from London by the department of commerce. The British company is one of the largest trading concerns in Europe.

Marshal Foch will visit the United States when the European situation permits, he told Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, in response to a formal invitation, extended by Mr. Flaherty at a banquet at Metz.

Clarence Coombs, alternate pilot of the "Texas Wildcat," one of three American entries in the international airplane race, has sailed en route for Paris to assist Roland Rohlfs, former holder of the world's altitude record, in his attempt to lift the Gordon Bennett aviation cup.

Announcement that the gunboat Sacramento had been ordered to La Ceiba, Honduras, ready to protect American interests if necessary, revealed that officials have been watching with growing concern revolutionary movements developing in several Central American countries.

The four United States airplanes flying from Mineola, N. Y., to Nome arrived there safely. The actual flying time from New York was fifty-five hours, Capt. St. Clair Street, head of the expedition, announced. The hop-off on the return trip to New York will be made in a few days.

Readjustment of rail grain rates to re-stimulate the movement of grain via the Great Lakes to the Lake Erie ports and relieve congestion on the rail lines between Chicago and New York are announced by the interstate commerce commission. Special permission was given the railroads to make effective September 1st rail rates from the lower Lake Erie ports to the Atlantic seaboard, which will result in making the lake and rail rates about 3 cents per hundred pounds lower than the all-rail rates. Heretofore the rail rates were higher.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 24.—Rum running runs riot on the Canadian border, Assistant Commissioner Tracey of the provincial police declared upon his return to Regina, Sask., from an inspection trip along the international line. "Especially from Estevan, Sask., to Minot, N. D., has whisky smuggling into the United States assumed huge proportions," Tracey said. "Minot alone contains enough whisky to float a ship and is being utilized as a general clearing station for an organized gang.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Las Vegas is installing new traffic blocks on the street corners to help enforce the traffic ordinances requiring the turning of a square corner.

A fine stone school house was built by the people of Montoya Springs, San Miguel county, in New Mexico, in just three weeks after they decided to erect it. The people quit their regular work and all pitched in to help.

Another 40,000 pounds in co-operative wool shipments was made this month in San Juan county, New Mexico. There have now been forty-four men who have shipped co-operatively and their shipments have passed the 165,000 pound mark.

Jesus Maria Barboa was found not guilty in the west Phoenix precinct Justice Court on a charge of murdering Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Erhardt at their home in Phoenix the night of June 6. Barboa has been in custody since June 14, and was alleged to have made a confession.

Lieut. Alexander Pearson, famous for his victory in the first transcontinental air race, was painfully injured possibly internally, and Lieut. Frank M. Paul suffered several cuts about the head and face when their plane crashed thirty feet to the ground in a nose dive at Douglas, Ariz.

John A. Bernudes, who lived on a ranch about thirty miles east of Albuquerque, was instantly killed by lightning during a severe electric storm recently. Bernudes was working among his cattle when the storm came up and the body was found several hours later by his son.

Carl Jacobs, fifth man to be sentenced of a charge of aggravated assault in connection with the attempted jail delivery at the county jail at Phoenix recently, in which prisoners choked and beat the night jailer, was sentenced in superior court to serve three to five years in state prison.

Following the discovery in a Phoenix warehouse of fifteen crates and boxes declared by agents of the department of justice to have been stolen from the government, E. V. Voss, carpenter, employed at the United States public health service hospital at Whipple barracks, Prescott, was arrested.

According to a report of the management, the Albuquerque Business College opened on the first of September with the largest enrollment in history. This was the first college of its kind in the state, and since it was established under the present management, twelve years ago, it has grown much beyond the greatest expectations.

Uncle Sam will take full charge of the hot springs at Hot Springs, Sierra county, N. Mex. They are on federal land and the department of the interior now has the question of their care under consideration. It was announced at the federal land office at Santa Fe. There is a possibility that they will be made a national monument.

Three days after he hanged himself the body of an old man was found dangling at the end of a rope thrown over a rafter in an unused stable in Peoria, Ariz. Officers could not say anything definite regarding his nationality, as the body was in a decomposed condition when found. No means of identification were found on the body, but it is thought the dead man might have been a Mexican, who had been noticed loitering around Peoria but who had not been seen recently.

Colonel John J. Boniface has arrived in Phoenix and will make that city his headquarters for the next four years. Colonel Boniface has been placed in command of the national guard cavalry regiments of Arizona and New Mexico. He is well-known throughout the state and served several years on the border at Douglas.

The new gold and silver cyanide mill of the Duncan Mining & Milling Company, in the Steeplerock district, western Grant county, New Mexico, twelve miles east of Duncan, Ariz., was completed about a month ago and recently made its first trial on the gold and silver ores, and the first clean-up in eighteen days yielded a bar of bullion which sold at the United States mint in San Francisco for $20,000.

A story of misfortune and death on the desert was told in the sheriff's office at Phoenix by Michael Sunar thirteen years old, and two deputy sheriffs who had gone to Agua Caliente, eighty miles southwest of there to investigate reports of the death of Marco Sunar, the boy's uncle. Stricken by heat, the man had wandered on the desert until he fell and died within a few miles of Agua Caliente, the officers said.

A. J. Stockbridge, who is in charge of the old Dan Hind property, now known as the Rocky Trail mine, near Silver City, Mexico, has installed a fifty-ton crusher and mill to handle the free milling gold ore which is being mined in that section.

A ten-year-old Indian boy was instantly killed by lightning while playing on the flats near Gibson, N. M. Although the boy was dressed with a heavy woolen shirt, sweater and leather trousers, all the clothing was torn from his body when the bolt struck him.

The Mascot and Western railroad operating in Cochise county, Arizona has made application to the state corporation commission for permission to claim its share of the proposed increase in intrastate rates for which the larger railroads are asking.

Eighteen automobiles were damaged and a tire shop and garage were destroyed by a $20,000 fire in the business section of Tucson. The automobiles were mostly cars left in storage at the garage. The fire originated from a vulcanizing burner in the tire shop.

PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

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

POLAND NOW STANDING ALONE

Heroic Nation, Herself in Dire Need, Is the Only Barrier to Bolshevism, Fighting the Battle for Civilization.

Article XXXII.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

The problems of Russia and unrest are up to the nations of the world. Russia's problem affects the world. It must be solved by the powers in concert. Its solution will make the first step toward rest. The complete solution of the problem of unrest must be decided by each nation in its own way.

I asked two important Slav leaders for their opinions as to the proper policy the world should adopt toward the bolsheviks, and the Russian problem. In Prague I spoke to President Mazyrik of Czecho-Slovakia; in Warsaw I interviewed General Pilsudski, president of Poland. Both answered the question in practically the same words: "Leave Russia alone; let the Russian people solve the Russian question."

What is the Russian situation? A minority has seized the government and is holding it by force. The form of government adopted cannot last. Communism will destroy itself if given sufficient rope. Already it has destroyed production and brought on chaos. The great danger bolshevism offers the outside world is its effort to organize the unrest of the world and lead it to revolution.

Poland's Hard Position.

Poland is the barrier holding the "Red" wave of bolshevism back. Poland is a new state. It is almost as big as France in population and about the size of Germany in area. Three thrones fell to make a presidential seat for the Polish republic—Austria, Russia and Germany. The Polish people are intense in their patriotism. They are individualists. They are against the "Red" terror. But Poland is poor, terribly poor. The war brought her to the point of hunger. She is now facing starvation. She is doing world guard duty. Her army is holding closed the door of bolshevik Russia. It is an army made up of men of zeal and determination. I have never seen men sustain their spirit under more trying conditions. Think of men without shoes facing the "Red" army; hunger and cold attacking them, but standing in their places holding the front. When I was in Europe in October, 1919, I saw this magnificent army. Forty per cent of them were without shoes. There were less than 10,000 outfits for 350,000 men. They were hungry, they were cold. Back home their loved ones were not hungry, they were starving; they were not cold, they were freezing. Still these men stood at their posts. I talked the matter over with the chief of state, General Pilsudski, and I shall never forget the manner, the tone and the words of this Roosevelt of the Slavs.

"Our army will hold the pass; the 'Red' terror will not bring the torch to Europe unless winter and want force us to retreat. Chattering teeth and pain pinched stomachs will kill the morale of any army in time. The indomitable spirit of our men has withstood hardships that might have destroyed an army made up of men less inflamed with the passion to make secure their newly achieved freedom. We are without transportation facilities even for the front. Our soldiers are ragged and hungry. They do not complain, nor do I complain for them, but facts are facts and these facts belong to the world. Our army is fighting a world cause and against a world evil. Civilization is in the balance and every citizen of civilization has a right to know the conditions under which Poland is doing world guard duty.

Fight Under Frightful Conditions.

"We have no ambulances at the front and our soldiers, going into battle know that if they are wounded and are not fortunate enough to fall near a field hospital, they are doomed to die of neglect and exposure or come to death by torture from Chinese mercenaries who make up the torture battalion of the 'Red' army. We have no antiseptics and our wounded men are exposed to a gangrenous death. We are without anesthetics and wounded men are required to submit to operations while keenly alive to every sensation of the knife.

"Help must come, and it must come soon. Our troops are willing to fight on; this is their glorious spirit, but they are only flesh and there is a point at which the finest spirit surrenders to cold and hunger and pain."

Appeals were made to the peace table for help. They fell on deaf ears. Great stocks of clothing were locked up in England and France while the Polish army shivered at the bolshevik front. I saw locomotives and empty freight cars on the side tracks in Europe at the time Poland was fighting the world's fight and crying for transportation.

The bolsheviks must be shut in. They must be confined to Russia. If the "Red" army breaks through Poland, Europe will blaze and bleed from revolution. Poland stands at the gate, guarding the pass. She is not fighting Poland's fight; she is not fighting for territory or war spoils. She is trying to hold back the threatening terror. It is the duty of the world to come to her support generously. It is not enough to help her with munitions and army equipment. To keep up the morale of the Polish army it is necessary to help the home flank. Poland does not want charity. She asks for her due. She is morally entitled to support. If she is not given it, she will crumble before the onslaught of the Reds; the world will pay the price. She is starting her life as a nation. By her position in Europe she is called upon to hold back the revolutionary horde, the bolshevik terror. In the meantime she must build her house and organize her life. She needs credit to do this. It is her crying need. It must be forthcoming. Dollars and pounds and francs will be worth much less than they are today if Poland, the keystone of the arch, is allowed to fall. This is a question the allies must answer. America is vitally interested and should lead in the response.

If we can hold the bolsheviks in Russia and keep Europe free from this menace, bolshevism will die a natural death. In the meantime we should adopt a policy and bend our energies to carry out that policy. Russia is made up of co-operative societies. I believe 20,000,000 Russians are enrolled in these organizations. The people trust their own co-operative societies. They do not trust the bolshevik government. The majority in Russia are against bolshevism; they are victims of it. Why should not we arrange, if possible, to help the starving people of Russia through these societies? Without recognizing the bolsheviks it is entirely possible to make an arrangement under the terms of which allied help can be given to the majority of the people in Russia, the people whom it is the interest of the world to save. If such an offer is made and the bolshevik government does not agree to it, an uprising in Russia, increased opposition to the bolshevik government, would weaken its power. Such a proposal was made at one time, and I believe President Wilson favored it, but because of the lack of team work at the peace table and the absence of a definite plan it failed to get beyond the discussion stage.

Let Russia Find Herself.

Let us take our troops out of Siberia; let us leave Russia alone. She will find herself sooner if we do. Let us convince the Russian people that we are their friends. Let the nations of the world acting through the League of Nations compel Japan to keep her hands off Siberia. Let our friendly co-operation make unnecessary and impossible further German penetration of Russia. Let us not encourage Denikines, Yudenichs, Petluras and Kolchaks. Let us, by our acts, convince the Russian people that we want them to have self-determination and that we are not planning to put upon them a reactionary government. With the end of military movements in Russia inspired from the outside, there will be no reason for the "Red" army. The people will compel its demobilization. The soldiers who make up the "Red" army will be eager to get back to civil life. There will be no invaders in Russia to give morale to troops and no reason for a big army. With the passing of the army the soviet government will crumble.

The majority in Russia want a free, democratic government. They will get it if left to themselves. Russia is rich. The establishment of order in Russia, the reorganization of its life, will contribute much to making Europe solvent. I do not mean that Russia is to be exploited. What I have in mind is that a productive Russia will help feed the world and furnish it with raw material. Russia in normal times before the war exported more grain from Black sea ports than the United States and Canada combined.

We should not be afraid of bolshevik propaganda. All we need do is to abandon our policy of calling names and abusing our own people by calling them bolsheviks, when they are not. We have the truth on our side. Why not use our resources to get the facts about bolshevism to the people? There is no occasion for secrecy or mystery. Few people in America would entertain bolshevik leanings if they understood the program of bolshevism and knew the methods adopted by the bolsheviks. The press, the pulpit, the platforms are available. Open the schools, the churches, the lodges, the labor meetings, the community centers and expose the crime against the world. The getting together will do us good.

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Aerial Searchlights.

The British air ministry announces that, as an emergency to assist belated aircraft to locate their airdromes after dusk, it has been arranged for vertical searchlight beams to be projected from the official airdromes from about dusk till all service machines have arrived. From Hounslow airdrome there will be one beam, from Kenley two beams, and from Limpne three beams arranged in a triangle.—Scientific American.

Valuable Chemical Discovery.

A discovery of French chemists is that by coating the interior of containers with aluminum paint the accumulation of deposits which come from hard water may be prevented.—Journal of Industrial Engineering Chemistry.

Shows Early Railroad

Among the oldest forms of decorated glass bottles or flasks known to have been made in the United States is one which bears a relief design representing the first railway. The device shows a horse drawing a four-wheeled car along a rail. The vehicle is piled full of bales, lumps of coal or packages of freight. Around the margin is "Success to the railroad."

From Earth's Infancy

The perfect state of preservation of organisms which lived untold millions of years ago is shown by Professor Oliver in an archaic type of seed in the lower coal measures of Lancashire. These are only one-fifth of an inch long, but under the microscope their integument is seen to possess ten ribs, which project like little arms.

SOVIET ARMY DEMORALIZED

REDS UNABLE TO WITHSTAND RUSH OF POLISH TROOPS ON PRUSSIAN FRONT.

POLES TAKE OSSOVETZ

HAVE OPEN PASSAGE THROUGH BOBR MARSHES TO AUGUSTOWO, REPORT.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The Poles continue to advance along the east Prussian frontier. Nothwithstanding all their efforts, the Red commanders have failed to instill in the Bolshevist troops enough courage or energy to resist the Poles, who, after a few hours of almost desultory fighting, took possession of the Ossovetz forts, opened a passage across the Bobr marshes and reached the Augustowo lakes east of the east Prussian frontier, thus gaining command of the whole of the southern side of that frontier as far as Augustowo.

The Reds, driven back on the line of Augustowo-Grodno, are in a good defensive position on account of the forests and marshes which cover it. Consequently it is difficult for the Poles to attack frontally owing to the nature of the ground and the fact that the flanks of the enemy rest on the west on the German frontier and on the east on the Nieman river. The soviet forces are concentrating in this region with the object of stopping the Poles from extending their lines eastward.

Bolshevist batteries stationed on German soil have fired on Polish troops, says a Polish official communique. The statement follows:

"On the northern front in the sectors occupied by the first and fifth armies, the situation is unchanged. During the process of cleaning up territory between Mlawa and Ciechanow, we made 3,000 prisoners, stragglers from remnants of the Bolshevist troops.

"In the center of the front there remain a few thousand Russian troops, who are retreating toward the German frontier, fighting desperately. In this sector we noted that our troops were fired upon from batteries and from machine guns which Bolshevist troops had installed in German territory.

"On the Kolno-Myszyniec road we captured six cannon and ten machine guns. In Kobryn Pass we took 1,100 prisoners, including full staff of the Bolshevist thirty-seventh division, with four cannon and twelve machine guns.

"On the southern front, east of Leonpol, bitter fighting is in progress."

The Bolshevists are making a desperate stand at Grodno, according to a statement of the foreign ministry which added that all available Bolshevist troops are being concentrated there and a great battle is expected shortly.

Eighty thousand Russian soviet soldiers have been captured in Poland, 40,000 killed and 30,000 interned in East Prussia.

U. S. Reducing Loans.

Washington.—Loans of the war finance corporation have been reduced $219,000,000 since it ceased making loans and began liquidation of its affairs. The total outstanding loans Aug. 21 amounted to $132,200,000, according to figures made public by Managing Director McLean.

Women Jury Saves Home.

Akron, O.—State history was made in the little drab municipal court room of Judge A. F. O'Neil here when the first jury of women returned a verdict for the defendant in an eviction case.

GIRLS BURNED IN RIOT

MOBS START REPRISAL FOR DESTRUCTION IN BELFAST.

Dundalk, Ireland.—Two salesgirls and one salesman were burned to death in stores of two Protestant Unionist tradesmen in Dundalk. The buildings were set on fire. The homes of the owners of the stores also were burned. The fire spread to adjacent property, including the Ulster bank, which was damaged. The assertion is made that the fires were started in reprisal for the destruction of property of Catholics in Lisburn and Belfast.

Big Loan to Erie Railroad.

Washington.—Approval was given by the Interstate Commerce Commission for a loan of $8,000,000 to the Erie railroad to assist in financing 1920 maturities aggregating $23,516,000 which the commission in another order issued at the same time authorized the Erie to extend.

Ponzi Assets Dwindle.

Boston, Mass.—The receivers of Charles Ponzi's Securities Exchange Company received a set-back in their hunt for assets upon the completion of their examination of documents and papers found in half a dozen strong boxes in as many banks about the city. Less than $15,000 was found. Against this slow progress, the liabilities are rising steadily and it is now conceded that the previous estimate of $7,000,000 was too small and that they may even reach $10,000,000.

Women Victimized by Collector.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Numerous newly enfranchised Allegheny county women have been defrauded by a bogus tax collector, who went into action shortly after Secretary Colby signed the proclamation declaring woman suffrage law. The swindler appeared at their homes, informed them that they must pay a poll tax if they wanted to vote in November, collected the money, handed out a receipt, then disappeared and is still at liberty.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.

Several bunches of choice steers from the northwestern part of the state were on sale. The demand for such stock is good with quotations ranging from $11 to $12 for the good to choice killers, while fair steers are quoted from $9 to $10.50. Plain, half-fat steers are quoted from $9 down.

Cows are in good demand if choice, but the half-fat cows are slow to move, buyers being unwilling to take them on because they do not kill well. Good to choice cows are bringing $7 to $8, and right fancy killers would bring a little more. Pretty fair cows are selling from $6.25 to $7 and the plainer grades from $5.75 down.

Veals are higher with good ones selling up to $12. Stockers in fair demand but the market a little quiet. Prices remain unchanged.

Beef Steers.

Choice 1,335-lb. steers from the ranges of northwestern Colorado sold at $12, this being the highest price paid here for native grass steers for several weeks. Other good steers brought $11 and most of the fair kinds sold from $8 to $9.

Bulls and Calves.

One bunch of attractive veals brought $12, which is the highest paid for some time. Carload lots sold at $11.75. Medium to fair grades of calves are selling from $9.50 to $11.

Little change was made in bulls. The supply comprised individual lots, the best of which sold at $5.50. Commoner kinds are selling from $4.25 to $5.

Feeders and Stockers.

Prices are holding steady and unchanged on most grades. Common thin kinds are slightly lower than a week ago. Good fleshy feeders are finding many buyers at comparatively decent prices. Quotations range from $7.50 to $8.50 for good grades. Stockers of quality are selling from $6.75 to $7.25.

Hogs.

Good hogs	$14.00@14.75

Sheep.

Good fat lambs sold at $11.90 flat, and a bunch of pretty decent yearlings brought $6.75. Fair to good ewes sold all the way from $5 to $6. Quotations on best feeders range from $11 to $11.50. Ewes are quotable up to $5.25.

Dressed Poultry.

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

Turkeys, No. 1s		45
Turkeys, old toms		40
Hens, lb.		36
Ducks, young	30	@35
Geese	25	@27
Roosters	23	@25

Live Poultry.

Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over		30
Hens, lb.		24
Ducklings		25
Goslings	20	@22
Broilers, 1920 crop	25	@28
Cocks		16

Eggs.

Eggs, strictly fresh, case count	$12.50	@12.75
Loss off, per doz.	.32	@ .47

Butter.

Creamery, first grade		56
Creamery, second grade	48	@50
Process Butter		49
Packing stock		40

Butter Fat.

Direct	.54	@56
Station	.48	@50

Fruit.

Apples, new, Colo., box	$2.25	@4.00
Apricots, crate	2.50	@3.50
Cantaloupes, standard crts.	1.50	@2.50
Cantaloupes, pony crates	1.25	@1.50
Currants, pints, crate	6.50	@7.25
Pears, box	2.00	@4.00
Watermelons	50	@2.00

Vegetables.

Asparagus, lb.	$ .15	@ .20
Beans, navy, cwt.	8.50	@ 9.00
Beans, Pinto, cwt.	6.00	@ 6.75
Beans, Lima, lb.	.22	@ .25
Beans, green, lb.	.06	@ .07
Beans, wax, lb.	.05	@ .06
Beets, Colo., doz. bunches	.30	@ .40
Beets, cwt.	3.00	@ 4.00
Cabbage, Colo., cwt.	1.00	@ 1.25
Carrots, cwt.	4.00	@ 5.00
R. R. Cucumbers, doz.		.75
Celery, Colo.	.60	@ .75
Corn, Colorado, doz.	.30	@ .40
Leaf lettuce, h. h., doz.	.40	@ .50
Lettuce, head, doz.	.80	@ 1.00
Onions, Colo., cwt.	2.00	@ 3.50
Green peas, lb.	.10	@ .12
Peppers	.10	@ .15
Potatoes, new	3.00	@ 3.50
Radishes, long h. h.	.20	@ .30
Radishes, round h. h.	.20	@ .30
Rhubarb, lb.	.03	@ .04
Spinach	.04	@ .05
Tomatoes, Colo., lb.	.08	@ .10
Turnips, cwt.		4.00

EASTERN LIVE STOCK.

At Chicago.

Chicago.—Cattle—Choice steers and good yearlings generally strong to 25c higher; grassers and ranges draggy, steady, 50c lower; top steers, $17.75; bulk, good and choice, $15.25@17.40; grassy kind mostly, $9.00@14.00; good to best cows, $9.50@12.50; canners, $4.00@4.75; steady, medium grades, $6.50@9.00, very dull; bulls slow, mostly 25c lower; bulk bologna, $6.50@6.75; top, $7.00; calves steady; choice vealers, $14.50@15.00; stockers, steady to lower.

Hogs—Mostly 10@15c lower than Saturday's average; closed weak; early top, $11.75, out of line; bulk light and butcher hogs, $14.90@15.50; bulk packing sows, $14.00@14.25; pigs slow, fully 25c lower.

Sheep—Native lambs, 25c higher; top, $12.25; bulk, $11.00@12.00; best range lambs, 50@75c lower; choice Nevada, $13.75; sheep steady; good to best wethers, $7.25@7.75; ewes, $7.25 down; feeders, steady to higher; best feeder lambs held at $12.50.

HAY AND GRAIN.

Grain.

Buying prices (bulk) carloads, F. O. B. Denver:

Corn, No. 3 yellow	$2.86
Corn, No. 3 mixed	2.85
Oats, per cwt.	3.00
Barley, per cwt.	2.30

Hay.

Timothy, No. 1, ton	$29.00
Timothy, No. 2, ton	28.00
South Park, No. 1, ton	28.00
South Park, No. 2, ton	26.00
Alfalfa, ton	25.00
Second Bottom, No. 1, ton	23.00
Second Bottom, No. 2, ton	21.50
Straw	19.00

Chicago Cash Grain.

Chicago.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.55@2.56½; No. 2 hard, $2.54@2.56.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, $1.63@1.64; No. 2 yellow, $1.68.

Oats—No. 2 white, 71@71½; No. 3 white, 68½@70½c.

Rye—No. 2, $2.03@2.03½.

Barley—$1.10@1.12.

Timothy Seed—$6.50@7.50.

Clover Seed—$22.00@27.00.

Pork—Nominal.

Lard—$18.25.

Ribs—$14.00@15.50.

Potato Market.

Chicago.—Potatoes—Market firm. Virginia Cobblers, $4.75@5.00 per barrel; Jersey sacked, $3.00@3.10 per cwt.; Minnesota Early Ohios, $2.65@2.75.

Chicago Dairy.

Chicago.—Butter—Creamery, 44@55c. Eggs—Higher. Firsts, 43½@48c; ordinary firsts, 42½@43½c; at mark, cases included, 43@45c; storage packed firsts, 48½@49c.

Poultry—Alive, unchanged. Fowls, 23c; springs, 34½c.

Metal Market.

COLORADO SETTLEMENT PRICES.

Bar silver (United States)	$ .98
Bar silver (foreign)	.95
Zinc	7.85
Copper	.18
Lead	9.00

Appointment of Lewis J. Bailey as assistant director of the federal bureau of investigation, succeeding Frank Burke, resigned to join the shipping board, has been announced by Attorney General Palmer. Mr. Bailey has been in charge of the Atlanta office of this bureau.

The Swiss police have taken measures to protect the British premier, David Lloyd George, declaring they have discovered a plot against his life. The police claim to have the plotters under supervision in Geneva.

Wounded Soldiers Learning to Be Artists

Wounded soldiers, members of the associated art studios, at Camp Pelham bay, learning to be artists, under Mort M. Burger, instructor. They are paid by the government while learning.

MODERN PLANS FOR JERUSALEM

One Is for a Tunnel to Pass Beneath It From Dead Sea to Mediterranean.

MAY PRESERVE IT INTACT

What the Houses and Stables of Ancient Palestine Are Really Like—Village Streets Crooked, Narrow and Unpaved.

Washington.—Palestine soon may take its place among industrial nations and ancient Jerusalem may become a humming mart of modern trade, if projects in contemplation are realized. One such project is that of building a tunnel from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean, passing under Jerusalem, which would utilize the variation in levels to provide water power for stations along the way. A second suggestion is to build a new industrial zone about Jerusalem while the ancient city is preserved intact.

In this connection the National Geographic society has issued, from its Washington headquarters, the following announcement, based on a communication to the society by John D. Whiting:

"The present-day villages are located, as a rule, either on the top of hills, originally for protection, or near some spring or source of water. Many are built upon the foundations whose origin dates back thousands of years. There does not exist a single example of a peasant village that has been founded in modern times.

Old-Style Village Home.

"Many have pictured Mary and Joseph, after arriving at the 'inn' at Bethlehem, and finding no room, being forced to turn into some barn built of timber, with lofty roof, hay mows, wooden mangers and stalls for cattle and sheep. Such a stable has been the subject of many medieval and modern artists, but it does not present a really true picture. Let us consider the old-style village home that is most common in the districts around Jerusalem and Bethlehem, for that will give us a better idea of what happened on that first Christmas day.

"The village streets are crooked, narrow and unpaved. As in many of the countries of the Orient, farmers live close together for protection, and not on their lands; therefore, in the villages there are no open fields or gardens, but house is next to house, except for the small walled-in inclosures or sheepfolds through which one generally passes in going into a dwelling.

"The house itself consists of one large room, usually square. The walls, from three to four feet thick, are built of blocks of stone roughly dressed and laid in mortar, roofed over with a dome, also of stone.

"Entering the door, we find that about two-thirds of the space is devoted to a raised masonry platform, some eight to ten feet above the ground and supported by low-domed arches. This raised space, called el mastaby, is the part occupied by the family, while the lower part is used for the cattle and flocks.

"On one side is an open fireplace, with a chimney running through the wall and terminating on the roof.

Furniture Is Simple.

"The furniture is very simple—a crudely decorated bridal chest, a straw mat, or heavy woven woolen rug, which covers part of the floor, and mattresses with thick quilts and hard pillows, which at night are spread on the floor. The cooking utensils are few in number—one clay cooking pot, a couple of large wooden bowls in which to knead the dough and a couple of smaller ones used to eat from.

"Having inspected the dwelling portion, which at once is kitchen, storeroom, bedroom and living room, we descend the steps into what the natives call the stable.

"Below the mastaby, or raised platform, just described, among arches so low that a man can scarcely walk erect, are the winter quarters of the goats and sheep. To shut the flocks in these arched entrances are obstructed with bundles of brush used as firewood for the winter. The rest of the floor space, which is open to the ceiling, is devoted to the few work cattle and perhaps a donkey or camel. Around the wall are primitive mangers for the cattle, built of rough slabs of stone placed on edge and plastered up with mortar.

"Often the owner makes a small raised place on which he sleeps at night to keep better watch over the newly born lambs, lest in the crowded quarters some get crushed or trodden down by the older ones. Here he often sleeps by preference on a cold night, for he says the breath of the animals keeps him warm."

Berlin Diplomat Pens Love Story.

Berlin.—Dr. Adolf Koester has just laid down his office of German minister for foreign affairs and has become a contributor to the well-known humorous weekly paper, Simplicissimus, an issue of which contains a sentimental love story from his pen.

TO REVIVE TAHITI LORE

Excavators Search Ruins for Relics of Ancient Worship.

Temples Where Human Sacrifices Were Offered Destroyed by Missionaries Centuries Ago.

Papeete, Tahiti.—The ancient lore of Tahiti is to be resurrected and the ruins of the temples of the South Pacific islanders, ordered destroyed a century ago by Christian missionaries, are to be uncovered by excavation.

Efforts to gather the relics of a forgotten worship are being vigorously prosecuted here.

So completely were the wishes of the missionaries carried out that nothing remains save traces of the foundations of the great central temple of Marae at Atehurn, on Tahiti island, where human sacrifices were offered to the bloodthirsty god of war, "Oro."

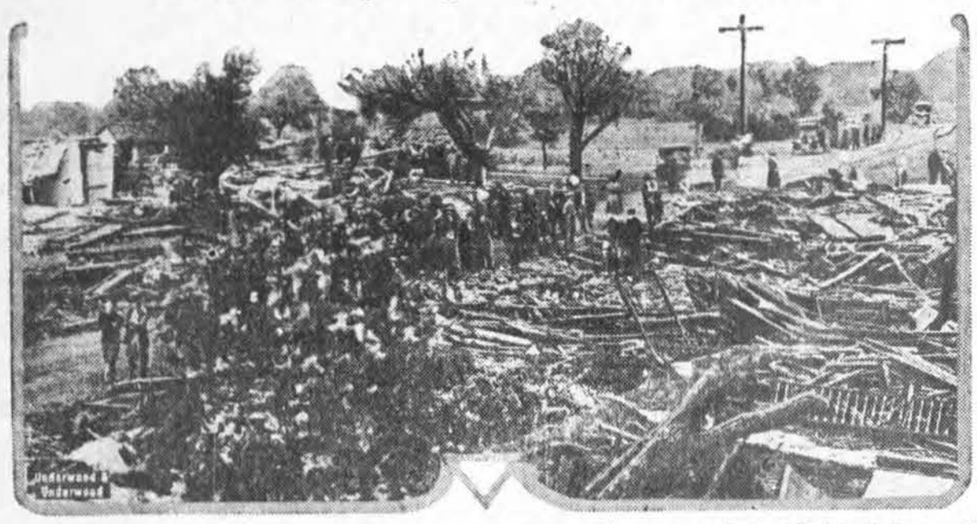
Excavations are expected to bring to light some interesting objects, which, it is hoped, will reveal the purposes and uses of this ancient structure.

Marae, while being the chief temple of Tahiti, was not the oldest or the most important in the islands. The temple at Opoa, traces of which still remain on the island of Raintea, was the sacred center of religion in the eastern Pacific and not until a stone from this had been incorporated in the structure did the Marae temple at Tahiti become consecrated.

It was at Marae that Captain Cook witnessed the ceremonies of human sacrifices chronicled in his "Voyages."

The natives, while professing Christianity and manifesting it by most active church attendance, have a deep fear of these places. Under no circumstances will they approach these temples at night, nor venture near them by day without great trepidation, believing that should they in any way offend the sleeping gods vengeance will come.

Havoc Wrought by Tornado Near Buffalo



General view of the wreckage caused by a tornado which swept Ebermeyer, a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y., recently.

406 SHIPS ARE FOR SALE

Government Seeks to Dispose of Wooden Vessels

One of the Most Difficult Problems Now Facing the United States Shipping Board.

Washington.—Disposal of more than 1,500,000 tons of wooden shipping—406 vessels of various types—built as a part of the government's wartime merchant marine program, is one of the most difficult problems facing the shipping board.

Twenty-one of the craft, aggregating 82,000 deadweight tons, were offered recently, but no buyers were found.

Only 194 of these wooden craft are now in operation. Seventy-three are tied up at various ports under managing caretakers and 139 are in storage yards. One hundred and seven of those in "storage" are finished hulls, while 32 are converted barges.

Officials of the board say that when the serviceability of the wooden fleet has been demonstrated little difficulty will be experienced in turning it over to private ownership at about $90 a ton. These vessels were built in an emergency, many of green timber, and some of them made poor showings a year and two years ago, but now that they have "seasoned" officers of the board consider them practicable cargo carriers.

Because of the bad record of some of the vessels, operators have condemned them all, officials declare, whereas the records of those now in operation show very creditable performances. One wooden ship out of six round trips across the Atlantic, at sea 500 days and in port an equal number, was laid up for repairs only 22 days.

To date 532 wooden and composite ships, aggregating 1,948,250 deadweight tons, consisting of 322 cargo ships, 1 tanker, 115 finished hulls, 10 sailing craft, 56 hulls converted into barks and 20 standard barges, have been delivered to the board. A total of 114 of these vessels, aggregating 397,285 deadweight tons, has been sold and 12 totaling 44,546 tons have been lost at sea.

The total cost of the construction of this fleet, estimated by the board at $170 a deadweight ton, was approximately $333,000,000. Sale of the 1,500,000 tons now held by the board at $90 a ton would yield $135,000,000.

Those already sold brought about $28,000,000, so that if the 406 remaining in the government's possession are disposed of to private owners the total loss through the wooden ship venture would be something like $170,000,000.

Train Robbers Got $50,000 in Jewels.

Morristown, N. J.—Jewels, valued at $50,000, were taken from the wife of State Senator Arthur Whitney while she was on a train bound for Pittsburgh, Pa.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Home-folks! Well, that-air name, to me,
Sounds jis the same as poetry—
That is, if poetry is jis
As sweet as I've hearn tell it is!

PICNIC LUNCHES.

During the season for camping foods easy to carry and prepare for serving are justly popular. Bread which is very nice for sandwiches and one which will keep for several days is:

Nut Bread.—Take one cupful of sugar, one egg, three-fourths of a cupful of chopped or broken walnuts, two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mix flour, baking powder and salt, beat the egg, add sugar, milk and flour, stir in the nuts and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

Lunch Cake.—Take one-third of a cup of soft butter, add one and one-third cupfuls of brown sugar, two eggs, one-half cupful of milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half cupful of raisins and one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour. Put all the ingredients in a bowl and beat together three minutes; bake forty minutes in a moderate oven.

Doughnuts. — Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three-fourths of a cup of sugar, the yolks of three eggs and one white, one cupful of freshly mashed potato, one-fourth of a cupful of milk, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and nutmeg to flavor. Cream the butter, add the sugar, then the eggs. Stir the potato and milk. Add the flour gradually and use more if necessary. The less flour the better cakes. Fry in deep fat. These cakes will keep moist much longer than those prepared without potato.

Sandwiches are always well liked and there is such a variety that everybody may enjoy the kind he likes. The following are a few of the many:

Minced hard boiled eggs, grated cheese, seasoned with mustard.

Sardines made to a paste with lemon juice.

Thin slices of roast veal covered with chopped pickles.

Equal parts of chicken and cold cooked ham, finely minced and seasoned with curry powder.

Prunes chopped with half the quantity of walnut meats, seasoned with lemon juice and powdered sugar.

Cucumber, grated onion and mayonnaise.

Cottage cheese, jam or marmalade.

Chopped figs and peanuts seasoned with lemon juice.

Lettuce with mayonnaise.

Chopped onion and salad dressing with slices of radish.

Oh! Home Folks! You're the best of all
'At ranges this terestchul ball—
But north or south, or east er west
It's home is where you're at your best.

—Riley.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

A very good pie may be made using a combination of prunes and rhubarb. Stew the prunes, using a cupful of prunes to two cupfuls of rhubarb. If both are cooked the combination may be put into a baked shell and covered with a meringue, otherwise the mixture is sweetened and covered with a crust.

A few jars of canned vegetables put up for the very little people is a good investment. The mixture especially recommended is spinach, carrots, a stalk of celery and an onion, all processed together and sealed. In the winter this may be served as a vegetable or put through a sieve and served as a puree.

Chicken Soup With Vegetables.—Peel a quart of small onions and boil until tender, changing the water three times. Line a soup tureen with thin slices of toast, cover with onion, add one pint of cooked peas and two quarts of boiling chicken stock. Serve immediately.

Coffee Blanc Mange.—Take two cupfuls each of coffee and milk. Add four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch to four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook until it thickens, then pour into a wet mold to chill. Serve with cream and sugar; cream may be either plain or whipped.

Flap Jacks.—Use any good griddle cake batter and cook the cakes the size of a tea plate. Spread with butter, sprinkle with brown sugar, or, better, maple sugar, and, lacking either, jelly or jam; pile in layers of six; cut and serve like pie.

Tuna Fish Salad.—Soak one-half envelope of gelatin in one-fourth cupful of cold water, add three-fourths of a cupful of hot salad dressing or dissolve over hot water; add one-half cupful of chopped celery, one green pepper, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of paprika, mix and turn into individual molds rinsed in cold water. Turn out on crisp lettuce and garnish with minced parsley or a spray of parsley on top.

Nellie Maxwell

The Lord Needed No Help.

The cook in a southern family, a "mammy" of the type now passing, was assured by two surgeons whose services had been enlisted by her employer that her condition was such that an immediate operation was necessary. Mammy listened respectfully but declined their service in the following terms: "I's jest as much obliged to you genulmen as I kin be, but ef de deah Lawd has done made up his mind to call me home, I reckon he kin translate me without no assistance.'

Homeward Bound for Petrograd

800 Russian Children Saved by American Red Cross

DOUGHBOY BIG BROTHER.

A SIBERIAN EXPRESS

PHOTOS BY AMERICAN RED CROSS

NURSES' AIDS

HER "ONLIEST" BROTHER

HOSPITAL PATIENTS

VLADIVOSTOK.—A colony of nearly 800 Russian children has left here bound for Petrograd, via San Francisco and the Panama canal. They are returning to mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers from whom they have been separated more than two years. The repatriation and "rematriation" is being made by the American Red Cross, which has cared for the children during the last 15 months, first in camps in the interior of Siberia, later at a home made for them on Russian Island, Vladivostok harbor.

This journey will write the last chapter in a history of wandering and adventure in a revolution-torn country that can hardly be matched in the whole record of world upheaval during the last six years. It seems almost a tale out of the Old Testament, and a thousand years from now, it's perhaps not too much to say, the Russians, with their dramatic instinct and mysticism, will have made it a part of their rich folk lore.

When the revolution moved toward its height in the Great White Empire, many fathers and mothers of Petrograd looked at their already underfed children, considered future possibilities, gathered them into groups of 20, 50, 100, with nurses and teachers, and sent them away to the peaceful, rich acres of Siberia "for a few months' until the trouble blows over."

Time came to return home. But between the children and their parents there had risen a barrier of fire; a dead line formed of the long battle fronts of the opposed bolsheviki and Czech armies. Months passed. Winter arrived. Clothing had become rags. Funds were exhausted. Hunger and spreading war horrors confronted the wanderers.

Then the Omsk government came into being. Instructors and nurses of the young people appealed to this power for aid, and the Omsk regime passed the appeal along to "the Greatest Mother in the World," who opened her arms and gathered them to her broad bosom.

Group after group was taken over by the American Red Cross, which established colonies in western Siberia and apparently solved the problem of feeding and housing its young charges. But the battle line swayed eastward and the bolsheviki captured town after town where American Red Cross activities were in full operation. With less than 24 hours' headway the first group was evacuated, then the next and the next, until all were out of danger.

What, though, was to be done with them? Where find housing and supplies and permanent safety? One answer—Vladivostok, thousands of miles farther east.

Three trains of especially-equipped box cars with a guard detachment of American doughboys, transported the precious cargo on a journey lasting several weeks through a country stripped bare of provisions. It may be said that ingenuity was taxed to the utmost during the course of the enterprise, in obtaining supplies, avoiding disease epidemic areas and successfully evading other troubles.

Arrived at Vladivostok, the children whose ages range from three to seventeen years, were held in quarantine for the required period, then moved to Russian Island, about six miles from the city, where military barracks were made suitable for housing the colony. Here, with most of the Russian instructors and nurses who left home with them, and with additional American personnel, as well as German and Austrian prisoners of war to do the heavy work, they have been given the best of care ever since.

The colony has a dental clinic, a hospital and primary school classes. The older children come daily into the city to attend the commercial school, the Brown school for girls and the gymnasium (high school). Natural talents, such as art and music, are cultivated. Thirteen of the larger girls took the course of training which fitted them to be nurse's aids in the American Red Cross hospital here, and a number of others are in charge of the colony sewing room in which the children's clothing is made.

In a group of several hundred young people it is to be expected many will show exceptional qualities of temperament and ability. Several of these children have remarkably fine voices. One little girl, whose mother is a professional dancer, has a gift for the stage that would charm the most artistic audience. Still another paints beautifully. The genius for mechanics possessed by many of the boys is shown in their toys, whittled out of bits of wood with whatever sharp-edged tool they can find.

Associated with the colony—hangers-on who have such pitiable histories they could not be turned away—are several interesting children gathered up incidentally by the Red Cross people. One is a girl of sixteen, who joined an evacuation train on the journey here and offered to do any kind of work if she might only be permitted to stay with the colony. Another is a child of about twelve, who with her two little brothers wandered all the way from the region of the Black sea so early in the great war that she has forgotten her home town, the names of her parents and her own age. It is estimated 6,000 children were sent eastward from Petrograd. All trace of hundreds of them has been lost.

Before the flight from Omsk became necessary the Red Cross maintained a colony at Turgoyak, Siberia. Into the colony wandered two ragged, famished children. The girl said she was nine years old—and that is literally all she could tell about herself. All she could tell about her companion, a younger boy, was that he was her "onliest brother." What those two children had been through can hardly be imagined. One group of five of these miserable little refugees appeared at Vladivostok—a girl and her four brothers. She was "little mother" of the outfit. One had lost a leg. They were orphaned and homeless. These five children had made their way over the 4,000 miles between Omsk and Vladivostok. How they managed it is of course a mystery.

The Red Cross personnel who will accompany the children on their journey home, are: Riley H. Allen, Honolulu; Dr. William T. Berger, Cleveland; Burle D. Bramhall, Seattle; Mrs. Hannah B. Campbell, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Dr. Herbert M. Coulter, South Pasadena, Cal.; Dr. Hal W. Davison, Atlanta; Mrs. Davison (nee Natalie Beklemisheva, Russian nurse); Frank A. Delgado, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Harry O. Eversole, Los Angeles; Florence Farmer, nurse, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada; Dr. Charles H. Gano, Pittsburgh; Clarence F. Rowland, Buffalo; Miss Stacy M. Snow, Seattle, and Ward D. Walker, Manila.

COLONISTS CHOSEN BY LOT

Extremely Simple Device by Which Ancient Italy Rid Itself of Its Surplus Population.

When the population of Italy entire was perhaps scarcely equal to that which the former kingdom of Naples had, and the natives, having no knowledge of agriculture, demanded more space for their pastoral and hunting habits, famines and civil disturbances arose. In consequence of this the rulers of the land decided to send out colonies. For this purpose either every tenth man was chosen by lot, or as many men were appointed as had been born in the country during the course of one year. Sometimes those who were destined for emigration were selected by the magistrate and again others offered themselves voluntarily. Arms were given them and also implements for the most necessary occupations. Afterward a sacrifice was prepared, and the departing company was recommended to the favor and protection of some god.

The colonists embarked, sought for land, and upon some remote shore founded a town which remained connected with the mother country only by the worship of the common deities and by the sentiment of ancient friendship. They often offered each other mutual aid against foreign conquerors or the oppressive tyranny of some usurping citizen.

An ancient pearl was valued by Pliny at $400,000.

NEVER AGAIN AS A GUEST

Indiana Man Has Registered a Vow as to His Participation in Camp Life.

Harry Grimsley, an Indiana welfare worker, is fond of camp life. So the other day when he was invited to accompany a friend of his out to his camp he was delighted. However, the next day he wore a tired expression. Being frank, he told his camp experience:

No sooner had they arrived at the camp than he was set to helping dig a place in which to build the base of a flag pole. Then he carried sand and gravel, mixed concrete and helped put the pole in place and construct the base. Other repair work followed this until it was almost time to go home.

"Then came the worst of all," admitted the welfare man. "I had to cook my own supper and wash the dishes. Next time," he concluded, wisely, 'I'm asked to be a special guest at a camp I am surely going in my own car."—Indianapolis News.

But 5 and 10 Cents Won't Go Far.

It was the old lady's first visit to the city in twenty years and she was much impressed by what she saw. Noticing the sign "Garage" here and there and everywhere, she turned to niece, who accompanied her, and said, "My dear, what a large number of places this Mr. Garage has got. He's a sort of Woolworth, I suppose."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. James Parker, Sr., of Parker Canon was here Monday visiting and shopping.

J. C. Longstreet spent a day or two transacting business in Patagonia this week.

SHOES

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

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND

Edmond's Foot Fitter at $11 per pair

WE ALSO RECOMMEND

B and H Work Shoes
White House Shoes
Phorogood Shoes

KINDLY GIVE US A CALL AND LET US SHOW YOU OUR LARGE LINE.

The Patagonia Commercial Co.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

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 Sundaes 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

CHEVROLETS FOR SALE

ARMER, VALLES AND SOTO
Proprietors
Patagonia — Arizona

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA
Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.
Dining Room in connection

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

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

In regard to your eyes or your glasses

Consult
Dr. M. A. Wuerschmidt
Optical Specialist
Arizona Optical Co.
239 Morley Ave.

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

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.

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

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.

J. E. REDDEN
Physician and Surgeon
Day or Night Calls Solicited.
Doing Town and Country Practice.
Patagonia - - - Arizona

D. T. FRYE
DENTIST
Noon Building—Phone 485
Nogales, Arizona

POLITICAL Announcements

E. S. CLARK
of Prescott
Republican Candidate for
United States Senator
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

R. L. O'NEILL
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
State Senator
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

A. H. DE RIEMER
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
County Attorney
Primary Election Sept. 7th

M. MIDDLETON
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
County Recorder
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

GEO. J. WHITE
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
Sheriff
Primary Election Sept. 7th

LOU. STEVENS
of Patagonia
Republican Candidate for
Sheriff
Primary Election Sept. 7th

I. P. FRAISER
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
Representative
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

MRS. SUE E. HENRY
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
School Superintendent
of Santa Cruz County
Name to be written on ballot

LESLIE E. ROWLEY
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
Assessor
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

MRS. I. BURGOON
of Nogales
Republican Candidate for
County Treasurer
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

S. F. NOON
—and—
W. E. KARNS
Both of Nogales
Republican Candidates for
Supervisor
of Santa Cruz County

Two men to be elected as Supervisors this year.
The endorsement of the voters is asked for the above listed candidates.
Primary Election, Sept. 7th
General Election November 2nd

A. A. TRIPPEL
of Nogales
Democratic Candidate for
County Attorney
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

E. V. ABERNATHY
of Nogales
Democratic Candidate for
County Attorney
Primary Election Sept. 7th

JOHN BOWMAN
of Nogales
Democratic Candidate for
Sheriff
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

I. C. E. ADAMS
of Bisbee
Democratic Candidate for
Corporation Commissioner
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

H. J. (Pat) Patterson
of Patagonia
Democratic Candidate for
Sheriff
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

ED. O'HAGAN
of Jerome
Democratic Candidate for
State Mine Inspector
Primary Election, Sept. 7th

R. C. STANFORD
of Phoenix
Democratic Candidate for
United States Senator
Primary Election Sept. 7th

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

Santa Cruz Patagonian
H. R. SISK ..... Publisher
R. B. EDGELL ..... Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(In Advance)

One Year	$3.00
Six Months	2.00
Three Months	1.00

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

EDITORIAL

Seven hundred thousand immigrants have entered the United States since the war ended, and they are coming now at the rate of 5,000 a day, according to a dispatch from New York a few days ago. Even a larger influx is expected. Shortly, it was said, the number of daily arrivals at the port of New York will rise to 10,000, and it was added, the steamship companies have all their immigrant space bespoken for the next year. To the seven hundred thousand who came in during the last fiscal year, we may thus expect an addition of at least a million and a half during the present fiscal year. There is a shortage of labor in this country; or at least a shortage of cheap labor. That fact will make this heavy immigration seem altogether desirable to many. But it is only to the superficial view that that fact could yield any satisfaction. Even if one could assume that all of these immigrants are of a desirable sort, we can not assimilate this mass of foreigners as rapidly as it is being dumped on us. Our immigration laws should take cognizance of the fact that there is a limit even to the number of desirable foreigners that we can admit without making of ourselves a mongrel nation.

What are you doing towards advertising the wonderful resources of the Patagonia district? We have a matchless climate, untold mineral wealth, and thousands of acres of virgin soil just waiting the hand of the husbandman to cause it to blossom like the rose. But the outside world knows but little about this wonderful country. Let us as citizens of the garden spot of the great state of Arizona begin an advertising campaign that will bring us into prominence and turn hundreds of people and thousands of dollars in this direction during the year 1921.

Babe Ruth is to get $100,000 for posing with a moving picture concern after the baseball season ends. It begins to look like anybody can get rich off of any kind of a specialty except work.

Of course we do not profess to be an expert mechanic but our contention is that it requires a longer time to wind up a Ford car than it does an Ingersoll watch.

The main trouble with our investments is that every time we think we are in touch with Dame Fortune she turns out to be a Ponzi in disguise.

The main danger now is that the Poles will try to knock too many persimmons.

A good way to beat the high cost of living is to go on a hunger strike every time you get arrested. This plan will eliminate the attorney's fee and place your name in the book of martyrdom.

Another reason why it is all right for girls to wear knobs of hair over their ears is because there isn't much to hear but politics. We always have said that girls have more sense than boys.

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

Candidates may find an outlet to the public by using The Herald and The Patagonian and by paying the usual political rate.

LOST—A black, collar marked, mule, which was raised in the Patagonia country. Reward will be paid for recovery. Arivaca Land and Cattle Co., Arivaca, Ariz. 3tc20

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Elgin, Ariz., Aug. 24.
To The Patagonian.
Enclosed please find check for $2.00 for one year's subscription to the Patagonian—the best paper in Arizona. I would have remitted before this but for the fact that I had expected to be in Patagonia ere this, but finding this impossible I mailed check.
Yours very truly,
JOHN A. McCARTY.

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 25.
To The Patagonian.
Enclosed please find check for $2.00 for one year's subscription to the Patagonian. I am very much pleased with your paper, and think you have improved it very much of late. To me it is like getting a letter from home, and I enjoy its weekly visits.
Yours very truly,
F. B. PARKER.

Parker Canon, Aug. 26.
To The Patagonian.
As I in time with my renewal? Please notice the date line of this letter and observe the postmark and even if it gets there late I win anyway, don't I? I am sure I win in any event so long as I get The Patagonian. It's getting better right along. Keep it up.
Cordially,
R. C. McINTYRE.

SAFETY BOXES FOR RENT

Our friends and customers are hereby notified that we now have safety boxes in our vault for their conveniences. Secure one at once—$2.00 a year.

FIRST STATE BANK
of Patagonia

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—Eighteen turkeys with a setting of eggs. Must all go in bunch. Mrs. Orton Phelps, Mowry. 1tp3

FOR SALE—One steam engine and boiler, 10-12 horse power. Enquire Patagonian office. tfc93

Summer Necessities

Don't think of passing the hot days of the summer with little necessities tha will make life more pleasant.

Every home should have a REFRIGERATOR, WATER COOLER, ELECTRIC FANS and other items that will relieve the heat.

We respectfully call your attention to our large variety of articles in the line and ask you to call.

Pioneer Hardware House
J. W. EDWARDS, Prop.

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.

Headquarters for

WATCHES, CLOCKS, PHONOGRAPHS
ICE COLD SOFT DRINKS
CIGARS, TOBACCO AND CANDY
MAGAZINES AND DAILY PAPERS

V. L. McCutchan
SOFT DRINK, CIGAR AND NEWS STAND
Patagonia - Arizona

Nogales-Patagonia Short Line

"THE CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE WAY"

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

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

RALPH H. CAMERON

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

UNITED STATES SENATOR

Stands squarely on the Republican National platform.
His keenest interest is in reclamation, and he pledges, if elected, to secure the necessary legislation for the building of the San Carlos project, which will reclaim 200,000 acres of land in Pinal county, and 100,000 acres in Yuma county, making homes for at least 5,000 families and which will add more than $75,000,000 annually to the wealth of the state.
This is really the largest and most important project before the people of Arizona, and Ralph Cameron, in securing statehood, has demonstrated his ability to secure for the people this important project. Cameron's is the only definite pledge made by a candidate for the U. S. Senate.

VOTE FOR RALPH H. CAMERON ON NEXT TUESDAY, AND WHEN IN THE SENATE HE WILL AT ONCE BECOME THE ACTIVE BUSINESS AGENT OF THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

This Advertisement Paid For by Admirers of Ralph H. Cameron.

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.
ASSESTS 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

y 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, 313½ MORLEY AVE. ARIZONA

A. S. HENDERSON
AGENT FOR
STOVER SAMSON WINDMILL

The Greatest Windmill Improvement in the Last Ten Years

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

Requires Oiling Only Once in Five Years

THE
First State Bank
of Patagonia

Offers to its customers every accomodation consistent with conservative banking.

Stimulate business conditions by doing you banking business at Home.

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

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

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(028181)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 5, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel E. Hunter, of Canille, Arizona, who, on August 30, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 028181, for H. E. S. 289 (H. E. 028181) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1 from whence the common corner to Sections 12, 13, 18 and 7, T. 22-S., Rs. 18 & 19 E., bears N. 0 deg. 04' W., 25.03 chains; thence East 7.86 chains to Corner No. 2; thence S. 0 deg. 44' E., 25.71 chains to Corner No. 3; thence N. 89 deg. 55' E., 10.01 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 0 deg. 22' W., 9.34 chains to Corner No. 5; thence West 18.06 chains to Corner No. 6; thence N. 0 deg. 04' W., 35.03 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 37.50 Acres in Section 18, unsurveyed T. 22-S., R. 19-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, & S½SE¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼-NE¼, S½NE¼SE¼NE¼, E½SW¼-NE¼, NE¼SE¼, N½N½SE¼SE¼, NE¼NW¼SE¼, Sec. 13, T. 22-S., R. 18-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 20th day of September, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: William E. Bower, Arthur B. Anderson, Harvey G. Mowry, Edward C. Bartell, all of Canille, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First pub 8-20-20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(032596)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 5, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Jones, of Parker Canyon, Arizona, who, on February 23, 1917, made Homestead Entry, No. 032596, for H. E. S. 535 (032596) for a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence U. S. L. M. No. 535 H. E. S. bears N. 11 deg. 40' W., 42.15 chains; thence S. 71 deg. 13' E., 10.09 chains to Corner No. 2; thence S. 21 deg. 22' W., 58.03 chains to Corner No. 3; thence N. 71 deg. 13' W., 10.09 chains to Corner No. 4; thence N. 21 deg. 22' E., 58.03 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 58.48 Acres in Sections 28 and 29 unsurveyed T. 23-S., R. 19-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 20th day of September, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: David Jones, Nick A. Bereech, William B. Lewis, Lee Parker, all of Parker Canyon, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First pub 8-20-20

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office,
Phoenix, Arizona,
August 5, 1920.
(035229)

Notice is hereby given that Ada M. Ricketts, Guardian of John D. Ricketts and Leo Ricketts, minor heirs of John Thomas Ricketts, deceased, who, as John Thomas, on May 29, 1917, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 035229, for lots 1 and 2, NE¼NW¼, NW¼NE¼ Section 19, T. 22-S., R. 26-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, has sold the land under the provisions of Section 2292, Revised Statutes, and requests that patent issue in the name of the purchaser, James A. Walker.

Any person desiring to protest against the issuance of said patent should file protest with the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, on or before September 18, 1920.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First pub 8-13-20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(032729)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 21, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Raymond Grijalva, of Amadoville, Arizona, who, on March 9, 1917, made Homestead Entry, No. 032729, for lots 3 and 4, S½NW¼, Section 1, Township 20-S., Range 12-E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Edwin F. Jones, U. S. Commissioner, at Tucson, Arizona, on the 29th day of September, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: Viviano Gastelum, Francisco Valenzuela, Luis Robledo, Rudolph Bachman, all of Amadoville, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First pub 8-27
Last pub 9-24

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(029301)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 23, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel W. Lacey, of Parker Canyon, Arizona, who, on February 16, 1916, made Homestead Entry, No. 029301, for H. E. S. 533 (H. E. 029301) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence the Cor. to Secs. 7-12-13 and 18 T. 24-S., Rs. 18 and 19-E., bears N. 88 deg. 03' W., 156.95 chains; thence N. 3 deg. 27' E., 78.69 chains to Corner No. 2; thence S. 89 deg. 37' E., 14.10 chains to Corner No. 3; thence S. 9 deg. 21' E., 22.77 chains to Corner No. 4; thence N. 63 deg. 55' E., 20.72 chains to Corner No. 5; thence S. 19 deg. 39' E., 5.02 chains to Corner No. 6; thence S. 60 deg. 28' W., 27.33 chains to Corner No. 7; thence S. 7 deg. 42' W., 47.86 chains to Corner No. 8; thence N. 87 deg. 15' W., 12.63 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 135.36 acres in Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, T. 24-S., R. 19-E., G. & S. S. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 5th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: Crayton H. Menefee, Nicholas A. Berchich, Oliver P. Lane, Ralph C. McIntyre, all of Parker Canyon, Arizona.

First publication 9320
Last publication 10120

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(028423)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 23, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bud Baldwin, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on October 30, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 028423, for H. E. S. 524 (H. E. 028423) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence the corner to Sections 36, 1, 6 and 31, Twps. 22 and 23-S., Rs. 17 and 18-E., bears North 35.05 chains; thence N. 54 deg. 26' E., 21.91 chains to Corner No. 2; thence East 14.79 chains to Corner No. 3; thence South 9.94 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 68 deg. 32' W., 35.03 chains to Corner No. 5; thence North 10.01 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 41.95 Acres in Section 6 unsurveyed T. 23-S., R. 18-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, & S½S½SE¼NE¼, N½NE¼SE¼, N½SW¼NE¼SE¼ Sec 1, T. 23-S., R. 17-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., 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 5th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Krager, Clyde McPherson, both of Patagonia, Arizona; Victor J. Wager, Arcus Reddoch, both of Nogales, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First publication 9320
Last publication 10120

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(028442-029852)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 26, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Z. Belue, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on 9-30-15 & 3-25-16, made Homestead Entry No. 028442-029852, for lots 3 & 4, E½SW¼, W½SE¼ Sec. 19, T.21-S., R. 18-E., S½SE¼, Section 24, Township 21-S., Range 17-E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 4th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: William F. Neil, John A. McCarty, Harry Stoddard, Frank Jolly, all of Elgin, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First publication 9320
Last publication 10120

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(031012)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 23, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that James W. Guthrie, of Parker Canyon, Arizona, who, on February 10, 1917, made Homestead Entry, No. 031012, for H. E. S. 537 (H. E. 031012) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence the Cor. of Twps. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 18 and 19 E., bears N. 23 deg. 33' 22" W., 106.67 chains; thence N. 56 deg. 13' E., 5.00 chains to Corner No. 2; thence S. 30 deg. 05' E., 15.35 chains to Corner No. 3; thence N. 34 deg. 03' E., 11.93 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 28 deg. 26' E., 3.98 chains to Corner No. 5; thence S. 34 deg. 04' W., 11.89 chains to Corner No. 6; thence S. 30 deg. 00' E., 19.92 chains to Corner No. 7; thence N. 69 deg. 57' E., 29.32 chains to Corner No. 8; thence S. 12 deg. 02' E., 9.42 chains to Corner No. 9; thence S. 49 deg. 36' W., 17.91 chains to Corner No. 10; thence N. 84 deg. 35' W., 13.82 chains to Corner No. 11; thence N. 35 deg. 54' W., 34.34 chains to Corner No. 12; thence N. 23 deg. 43' W., 14.06 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 63.68 Acres in Sections 7 and 8 unsurveyed T. 23-S., R. 19-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. Fowler, U. S. Commissioner, at Tombstone, Arizona, on the 5th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: John H. Merritt, Robert Lee Parker, William B. Lewis, Ralph C. McIntyre, all of Parker Canyon, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register

First publication 9320
Last publication 10120

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(034405)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 26, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mary Jane Keaton, of San Rafael, Arizona, who, on January 8, 1920, made Homestead Entry, No. 034405, for NE¼, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, Section 4, Township 23-S., Range 17-E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 7th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward Lawless, Henry T. Rountree, both of Patagonia, Arizona; Raymond R. Earhart, Victor J. Wager, both of Nogales, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First publication 9320
Last publication 10120

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(036529)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 26, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that George W. Parker, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on March 17, 1920, made Homestead Entry No. 036529, for S½SE¼, SE¼SW¼ Sec. 10, SW¼SW¼ Sec. 11, NW¼NW¼ Sec. 12, N½NE¼, Section 15, Township 23-S., Range 17-E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 6th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona; Leslie Wood, of Nogales, Arizona; William D. Parker, Charles Curtis, both of Patagonia, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First publication 9320
Last publication 10120

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(039776)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 26, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that William E. Sweitzer, of 921 S. 6th Ave., Tucson, Arizona, who, on June 24, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 039776, for S½SE¼, lot 3, SE¼SW¼, Section 22, Township 19-S., Range 13-E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Edwin F. Jones, U. S. Commissioner, at Tucson, Arizona, on the 6th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: Arthur E. Jenkins, of Amadoville, Arizona; Philip Contzen, William W. Miller, Antonio Amado, all 3 of Tucson, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First publication 9320
Last publication 10120

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
(027689)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 23, 1920.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ralph C. McIntyre, of Parker Canyon, Arizona, who, on July 8, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 027689, for H. E. S. 534 (H. E. 027689) a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Corner No. 1, from whence the Cor. of Secs. 1, 6, 7 and 12 T. 24-S., Rs. 18 and 19-E., bears N. 83 deg. 52' 35" W., 83.90 chains; thence N. 33 deg. 58' E., 49.86 chains to Corner No. 2; thence N. 24 deg. 58' E., 20.04 chains to Corner No. 3; thence S. 82 deg. 44' E., 8.96 chains to Corner No. 4; thence S. 24 deg. 59' W., 43.94 chains to Corner No. 5; thence S. 5 deg. 26' E., 33.70 chains to Corner No. 6; thence West 29.98 chains to Corner No. 7; thence N. 0 deg. 28' E., 14.99 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 126.75 Acres in Sections 5 and 8 unsurveyed T. 24-S., R. 19-E., G. & S. R. B. & M., Arizona, Coronado National Forest, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. Fowler, U. S. Commissioner, at Tombstone, Arizona, on the 5th day of October, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: Capt. Allister M. Macnab, U. S. P. S. Ret'd., of Parker Canyon, Arizona; Louis K. McIntyre, Edward McFarlane, James W. Guthrie, all of Parker Canyon, Arizona.

CHAS. E. MARSHALL,
Register.

First pub 9320
Last pub 10120

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

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AMERICAN GARAGE
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ROSE AUTO AND SUPPLY CO.
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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

Owing to the rapid advance in the cost of living the price of ice will on August first be raised to one and a quarter cents per pound.

All orders for ice from out of town communities will be shipped promptly.

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

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WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CORD TIRES?

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

Roy & Titcomb,
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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.

CROOKED TRAILS AND STRAIGHT

By

William MacLeod Raine

(Copyright by G. W. Dillingham Company.)

"HIS INITIALS ARE L. C."

Synopsis.—Adventurous and reckless, rather than criminal, and excited by liquor, Curly Flandrau and his chum, Mac, both practically mere boys, become involved in a horse-stealing adventure. Disposing of the stolen stock in the town of Saguache, Ariz., the band separates. Mac is killed by a posse and Curly taken captive, after he has shot one and himself been wounded. The man shot is Luck Cullison, a former fighting sheriff. Cullison's friends determine to lynch Curly as an example to cattle thieves. With the rope around his neck he is saved by the intervention of Kate Cullison, Luck's daughter. Luck questions the boy concerning a notorious outlaw, Soapy Stone, real leader of the rustlers. Flandrau learns that Soapy Stone is Cullison's bitter enemy and exercises a baleful influence over the ex-sheriff's son Sam, who has quarreled with his father. Cullison goes bail for Curly. Curly rescues Soapy Stone from a bear trap. At the London ranch he discovers that the outlaw is Sam Cullison's rival for Laura London's hand. Flandrau, visiting Stone's ranch, is convinced a train robbery is being planned. Sam leaves the ranch for Saguache. Curly accompanies him. Eavesdropping, Curly hears Stone and his lieutenant, Lute Blackwell, arrange to hold up the train at Tin Cup crossing and after the robbery shoot young Cullison and leave his body on the scene. Curly is accused by Stone of being a spy of Luck Cullison's. They are separated, but part with the understanding that their next meeting will mean a fight to the death. Curly confides in Luck. Stone is forced to leave town.

CHAPTER I.—Continued.

—8—

Now Cullison was going to put the legal seal on the matter by making final proof on his homestead. Cass knew that if he did so it would practically put him out of business. He would be at the mercy of his foe, who could ruin him if he pleased. Luck would be in a position to dictate terms absolutely.

Fendrick felt that there must be some way out of the trap if he could only find it. Whenever the thought of eating humble pie to Luck came into his mind the rage boiled in him. He swore he would not do it. Better a hundred times to see the thing out to a fighting finish.

Taking the broad-brimmed gray hat he found on the rack Cass passed out of the clubhouse and into the sun-bathed street.

Cullison and his friends proceeded down Papago street to the old plaza where their hotel was located. All along the route they scattered nods of recognition, friendly greetings and genial banter. One of them—the man who had formerly been the hard-riding, quick-shooting sheriff of the county—met also scowls once or twice, to which he was entirely indifferent. He had made enemies, desperate and unscrupulous ones, who had sworn to wipe him from among the living, and one of these he was now to meet for the first time since the man had stood handcuffed before him, livid with fury, and had sworn to cut his heart out at the earliest chance.

It was in the lobby of the hotel that Cullison came plump against Lute Blackwell. For just a moment they stared at each other before the former sheriff spoke.

"Out again, eh, Blackwell?" he said easily.

From the bloodshot eyes one could have told at a glance the man had been drinking heavily. From whisky he had imbibed a Dutch courage just bold enough to be dangerous.

"Yes, I'm out—and back again, just as I promised, Mr. Sheriff," he threatened.

The cattleman ignored his manner. "Then I'll give you a piece of advice

His Right Caught the Hairy Throat.

gratis. Papago county has grown away from the old days. It has got past the two-gun man. He's gone to join the antelope and the painted Indian."

The fellow leaned forward, sneering so that his ugly mouth looked like a crooked gash. "How about the one-gun man, Mr. Sheriff?"

"He doesn't last long now."

"Doesn't he?"

The man's rage boiled over. But Luck was far and away the quicker of the two. His left hand shot forward and gripped the rising wrist, his right caught the hairy throat and tightened on it. He shook the convict as if he had been a child, and flung him, black in the face, against the wall, where he hung, strangling and sputtering.

"I—I'll get you yet," the ruffian panted. But he did not again attempt to reach for the weapon in his hip pocket.

"You talk too much with your mouth."

With superb contempt Luck slapped him, turned on his heel, and moved away, regardless of the raw, stark lust to kill that was searing this man's elemental brain.

The paroled convict recovered his breath and slunk out of the hotel.

Billie Mackenzie, owner of the Fiddleback ranch, laughed even while he disapproved. "Some day, Luck, you'll get yours when you are throwing chances at a coyote like this. You'll guess your man wrong, or he'll be one glass drunker than you figure on, and then he'll plug you through and through."

"The man that takes chances lives longest, Mac," his friend replied, dismissing the subject carelessly. "I'm going to tuck away about three hours of sleep. So long." And with a nod he was gone to his room.

"All the same Luck's too derned rash," Flandrau commented. "And he hadn't ought to be sitting in these big games. He's hard up. Owes a good bit here and there. Always was a spender. First thing he'll have to sell the Circle C to square things. He'll pay us this week like he said he would. That's dead sure. But I swear I don't know where he'll raise the price. Money is so tight right now."

That afternoon Luck called at every bank in Saguache. All of the bankers knew him and were friendly to him, but in spite of their personal regard they could do nothing for him.

"It's this stringency, Luck," Jordan of the Cattlemen's National explained to him. "I'd let you have it if I dared. Why, we're running close to the wind. Public confidence is a mighty ticklish thing. If I didn't have twenty thousand coming from El Paso on the Flyer tonight I'd be uneasy for the bank."

"Twenty thousand on the Flyer. I reckon you ship by express, don't you?"

"Yes. Don't mention it to anyone. That twenty thousand would come handy to a good many people in this country these times."

"It would come right handy to me," Luck laughed ruefully. "I need every cent of it. After the beef roundup I'll be on Easy street, but it's going to be hard sledding to keep going till then."

"You'll make a turn somehow. It will work out. Maybe when money isn't so tight I'll be able to do something for you."

Luck returned to the hotel morosely and tried to figure a way out of his difficulties. He was not going to be beaten. He never had accepted defeat. He would not lose out after all these years of fighting. It had been his desperate need of money that had made him sit in last night's poker game. But he had succeeded only in making a bad situation worse. He knew his debts by heart, but he jotted them down on the back of an envelope and added them again.

Mortgage on ranch (due Oct. 1)	$13,000
Note to First National	3,500
Note to Reynolds	1,750
I O U to Mackenzie	1,200
Same to Flandrau	400
Same to Yesler	300
Total	$20,150

Twenty thousand was the sum he needed, and mighty badly, too. Absentmindedly he turned the envelope over and jotted down one or two other things. Twenty thousand dollars! Just the sum Jordan had coming to the bank on the Flyer. Subconsciously, Luck's fingers gave expression to his thoughts. Twenty thousand dollars. Half a dozen times they penciled it, and just below the figures, "W. & S. Ex. Co." Finally they wrote automatically the one word, "Tonight."

Luck looked at what he had written, laughed grimly, and tore the envelope in two. He threw the pieces in the waste paper basket.

CHAPTER II.

An Initialed Hat.

Mackenzie was reading the Sentinel while he ate a late breakfast. He had it propped against the water bottle, so that it need not interfere with the transportation of sausages, fried potatoes, hot cakes and coffee to their common destination.

Trying to do two things at once has its disadvantages. A startling headline caught his eyes just as the cup was at his lips. Hot coffee, precipitately swallowed, scalded his tongue and throat. He set down the cup, swore mildly, and gave his attention to the news that had excited him:

"While the citizens of Saguache were peacefully sleeping last night, a lone bandit held up the messengers of the Western & Southern Express company, and relieved them of twenty thousand dollars just received from El Paso on the Flyer.

"Perry Hawley, the local manager of the company, together with Len Rogers, the armed guard, had just returned from the depot, where the money had been turned over to them and receipted for. Hawley had unlocked the door of the office and had stepped in, followed by Rogers, when a masked desperado appeared suddenly out of the darkness, disarmed the guard and manager, took the money, passed through the door and locked it after him, and vanished as silently as he had come. Before leaving, he warned his victims that the place would be covered for ten minutes and at any attempt to call for help they would be shot. Notwithstanding this, the imprisoned men risked their lives by raising the alarm."

Further down the page Mackenzie discovered that the desperado was still at large, but that Sheriff Bolt expected shortly to lay hands on him.

He folded the paper and returned to his room to make preparation to return to his ranch. The buzz of the telephone called him to the receiver. The voice of Cullison reached him.

"That you, Mac? I'll be right up. No, don't come down. I'd rather see you alone."

The owner of the Circle C came right to business. "I've made a raise, Mac, and while I've got it I'm going to skip off what's coming to you."

He had taken a big roll of bills from his pocket, and was counting off what he had lost to his friend. The latter noticed that it all seemed to be in twenties.

"Twelve hundred. That squares us, Mac."

The Scotsman was vaguely uneasy without a definite reason for his anxiety. Only last night Cullison had told him not a single bank in town would advance him a dollar. Now he had money in plenty. Where had he got it?

Mackenzie's eye fell on a copy of the Sentinel protruding from the other's pocket. "Read about the holdup of the W. & S. express? That fellow had his nerve with him."

"Sho! This holdup game's the easiest yet. He got the drop on them, and there was nothing to it."

"How did he know there was money coming in last night?"

"There's always a leak about things of that sort. Somebody talks. I knew it myself, for that matter."

"You knew! Who told you?"

"That's a secret, Mac. Come to think of it, I wish you wouldn't tell anybody that I knew. I don't want to get the man who told me in trouble."

"Sure I won't." He passed to another phase of the subject. "The Sentinel says Bolt expects to catch the robber. Think he will?"

"Not if the fellow knows his business. Bolt has nothing to go on. He has the whole Southwest to pick from. For all he knows, it was you."

"Yes, but—"

"Or more likely me." The gray eyes of the former sheriff held a frosty smile.

In spite of that smile, or perhaps because of it, Mackenzie felt again that flash of doubt. "What's the use of talking foolishness, Luck? Course you didn't do it. I know you too well."

But the trouble was Mackenzie did not know him well enough. Cullison was hard up, close to the wall. How far would he go to save himself? In his slow, troubled fashion, Mac wondered if his old side partner's streak of lawlessness would take him as far as a holdup. Of course it would not, he assured himself; but he could not get the ridiculous notion out of his head.

Mackenzie drifted to the courthouse. He found Sheriff Bolt in his office. The Scotsman wanted to discuss the robbery, but was shy about attacking the subject. While he boggled at it, Bolt was off on another tack.

Inside of a quarter of an hour the sheriff had found out all he wanted to know about the poker game. Cullison's financial difficulties, and the news that Luck had liquidated his poker debt since breakfast. Moreover, he had talked so casually that his visitor had no suspicion of what he was driving at.

Mackenzie attempted a little sleuthing of his own. "This holdup fellow kind of slipped one over on you last night, Bolt."

"Maybe so, and maybe not."

"Got a clue, have you?"

"Oh, yes—yes." The sheriff looked straight at him. "I've a notion his initials are L. C."

Billie felt himself flushing. "What makes you think that, Nick?"

Bolt walked to a cupboard and unlocked it. His back was toward the cattleman, but the latter could see him take something from a shelf. Turning quickly, the sheriff tossed a hat upon the table.

"Ever see this before?"

Mac picked it up. His fingers were not quite steady, for a great dread drenched his heart like a rush of icy water. Upon that gray felt hat with the pinched crown was stamped the individuality—and the initials—of Luck Cullison.

"Don't know as I recognize it," he lied, not very readily. "Not to know it. Why?"

"Thought perhaps you might know it. The holdup dropped it while getting away."

Mackenzie's eyes flinched. "Dropped it. How was that?"

"A man happened to come along San Miguel street just as the robber swung to his horse. He heard the cries of the men inside, guessed what was doing, and exchanged shots with the miscreant. He shot this hat off the fellow's head."

"Who was the man that shot the robber?"

"Cass Fendrick."

"But he didn't claim to recognize the holdup?"

"Not for certain. He guessed a man whose initials are the same as those in that hat."

"If you mean Luck Cullison, it's a d——d lie," exploded the cattleman. He was furious with himself, for he felt now that he had been unsuspectingly helping to certify the suspicions of the sheriff. Like an idiot, he had let out much that told heavily against his friend.

"I hope so. What about this hat, with the two holes shot through the rim?"

"Sho! We all wear hats just like that. Look at mine." Billie held it out eagerly.

"Has yours an L. C. stamped in the sweat band?" Bolt asked with a smile.

"I know you ain't his friend, Nick. But you want to be fair to him even if he did oppose your election." Mackenzie laid an appealing hand on the knee of the man seated opposite him.

"I'm sheriff of Papago county. It doesn't make any difference who worked for or against me, Billie. I was elected, and I'm going to enforce the law. By the way, I've got to pay for some supplies this morning. Can you cash a check for a hundred?"

"I reckon so." Mackenzie drew from his pocket the roll Cullison had given him two hours before. He peeled five twenties from it. The sheriff observed that the prevailing denomination was the same.

"Get these from Luck?" he asked carelessly.

The cattleman stared at him, and the suspicion grew on him that he had been trapped again.

"Why do you ask?"

"Because it happens the bills stolen from the W. & S. were all twenties."

From the office of the sheriff, Mackenzie wandered to the club in search of Luck. He was thoroughly dispirited, both dreaded to meet Luck, and yet was anxious to do so.

Cullison had left the club, but Alec Flandrau was still there. Billie drew

"Ever See This Before?"

him into a corner, and learned that Luck had just settled with him.

"Anyone see him give it to you, Alec?"

"No. He took me upstairs to the library and paid me."

"In bills?"

"Yes—in twenties."

"For God's sake, don't tell anybody that." In a dozen jerky sentences the owner of the Fiddleback told Flandrau of the suspicions of the sheriff.

Together they went in search of Luck. But though they looked for him all day, he was not to be found. The last that had been seen of him Luck was walking along the plaza toward the hotel, not a hundred and fifty yards from the latter. A dozen men had spoken to him in the disance of a block. But he had not been seen to reach his hotel. He had not called for his room key. Somehow he had vanished, and none could tell how or where.

Who robbed the express company?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HEDGED IN BY SUPERSTITION

Customs of Thousands of Years Influence the Daily Lives of African Natives.

I did not realize until I was out in the African bush how complex is the life of a savage native, and how completely he is hedged in by rules and prohibitions, the breaking of which results often in death, if only by reason of his entire belief is the inviolability of these rules, writes a British traveler.

On one occasion a burly, deep-chested native of mine temporarily lost his voice. He came to me and speaking in a whisper, said: "Bwana! (Master) My most beautiful child is dead. My eldest, but less beautiful child, is ill. My wife has run away, taking with her my best cooking pot. I am not feeling well myself. Is it your will that I go away to sacrifice one chicken that the Evil Eye may be averted?"

I laughed at this idea until I remembered that, according to the ethnologists, the natives have lived in this stage of ignorance for thousands of years, performing every act of life in accordance with those rules and prohibitions.

For instance, there are many strange customs in connection with journeys. Before a long journey is undertaken offerings must be made and complicated ceremonies performed. The journey must be abandoned or the course altered if a hyena has crossed the trail in a certain way, or if a woodpecker calls from one side of the road. In any case, it is the custom when crossing the first stream to dip the end of the bow into the water and place it to the lips. If a man drinks from a stream he is about to cross, he must retain the last mouthful and spit it back into the water when he reaches the far bank.

Nightmare.

Nightmare is caused by a disordered digestion, nervous troubles or other ailments and must be treated by going after the cause. "When the body sleeps the spirit wakes," and when it comes in the shape of "cauchemar," as the French call it, it is truly a frightful guest.

Pirates Do Family Wash.

Among the Riffian pirates of Morocco the women do all the agricultural and other hard work, while the men, when at home, do the cooking and mend the clothes, including the women's.

1—Collapse of two buildings on Main street, Dallas, Tex., in which five persons perished. 2—Recent photograph of sultan of Turkey on his way to the mosque of the Yildiz palace. 3—Laura Bromwell, who set new world's record by making 87 loops with her airplane above Mineola field, Long Island.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Soviet Russians Put to Rout by Poles Following Strategy of Foch and Weygand.

WARSAW APPARENTLY SAVED

Baron Wrangel Scores More Victories Over the Reds—Tennessee Legislature Gives Final Touch to Suffrage Ratification—Miners and Operators Can't Agree.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Once more French military genius has triumphed over that of the Germans. Following the strategy of Marshal Foch and General Weygand, the Poles last week put to rout the invading Russians who, if reports are to be credited, are directed in their movements by former officers of the German army.

At this writing the final outcome of the struggle cannot safely be predicted, for the battle is still in progress, but all dispatches indicate that Warsaw has been saved and that the Danzig corridor has been cleared of the reds. Rejecting the first suggestion of Foch and Weygand, that they give up their capital and meet the Russians behind the Vistula, the Poles adopted the alternative plan of their French advisers. This was that all advanced units should be called back and heavy forces concentrated on a short defensive line before Warsaw; that the enemy should be permitted to advance in open order and to "infiltrate," and that the Poles should then launch counter-attacks with all their forces and with the aid of tanks. At this time the most advanced of the reds were within a few miles of Warsaw. Within four days the Russians were reported as fleeing in disorder along the front between the Vistula and Bug rivers, as retiring hastily from the Danzig corridor and as being pushed back rapidly in the southern sector.

The Polish left wing, led by French Generals Henry and Billotte in person, drove the Russians out of the fork between the Bug and Narew rivers, which is considered the key to the defenses of Warsaw, and a part of this Polish force moved swiftly northward toward Mlawa, threatening to cut off the reds who had advanced far on the roads to Thorn and Plock, and regaining control of the direct rail route between Warsaw and Danzig. Airplanes, tanks, armored trains and artillery were used by the Poles most effectively and thousands of prisoners and great quantities of supplies were captured.

General Pilsudski, chief of the Polish state, led the troops operating east and south of Warsaw, and this movement was considered of the greatest importance because its complete success would result in the cutting of the lines of communication of the bolsheviki. This force was strengthened by the shortening of the front in Galicia, where the Poles continued retreating for the purpose of releasing army units for the battle to the north. By Friday Pilsudski was in possession of Lukow, 41 miles southeast of Warsaw, and was going strong.

The two movements of the Poles constituted a pincers operation which promised to force the Russians altogether out of Poland. The latter, flushed with their successes, seem to have forgotten the basic principles of modern warfare and rushed ahead without regard to their communications and supports, as though against a foe that was already utterly beaten. Large bodies got entirely out of touch with the main forces and were easily cut off and captured after they had been allowed to filter through the Polish lines.

One thing that greatly annoyed both Poland and France was the action of Sir Reginald Tower, allied high commissioner at Danzig, in forbidding further debarkation at that port of French munitions for Poland. Several French ships were anchored outside the port with war supplies for the Poles, but Tower said he had not sufficient allied troops to preserve order if more munitions were unloaded there. The French government formally protested against his ruling.

In south Russia General Wrangel continued his gains against the soviet army, and in Moscow Leon Trotzky issued a call for volunteers for service on the southern front. He denounced France for recognizing and aiding Wrangel and accused England of also giving help, directly and indirectly. The anti-bolshevik leader is said to have the support of the entire population in the south, for he is giving the land to the peasants, and he has been joined by many Cossacks. Though Lloyd George asserts that Great Britain has not helped and will not help Wrangel, the recognition of the general by France has not yet brought about the breach between the two countries that was predicted by alarmist correspondents and hopeful Germans.

Armistice negotiations between the Poles and the Russians opened in Minsk, and the latter set forth the terms they were willing to grant. It may well be that these will be modified by the military operations of the week. According to Wigdor Kopp, who is in Berlin for the soviet government, the latter in its dealings with Poland and the allies will insist on direct communication with the Baltic, probably by way of Bialystok, and will demand that Poland give Russia the right to transport goods direct to and from Germany. He says the bolsheviki are determined to restore economic relations with Germany. In this he has the support of Felix Deutsch, head of the great electrical manufacturing company of Germany, who asserts that Russia's immense supplies of raw material must be brought to the world's markets, that Russia must be developed immediately, and that Germany is best equipped for that work. Deutsch ridicules the danger of the spread of bolshevism outside of Russia, which does not accord with the official German view, often expressed when Berlin urges that the allies permit the organization of a stronger German army.

So far, the only "available means" that the United States government has found of aiding Poland is the dispatch of a cruiser and two destroyers from Cherbourg to Danzig. Officially, they were sent to protect American citizens and their interests. A large delegation of Americans of Polish origin called on Secretary of State Colby, after carrying an appeal to President Wilson. Mr. Colby did not overlook the opportunity to tell them that the government's hands were tied, mainly by the refusal of the senate to ratify the peace treaty.

The threat of British labor to call a general strike as a demonstration against a war on Russia stirred up such protests that the labor council has announced it never had any such intention. Lloyd George told the laborites that "any attempt to dictate the policy of parliament strikes at the root of democratic constitution in the country and will be resisted with all the power of the government."

The Chicago Federation of Labor, long under the control of radicals who are tinged with pink, imitated the supposed action of British labor by adopting resolutions demanding a general strike if the United States gives military aid to the Poles.

Rioting in Ireland was resumed on a large scale and a number of persons were killed in fights with the troops and constabulary close to Dublin castle. McSweeney, lord mayor of Cork, was convicted of sedition and deported to England. Hope of settling the Irish question of the basis of dominion rule is increasing, but a large part of Ulster has yet to be convinced.

The big news of the week at home was the final enfranchisement of the women of America through the action of the Tennessee legislature, the necessary thirty-sixth state to ratify the suffrage amendment to the Constitution. The senate had ratified previously, but it was a narrow squeak in the lower house. The vote was 50 to 46, the speaker, leader of the anti-suffrage forces, changing his vote to the affirmative in order to move a reconsideration.

But the women must still win in projected litigation by the enemies of suffrage, designed to attack the legality of the Tennessee ratification. In the state constitution there is a clause which says:

"No convention or general assembly of this state shall act upon any amendment of the constitution of the United States proposed by congress to the several states unless such convention or general assembly shall have been elected after such amendment is submitted."

The present legislature was elected in November, 1918, and the suffrage amendment was not submitted to the state until months afterwards. The Supreme court's decision in the attempt last spring to overturn the Ohio legislature's action on the dry amendment is taken as an indication that the action of the Tennessee legislature will stand.

Leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties claimed to see in the suffrage victory an advantage for for their respective tickets in the presidential campaign. The women who have been conducting the fight thanked both Senator Harding and Governor Cox for their help. Secretary of State Colby was prepared to promulgate the amendment as soon as the action of the Tennessee assembly was confirmed.

The North Carolina house of representatives defeated the ratification of the suffrage amendment by a vote of 71 to 41.

The wages of soft coal miners in the central competitive field again were put up to President Wilson. The joint scale conference of operators and miners at Cleveland spent five days in fruitless discussion and the workers sent word to the president that the conference, which was called by him, was unable to adjust inequalities in pay. The operators wanted to ask Mr. Wilson to appoint a board of inquiry and adjustment, but the miners refused to join in the request. The men ask that the wages of day workers be advanced $1.50 a day. Though Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, said there was little or no danger that the disagreement would result in another strike, the operators were not so optimistic. It was believed the operators of Illinois might grant the demands of the miners.

The post office department has at least discovered that foreign exchange has depreciated in value in late years, and the postmasters have been instructed to sell international money orders under a new scale closely approximating present exchange values. Under rates now in effect an American dollar equals 10.30 francs in France, Belgium and Italy; 5.15 francs in Switzerland; 5 krona in Denmark and Norway; 4.17 krona in Sweden; 2.83 florins in the Netherlands, and 5 shillings in England. Switzerland is the only country where the exchange rates remain unchanged.

Despite injuries and complaints of favoritism and poor training, the American competitors in the Olympic games at Antwerp are doing quite well. Up to the time of writing they had scored 118 points and their nearest rival, Finland, had only 49 points. Correspondents aver that every other nation has gone to the games better prepared than is America, and the American managers are accused of making bad selection of entries and of letting in Pacific coast athletes who were failures in their preliminary work.

The Association of Railway Executives, reporting on the applications of the various carriers for loans from the $300,000,000 revolving fund created by the transportation act, recommended that the interstate commerce commission distribute nearly $290,000,000 to the railroads. Under the recommendations, loans for additions and betterments would be increased from $7,062,-653 to $8,217,945; those for additional cars and equipment would be increased from $35,050,289 to $78,349,389, and those for freight and switching locomotives from $28,868,629 to $29,054,-323. A total of $72,829,943 was recommended for loans for building 15,300 new box cars and loans to meet maturing obligations would total $28,800,875.

EXPECTS LITTLE OF RUSSIA

Prominent Former Member of the Duma Says Country Has Little Raw Material for Export.

Constantinople.—Russia's ability to export raw materials in the near future has been greatly overestimated by foreign countries, in the opinion of Col. Englehard, formerly a member of the Russian duma and student of economic conditions in Russia before and after the revolution. In a talk with the Associated Press correspondent he said foreigners seem to fail to realize the collapse of the Russian transportation systems, reduced man power and run-down condition of farm lands.

Colonel Englehard is confident that Russia will again play an important role in European markets, but, he said, "the revival of Russian trade will not come until there shall be established a normal state of life when men shall renounce attempts of establishing immediately the paradise of communism.

"It should be borne in mind that Russia has been greatly reduced in size," said Colonel Englehard. "Formerly it had 5,000,000 square kilometers of land and 157,000,000 inhabitants. Poland, Finland, a great part of the Caucasus and several Baltic provinces, with about 50,000,000 inhabitants and about 1,250,000 square kilometers of land, have detached themselves. The greater part of these territories ordinarily had a notable surplus of grain and other farm products which constituted the major part of Russia's exports."

Back Lame and Achy?

Do you get up mornings tired and achy? Evening find you "all worn-out?" Likely your kidneys are to blame. Hurry and worry, lack of rest, and eating too much meat, throw a strain on the kidneys. Your back gives out; you are tired and likely suffer headaches and dizzy spells. Take things easier and help the kidneys with *Doan's Kidney Pills*. *Doan's* have brought new strength to thousands. Ask your neighbor!

A Colorado Case

W. J. Faircloth, 321 Main St., Delta, Colo., says: "I was badly troubled with kidney complaint. The chief annoyance was a weak and painful back. My kidneys acted irregularly and the secretions were too free in passage. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me and I gladly give them my highest indorsement."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

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Keep the vital organs healthy by regularly taking the world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

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Cuticura Soap The Velvet Touch For the Skin

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

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ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

BAYER

"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, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

It sometimes happens that a law student gives up the law business to engage in the son-in-law business.

Father and Daughter Get Relief by Eatonic

R. J. Powell, Sweetwater, Texas, says, "Eatonic helped me at once, but it was my daughter who got the marvelous benefits. She could not even take a drink of water without awful misery, but it relieved her; she is feeling much better. All this from one box, so send me four more at once."

Hundreds of people now take eatonic; one or two tablets after each meal keeps them in good health, feeling fine, full of pep. Eatonic simply takes up the excess acidity and poisons and carries them right out of the system. Of course, when the cause of the misery is removed, the sufferer cannot help but get well.

You will find it a quick, sure relief for heartburn, indigestion, sour, acid, gassy, bloated stomach. It costs but a trifle and your druggist will supply you. If you don't feel well, you give eatonic a test. Adv.

One of the things we can't buy on credit is experience.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

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

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

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

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.

Fighting Storm High Up in Air

Navigator in Plane Tells of Thrilling Experience During a Fierce Cyclone.

BREAKS WITHOUT WARNING

Hail and Rain Lash Machine Mercilessly, Making It Toss From One Side to the Other Like a Cork on Surface of Sea.

New York.—An observer in an airplane describing an experience in a storm thousands of feet above the earth writes:

"The sky was strewn with the remnants of a morning cirrus, as the climb was made carefully but swiftly on the wings of a warm wind. Eight thousand feet was reached with the merest effort. The salient features of the countryside could be picked out without glasses. The air had a milky tinge, but it was such as the eye could 'speak' through, and it gave no impression of the moisture with which it must have been heavy. It seemed warm and brilliant, and as the machine throbbed its way through it two warm slip streams flowed back over the wind screen.

"Some time must have elapsed before the pilot, in twisting the craft round to a new direction, caught a glimpse of a livid purple-gray bank of clouds which had crept up from the south. It had come quite unheralded by thunder, but although the sight was not attractive there seemed neither cause for alarm nor need for a premature descent. Even the growling rumble of thunder at a great distance, which came at last, failed to disconcert, and the airplane soared on with bracing wires singing and the engine in deep, full-throated roar.

"Then, without further warning, the storm broke in full fury. A mighty crash of thunder, which seemed to deafen and almost shake the machine out of the skies, was accompanied by a wild burst of hail and rain which lashed the machine mercilessly and made it toss from one side to the other like a cork on the surface of the sea. In a steaming cloak of rain and mist it was impossible for the eye to see the ground.

"Peal after peal of thunder followed in swift succession between vivid flashes of furious summer lightning. The heavens had opened to pour forth the accumulated passion of centuries. At nearly 7,000 feet up it would be suicidal to descend into the unknown and unseen. Which was safer—air or land? To the pilot, anxious almost beyond endurance, came the thought, common to every flying man, of fire in the air, and as if to confirm this horror a flash in a moment illuminated the whole machine as though it were caught in the probing beam of a searchlight at night. The sky was rent from vault to horizon by a vivid streak of electric fire. The indicating fingers on the navigation instruments oscillated wildly.

Like Wounded Bird.

"It seemed the last moment; but it passed, and still the machine was airworthy. The hail still tore fiercely at the fabric of the planes; the machine was becoming more and more unstable; but it still hummed on. Down below a cloud of vapor made it impossible to see the earth or to sight a stretch of ground whereon to land. The thunder broke with unabated fury at regular intervals and at each onslaught the machine quivered like a wounded bird.

"If the pilot continued to fly on it could only be a matter of moments before all control of the craft would be wrenched from his hands. It was equally hazardous to plunge down into the sea of mist in total ignorance of the lie of the land beneath. But to the latter course only could a shred of hope cling. The engine therefore was suddenly shut off and the nose of the machine dropped.

"By the altimeter, watched feverishly, the descent of a few thousand feet seemed to take many minutes. In the thick of a swirling mist a sudden and violent contact with the earth was momentarily expected. But down—down; until at what seemed the critical second there came a sudden inrush of steady, grateful air from a region of smiling content and peacefulness, with the earth a thousand feet below. There was no sunshine, but there was also no storm. It had been a cyclone of the upper regions only."

Shoe Heels Solid Gold, Corset Bones Costly

Geneva.—A young woman arrested near Geneva while trying suspiciously to steal across the frontier into France was found after shrewd search to have corset "bones" of gold and platinum covered with cloth, and shoe heels of solid gold under white varnish. She was trying to smuggle bullion into France.

SNAKE VICTIM GOES INSANE

Boy in Hospital at Poughkeepsie "Strikes," Then Writhes Like a Serpent.

Poughkeepsie. — George Swenson, 19, who was in the hospital five days ill from the bite of a rattlesnake, become violently insane.

The boy suddenly threw himself through the air, as a snake would strike, crashing from his chair to the floor, where he crawled on his stomach, imitating the motions of a snake.

The nurses were terrified and called doctors.

The physicians there say it is too early to determine whether his condition is due to the bite of the rattler or is the outcome of a former mental state.

Lightning Bolt Kills Chickens.

Pontiac, Mich.—When a bolt of lightning killed 40 chickens in the yard of Smith Ames of 104 Forest street it laid them all out nearly with their heads pointed in the same direction. Mr. Ames says he appreciates the orderliness of nature, but he wishes the bolt had picked the feathers off also.

Cattle Ranges Fast Disappear

For More Than Year Average Raiser Has Been Losing Money in Middle West.

HERDS ARE BEING DIMINISHED

Everywhere Feeders Are Quitting Operations in Discouragement—Land Over Which Cattle Roamed Being Turned Into Wheat.

Sioux Falls.—The cattle industry is admittedly in a bad way. For more than a year the average raiser has been losing money. The herds are being diminished. More beef is sent to market direct from the grass, corn being too costly for fattening at the present live stock quotations, which means more waste and less meat per head.

More land over which the cattle roamed is being turned into wheat, and this also adds to the depopulation of America's herds. But in the butcher shops of the hamlets and villages, the smaller cities and the great centers, the consumer finds Old Doc High Cost has as strong a clutch as ever. But here in regions where the raw material is raised the traveler finds the price of beefsteak and pork chops over the counter is as much a problem for the family budget as it is in the big cities.

Cattle Question Important.

Some gloomy prophets say if the reduction of the herds continues at the present rate steak may jump to 90 cents or $1 a pound within a year. They may prove wrong or they may prove right, but in any event the cattle question is one of deep concern. At every stop that has been made in six states, the farmers have talked with emphasis.

Everywhere evidence was presented that feeders are quitting operations in sheer discouragement.

During the last year after buying cattle from the grass, then feeding them corn at $1.50 to $1.80 and upward a bushel, they have sent their stock to market, only to receive for the finished product far less than it cost them.

In Nebraska the state authorities say hundreds of men are sending cattle to market direct from pasture because feeders will not buy.

In Kansas one-fourth of the pastures this year are without herds, so the state live stock association at Topeka reported a few days ago.

They are marketing them light these days at 2 or 3 years old. The association's experts say that last year the average market weight of steers at Kansas City slumped 100 pounds, meaning a greater percentage of waste and a smaller proportion of beef.

Everywhere on the trip stories of losses have been retailed to the tourists. At first they appeared to be highly exaggerated, but after hearing the same type of complaint for 1,200 miles, one takes a different view. Here are a few random instances:

Farmer Reports Loss.

At Monmouth a 1,000 acre farmer said he had a prime herd on which his loss amounts to more than $100 per head.

At Chillicothe, Mo., three farmers said their losses during the year ran between $100 and $125 a head and that some raisers had fared even worse. At Topeka a state official in all seriousness reported one case where a raiser had sold a bunch on which his loss had run to $185 per head.

At Fremont, Neb., a former congressman, in close touch with farmers, said losses of $150 to $180 per head had not been at all uncommon during the last year.

One comment is heard in every village. The only difference is in the words, but the tune runs like this:

"I bought a bit of meat and the butcher charged me 60 cents a pound. I asked him what my cattle would bring and he said about 9 to 10 cents. They dress one-half, which would make meat on the hoof worth 20 cents. Where does the other 40 cents go?"—Arthur M. Evans in Chicago Tribune.

Funeral of Gen. Gorgas in London

The coffin of Maj. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., being carried into St. Paul's Cathedral, London, where impressive funeral services were held.

Sought License to Marry Girl Only Ten Years Old

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Accompanied by Mary Lynack, ten years old, of Bear Creek, Pa., John Tomski, twenty-two made application for a marriage license at the courthouse at Wilkes-Barre. In refusing to grant the license because of the age of the girl, the license clerk brought the case to the attention of Judge N. M. Freas.

The girl was accompanied by her father, who swore she was more than fifteen. It was later learned the girl was only ten. The father is to be arraigned for perjury, according to the judge's instructions.

The First Methodist church at Springfield, Mass., is to have a moving picture outfit, to be used as an educational, recreational, social and evangelical agency.

LIONESS CARESSES 41ST CUB

Helen of New York Zoo Shows Affection for Her Latest Offspring.

New York.—Helen, a lioness caged in Central park, licked her forty-first offspring as affectionately as if the cub were her first born.

Her keepers explained this unending maternal affection by saying that her other children, save two, which died in infancy, have all been sent away to populate other zoos.

Ackbar, the father, roared fiercely when the youngster was born, but later looked upon the event as simply representing one more lion in the world.

Fought at Altar Over Marriage Vows.

Manitowoc, Wis. — Declaring the marriage vows should be pronounced in German, Martin Basil caused an instant protest from Eleanor Kluiber, his bride-to-be, who wished the ceremony to be in English. An argument ensued until the priest complied with the bridegroom's wishes.

AVENGE ESSAD PASHA

"Blood Brother" Is Ready to Keep His Oath.

Gambling Incident With Slain Albanian Cemented Friendship Long Ago.

Paris.—Vengeance for the assassination of Essad Pasha, head of the Albanian delegation here, is being quietly awaited by a "blood brother" of the Balkan leader, according to a circumstantial story by a French writer, published by the Excelsior.

This man, now rich and influential in France, the story goes, was one of several poor young men who 30 years ago met Essad Pasha, then known as the "Black Dagger of Abdul Hamid," in Constantinople, when he crowded into a card game and insisted upon playing with them. Fearing Essad Pasha, they protested they were too poor to play with him, but he insisted, emphasizing it by placing his revolver on the table as a threat.

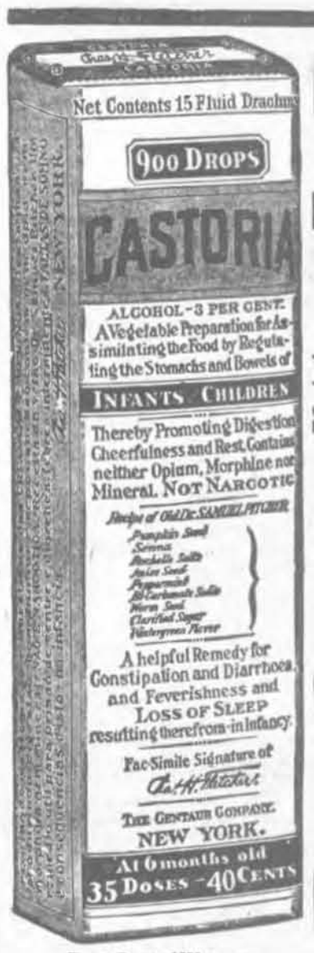
To meet this, the "blood brother" put down his dagger, poisoned, he said. Essad Pasha showed his surprise, then his pleasure.

"Young man," he exclaimed, "this is the first time anyone has dared defy me. Men like you are rare."

Essad Pasha took his own dagger, opened a vein in his wrist and also in that of the young man, each sucked a few drops of blod from the other and they became "blood brothers," according to Albanian customs, sworn to avenge each other's deaths.

"I am ready," this "brother" now is quoted as saying, "to keep my oath, but I have confidence that French courts will make it unnecessary for me to interfere."

Rustem Aveni, arrested on the spot for shooting down Essad Pasha as the latter was entering his automobile in the downtown district recently, is awaiting trial.



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Millions of Tiny Germs Cause Your Catarrh

Real Relief Comes Only by Cleansing the Blood of the Germs.

You must realize that your blood is loaded down with catarrh germs, and these germs must be removed from your blood before you can expect real, rational relief from the disease. And of course, you know that you cannot reach these germs in your blood with sprays and douches.

S. S. S. will cleanse your blood of the cause of Catarrh, and give real relief. It has been in constant use for more than fifty years, and is sold by all druggists. Buy a bottle of S. S. S. today and lose no further time in getting on the right treatment.

Valuable advice regarding your case will be furnished free. Address Medical Adviser, 103 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

The largest known snake, the python, occurs in the Malay peninsula, Java, Borneo and Sumatra.

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes

That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

About the hardest crop to raise on a farm is the children.

Sure Relief

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Harvest 20 to 45 Bushel to Acre Wheat in Western Canada

Think what that means to you, in good hard dollars with the great demand for wheat at high prices. Many farmers in Western Canada have paid for their land from a single crop. The same success may still be yours, for you can buy on easy terms.

Farm Land at $15 to $30 an Acre

located near thriving towns, good markets, railways—land of a kind which grows **20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre.** Good grazing lands at low prices convenient to your grain farm enable you to reap the **profits from stock raising and dairying.**

Learn the Facts About Western Canada

—low taxation (none on improvements), healthful climate, good schools, churches, pleasant social relationships, a prosperous and industrious people.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, reduced railway rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or

W. V. BENNETT

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Canadian Government Agent.

FAMOUS OLD BOSTON ABODE

Province House, Once One of the Most Famous Colonial Mansions, Has Been Partially Preserved.

There stands today on Bosworth court in Boston but a portion of the old Province house, a most interesting relic of colonial days; and the rest of the court is lined with modern office buildings. But in 1820 it was considered a very genteel part of town. Oliver Wendell Holmes lived in the old Province house for 18 years.

At the farther end of the court stands an iron-wrought archway, decorative of design, which was used in the early part of the nineteenth century as an entrance to the governor's garden, a part of the Province house grounds. This has been carefully preserved, as have the stone steps which lead to the lower level. The Province house was immortalized by Hawthorne in his "Twice-Told Tales."

The historic staircase now is gone, and only a portion of the exterior of the house is left. It was built in 1697 by Peter Sargent, a wealthy London merchant, and was considered one of the handsomest residences in town. During the days of its popularity the governor gave many balls there.

Fair Enough.

"I will examine you for $10," said the specialist.

"All right, doctor," replied his patient. "If you find it, I'll give you half."—Boston Transcript.

MISTAKEN IN HIS SURMISE

Mr. Brown Somewhat Hasty in Blaming the Gramophone for Those Unearthly Sounds.

Perfect peace reigned in the Browns' household. The head of the family, his day's work over, was reading, in blissful anticipation of the evening meal which Mrs. Brown was busy preparing in the kitchen.

The gentle stillness was suddenly broken by eerie sounds, apparently coming from the next house—a weird moaning, developing into heart-rending wails and harrowing shrieks.

Mr. Brown jumped up.

"It's Mrs. Wood's confounded gramophone playing Tosti's 'Good-by!' " he cried. "Lizzie"—to his oldest daughter—"go and implore her to stop it! Tell her I'm ill—tell her we're all ill, anything you like, only make her leave off!"

The child obediently hurried out, and two minutes later came rushing back.

"It's not Mrs. Wood's gramophone, dad," she said. "It's the Murphys down the street opening a tin of corned beef!"

Easily Remedied.

"So the race was called off because there was not breeze enough to fill the yachts' sails."

"That was queer. With Sir Thomas Lipton spending $1,000,000 on the effort to lift the cup, he ought to be able to raise the wind."

Facts for Sick Women

Reliable Information

All American women know of the great success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in restoring to health women who suffered from ailments peculiar to their sex, yet there are some who are skeptical and do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true—if they did, our laboratory would not be half large enough to supply the demand, though today it is the largest in the country used for the manufacture of one particular medicine.

The Facts contained in the following two letters should prove of benefit to many women:

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I suffered with organic inflammation and displacement. When lifting I had such pain and bearing down that I was not able to stand up, and it hurt me to walk or go up or down stairs. I was going to a doctor without any results and he said the safest thing would be to have an operation. I met a lady who told me she had three operations and was not well until she took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

I felt relief after taking two bottles of Vegetable Compound and I kept on with it until I was cured. I always use Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills and they are fine. Everything used to turn sour on my stomach and the Liver Pills relieved that."—Mrs. A. Rogers, 593 Fargo Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sacramento, Calif.—"I had organic trouble and had such terrible pain and swelling in the lower part of my side that I could not stand on my feet or even let the bed clothes touch my side. I gave up my work thinking I would not be able to go back for months. My mother advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as it had saved her life at one time, and it put me in a wonderful condition in a couple of weeks, so I can keep on working. I work in a department store and have to stand on my feet all day and I do not have any more pains. I surely recommend your Vegetable Compound to all my friends and you may use these facts as a testimonial."—Bertha J. Parker, 3320 M St., Sacramento, Calif.

The fact is, the Best Medicine for Women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

The High Price of Sugar

makes one welcome foods which are rich in natural sweetness.

Grape-Nuts

—the ready-cooked cereal

requires no added sweetening, for it contains its own pure grain sugar, developed from wheat and barley by twenty hours' baking.

Sprinkle Grape-Nuts over ripe fruit or berries and you'll save sugar.

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UNITED STATES SENATOR

IS A VOTE FOR

Increased Federal Aid for Roads in Arizona;
Direct appropriations for reclamation projects the same as for rivers and harbors which do not have to be repaid;
Stimulation of production by high wages and hard work;
A National Board of Arbitration to enlighten public opinion in labor disputes;
The open shop;
The right of employees to form unions and of others to join them, or not, as they see fit;
Democratizing the Army and Navy;
Justice to the ex-service men; Care for sick and injured ex-service men;
Preferential duties on articles imported in American ships;
Preferential tolls for American ships using the American-built Panama Canal;
Non interference by the Government in ordinary commercial pursuits;
Elimination of price fixing by the Government;
Business methods in Government;
Opening surplus lands in Indian Reservations to settlers and prospectors instead of leasing it in tracts of 50,000 acres or more, or holding it for unborn generations of Indians;
Expose and prosecution of profiteers;
Requiring public officials to pay taxes on incomes the same as other citizens;
The immediate declaration of peace;
The protection of American citizens anywhere on earth;
Americanizing the League of Nations;
Preserving the independence of the United States;

Voters, where do you stand on these issues? Where do the other candidates stand? Let them declare. And when they do declare, look carefully to see which ones they have skipped.

Tom Maddock's record of achievement for the good of Arizona and the Republican Party in Arizona stand alone.

His platform is written in plain United States Language
No evasions. No sidestepping. HERE IT IS!!!

In announcing my candidacy for the United States Senate, subject to the Republican primary, I desire to state that I believe in:

ROADS

"The continuation of federal aid on highway construction by the passage of the Chamberlain bill or similar legislation, giving an advantage to the large public land states, in order to avoid federal aid discontinuing with this year's appropriations.

"The enforcement of the Wadsworth-Kahn bll providing for the distribution of excess war equipment to the states instead of its sale at reduced prices to favorite contractors and manufacturers.

RECLAMATION

"The consolidation of all government engineering work in a department of public work with a qualified official in charge, as provided in the Jones-Reaves bill, instead of the present system of many departments of government performing the same kind of work and the restarting of the reclamation of land under this department. The preparing of plans of government work well in advance so that it may be greatly increased in times of depression.

"The change in the present policy of the federal government in making direct appropriations for rivers and harbors in the east but requiring the return, with interest, of all federal funds spent on the reclamation of land.

"The securing of federal assistance for the reclamation of lands and control of floods in the valleys of the Gila and Colorado rivers and their tributaries; the cost of any large reclamation project is less than the price of one battleship.

LABOR

"The need of the stimulus of high wages and hard work to earn these wages, in order to increase production that all may have plenty.

"The appointment of a national board of arbitration to enlighten public opinion as to the merits of each side in industrial disputes and to suggest settlement, but not in compulsory arbitration, which is unenforcible against either labor or capital without slavery or confiscation.

"The open shop, i. e., the retention of the right of employers to hire and fire and employes to work or quit individually or collectively.

"The right of employes to form unions and other employes to join them or not, at the dictation of their own conscience.

ARMY AND NAVY

"The democratizing of the army and navy. A small standing army of soldiers, not servants. A large number of officers whose military education shall be supplemented by actual experience in civil affairs in the control of men engaged in transportation, construction, handling supplies, etc.

"The payment of wages in the army and navy equal to those received by equally skilled civilians.

EX-SERVICE MEN

"The passage of the Fordney Amreican Legion bill to partly recompense ex-service men for the gross injustice shown in the pay given to them in comparison with that received by war workers employed by the government which, while requiring every sacrifice of the men in service, announced that it would so pay its workers that they would be exempt from the necessity of curtailing their personal requirements in the general reduction necessary to this nation.

"The principle that superior to this blanket assistance to ex-service men is the immediate realization by the government of its responisbility to intelligently look after those chosen by fate to make the special sacrifice to their country of their strength and health. It will not be well for our land when the next call comes if these are continued to be neglected. The healthy ex-service man is not afraid to fight for his livelihood in life's battles without more than an even chance but those sick and injured, while retaining their courage, have lost in the service of our country, their ability to compete in the daily struggle for existence.

"In protecting the government from fraud in its assisting those entitled to its help, by giving publicity to its actions in the community in which the recipient lives.

BUSINESS

"Preferential duties on articles imported in American ships or some similar subsidy to continue until American merchant marine can compete with foreign nations in the carrying of American products.

"Preferential tolls for American ships through the American built Panama canal.

"Restriction of government activities in industrial and commercial pursuits where supply and demand are natural and competition prevails.

"Elimination of price fixing by the government which has resulted in limiting production and exorbitant prices to the American consumer.

"The putting of business methods in government and the elimination of the control of business and finance by politicians.

"The expose to the public, and prosecution of profiteers wherever possible.

TAXATION

"The non-exemption of national, state, county and city officials from taxes or other obligations of citizens.

"A tariff that will make America a self-sufficient nation in an emergency and which will as well produce revenue with the least cost of collection.

"The abolishing of taxes (which under any system, finally fall upon the consumer), which in addition to the taking of funds from the taxpayer, require much of his time and attention to comply with the law and necessitates an expensive force to make these collections.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"The immediate declaration of peace to conform official actions to actual conditions.

"The protection, by the government, of American citizens anywhere on earth.

"The formation or amendment of the league of nations so that its action will be judicial rather than executive, in conformity with the actions of a majority of the United States senate.

"I believe that the president and the senate of the United States, both created by the United States constitution, cannot by treaty delegate their authority to a foreign tribunal nor transfer our allegiance to the edicts of a foreign congress without the consent of the American people. Governments are tolerable to a free people when they are regulated by the laws passed and enforced by their peers and equals. America, which threw off the yoke of foreign control nearly a century and a half ago, will not again seek it.

"I further believe that the composite American is better physically, mentally and morally than the average citizen of any other nation; as an example to mankind of what can be done, he is a more potent benefactor to the human race than he would be by sharing his all, under the orders of a league of nations, with the masses of the world's population, whose number is so great that our generosity would be insignificant when so divided."

THOS. MADDOCK.

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