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All-Year-Round Climate in  
the United States; Altitude  
4053 Feet; Good Schools

# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Patagonia Has Some Very  
Promising Silver, Lead and  
Copper Mines That Need  
Capital to Develop Them

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NO. 36

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

County School Superintendent Mrs. Grace A. Farrell and Mrs. Hazel Sorrells of Nogales stopped in Patagonia this morning en route by auto to Sonoma and Rain Valley on official business.

Joseph P. Dillon, secretary of the State Fair Commission, and W. J. Graham of Phoenix passed through Patagonia Thursday on their way to Tombstone. They are canvassing the state in behalf of the Workmen's Compensation measure, which will be voted on at the special election to be held in September. This is a worthy measure and deserves your support.

Ed Hopkins and Frank Valles, former residents of Patagonia who are now in business in Escondido, Calif., are spending a few days here visiting friends.

Val Valenzuela Jr., Mr. Ruste and Howard Keener were Nogales visitors Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Le Gendre of Sonoma were Patagonia and Nogales visitors Monday.

WANTED—Sewing for women and children. Mrs. Charles E. Mead, Patagonia, Ariz.—Advertisement.

Attorney John Renoe of Phoenix spent Tuesday in Patagonia en route from Nogales to his home. Mr. Renoe is a stepson of Senator Ashurst.

Joe Collie, George Coughlin, Carrie Valenzuela, and Angella Valenzuela motored to Naco Monday for a short visit with Fred Valenzuela, immigration inspector at that place.

Among the Patagonians who attended the boxing show at Nogales Monday night were: C. J. Trask, E. B. Byrrett, Albert Gatlin, Gordon Farley, Lewis Wilson, Jim Kane, Bert Blabon, R. C. Blabon, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Swyers, William Feasler, Fred Goldsmith, Pat Downey, Lewis Valenzuela, Fidel Valenzuela, Richard McCormick, Norman Wright, C. L. Northcraft, and P. M. Etchells.

H. T. Richards of Nogales is in town. He will look over some Salero mining properties before returning to the county seat.

Black Jack Garden and Norman Wright of Salero were in town Wednesday to get ore boxes to pack ore from their leases to the Kolberg mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kuhn of Kansas City, are visiting Mrs. Kuhn's sisters, Mrs. C. A. Pierce and Mrs. P. M. Etchells, in Patagonia. They will be accompanied on their return to Kansas City by Miss Sarah Pierce, who will attend high school there this fall and winter.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Blabon were county seat visitors Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Barbee of Nogales were Patagonia visitors Wednesday.

George H. Elliott, manager of the Dixie mine, returned Wednesday to Patagonia after a short visit with his family at Cloudercroft, Texas.

W. J. Stack of Bisbee is spending a few days in Patagonia visiting old friends.

R. J. Morrison, mechanic for F. B. Kolberg of Salero, left Monday for Douglas, following completion of the Kolberg concentrating mill.

Fred B. Kolberg and James M. Little went to Fairbank Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell were Nogales visitors Monday.

The Flux mine will ship a 50-ton car of ore to El Paso next Tuesday.

Three carloads of ore were shipped this week to El Paso—one from Salero, one from the World's Fair mine, and the third from the January mine.

Tom Fraizer was a Patagonia visitor Tuesday from Ray, Ariz.

Fred Sayre and family of Tucson were Patagonia visitors this week. Mr. Sayre formerly resided in Patagonia.

## VAUGHN NEWS

Mrs. W. H. Anderson and son spent the week-end in Tucson with her mother. She says Tucson is too hot, and that she is glad to be home again.

Charles Everhart went to Tucson the first of the week for a brief visit with Mrs. Everhart. While in the Old Pueblo he purchased three heifer calves to add to his dairy herd.

Vaughn has been benefited by some good rains recently, for which we are duly thankful.

Supervisor James L. Finley has put on a road crew in this end of the county, which is in charge of Gus Yeary. The selection of Mr. Yeary as foreman of the work meets with the hearty approval of residents of this section, who are familiar with the good work he has done in that line. We expect the roads to be in fine condition soon.

W. H. Anderson is spending a few days on his ranch. He has been employed for some time at Fort Huachuca, but his crops needed attention.

Shirley Stoddard expects to go to Superior in the near future to attend high school when school opens in September.

Mrs. Frank Jolly has purchased a couple of fine Jersey heifers, which she will add to her dairy herd.

Miss Snyder of Tucson spoke to an attentive audience Sunday at the Little Adobe Church at Vaughn. Arthur Wheatley of the Old Pueblo will deliver a sermon on the 23rd. This will be his first visit here and a large crowd is expected to be present to hear him.

Mrs. James Parker has been entertaining her two married daughters this week.

Will Anderson has purchased a registered Jersey bull from the Willow Bend dairy, Nogales.

## "SEE ARIZONA FIRST" PHOTO CONTEST IS GOOD THING

"Wanted—One thousand or more photographs of Arizona views. Must be in by October 1. Should be accompanied by films. Liberal reward for best pictures. For particulars, apply any Chamber of Commerce in the state."

No, it hasn't been necessary to use the old reliable "wanted" in the "See Arizona First" photograph contest, and, judging from the way entries are reported coming in, it won't be. But the above expresses the idea back of the contest. The more pictures that are submitted the better, and the 1000 mark should be multiplied.

As the Chamber of Commerce, which is conducting the contest, points out, almost everyone takes pictures on their vacation trips, and everyone should enter their pictures immediately and make a try for the handsome cash prizes offered. It will be just like finding money.

The "See Arizona" photo contest being put on throughout the state this year has a double purpose. For one thing, it is stirring up a lot of interest in Arizona's summer playgrounds. For another, it will bring to light a large number of new views of Arizona scenes that will be invaluable in eastern advertising and publicity, in scenic booklets, in "See Arizona First" pictorial displays here in the state.

The contest is open to all residents of the state except professional photographers, and any photograph taken in Arizona this year may be entered. Pictures should be accompanied by films, a additional prints may be made if desired, but films will be returned if requested. Entries may be made up to October 1 at any Chamber of Commerce. On that date they will be forwarded to the Industrial Congress and submitted to a state-wide committee of judges.

Prizes? Surely everyone has heard about them. For the best scenic photograph taken in the state this year, up to October 1, \$50 cash will be paid; for the second best, \$25; for the third choice, \$15; for fourth, \$10. Whoever wins will get back the biggest part of the expense of his or her Arizona trip.

Enter your scenic Arizona photographs now.

"You can't believe half you hear these days," says Judge Coughlin, "and some of what you do believe you find later on you have to change your mind about."

## CERTIFICATE OF TITLE FOR ALL MOTOR VEHICLES

FOR THE PROTECTION TO MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERS OF ARIZONA.—Chapter 78, Laws of 1925. (Sub-Senate Bill No. 131.)

This law was enacted by the Seventh Legislature of the State of Arizona, 1925, for protection against theft to every motor vehicle owner in the state, and to insure correct title to motor vehicles.

Similar laws have been passed in 28 other states, and this law will soon be the uniform law of the entire United States.

## Provisions

Effective June 11, 1925; operative October 1, 1925.

On or before January 1, 1926, every person owning a motor vehicle in the state of Arizona must have a certificate of title before he can obtain license plates from the County Assessor for the coming year, 1925.

The secretary of state of Arizona will mail application blanks and instructions for obtaining a certificate of title, immediately after law becomes effective on June 11, 1925, and will issue certificates of title as soon thereafter as applications are returned and printed forms are ready.

Fee for original certificate of title, \$1, which will be for their protection to every owner. Said certificate is good for life of motor vehicle so long as owned by the original holder of such certificate and need not be renewed except as herein provided.

Sale or transfer of motor vehicle requires new certificate of title. Application for same must be made to the secretary of state within ten days after such sale or transfer. Original certificate of title must be endorsed on back of same by assignment to new owner and returned to secretary of state for fee for transfer, \$1.

Dealers and manufacturers shall be required to have separate certificate of title for each motor vehicle in his possession. Secretary of state shall furnish suitable application blanks and forms for dealers.

Second-hand dealers must have license from secretary of state from October 1, 1925, to January 1, 1926; fee, \$3. Also from January 1, 1926, and annually thereafter; fee, \$5. Fee for licenses issued after July 1, 1926, for balance of year, \$3. Must get certificate of title from former owner.

Must keep record of purchase, sale and exchange of all motor vehicles. No dealers plates to be issued to second-hand dealers after October 1, 1925. Will give protection against unscrupulous dealers who now put the responsible dealers in used cars in disrepute. Buyers can now be assured good titles to the cars they buy.

Duplicate certificate of title where original is lost will be furnished by the secretary of state where satisfactory proof is furnished for same. Charge therefor will be 50 cents.

## Penalty for Sale of Motor Vehicle With Motor Number Altered or Changed

Application for special motor number to be made to secretary of state, who will furnish proper blank and assign special number with permission to make or change same on engine or motor; fee, \$1.

New blocks.—Application to change block must be made to secretary of state in the same manner as the change of motor or engine number.

Additional number plates for manufacturers or dealers will be furnished for an additional fee of \$3 for each set. Not to apply to second-hand or used motor vehicles employed for private use or hire by a manufacturer or dealer in automobiles.

County assessor to require proof that an official certificate of title has been received from secretary of state before issuing license.

Operator's permit for driving.—On or after October 1, 1925, all persons whose names are on the county assessor's list must take out a permit to drive or operate any motor vehicle on any highway.

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No minor under 18 years shall be permitted to drive without a special permit.

Form of operator's permit shall state name in full, residence, age, white or colored, trade name and type of motor vehicle, fac simile of secretary of state's signature, counter-

(Continued on page 5)

## MICKIE SAYS—

WE WILL ALWAYS HAVE WITH US, I GUESS, THE MERCHANT WHO SPENDS A DOLLAR FOR AN AD, AND THEN GETS MAD BECAUSE IT DOESN'T LOOK UP LIKE HIS COMPETITORS \$5 AD!



## REGULATION AGAINST TRESPASSING ON NATIONAL FORESTS

In view of the fact that many persons are not familiar with the new regulation against trespassing of livestock on the national forests, we are publishing the regulation, so that those who wish to do so may protect themselves by prompt action to comply with the secretary of agriculture's dictum. The regulation follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Act of Congress of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat., 628), amendatory of the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 11), I, Howard M. Gore, secretary of Agriculture, do make and publish the following regulation for the occupancy, use, protection, an administration of the National Forests, to be in force and effect from the 1st day of February, 1925, and to constitute a part of the National Forest Manual:

## "Regulation T-11, Impounding of Livestock

"Domestic livestock found trespassing on National Forest land, if not removed upon reasonable notice may be impounded by the Forest Service. If the owner of the stock is known, prompt written notice of the impounding will be given him, and unless the stock be removed by the owner within five days from the receipt of such notice the stock shall be sold or otherwise disposed of as hereinafter prescribed. If the owner be not known, notice shall be given by publication for not less than 15 days in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the trespass occurs and concurrently by posting at the county courthouse. In either case the notice shall state when and where the stock was impounded, describe the stock by brands or other means of identification, and specify the time and place it will be sold in default of redemption by the owner. If the stock be not redeemed on or before the date fixed for its sale, it shall be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, or otherwise disposed of. The owner may redeem the stock by submitting proof of ownership and paying all expenses incurred by the United States in advertising, gathering, pasturing, and impounding it. Upon the sale of any stock in accordance with this regulation the forest officer shall issue a certificate of sale. Any stock impounded under this regulation which is offered at public sale and no bid received therefor, may, in the discretion of the forest officer, be sold at private sale or be condemned and destroyed."

## MAY HAZLEWOOD WEDS GLOBE FOREST SERVICE MAN

Miss May Hazlewood, who taught the San Rafael Valley school last year and had signed a contract to teach in Patagonia this year, signed a different sort of contract last Friday, August 7, in Globe, Ariz., when she was united in marriage to Glenn L. Riggs, connected with the forest service at Reynolds Creek. The ceremony took place at the Hotel Globe in the presence of a few intimate friends, the service being read by Rev. G. A. Welland, pastor of St. John's Episcopal church.

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The Philippine Islands have doubled their debt again. They will soon be qualified for high finance if this sort of thing keeps up.

## Governor Hunt's Address At Peace Officers' Convention

Governor George W. P. Hunt attended the convention of Arizona Peace Officers held in Nogales August 11 and 12, and made the following speech before the convention on the first day of the gathering:

Gentlemen: As governor of this state, I extend to you greetings, and I trust that the matters to be considered by your convention will redound to the interest and benefit of the people of the State of Arizona.

I know that you work hard, that your problems are numerous and that they are becoming more intricate as time goes on.

I commend the peace officers of the State of Arizona for their diligence, their faithfulness to duty and the exceptional record which they have established.

I congratulate the peace officers of those counties where abnormal crimes have been committed in recent years and where an inflamed state of public mind existed for the excellent manner in which they performed their duty. I commend them for their bravery, coolness and for the efficient and effective manner in which the criminal was apprehended, the law upheld, the prisoners guarded and that Arizona was kept free from the blot of mob law.

The officers of Maricopa, Yuma, Cochise and Gila counties are particularly to be commended for the exceptional and diligent manner in which very difficult cases were handled.

I visit the Arizona State Prison frequently, and, therefore, am more or less familiar with crime conditions. I appreciate the fact that there has been a vast change in the nature of crimes committed in recent years from those that formerly prevailed in the territorial days and the first few years of statehood. An entirely different type of criminal has been developed.

I am so entirely certain, in many cases, that the fault does not lie somewhat with the attempt to stretch our criminal laws farther than they should go in an effort to protect property.

For instance, it appears to me if business men would exercise more discretion in the cashing of checks we would have fewer cases of boys under 21 years of age being sent to prison for passing worthless checks, and in some cases for forging checks. I believe if our business men acted upon the assumption that boys, who it is apparent by looking at them that they have not attained their majority, have no bank accounts, and would refuse to cash a check for them without their first being identified, rather than cashing the checks and utilizing the criminal laws for prosecution in case the check is worthless, there would be fewer prosecutions of this character. There are many cases of this kind at the prison, and the majority of the checks they issued and for which the boys are punished are for nominal amounts.

Another noticeable feature at the prison is the large number of young men who are apprehended for stealing automobiles and automobile accessories. In many cases they come from the counties on the main arteries of the state. Automobile tourists break into service stations and into stores and steal supplies. From time to time I receive letters from boys from this state who have been arrested in other states for these same offenses. The idea should be driven home to the minds of the boys and the young men of our state that the attempt to travel around the country without sufficient funds is a dangerous proposition, and to attempt in an emergency to get relief through petty thievery by breaking into stores and service stations is sure to lead to disaster.

At this point, I would like to sound a note of warning to boys and young men starting out in life to be careful of their companions. A number of cases have come to my attention of boys and young men being offered an opportunity to travel by automobile with a couple of hardened criminals. The boys are offered the opportunity to drive, sometimes in a stolen car, and when arrests are made the boys, as the drivers, are held. The criminals testify against them and escape punishment and really innocent young men are sent to prison. I cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity for

caution in this matter, and I urge you to drive home this matter to the boys in your communities. I appreciate that you understand this situation and the necessity for impressing upon the youth of our state the danger that menaces them from the two sources I have just discussed.

Then there is the danger from the desperate criminal who is willing to sacrifice his own life or the life of the peace officer in order to avoid arrest. We have had a number of such men in recent years. I think it well to point out a new situation which may confront us and one which deserves careful consideration. I note in the eastern states and in the middle west a very determined effort is being made to put a stop to the numerous ban robberies committed there. The following up of this determination will have a tendency to cause this type of criminals to scatter throughout the country. The winter months may cause some of them to be sent to the southwest. I think a word of warning at this time may not be amiss in order that proper precautions may be taken to safeguard our financial institutions.

I also want to discuss with you for a few moments the question of punishment for crime. It has never been my theory that the state should undertake to punish men. My theory has been that it is the duty of the state to reform and reclaim those who have violated the laws of the state and restore them to useful and productive occupations.

One of the most difficult and trying things I experience as Governor is having to listen to the pleas of mothers and wives and often of children, for pardons for husbands, sons and fathers incarcerated in our state prison. It is a tragic thing to have a wife with several children, hungry and ragged, pleading for the release of husband and father, or perhaps a brother whose support is essential. It is a deplorable thing to have an old father and mother pleading for the release of a son whose support they need. It is pathetic, and when one considers that 99 per cent of those confined in the prison come from the poor and needy class, it will be appreciated that a considerable responsibility rests upon the board of pardons and paroles and upon the governor.

It has been my policy since January, 1923, to follow the recommendations of the board of pardons and paroles, except in one instance, and that case I have held for further investigation.

I believe the members of the board of pardons and paroles have been diligent in their efforts to comply with the law and to act in fairness to the public, whom they have sworn to serve, as well as to the individual who is confined in prison.

In all cases where paroles have been granted they have been recommended after investigation, and the percentage of those who have violated the terms and conditions of their parole and been returned to Florence averages about 3 per cent, or 9 out of 300 cases paroled. I very few instances have paroles been granted and returned to prison.

The parole system is successful. You hear nothing about the hundreds who are paroled and make good, and who are happily married and raising families, and who are respected and constructive members of their communities.

But if one man under parole falls by the wayside where the individual is not strong enough to make good and he commits a second offense, a great deal is said, and a cry is immediately raised in the newspapers. Opposition politicians endeavor to make political capital of the matter; judges and attorneys, seeking the spotlight of publicity, undertake to criticize the parole system and denounce the proposal of releasing men before their full sentences have been served, and the old law of tooth and tongue is resuscitated for discussion and to prejudice the public mind.

There are two ways of conducting and operating a prison. One is the old-time, hard, cold, brutal way, operated at excessive cost, with a large number of guards and officials—an in-

(Continued on page 8)



# The Vanishing Men

By Richard Washburn Child

(W. N. U. Service)

(Copyright by E. P. Dutton & Co.)

## SYNOPSIS

Out of uniform, at the end of the World War, with the rank of major, Peter DeWolfe, young American of wealth and family, is urged by an English comrade in arms, Everaby Benham, to visit the Benham home and meet the Englishman's mother and sister, and, incidentally, Brena Selcoss, young woman about whom there is an air of mystery. Muriel Benham, Everaby's sister, becomes infatuated with Peter, but he is interested only in the mysterious Brena Selcoss. The feeling between Peter and Brena ripens into love. Brena confesses that she is married and that her husband has "vanished." Brena's life story is out of the ordinary. Her father had been forced to leave Greece because of revolutionary affiliations, and his death, following quickly upon that of his wife, leaves Brena penniless, at Dallas, Texas. She secures work, and meets Jim Hennepin. He falls in love with her. He urges her to meet him in St. Louis. Brena returns to Dallas alone. Compton Parmalee, Hennepin's employer, tells Brena Hennepin's intentions toward her were dishonorable. Parmalee makes Brena an offer of marriage. After reflection, she accepts the offer. They are married. At the railroad station, immediately following the ceremony, Parmalee is seized with apparently uncontrollable fear. Brena shows her husband a scrap of paper Hennepin had given her. On it is a figure which Parmalee tells her is the "Kuk-ul-can," symbol of the Mayas. He appears perturbed. Unable to purchase a painting of Brena, by a famous artist, Parmalee shows irritation amounting almost to madness. She is convinced now that he fears recognition either of her or himself, but can learn nothing from him. He begins to drink heavily. After a visit to his lawyer, Landrew, Parmalee disappears, leaving no word of explanation. That was three years before Peter and Brena meet.

## CHAPTER XI—Continued

"I want this scrap of paper," he said. "I want the keys, if you've got 'em, of that house up the Hudson. I want a letter to Landrew, the lawyer. I want your permission to do anything I want—burn the house down, perhaps. I may cable you for more facts if I want them. I'm going out now to cable some persons on my own list, Brena."

"It is useless," she said wearily. "You forget I've had nearly four years of it—leading nowhere, explaining nothing, dear. It will only cause me new humiliation—perhaps drag my name—"

"No it won't," he said. "I'm going to do the job myself."

"Please—" she began.

Peter smiled grimly as he held up his hand.

"Well, I'm no detective, Brena, I'll admit. I am glad to be able to tell you that I am not a master mind, or a great analyst or any other kind of a red or yellow-bond sleuth. I didn't even look for wireless apparatus in Central park before I joined the army. Spies and mysteries bore me to death."

He chuckled, however, as if glad that he was alive.

"I'm more or less an idler whose time is almost all taken up in one way or another. I'm a New York bachelor on the loose who has written a little verse and killed a few Germans, for which I have suffered a definite mauling afterward, as I would not confess to anyone else. I'm no unraveler of tangled skeins. But—"

She took his hand and pressed its back against her cheek.

"But—" Peter repeated. "But—I'm going to let some sunshine in upon this thing if I break my neck—there's only one thing that's hard—"

She asked him to tell her.

"To leave you," he said. "It's going to tear the roots like pulling up grass."

Brena, arising, threw the wrap aside and paced back and forth, as he had paced, with her hands examining each other as if they were strangers met for the first time. When she stopped her great eyes were wet and filled with the old look of fear.

"You shall not throw yourself away, Peter," she said with a breaking voice.

"Nonsense."

"But you don't know, Peter!"

"All that you know."

"If it happened to you—"

"Yes!" asked Peter with his lips closing tightly over the question.

"It would no longer be fear alone, Peter; it would be grief too great to bear!"

He was silent; perhaps shaken for the moment.

She ran to him, seizing his coat, his wrists, his neck, one after the other, as if no strength was hers to hold him back.

"Don't," said he.

She was still.

"I shall do as I said, Brena. No harm will come to me. None ever does. I shall do it alone if need be. Or we can do it together. How's your courage?"

She looked long and searchingly into his steady blue eyes.

"What do you want me to do, Peter?"

"I want you to write those letters for me. That's all I need now. I want you to go back to Beconshire and wait till you hear."

"Hear from you?" she said in shaking voice.

"Yes—you'll hear from me," he said. "Why, my Lord, Brena, there's no danger to me. That's grotesque absurdity. I rather wish there were danger. It's a tonic! Anyhow I'll give you my own lawyer's address."

She glanced once more into his smile and then, with something of the manner of a proud mother, she looked fondly from head to foot of him, at his lean, sinewy figure, at the clearness of his eyes, the curve at his temples, the outdoor cleanliness of his skin. There was a suggestion of possession in this quick inspection of hers, a suggestion that he was hers as much as if she had created him. But as if, now, she belonged to him, she did his bidding.

When she had finished writing at the little antique desk, she threw the red feather of the quill pen onto the table.

Peter had been thinking.

"Once more," he said.

He took her into his arms, holding her head close to his shoulder; he turned her chin up with the palm of his hand and pressed again his lips upon hers. He could hear the watch in his own pocket ticking away the seconds. He could hear her heart beating a slower rhythm.

"A long draught," he said at last. "I could not go so thirsty—away."

"You mustn't go."

"Brena, dear one," he said. "There is only one thing to do now and that must be done. Let's set our faces like flint. I think after all—"

She knew as if by magic that which he was going to say.

"That there is more love in going than in staying—for both of us."

"Yes," said Peter touching her forehead again. "Good-by."

He closed the door quietly.

"Peter!" she called from behind it.

He continued down the carpeted stairs and out into the first morning sunlight that came tumbling down over the chimney pots into the narrow street.

"Vanished?" he said aloud. "What piffle! And yet—"

He looked about him: the street was empty except for one small child who was sweeping the sidewalk with a broom three times the youngster's own height.

"Good morning," said Peter.

"S'fine mornin'," the one in kilts said.

"Finest ever, son," returned Peter.

"I ain't a boy; I'm a girl, sir."

"Well, it's a fine morning in any case."

Peter walked on, thinking; he had a lot of thinking to do.

It added somewhat to his need of thinking when he found at the steamship dock in Liverpool a plain envelope addressed to him in which was a scrap of torn paper. Upon it in typewritten letters and unsigned were the words:

"Be warned before it is too late."

Peter raised the scrap of paper to his nose; it was pungent with an odor of some strong chemical.

He stood thinking for a moment, blinking at the reds and grays and browns of the shipping in Liverpool harbor and the distant sky veiled with smut and smoke of city and barred by smokestacks and masts.

"D—n them—whoever they are," he said. "This time they've got a fight on their hands."

## CHAPTER XII

Peter had spent eight days upon the sea and had landed on his own soil again before he came to the full realization that mere reasoning will not solve baffling problems such as that upon the untangling of which he now had so much at stake.

He had come into New York without word to his acquaintances; only Colby Pennington of Pennington, Gould & Goodhue, who was the son of the elder DeWolfe's attorney, knew of Peter's return from his long absence. This lean, unemotional lawyer looked upon his young client, put in hand by the death of the elder Pennington, as he would upon an old heirloom without much intrinsic value. The law business did not pay much in spite of the size of the DeWolfe estate and the younger DeWolfe was considered by those who are conventional, regular and of stock patterns, as a rather uncertain mixture of quantity and quality.

Pennington had never expected Peter to explode or disconcert himself, but the lawyer belonged to a type of correct and regular life which does not fear departures from correctness and regularity and stock patterns of human beings as much because of known hazards which those who always play safe imagine lie in ambush behind independence and originality and imagination. For instance it would have disturbed the chilly Colby to have known that Peter was returning from a record of hard action, wounds and decoration, without a word to his

friends, and that instead of going to his club, he went, like a returning ghost, to his old apartment where the heat of the summer had been locked in and where for many months the severe portrait of the elder DeWolfe had directed an unblinking gaze at the door waiting for the son's return. Such a return was not out according to approved fashion and if Pennington had known of its nature he would have felt a vague anxiety.

Peter knowing this merely asked, after a greeting, whether any cables had come for him; finding that there were none he went for a lonely dinner and a night alone in his apartment with his trunk standing around among the linen-covered chairs like fat, solid men whom Peter had called in for conference.

The fact was that Peter had determined to hold a conference with himself. He had opened the mystery apartment which had been his bachelor retreat for several years; there had entered only the unstirring, hushed air which, as if itself exhausted by the day's heat, hung in a night haze over the city below his high windows and dimmed the blinking, twinkling lights across the park. The muffled sound of a hurdy-gurdy that had invaded this district of pretense and high rents, like a shabby minstrel of the poor ground out its worn-out war tunes to a forbidding, boarded-up residences in a forlorn hope of largess. The night was not one for clear thinking, but Peter, having tied the waist string of his pajamas, sat down in an old leather chair before the empty fireplace, and wiping his forehead stared into the chimney back.

During the voyage he had failed to think to a result of any kind, and the reasons were two. He defined them now readily enough: they were the influence of the sea and the memory of Brena. There had been the spell of the sea—the sea that Peter loved so well,

and the memory of Brena. There had been the spell of the sea—the sea that Peter loved so well,

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dence already in his hands with the vague hope that from it a conclusion would suddenly stand forth, just as one again looks through a pile of papers for the twentieth time for one paper that the senses have proclaimed repeatedly is not there.

As on other occasions when he weighed the facts he was not disposed to give weight to the idea that any secret band, acting perhaps under oath of vengeance or of loyalty, was exercising an influence upon the life of Brena Selcoss. Her father's connection with the secret society revolutionaries in Greece and the political plottings of her maternal grandfather, the famous Tom Vaughn, might have appeared to give some color to the idea, but Peter knew that the arm of a secret band, no matter how long it might be at its full development, no matter how it might deliver knife thrusts at the ends of the earth on behalf of a cause, withers quickly when its inspiration is gone. It was not likely that after a lapse of more than half a century the power of such an arm would survive nor that it would extend far away and across the years either to protect or blast the life of a girl, who, whatever she had since become in her wonderful development, was, at first, humble and forgotten and alone.

To be sure, Peter thought the last words of her father had made reference to an unnamed assurance that if Brena were to be menaced, a protecting force would aid her. These, however, were the words of an impractical dreamer who having failed to provide against all dangers to his orphaned daughter might naturally enough, when facing death, have voiced a vehement faith, hoping that it would help to make up in part for a lack of works. Peter put this evidence behind him as belonging to that class of improbabilities that only those who love to make more mystery rather than to lessen it, seize with all the joy of the amateur secret service men who had amused Peter so much during the war.

The vital facts as Peter saw them were to be found among those which attended the disappearance of men—men of different types who at moments some years apart had sunk to the bottom of nonexistence like two plumbets.

One of these men, Jim Hennepin, had gone to his end without fear; he had only shown excitement. He had hinted that some call or message of great advantage had come to him. At the time he left he had given, apparently without intention, a scrap of paper bearing the symbolic figure of the feathered snake—the Kuk-ul-can, god of the Mayan civilization. According to Parmalee, who not only had been much in the desert country but who was a student of its history and a collector of books bearing upon its antiquities, the appearance of this symbol suggested the southwestern United States or Mexico.

When, however, Parmalee himself had disappeared less than four years later it was at the end of a long period in which he indicated beyond doubt that he had some knowledge, however vague, of the danger that threatened him. Peter had often on his voyage across the Atlantic, squeezed all the conclusions possible from the facts bearing upon whether Parmalee feared a known enemy or one unknown; Brena's strange husband at times indicated a fear of a known and human agency; when he had shot at an imaginary intruder in their New York apartment he had said, "I thought it was him," a remark that he had afterward explained by saying he referred to the burglar that he believed had entered. Parmalee's violent objection to the exhibition of Brena's portrait with her name attached might well have been the objection of a man who feared that some one by chance seeing the picture and recognizing it would trace the original by inquiries addressed to the artist.

What had it meant that this extraordinary man had surrounded his life with defenses as if forewarned of his fate? He employed only servants he knew, he built defensive walls, put up bars at his windows, retained the chauffeur, Paul, because the man would be handy with his fists in an emergency, he bought a fanged mongrel beast to roam about the grounds at night. He lived in a terror which burned his nerves and chilled his heart, that drove him jibbering to the bottle and he indicated more than once that this was all due to his wife—that it was she who dragged this trail of unknown horror.

But when he had gone—vanished without trace, he, like Jim Hennepin, went willingly.

What was the bait? In Hennepin's case it had been money. This could not have drawn Parmalee.

Peter got up and looked out over the city sweltering in the purple haze of summer night, blinking its yellow eyes as if these eyes were full of salty perspiration.

Well, the two men had gone willingly and had thereafter disappeared as completely as wisps of smoke in a tempest or raindrops on the sea. Some force drew them, Peter told himself, some force that perhaps was capable of calling craftily to that which in each man would respond. Parmalee

had pretended to some knowledge of what this force was. How did he know?

Peter walked back to the dark oak mantel and, opening his wallet that lay there, he took out the sheet of paper which had told him of his own danger. There was the explanation! Parmalee too had been warned. But in spite of that warning he, too, had gone—had been dissolved, had been wiped out like a tiny chalk mark by a giant thumb.

And what conclusion could be drawn from all of this—all that Peter knew? He saw it suddenly. He had been tumbling over and over again into the error that pitfalls so many of his countrymen; he wanted to assume the facts upon which a conclusion is to be based. Often he had seen the same delusive yearning when a political leader with noble sentiments and high-sounding purposes based his program upon a world not as it is but as good men would like to have it and toiled, after him, those persons who liked to call themselves idealists; he had seen so much conclusion that would have been right if only it could have been based upon the facts! Peter knew now, as if by a sudden humiliating revelation, that he had been foolish to even attempt the method of the great analysts, as they are called, who are always conveniently provided with every vital fact beforehand; he knew that what he must get was more evidence.

On his key ring he looked for the key to Parmalee's house up the Hudson.

He had forgotten perhaps another falling of some of his countrymen; as Peter once said himself, they founded beliefs upon the wish to believe; it never was suggested to DeWolfe that, in spite of its extravagance, any part of the story told by Brena Selcoss might not be true.

He loved her.

## CHAPTER XIII

Peter, who had presented Brena's letter to the caretaker of the Parmalee estate and had received a few sullen references to the fact that the place was a great bother and was said by many persons in the village to be a house of evil influences, had been directed up the long hill under an archway of dripping trees and stood at last at the very gate which Parmalee in his alcoholic fury had shaken as he invited his imaginary persecutors to attack him.

The change in the weather, brought about by the sudden turning landward of a heavy Atlantic storm, had transformed midsummer into a chill, wet March. The cold, damp wind swept across the top of the hill, tossing the arms of the trees within the walled inclosure to which the gate gave entrance, so that these arms appeared to be assaulting the French roof of the square gloomy old house, as if that house had committed some crime. Weeds and rank growth had sprung up along the wall and behind the gate in the crevices of the flagstones of the walk; each stalk, bending with the night's rain, shed drops of water like a weeping mourner. Peter, having glanced up at the windows behind which Brena had heard the winds of winter whine and complain and had watched the pale moon throw dancing shadows on the dank lawn, felt his skin shrink in response to the thought of all that a young girl must have suffered here. He would square the account for her!

The squeak of the caretaker's key in the rusty lock of the gate started up a dozen crows, cawing madly as if driven from some carrion feast. When Peter had used Brena's key to unlock the front door, hideous with its black walnut carvings and its stained and leached glass, the odor of dust and decay filled his nose as with a dry and suffocating powder. Without volition of his own his ears strained to hear some sound, some retreating footsteps, some whispered voice in that house, but none came; the place was as still as a dry cave. In this stillness, in the smell of the dead air, there was the faint tremor of fear as if fear once having taken abode in this gloomy old residence, was not to be evicted as if indeed it clung when all other personalities had gone just as the odor of dead smoke remains long after the living fire has grown cold.

With a gesture of impatience Peter closed the door behind him and walked toward the foot of the long, austere flight of black walnut stairs. He could see from his position the gray light coming through barred windows into the dining room where on the table—a beautiful Chippendale, strangely out of place in the unpleasant, high studied proportions of the room—there sat a saucer with a spoon in it as if some ghostly presence had just that moment arisen from a lonely bowl of phantom grief. The door nearer the front of the house, the entrance no doubt to the library of Parmalee, was almost closed; Peter glanced at it and ascended the stairs.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## All Plants Need Light

All plants require some light. Sunlight supplies the energy which causes chemical reactions to take place inside the leaves. These reactions convert the raw food elements into the food elements available to the plant, such as Nature Magazine. Therefore, such sun-loving plants as geraniums, roses and gladioli, when set away in a dark corner, do not thrive so well as when placed in a sunny window. On the other hand, plants which like a mild amount of sunlight, and this includes palms, aspidistras, ferns and many of the vines, do not thrive if put in a sunny location.

## The DAIRY

PROBLEMS OF WARM WEATHER FOR DAIRY

"Just a minute please." The manager of the powder plant stepped to the curb to hail one of his largest patrons, who was just driving away with a truck load of cans, most of them full of rejected milk. In fact, this patron had been taking the most of his milk back home with him for a week. He was in an exceedingly ugly frame of mind—as most of us would be under the same conditions. "I am pretty sure that the trouble is with that milking machine of yours," the manager told him. "How long is it since you changed the solution in your crock?" The patron acknowledged that he was using the same sterilizing solution for the rubber tubes of his milking machine as when the manager had last visited the farm a month before. "There is your whole trouble," observed the manager. "Change your solution and keep adding fresh chloride to it and I guess likely you will bring us the kind of milk that we can accept." The man who uses a milking machine, and his name is now legion, has hot weather troubles that his brother who milks by hand knows nothing about. The rubber tubes are ideal breeding places for undesirable bacteria unless the solutions in which they are kept between milkings are carefully watched. A good solution is recommended by the New York experiment station as follows: Mix the contents of a 12-ounce can of chloride of lime with a gallon of water in a small crock. Add first enough of the water to make a paste and then the remainder. The clear solution remaining after the mixture has been stirred is the part to be used. Keep covered. One quart of this stock solution is added to a strong brine made by placing 50 pounds of salt in a 20-gallon crock filled with clean water to within six inches of the top. The tubes and teat cups are immersed in this solution between milkings. One pint of the stock solution should be added twice a week and the original level maintained in the large crock by the addition of water and salt as needed. If dirt gets in, the whole solution should be changed immediately. If not, the same solution may be used as long as it remains clean. This brine solution has proved superior to chloride of lime alone and has solved the problem of clean milk from a milking machine for many a farmer.

## Production of Quality Cream Important Point

Proper washing and scalding of cream separators after the milk is run through them reduces the bacteria in the cream one-half and the keeping quality of the cream is greatly increased, according to the results of an experiment recently conducted by the dairy department at South Dakota State college.

With cream grading becoming a more common practice, the production of high-grade cream is one of the important points in successful dairying. Realizing this fact, the dairy department undertook to determine what effect the cure and cleanliness of the separator had to do with the production of quality cream.

Two separators were used in the experiment. One was washed and scalded after each separation while the other was only rinsed. Cream separated 12 hours later in the separator that was only rinsed showed an average bacterial count of 10,800,000 per cubic centimeter. Cream from the same milk separated in the machine thoroughly washed and scalded showed a bacterial count of only 5,500,000 and the flavor and keeping quality was far better.

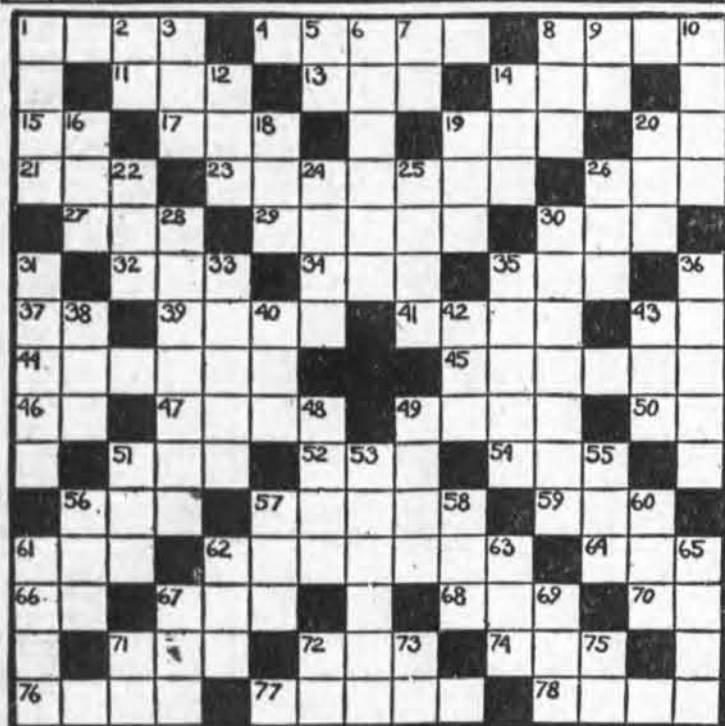
The skim milk in these trials showed even a greater difference in the bacteria present. When the machine was not taken apart and washed for two separations, the bacterial content showed a greater increase.

## Silage and Alfalfa Hay Splendid for Dairy Cow

Silage and alfalfa hay form the basis of a splendid ration and cows will do fairly well on these feeds alone. To obtain the best results, however, some grain should be fed. Since there is plenty of oats and barley we would suggest a mixture consisting of equal parts by weight of ground barley and ground oats, and then feed about one pound of this mixture for each three and one-half pounds of milk produced. Soy-bean hay is nearly equal to alfalfa for feeding the dairy cow. It is practically the same composition. The soy-bean hay is a little coarser, and on account of this the cows may waste a little more of it than they would of the alfalfa hay.

## Off-Flavors From Turnips



CROSS-WORD  
PUZZLE

(Copyright, 1925.)

## Horizontal.

- 1—To whip  
2—Door rug  
3—An illuminating mixture  
4—A member of the Tai race  
5—A wily animal  
6—An indecisive article  
7—Procured  
8—Mother  
9—A group of students engaged in original research  
10—A state of content  
11—A writing implement  
12—A numeral (plural)  
13—A carriage  
14—Allow  
15—To move  
16—Combining form from the Greek meaning "air"  
17—Certain  
18—A Spanish article  
19—Familiar name for aged relative  
20—Part of a product for inspection  
21—And (Latin)  
22—Father (baby-talk)  
23—A prefix meaning "separation"  
24—A thing (legal)  
25—201 (Roman numeral)  
26—And so forth  
27—It is (contraction)  
28—Mended places  
29—An organ  
30—An artificial head covering  
31—A director  
32—A proposition  
33—A little watch pocket in men's trousers  
34—A negative  
35—Part of the verb "to be"  
36—A hole in the ground  
37—Consumed  
38—A North American lake  
39—Catalogues  
40—A milk-giving animal

- 10—An illuminating mixture  
20—A character in Spenser's "Faerie Queens"  
22—Came together  
24—Origin of the famous Venetian  
25—Produces as clear profit  
26—Direction  
28—Delicate gradations  
30—To incinerate  
31—Urged on  
32—A class of objects  
33—Business  
34—Smooth and glossy  
35—Refused  
36—A gypsy gentleman  
37—A flat fish  
38—To recite metrically  
39—To sound as a bell  
40—A costume (slang)  
41—A tin receptacle  
42—Any small bird (qualifying term)  
43—A fat fish  
44—A Japanese coin  
45—To decline  
46—A pithy or witty saying  
47—To decay  
48—The annual season of fasting  
49—An exclamation denoting reproach  
50—A child's game  
51—Jumbled type  
52—A three-toed sloth  
53—And (Latin)  
54—A negative

## Solution will appear in next issue.

## Mist of Last Week's Puzzle.



## HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill all the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

NURSERY RHYME  
PUZZLE

Rain, rain, go away,  
Can't you see it's picnic day?  
There's a lunch packed in my basket.  
Rain, please stop because I ask it.

Find Two Other Picknickers. Top Side Down, in Hairbow; Top Side Down, on Dress.

OLDEST DOMESTIC  
ANIMAL IS DOGMan's Faithful Companion  
for Centuries.

Domesticated animals appear for the first time in the Neolithic age, and the dog is known from the kitchen middens of Denmark, dating from the Maglemose, which is contemporaneous with the Azilian transition between the Paleolithic and the Neolithic. Thus the dog is the oldest domestic animal and, it may be remarked, the most thoroughly domesticated animal. The extraordinary sympathy which exists today between the dog and man is to a large extent due to the ten thousand or twelve thousand years of intimacy between them. The wild ancestors of the dog had certain favorable predispositions in this direction, since he was a member of a hunting pack. The hunting efficiency of any pack depends directly on the complete obedience and subjection of each of its members to the leader, so that it was a small step for the puppy of the wolf, or wild dog, to transfer his allegiance from the pack master to the new human master. Even today we see that a masterless dog is utterly lost and helpless.

Long after the dog became associated with man as a valuable ally, the cow, sheep, goat and hog were domesticated. The remains of these animals are found in the lake dwellings of Switzerland and probably were introduced from the East. The chicken also was brought in from the East much later, while the cat was first domesticated in Egypt.

The horse was tamed and used in the steppes and grasslands of southwestern Asia and was long associated with the Nordic race before it was introduced in Babylonian and Mesopotamian countries by the Kassites about 2100 B. C. The horse did not appear in Egypt until about the Sixteenth century B. C. The plants known from the Swiss lake dwellings in the order of their importance are: Barley, millet, rye, wheat and oats. Also the grape, apple and pear.

When we read over the list of the plants and animals domesticated by Neolithic man, we are astonished to find that there have been very few additions since that time in either of these classes. Down to the discovery of the New World no domesticated animals had been added in the six or eight thousand years since the lake villages of Switzerland were constructed.

Flax was the commonest known textile and was used in the manufacture of clothing, gradually taking the place of skin garments. Wool was also used; in fact, it was the chief dress material used down through the classic into medieval times. Linen was much later in the North and came into use there in relatively recent times, while silk first appeared in Europe during the Roman empire—Madison Grant in the Literary Digest International Book Review.

## Fame

Lady Crusier's reception was crowded to suffocation, for the word had gone forth that she was exhibiting a new lion that evening.

Several castoff lions, including artists from Chelsea, complete with whiskers; long-haired musicians, and actors with blue chins hung about gloomily on the outskirts of the crowd. The rest of the throng surged wildly round a harmless-looking individual standing beside the triumphant Lady Crusier in the middle of the room. They shoved one another about, and even jumped up on silk-covered chairs to obtain a better view of the hero.

"Who is he, my dear?" panted a late-arrived dowager to a friend.  
"Oh, really, don't you know? He is Henry Higgs, the champion cross-word puzzler of Lower Tooting."—Windsor Magazine.

## Rough and Ready

Phil was a first-year pupil in one of the North-side schools, and though small, was "in Dutch" for fighting on numerous occasions. One day his teacher called his mother on the phone to say she would have to send him to see the principal. The mother asked her not to do that, as it would be too humiliating, but to try to reason with him and it would be more effective. "Reason with him," the teacher said. "I tried that for fifteen minutes at my desk, and thought I had won him over, but before he got back to his seat, he had hit a boy in the nose who was smiling at him."—Indianapolis News.

## Preserving Wild Fowl

A tract of 26,000 acres in Louisiana has been given to the National Association of Audubon Societies, together with a large endowment for the planting of cereals for food, for the creation of a sanctuary for the preservation of wild ducks. Dr. T. G. Pearson, president of the society, stated that this was the most important step ever taken for the preservation of wild ducks, because of the provision for keeping the land constantly under cultivation and growing enormous crops exclusively for the wild fowl.

## Penny Fines Mount Up

Pennies collected as fines from those who kept books overtime, with accumulative interest in the last nineteen years, has enabled the East Cleveland (Ohio) public library to purchase adjoining property, 10 by 120 feet, for \$8,000.

Bolero in Favor  
for Fall SeasonOutfit, Popular This Summer,  
Promises to Remain  
in Fashion.

Back fullness is marked in the mid-season mode.

This new silhouette is reflected in conservative and gradual manner, with three distinct means of interpretation. The most dignified of these is the gored treatment. Gathered fullness is distinctly youthful in character, and platings are a smart and tailored means of achieving the back flare.

In the development of bodices two important features are offered for fall. The bolero is one and the very long V effect the other.

The bolero is shown both in front and in back, and in continued coat effect in one instance. Instead of the flat eon interpretation used in the past, a circular cut treatment that softens the line is noted, and contile arrangements in which the bolero is unbuttoned to reveal a light-colored vestee also vary this detail of the mode.

Extended V lines that may be used with the vestee or in simulated vestee effect are numerous. A typical example of this is noted in a model in which a narrow band of white ermine gives a V outline on black satin.

A printed crepe in a rosy beige color is chosen for the bolero and entirely circular tunic, and black satin is used to outline the neck, sleeves and slip.

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## Printed Crepe, Rosy Beige Color, for Bolero and Tunic.

over which it is worn, comprising a most attractive outfit.

While back flares are emphasized as the newest note in the season's silhouette, front fullness continues to hold a place of prominence. Circular lines, both in tiered and apron arrangement, are noted, and pressed gorges accent the radiating width of one model.

Along with elaborate detail and extensive attention accorded the designing and cut of these new fall models, comes the presentation of new color effects in trimmings. Pastel shades on navy blue and black give an entirely new character to daytime frocks. Rosewood with navy, and combinations of the pansy shades with rose as a trimming on dark colors are introduced both in transparent silks and in velvet.

Wear Flowers on Back  
of Shoulder—Paris Fad

Dame Fashion is displaying her fickleness in her ever-changing dictates as to the position of the inevitable flowers.

She still permits us to wear them near the shoulder, but now they must appear on the back of the shoulder, and quite the newest note from Paris says to have at least three, and more if you like, large flowers fastened on the shoulder and trailing over the back of the arm. Those large roses and pond lilies are especially effective worn this way.

If you cling to the single large flower, or boutonniere, fasten it to the scarf ends at back of shoulder—that is, if you wear the ends falling down the back, one of the smart modes.

A pretty conceit is to wear a single rose tied closely about the neck with a narrow ribbon, having the loops and ends on opposite sides of the rose—the flowers being at the front left side. This mode especially adds a charming touch to the evening dress.

## Simplicity of Cut Is

## Feature of Footwear

Simplicity of cut is still the hallmark of smart footwear although the tendency is not so marked as it has been, observes a fashion correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. Perugia, Greco and Hellstern, three leading French bottlers, continue to emphasize this virtue in their newest models and the most popular shoe of the moment is the court shoe with a slightly rounded toe and a flattened vamp. Very often a buckle, hiding an

Picture Hat for Fall  
—Soft Purple Velvet

A picture hat—and isn't it a picture! Purple velvet as soft as the leaf of a pansy; a silver band, a line of silver piping, a huge rose in shades of purple and rose. It is a model that promises to be popular this fall.

Hats for Small Women,  
Also for Fat Sisters

No small woman ever should wear a very large hat. She loses herself under it like the child under the big umbrella. The brimless hat is the best choice if one wishes to give the impression of increased height, and the wide hat is not yet the only thing in the picture. The boyish cloche, and the saucy hat with the rolling brim, so becoming to the smallish, young-looking features, are putting up a courageous fight for their existence, and will no doubt win, since women, if not noted for knowing what they want, are famous for knowing how to get it.

A curved or dropped brim on a small person makes the figure appear even shorter. The turned-up brim, on the other hand, by directing the eye upward, causes a person to look taller than she actually is.

Small, dropped brims, such as the pokes and mushrooms, are effective and childlike, when one's smallness is a point of attractiveness, and it is desired to emphasize it.

Bulky trimming is another thing that was never intended for the little person. And in the same way, any trimming that stands out away from the hat at a sharp angle, or in any way breaks the simple line of the hat, always is worn to her disadvantage. The present fancy for putting the trimming on top of the crown will give you height.

If you have a small head and a large body, the medium-sized hat will even things up. Much depends upon the size and contour of the face, since one cannot divorce the features from the figure. Just remember that the effect of a wide or medium-brimmed hat is always to make the face appear thinner and the body shorter; while the small, close-fitting hat heightens the figure and broadens the face. The short, fat woman should choose a hat large enough to make her face look thin, yet not wide enough to shorten her figure. She should avoid brimless hats which broaden her face, and hats which hug down in the back too far, and thus call attention to the size and shortness of the neck. Tricorns look particularly well on this type, and rolled hats, and off-the-face brims are also becoming. If not too round. The short, thin girl looks best in the small, smart styles, with the up-and-coming lines and trimmings which increase her height and make her face softer and fuller.

## Scarfs in Shaded Effects

Scarfs in shaded effects are of special interest because of the way in which the colors are blended. Crepe de chine in three different tones of the same color are stitched together to produce a shaded appearance. They are doubled, which gives them added chic.

Alsatian Wolf-Dog Is  
Terror to Evil-doers

The dog most prominent in public interest at the present time is the Alsatian wolf-dog. The Alsatian is pure bred, being the offspring of the Wurmberg sheepdog and the sheepdog of central Germany. These two breeds have a particular way of sheepfolding, and experimenters wondered if they could blend the best strains of each. This they did with remarkable success, and thus appeared the German wolf-dog, which the police of that country were quick to use as a criminal hunter, says Tit-Bits.

During the war these dogs rendered valuable service, and after the armistice, when the dog club was formed by British officers, the name was changed to Alsatian wolf-dog, a description which has now been adopted by nearly all countries.

## Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot soaps of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Advertisement.

Ancients Had More Than  
Fair Idea of Surgery

Evidence that skull surgery was successfully practiced by prehistoric people in Michigan has been presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Prof. E. F. Greenman of the University of Michigan. Pointing out that Michigan has been greatly neglected as a field for archaeological investigation, he said:

"In Alpena county, Michigan, several trephined skulls—that is, skulls into which holes were drilled during the life of the patient, have been reported. One of them is in the University of Michigan museum and careful examination by anatomists of repute shows that a healing had begun after the operation and therefore the area of the practice of skull trephining must be extended far beyond Mexico."

## Japs Rebuilding Shrines

The cult of Shinto is no exception to the modernization wave which has been sweeping over Japan since the great earthquake of 1923. At a recent meeting of the Shinto shrine reconstruction committee it was decided that those shrines destroyed by the earthquake fire should be rebuilt of fireproof materials. In Tokyo and vicinity, 103 Shinto shrines were destroyed. The estimated cost of reconstructing these has been placed at \$4,562,103 yen.

## Vampires

Practically all women—at least practically all those with whom I have had the misfortune to come into contact—are at heart vampires. Their demands on the egos of their lovers are blood demands, insatiable and insatiable. To maintain, as a writer in this magazine recently maintained, that women are men's playthings, is the illusion of a bachelor. But the converse, that the lover is the plaything of his lady, is utterly true.—Gilbert Frankau, in Hearst's International-Cosmopolitan.

## Sinclair Once Band Player

Harry F. Sinclair, the oil magnate, once played in the Midcontinent band at Independence, Kan. This was in 1891 and there is only one present member who was in the band at that time. He is Frank De Vore and he has been playing in the band regularly for 34 years.

## Low-cost Transportation

## Star Cars

NEW  
PRICES

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 1925

## Commercial Chassis \$425

Roadster \$525

Coupe \$675

Touring 525

Coach 695

Coupster 595

Sedan 775

F. O. B. Lansing, Michigan.

## DURANT MOTORS, INC.

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General Sales Department, 1819 Broadway, New York.

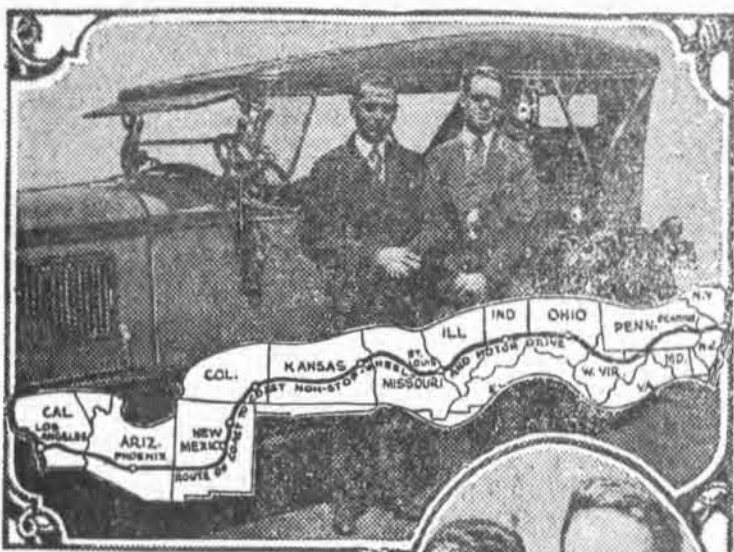
## PLANTS AT:

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20%  
MORE POWER



## Coast to Coast Without A Stop



**THIRTY-FIVE** hundred miles, coast to coast, starting at Los Angeles, California, and ending in New York City, with wheels ever turning, motor ceaselessly running and automobile always in forward motion, is the record established by Lieutenant Leigh Wade and Linton Wells driving a Packard Straight Eight, equipped with Kelly-Springfield field balloon tires. Both motor car and tire performance establish a record.

Starting at Los Angeles at 8 p.m., July 16, Wade and Wells rolled into New York City, Thursday, July 20, a little the worse from the strain of the long journey, but jubilant over the record established. The run came to its end at the club house of the Metropolitan Automobile Association.

From Bear Mountain Bridge—forty-nine miles away—the cross-continent record breakers were escorted into New York City by a score of automobiles carrying city officials, A. A. A. officials, newspaper men, Kelly-Springfield Company officials, Packard Motor Car officials and automobile fans.

The coast to coast trip was made under the auspices of the A. A. A. Boy Scouts, Rotary officials, Chambers of Commerce members, Police Departments, State Police Organizations and local automobile clubs were organized to aid in giving the car a clear right-of-way. Lieutenant Wade and Mr. Wells alternated in driving, one sleeping on a cot in

Leigh Wade and Linton Wells, non-stop drivers

the rear of the touring car while the other was at the wheel. Gasoline, oil, water and food were taken on from other automobiles while in motion. There was an official observer with the car all the time. Motorists who are always certain of some trouble on country roads, who have been delayed innumerable times in traffic jams, held up by blocked railroad crossings, been bogged, or for thousands of other reasons been held up by traffic or otherwise delayed, will be able to appreciate some of the difficulties of this thirty-five hundred mile cross country, non-stop-wheel-and-motor run.

Lieutenant Wade was the pilot of the plane "Boston" in the United States aeroplane flight around the world. Mr. Wells is a well known newspaper man.

We learn from a trade association that 2,500,000 men in America are now wearing silk underwear, proving among other things that there's darn little drivacy left in this country.

Docked damsels make this the age of girls of "uncertain nage."

**MEN, WOMEN** sell guaranteed silk hosiery direct to wearer beautiful goods, fashioned and full fashioned, wonderful colors. Prices lower than stores. Sell only. We pay every day. **INTERNATIONAL SILK HOSIERY CO., Norristown, Pa. 10t**

**MAKE MONEY** taking magazine subscriptions. Full information and confidential catalogue on application. **SUNSET SUBSCRIPTION BUREAU**, the largest subscription agency west of Chicago (owned and operated by SUNSET Magazine), 460 Fourth St., San Francisco.

## LEGAL NOTICES

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF ARIZONA

## PROCLAMATION OF SPECIAL ELECTION

WHEREAS, Chapter 81 of the Laws of the Regular Session of the Seventh Legislature of the State of Arizona provides for the calling of a Special Election to be held on Tuesday, the 29th day of September, in the year 1925, and

WHEREAS, The bill further provides that not less than sixty days before the date of said Special Election the Governor shall issue a proclamation stating that said Special Election has been called by the Legislature and giving the date thereof and briefly setting forth the proclamation of the nature of each proposed Constitutional amendment and referendum measure to be submitted at the said Special Election, together with the purpose proposed to be accomplished by said amendment and referendum measure, and

WHEREAS, The bill further provides that the Governor shall also state in said proclamation that a copy of said proposed amendment and referendum measure may be obtained by each voter from the county recorder or from the registering officer by whom such voter has been registered, and

WHEREAS, The bill further provides that the Governor shall transmit a copy of said proclamation to the clerk of each board of supervisors in the state, and

WHEREAS, The bill further provides that the Governor shall cause such proclamation to be published at five (5) times in a daily newspaper of general circulation, in each county of the state and if there be no daily newspaper at least five (5) times in a weekly newspaper of general circulation in such county, such publication to be in addition to the publication now required by law for election proclamations, and

WHEREAS, It is further provided by Chapter 1, Title 12, of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code, as amended by Section 55, Chapter 25,

of the Laws of 1922, Special Session of the Fifth Legislature, that the Governor shall issue a proclamation containing statements of the time of election, matters to be voted upon and an offer of reward in the form prescribed to prevent violation of the elective franchise,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, George W. P. Hunt, Governor of the State of Arizona, in pursuance of my duties as prescribed by law, do hereby proclaim that a special election is hereby called for the State of Arizona and that same shall be held on Tuesday, September 29, in the year 1925; said special election is hereby called for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of the State of Arizona that certain proposal to amend Section 8 of Article 18 of the Constitution of Arizona, providing a constitutional mandate for the passage of a Workmen's Compensation Law as such proposed amendment is set forth in Chapter 82 of the Session Laws of the Regular Session of the Seventh Legislature of the State of Arizona and the title of which reads as follows:

"Chapter 82, H. B. 226, An Act, proposing to amend Section 8 of Article XVIII of the Constitution of the State of Arizona so as to extend Workmen's Compensation to the employees of the State, the political subdivisions and municipalities thereof as defined by law, and so as to grant to all workmen in private employment to whom a compensation law enacted by the legislature of the State of Arizona shall apply, the right of election, whether to be bound by such compensation act or to retain the right to sue for damages in respect to injuries sustained or death resulting therefrom in such employment in such manner as to assure and make certain a just and humane compensation law in the State of Arizona for the relief and protection of such workmen, their widows, children and other dependents from the burdensome, expensive and litigious remedies for injuries to or death of such workmen now existing in the State of Arizona, producing uncertain and unequal compensation therefor and engendering hatred and distrust between employee and employer; and declaring an emergency."

And for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of the State of Arizona that certain referendum measure whereby the repeal of Title 18, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913 Penal Code, relating to the preservation of game and fish as such referendum measure is set forth in Chapter 6 of the Session Laws of the Regular Session of the Seventh Legislature of the State of Arizona and ordered referred to a vote of the people of the State and the title of which reads as follows:

"Chapter 6, S. B. 21, AN ACT, to repeal Title 18, Revised Stat-

utes of Arizona, 1913, Penal Code, relating to the preservation of game and fish, and all amendments thereto, and all acts in conflict therewith; and directing the Legislature to enact a fish and game code, and to provide for the submission of this act to the vote of the people of the State of Arizona at the next general election."

And I do hereby offer a reward of fifty (\$50.00) dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title 4, Part 1, of the Penal Code of the State of Arizona. Such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the amount of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Arizona to be affixed.

Done at Phoenix, the Capital, this twentieth day of May, 1925.

(SEAL) GEO. W. P. HUNT,  
Governor.

Attest: JAMES H. KERBY,  
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,  
AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

State of Arizona.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Arizona under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 20, 1910 (36 Stats. 557), has filed in this office its indemnity school land selections, applying to select, as indemnity, the lands described as follows:

List No. 4393, Serial No. 058217;—In T. 23 S. R. 14 E.: NE 1/4 SE 1/4; S 1/2 S 1/2 Section 35.

(G. & S. R. M.) During the five weeks period of publication of this notice, or any time thereafter and before final approval and certification, this office will receive protests or contests as to any of the tracts applied for and transmit the same to the General Land Office.

Dated at Phoenix, Arizona, July 22, 1925.

L. L. FERRALL, Register.

First publication August 7, 1925.

Fifth publication September 4, 1925.

## SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona

The State of Arizona, Plaintiff, vs. John E. Bacon, Charlotte D. Adams, Harry M. Echemann, H. H. Koons, and F. H. Sigrist, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and the Complaint filed in the said Court of Santa Cruz in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court, No. 1734.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA to John E. Bacon, Charlotte D. Adams, Harry M. Echemann, H. H. Koons, and F. H. Sigrist, Defendants, reciting:

In a suit brought to recover delinquent taxes, YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and answer the Complaint therein filed with the Clerk of this said Court, at Nogales, in said County, within twenty days after the service upon you of this Summons, or in all other cases within thirty days thereafter, the times above mentioned being exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, this 10th day of July, 1925.

(SEAL) ROBT. E. LEE,  
Clerk of the said Superior Court.

By E. RUTH FRENCH,  
Deputy Clerk.

First publication July 17, 1925.

Fifth publication August 14, 1925.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona.

Estate of C. B. Wilson, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of C. B. Wilson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten (10) months after the first publication of this notice to the said E. H. Evans, administrator, at the Evans Mercantile Company's store, in Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Santa Cruz, Arizona.

E. H. EVANS,  
Administrator of the Estate of C. B. Wilson, Deceased.  
Dated at Patagonia, Arizona, this 22nd day of July, 1925.

First publication July 24, 1925.

Fifth publication August 21, 1925.

Howard Keener, at the Patagonia office, will acknowledge your legal papers, put the Notary's Seal thereon—and has for sale all kinds of legal blanks.

DR. BAYARD FITTS

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Specialist

NOGALES, ARIZONA

HOTEL BOWMAN

Nogales, Arizona

TUCSONIA HOTEL

Tucson, Arizona

PATENTS

are being quickly sold to manufacturers and capitalists.  
If you have an invention, send us a model or sketches for search and report on patentability.  
Our book on patents and trade-marks sent to any address.  
**D. SWIFT & CO.**  
7th & E. Sts., Washington, D. C.  
Established in 1889.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

## Patagonia Barber Shop

WILLIAM FESSLER, Proprietor

Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty

PATAGONIA

ARIZONA

## COWBOYS, MINERS, ROAD MEN, FARMERS AND FAMILIES

I am still in business and giving satisfaction, using the best leather the market affords and this, coupled with superior workmanship, is what is bringing success.

THE AMERICAN SHOE SHOP

Located next door to the Evans Mercantile Company's store

PATAGONIA

ARIZONA



You'll agree that there can be no better meat than the Beef you get from us. Order your favorite cut today and see how tender and juicy it is.

CITY MARKET

PATAGONIA, Sy Swyers, Prop.

ARIZONA

Dr. W. F. Chenoweth

Physician and Surgeon

Nogales, Arizona

DUFFY & ROBINS

Attorneys-At-Law

Nogales, Arizona

## STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Proprietor.

Nogales, Ariz

Hot and Cold Baths



## Immediate Service

When you are in a hurry—need your car right away, and something goes wrong—we give you immediate service, so you will not be delayed a minute longer than absolutely necessary. No extra charge for this service.

EAST SIDE GARAGE

R. C. Blabon, Proprietor

PATAGONIA

ARIZONA



Newspaper Association Member

No. 1706

## SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

HOWARD KEENER

Publisher and Owner

Subscription Rates, in Advance:

One Year \$2.00  
Six Months 1.50  
Three Months 1.00

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

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application

BE A HOME-TOWN BOOSTER

This newspaper believes in Patagonia and its future. It believes that Patagonia is destined to be a much greater mining camp than it is today. It believes that the great majority of people living here have an abiding faith in the camp's future and in the camp of today. It is this faith that has made Patagonia and it is this same faith that is going to continue to make Patagonia a great mining center.

No one need talk of "putting Patagonia on the map." For the world knows Patagonia is already on the map; it has had a conspicuous place there for many years, owing to its vast potential mineral wealth. And it is going to be a bigger spot on the map in the near future.

Patagonia is already a great place in which to live. You can't find a better place anywhere. When everything is considered, no one honestly can say that any other town is a better place than Patagonia.

For that reason, if you have any money to invest, invest it in Patagonia. It is safer at home than it is in any place else. Keep out of the clutches of the oily-tongued stock salesman who comes from a distance and wants your money to invest in an enterprise the merits of which you know nothing save what is told you by the man seeking to "separate you from your money."

Every resident of Patagonia ought to be a booster for Patagonia and Patagonia enterprises. Owning real estate here will go a long way toward making all citizens boosters for the camp. Build or buy a home—and grow with Patagonia, and enjoy to the full all the benefits of being a Patagonia home owner.

Boost the well-known mineral wealth of the district. Help the other fellow bring wealth into the community. If you have no mining properties that interest prospective purchasers, boost the properties some other person has—and forget about what YOU personally expect to gain by the transaction regardless of the benefit to the entire community.

The "knocker" is a much despised person in any community.

NEW :Uh:I possrdl cm cm cm

## SOUND PUBLIC POLICY

President Coolidge is quoted as saying he believes public funds should be generously devoted in the matter of flood control along the Colorado river, but that the development and distribution of hydro-electric power should be left to private enterprise.

This project involves the impounding and distribution of water to be used for irrigation over one of the largest areas ever undertaken by the government.

The projected flood control of the Colorado river demands appropriation of at least \$30,000,000 and will have to go under federal control and regulation.

It is an undertaking in which the government, representing the people, and business interests, representing private capital, will work together without any undue paternalism or interference.

The federal government will build the flood water storage dams and the vast quantities of water otherwise going to waste will be available for producing and widely distributing hydro-electric power.

Notwithstanding the life of a paper dollar is only seven or eight months, we haven't had one die on our hands recently.

A groch a day keeps good luck away.

## DANGEROUS THEORIES

An increasing flood of literature is being turned loose with a view to establishing new theories of dealing with criminals, based on alleged new developments in psychology, psychoanalysis and other allied sciences and pseudo-sciences dealing with mental processes.

Some of these theories are doubtless more or less sound, having a truly scientific foundation, but some others are not only foolish but positively dangerous to society, through denying the criminal's accountability for his acts.

One recent view is that everything one does is done by compulsion, based on heredity, physical and mental constitution, environment and former experience. Taking this statement broadly and literally it is probably true.

The factor not sufficiently stressed in this formula, however, is that of experience. If a criminal's experience is that no punishment ordinarily follows the commission of crime, naturally he will not feel any great necessity for exercising self-restraint. If, on the other hand, his experience in observing the consequences of crime is that sure punishment follows, it is very likely that he will make some effort to overcome his criminal impulses.

No one can escape the fact that we have a most pitiable situation in this country with respect to crime, which continues to increase, especially the more serious crimes of murder, assault, burglary and others which positively menace the lives and property of peaceable citizens every hour.

If swift and certain punishment were meted out to these major criminals, thereby making the exactions of law and order a part of their experience, we should have to deal with fewer "complexes," "compulsions" and "neuroses."

The present trend of the new criminology is toward relieving the individual from all responsibility for crime. It is a pernicious doctrine, fraught with grave danger to mankind.

## HERE ARE SOME NEW THINGS

Dr. Charles Russ of England claims to be making progress toward proving his theory that certain rays or emanations are emitted from the human eye, which may account for the power the gaze of some persons has upon others.

Groups of rural mail boxes fixed to old wagon wheels so as to be revolved on a pedestal have been installed by farmers near Livermore, Calif., to save time of mail carriers.

By use of carbon-dioxide "snow" a refrigerator has been devised to dispense with the use of ice.

Composition wall board only half an inch thick, but capable of resisting fire and sudden temperature changes, has been patented.

A new stabilizer for airplanes, which automatically adjusts the machine's rudders by a electrical device, has been invented in France.

## THE KINO COPPER COMPANY IS GRANTED PERMIT

The Arizona Corporation Commission has granted The Kino Copper Company a permit to issue and sell shares of its capital stock, and 100,000 shares will be placed upon the market in short order, the promotion manager of the company, Mr. Frank Turner, being busily engaged in arranging for an active campaign of share selling, from which important results are anticipated.

The permit issued by the Corporation Commission stipulates that all shares of originators of the enterprise, all shares of those who exchanged property for interests, and all shares exchanged for shares in the Prudential Mining & Development Company, a merger company, shall be placed in escrow. Shares subscribed by those who contributed cash, or its equivalent in labor, etc., will be represented at once by certificates. Certificates to meet such shares will be issued and distributed during the coming week. Those who have received "warrants for stock subscription" entitled under the terms of the permit from the Corporation Commission will exchange their warrants for such certificates.

Shares included in the categories set forth above aggregate 282,398, and there remain in the treasury to be sold to the general public at par no less than 717,602 shares. That is a very handsome showing.

Globe—High-grade ore opened up on 500-foot level of Silver Dime mine.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the

Signature of

Wm. D. Gifford



# Children Cry for

## Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

Constipation Wind Colic  
Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach  
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and

Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*.  
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

## Checks Are Receipts



Checks are the best receipts in the world for paid bills. Our record of the canceled Check as it is paid and passes through our books forms a chain of evidence that cannot be surpassed or disputed. Starting a Checking Account with us is a simple matter. Let us tell you how.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NOGALES  
NOGALES, ARIZONA  
Assets Over \$3,000,000

## ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

Our meats are known all over the state. Our meats are butchered in Arizona

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY  
NOGALES, ARIZONA



WE HAVE A STOCK OF  
**Kelly-Springfield Tires**  
AND TUBES

We Also Carry  
AUTO ACCESSORIES, GAS, OILS,  
AND GREASES

We deal in Wood, Hay, Grain, and Poultry Feed, and do Hauling, both light and heavy. See us FIRST.

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

BEFORE IMPROVING PROPERTY be sure your title is clear. Title to much land in Nogales, Patagonia and other parts of this county is cloudy.  
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY  
F. A. French, Mgr.

Nogales, Arizona

### NOTARIES PUBLIC

Legal papers requiring a Notary's Seal and acknowledgment will receive proper attention if brought to Miss Grace Van Osedale, San Rafael Valley.

### B. P. O. E.

NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Elks' Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.

V. J. WAGER, Exalter Ruler  
ROBERT E. LEE, Secretary

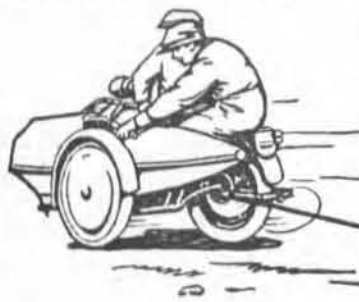
It's better to insure your property than to wish you had. See Howard Keener at the Patagonian office.—Adv

# What the World Is Doing

(As Seen by Popular Mechanics Magazine)

## Surfboard Riding on Land Is the Latest Sport

Surfboard riding on the turf, behind a motorcycle, was introduced recently at



the Crystal Palace, London. The boards were attached to fast machines and the skill of the drivers and riders furnished new thrills to the thousands of spectators. It is said that greater ability is required to navigate the surfboard on land than is necessary for its use on water, while the speeds made were often in excess of those that even the fastest of motorboats have ever attained.

## When Plants Sleep

The riddle of sleep, which scientists for centuries have endeavored to solve, is likewise perplexing in the case of plants, for their habits in this particular are widely different. A variety of sensitive plant, the mimosa, gets drowsy and folds up its leaves on the slight provocation of a dark cloud passing over the sun, while the night-flowering cereus bursts open only at the approach of darkness. Some plants go to sleep at midday while many kinds of aquatic flowers open at dawn and close at night with great regularity. Plant sleep is said to vary from ten to eighteen hours and is believed to indicate a nervous system in vegetable life somewhat akin to that of animals.

## Radio Programs Are Bottled for Future Broadcasting

Radio programs from America are "bottled" and re-broadcast a day later to European listeners by means of a system a German inventor has devised. His equipment consists partly of a long,



hard steel wire which is run on spools through a powerful magnetic field. As the impulses are received, they are stored within the wire and when it is run through the broadcasting apparatus later, they are re-sent just as they were registered.

## Bees' Honey Output Doubled with Aluminum Combs

Bees will be able to store up more than twice as much honey with aluminum combs that are being made in them. It is figured that it takes fifteen pounds of honey for the bees to manufacture a single pound of honeycomb. Since they require several pounds of wax in which to store their honey, they will save at least seventy-five to a hundred pounds of honey by using the manufactured holders. The metal combs are painted with pure beeswax and are used in the production of extracted honey where the combs are placed in a machine, called a honey extractor, and whirled around and the honey thrown out by centrifugal force. The empty combs are returned to the bees for refilling.

## Cleaning Tarnished Silverware

Tarnished silverware can be cleaned by means of a solution consisting of 1 oz. of cyanide of potassium (poison) dissolved in a quart of water. The work can either be immersed in the solution or rubbed with a rag saturated with it. After cleaning, the silverware must be thoroughly washed in clean water and wiped dry.

## Corn-Shock Tightener

Binding corn shocks is easily done with a simple device of the kind shown in the drawing. It consists of a broom handle about 3 ft. long, and a length of sash cord provided with three steel hooks, as shown. In use, the cord is whipped around the shock and one of the hooks is slipped over the handle about 10 or 12 in. from the end. By pulling the handle toward himself, the user causes the hook to slide down to the end and the cord is drawn tight. The handle may then be turned downward, the cord



holding the shock together while it is being bound with ordinary twine. The tightener is released by lifting the handle so that the hook can be detached.

## Health and Home

### ICED DRINKS IN THE SUMMER

On a warm and sultry summer day, there is nothing more refreshing to the mind and to the body than an iced drink. Of course, when such drinks are being used, moderation should be practiced, because if taken in excess or too rapidly, they are liable to be injurious to the stomach. However, when taken in a sensible manner, they are refreshing and beneficial to the fatigued. In the manufacture of these drinks, care should be taken to avoid any combination that may be indigestible or hard to assimilate. The drink should be consumed in a slow and leisurely manner.

The greatest danger present in the use of iced drinks is the one that involves the use of ingredients that are possibly impure or contaminated in any way. This is very liable to happen if the juices that are used are allowed to stand until they become soured and unfit for use, or if the milk or other ingredient used is not strictly fresh. The predisposition of milk to spoil quickly at summer temperatures makes it oftentimes necessary to use evaporated milk, which after all is just pure fresh milk with more than half the water taken away. It is sterile and, therefore, always safe. For use in iced drinks, it is ideal.

Following are several formulas used in the manufacture of iced beverages. If these formulas are followed religiously, the results will be found to be very satisfactory.

**Chocolate Malted Milk.**  
1 cup evaporated milk 2 teaspoonfuls cocoa  
1 cup water 2 teaspoonfuls malted milk  
Mix cocoa with water until syrupy is obtained. Put all ingredients in Mason jar and shake thoroughly and serve with chopped ice.

**Milk Punch.**  
1 cup evaporated milk 2 tbsp. orange juice  
Sugar to suit 1/4 cup water  
1 taste Small stick cinnamon  
1 cup tea 1/4 cup fruit juice  
2 tbsp. lemon juice (currant or berry preferred)

Boil slowly the cinnamon, a lemon rind and orange rind in water for ten minutes. Strain and when cool add the other ingredients. Place in a Mason fruit jar and shake well. Serve in tall glasses with chopped ice.

**Egg Nog.**  
1 egg 1 1/2 tbsp. powdered sugar  
Pinch salt 2 tbsp. fruit juice  
1/2 cup cold evaporated milk  
1/2 cup ice water  
Add salt to egg white and beat to a stiff froth. Add the sugar, the well beaten yolk of the egg and the fruit juice and nutmeg. Fill glass with milk and cold water. Sprinkle top with chopped nuts.

## Certificate for All Motor Vehicles

(Continued from page 1)

signed by county assessor; to be issued in triplicate.

Owner of motor vehicle applying for license shall be entitled to a permit for as many persons over the age of 18 years or under the age of 18 years (who have special permit) as are members of his family, on payment of 50 cents for each such permit.

Unlawful to drive motor vehicle on highways without permit.—Every po-

lice man or peace officer of any municipality or county within the state of Arizona is authorized to demand of the driver of any motor vehicle a view of his permit to drive a motor vehicle on the highways of the state, and it shall be the duty of each driver to display such permit when requested by such officer so to do, and if such permit is not then and there produced such driver will be prohibited by such officer from driving until such time as properly executed permit shall be procured or displayed or evidence of such permit be submitted to such officer.

Penalty for violation of this act.—Any person guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 30 days, and for a second offense shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

Every person found guilty is liable to have his permit revoked or suspended.

There were hundreds of thousands of automobiles stolen in the United States in 1924, valued approximately at \$125,000,000. Arizona has its share. The uniform motor vehicle title law will prevent many cars from being stolen, will help identify and recover many stolen cars, and protect automobile owners in many ways.

## MISS DORIS GUSTETTER TO WED

Miss Doris Gustetter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Gustetter of Nogales will be married August 29, at the home of her parents, to Lieutenant Horton Vail White of the U. S. Army.

Mrs. Susan Arnold of Leagrave, England, lost her shoe in the mud on the main street and is suing the village board.

## FIRE! FIRE!



When the dreaded cry of fire comes and it happens to be your buildings, can you be free from financial worry, knowing that you are fully protected from loss by a policy in one of our strong companies? Every fire insurance company doing business in Arizona must charge the same rates on their risks. Don't be fooled by a promise of low rates. Choose the BEST and most RELIABLE company. Information concerning rates, etc., cheerfully given by this agency.

COME IN TO SEE ME ABOUT RATES  
AND LET ME SHOW YOU SOME  
INSURANCE FIGURES

Howard Keener  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

## FORTY 100-YEAR-OLD INDIANS TO HOLD REUNION AT GALLUP

Gallup, N. M.—Forty 100-year-old Navajo scouts who trailed Geronimo and his band of outlaw Apaches to their final capture back in the 80's will hold a reunion at the Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial, according to an announcement made by S. F. Stacher of Crown Point, who has gathered the Indians in the hope of obtaining a pension from the government for them.

Several of the scouts have participated in more than half a dozen fights with the Apaches, it is stated.

Over 10,000 Indians will attend this year's ceremonial, reports indicate. Thirty-five tribal dances will be given during the three-day period beginning August 26.

## AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MINING MEN

The Nogales chamber of commerce will, within the next 30 days, publish a booklet, descriptive of the mines of this county. It is impossible to visit any considerable portion of the promising mines and prospects of the county. An opportunity is hereby given the owners, caretakers, or managers of mining properties in Santa Cruz county to furnish a brief description of their holdings for inclusion in the booklet in a revised form. Prospects from which no ore has been shipped will be listed only, giving the owner, location and nature of ore bodies. Whether properties are for sale or not, mine owners should take sufficient interest in promoting the general mining industry of the county to furnish information. This must be done before August 20.

More to read in The Patagonian than found in most weeklies

## Reliable Merchandise Since 1853

# LEVI STRAUSS

Makers of Two Horse

# Waist Overalls

A new Pair FREE if They Rip

FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK, FOR SMALL HIGH GRADE VEINS,

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Efficient, Economical,  
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# Price \$3200

10-15 TON FLOTATION MILL

Extra Cost for Boiler and Engine, or Gasoline Engine, From \$1200.00 to \$1600.00

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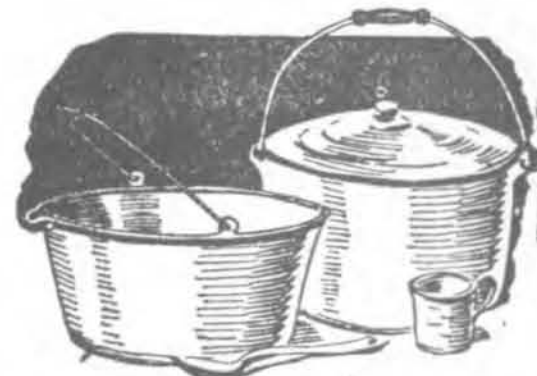
NOGALES, ARIZONA

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



Why get along with makeshifts in the kitchen, where so many hours of work are done each day, when you can come here and, at very small cost, choose kettles and pans that will make your kitchen complete and lessen materially your kitchen work?

## WHITE ENAMEL WARE

The following special values will prove especially interesting to thrifty shoppers:

Berlin Kettles \$1.00 to \$1.50  
Coffee Pots \$1.25 to \$1.60  
A full line to choose from; all sizes.

THE CORNER STORE  
Patagonia, Ariz.



## ARIZONA

For All, All For  
ARIZONA

Cantaloupe crop is the greatest in the state's history.

Greenlee county increased its total assessed valuations by nearly \$1,000,000 during the past year.

Arizona produced gold, silver, copper and lead worth \$99,610,378 in 1924, from 19,820,505 tons of ore.

Total assessed valuation of the property of Yuma county this year shows an increase of \$1,500,000 over 1924 total.

A new rural telephone line is being built, bringing eighty new subscribers into the Casa Grande exchange and twenty-five into Florence.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company is constructing a new short line from Phoenix to Globe and Miami by way of Superior.

The first gold dredge ever in Arizona is soon to be put in operation at the Weaver gravel deposits, eleven miles east of Congress Junction.

Gilbert is to have a modern municipal water system. Bonds have been voted and sold and actual construction of the system will get under way the latter part of August.

Representatives of the state government recently visited Springville for the purpose of inspecting and testing the waters of the White mountains as to their adaptability for hatching fish.

Approximately \$247,500 is the value of the Valencia onion crop grown this season in Cochise county, Arizona, according to Lee C. McCullough, secretary of the Arizona Industrial Congress.

Through a mutual agreement reached between cattlemen and sheepmen using the Prescott National forest as grazing range, the acreage is to be divided, in proportion, for sheep and cattle grazing.

The Industrial Survey report just issued by the U. S. Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor at Denver states that conditions in Arizona remain steady in practically all lines of industry; resident labor is well employed; the slight surplus of workers being chiefly unskilled transients. Building throughout the state unusually active, especially at Phoenix.

Construction will commence soon on a new gymnasium building at Flagstaff; a new \$400,000 theater building at Phoenix; a \$56,000 school structure at Saford; and a swimming pool at Yuma. Building mechanics ample. General construction is affording much employment and consists of the \$15,000,000 main line railway east and west through the Salt River Valley; the new \$4,400,000 Horse Mesa dam project; the \$1,000,000 auxiliary Eastern canal; \$100,000 expenditure for five new cotton gins, a machine shop and other miscellaneous improvements at Mesa; a \$500,000 light, heat and power plant at Grand Canyon; a \$40,000 water system at Gilbert and many other smaller projects. Construction workers ample. Lumbering is somewhat curtailed in the woods but sawmills are working overtime for an indefinite period. Metal mining increasingly active, more particularly in connection with new development work. New mine construction consists of a \$1,250,000 improvement program at Douglas smelters; a new gold ore mill ten miles southwest of Globe; a \$100,000 remodeling program at Clifton smelters; a new ore flotation mill at Ajo; a \$6,000,000 leaching plant at Miami, and \$100,000 in improvements of the Morenci smelter. Unskilled metal miners are in demand. Agricultural activities are in full swing. Shipments of cantaloupes and grapes from Salt River valley are unusually large.

Nogales was readmitted to the Arizona State League by the unanimous vote of a special meeting of league directors held at Mesa. As result of the action, the league becomes a five-team circuit with clubs at Phoenix, Mesa, Miami, Globe and Nogales.

Quarantine regulations placed in effect by the State Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture intended to prevent the introduction of the alfalfa weevil into this state have been modified to permit the shipment of apples and potatoes from Idaho in Arizona.

The Arizona Corporation Commission received word recently that the Interstate Commerce Commission has declined to suspend a rate of 79 cents per 100 pounds on newspaper paper shipments from Galveston and Houston to Arizona points.

Hundreds of Salt River valley farmers are busily engaged in preparing their fields for planting and growing a lettuce crop which will bring them returns of approximately \$1,968,000, according to conservative estimates made by a number of large fruit and vegetable distributors.

The Department of Commerce at Washington recently announced that, according to returns received, there were in Arizona, for the calendar year 1924, 3,893 marriages performed and 833 divorces granted. For the calendar year 1923, 3,857 marriages and 804 divorces were reported.

In connection with the filming of the "Vanishing American," which is now under way at Kaventa, Red Lake and Tuba City, 2,000 Indians have been employed by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation to take part in the picture.

## MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB

### Practically Destitute in Fact

Some of my dearest boyhood memories cluster about a gravel-covered wharf where the Tennessee like an amorous lady, kisses the Ohio not once but twice and then in the embrace of the wider, stronger stream goes romancing away to receive the parental blessing of that father of all the rivers, the Old Mississippi. There on the porch of an ancient boatstore overlooking the mating-place of the waters I heard tales of the older days when the gamblers rode the packets and the mate knew no closed season on black roustabouts and the b'lers busted from time to time and scattered proud steamboats in splintery smithereens. There too, I one day heard what I still, after all these years, regard as a magnificent example of spontaneous American humor.

Tilted back in his chair on the boatstore porch sat Cap'n Joe Fowler, as typical a Kentuckian as the flag end of the last century produced. A packet bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans, landed. Up the steep slope of the wharf came a tourist lady from up North somewhere—anywhere across the Ohio was "up North" to us in that town. In the crook of her arm this lady bore the first Mexican hairless dog Cap'n Joe had ever seen. The animal was no larger than a full grown rat; in fact it rather resembled a rat. It seemed a miserable, naked, sickly little thing which shivered even though the air was balmy and flinched with vague uneasiness at every sound.

As the lady drew close Cap'n Joe stood up and made a low bow to her. "I beg your pardon, madam," he said in his best company drawl, "but might a total stranger so far intrude upon you as to ask you a question?" "You might," she said, her sharp accents in strong contrast to his deeper yet infinitely softer tones. "Thank you, madam," he said. "The question, madam, relates to the dog you are carrying. Is that your own dog?" "It is," she said. "Is that the only dog you've got?" "It is."

"Madam," said Cap'n Joe, "ain't you mighty nigh out of dog?"

### Where Jimmy's Education Really Was Shy

After a twenty years' absence a gentleman returned to the little New England town where he had been born and where he spent his boyhood. In the neighborhood in which he had been reared he found but one of the original residents remaining, an elderly Irish lady. He made himself known to her, and she welcomed him back home again, and promptly they fell to talking of the boys and girls with whom he had grown up. This one, she told him, had turned out badly. That one had turned out well. Some were dead. Some had moved away. Finally he asked:

"Tell me, Mrs. Daly, whatever became of poor little Jimmy McKenna who used to live in the shanty right down the street here?"

"Poor, is it?" echoed Mrs. Daly. "Poor nothin'! Jimmy McKenna had no schoolin', as you may remember, but when he grew up he got into the truckin' business and from that he turned to contractin', and though he couldn't read and write, he made a million."

"Bully!" said the returned one. "And where is he now?"

"As to that," said Mrs. Daly, "I couldn't say. I hope, though, he's in heaven. You see, sor, here about two years ago, Jimmy went down to the gravel pit where some of the byes was in swimmin', an' it bein' a warm day he took off his clothes and waded in, and he waded out too far and he got over his head and was drowned."

"Oh, that's too bad," said the visitor. "To think of a boy who had no better start than Jim McKenna had doing so well in the world, and then meeting an end like that! And he made a million, you say? And yet he couldn't read and write."

"No," said Mrs. Daly, "nor swim."

### Not a Family of Musicians

A self-made western millionaire built the finest house in his home town. He imported decorators to furnish it, and managed to get it finished by the time his eldest son arrived from the East where the youth had been completing his education.

The proud father escorted the young man through the shining new mansion, followed by the other members of the household. When the grand tour had been completed the millionaire inquired whether the son had any suggestions to make.

"Well," said the young man, "to me it seems complete in every possible detail except one."

"What's missin'?" demanded the parent.

"You ought to have a chandelier in the main drawing-room," said the boy.

"All right," said the father. "I'll order one by telegraph tonight but I'll bet a thousand dollars there ain't a d—n one in the family can play it."

## The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

### JAMES F. BARTON IS NATIONAL ADJUTANT

James F. Barton, formerly assistant national adjutant of the American Legion and prior to that for several years adjutant of the Iowa department, is now national adjutant. He succeeded Russell Creston of Indiana, who retired at the end of July after a connection of six years with the national organization to become field director for the War Mothers' Memorial association at Washington.

The new adjutant has been active in the Legion ever since its formation. He was chosen commander of Fort Dodge post 130, Fort Dodge, Iowa, before the first national convention at Minneapolis in 1919. He became adjutant of the Iowa department in the fall of 1920. Prominent members of the Legion in Iowa say that a large part of the credit for making and keeping the Iowa department one of the best in the Legion belongs to Jim Barton.

Ten days after war was declared in 1917, Barton entered the service. In a month he was promoted to captain. He saw service overseas for 14 months. He was discharged at Camp Dodge, Iowa, August 8, 1919. He was a star athlete at the University of Iowa, where he captained the basketball team in his senior year. He took a law course there.

Mr. Creston, immediately following his relinquishment of the duties of national adjutant, went to Rome, Italy, as secretary of the American Legion delegation to the Rome congress of Fidae. For that purpose he was granted a special leave of absence from his work as field director with the War Mothers' Memorial association, which is seeking to erect a great memorial in honor of the mothers of the men and women who served in all the wars in which the country has taken part.

Resolutions of appreciation of Mr. Creston's services with the Legion, together with a watch and a past national adjutant's badge as tokens of personal esteem, were presented to him on behalf of the national executive committee. The resolutions, drawn by a committee composed of Past National Commander Henry D. Lindsey, Past National Commander Hanford MacNider and Donald Strachan, recited Mr. Creston's long and able services to the national organization and the vision and understanding which he brought to his duties.

Mr. Creston, whose home is at Marion, Ind., helped to plan the first national convention of the Legion at Minneapolis. He became assistant national adjutant in 1920 and was promoted to the national adjutancy in February, 1924, following the resignation of Lemuel Bolles. He is a graduate of Indiana university.

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### Good Shooting

The Stars and Stripes must never touch the ground.

E. P. Robertson was taught that when he was serving his nation in olive drab in far-off France. He remembered it recently while he was wearing the blue of a uniformed policeman at Atlanta, Ga.

Walking his beat, Robertson saw a party of joy riders. Trailing from their car was an American flag. It was being dragged through the dust and dirt and filth of the street.

Robertson's marksmanship record in the army is not known, but examination revealed that, although he fired but four shots to stop the desecrators of the flag, his sense of sight and balance was good; the rear tires of the fleeing automobile were each neatly bored twice by the former Doughboy's fire.

### Restoration Camp

"Camp American Legion," new restoration camp for veterans established through the instrumentality of the Legion department of Wisconsin, was dedicated at Tomahawk lake recently before an audience of 1,500 persons.

"Since the close of the war," said a Legion official, "hundreds of men have been discharged from hospitals with the advice from the staff physicians to get out into the open. The advice was not taken because the average former service man has no money to spend upon a vacation. As a result they went back to their old jobs and within a matter of months were back at the hospital with broken health again. This big summer camp at Tomahawk lake will provide the needed environment for large number of convalescent veterans."

### A Nest Egg

"If I had the money, dearest," he bemoaned, "we would be married, but I am penniless."

"Don't worry, darling," she cheered him. "I've been saving all the small change that slips out of your pocket on the sofa every night."—The American Legion Weekly.

## POULTRY FACTS

GRADING OF EGGS  
BY THE PRODUCER

W. H. Lapp of Iowa State college, in discussing this problem, recommends that the grading of eggs be put on a basis of simplicity and practicability to the producer by adopting two grades on the eggs which he sells to the dealer rather than the more complicated grades into which the eggs are finally divided before going to the trade. These grades are: No. 1, which shall be eggs of good quality, of clean shell and fair size; grade 2, shall consist of all small eggs weighing less than 19 ounces to the dozen, also all dirties, cracks and washed eggs.

All eggs are of equally good quality when laid. However, if they are to reach the market in good condition the first step must be taken by the producer in seeing that they get proper care and handling. The kind of eggs produced is influenced by the quality of the poultry. A standard-bred flock is necessary if the eggs are to run uniform. In selecting eggs for incubation it is equally essential to keep the type of egg in mind so as to improve the uniformity of the eggs laid by the flock.

The primary factors affecting quality of eggs are soundness, cleanliness and color of shell; the size of the egg, uniformity in size and color of shell. Other factors that influence quality are proper storage, frequent marketing and the production of infertile eggs. Infertile eggs are especially desirable in summer for the heat often starts fertile eggs to incubating with a resulting loss in quality.

Attention to the packing of eggs for market is also a means of reducing loss. Generally the best plan is to use the 30-dozen containers or the ordinary egg cases. This is better than bringing the eggs to town in baskets which results in heavy breakage.

From the standpoint of the producer the grading of eggs is a step in the right direction. If the majority of farmers will adopt the practice it will not be long before the produce dealers will pay a better price for graded eggs than for ungraded stock or ordinary farm-run. Eggs that are unsuitable for market on account of size, color, etc., can be used at home, as they are just as desirable as first grade for immediate use.

### Lice and Mite Control Helps Egg Production

To get the most out of your poultry, it is essential that the hens be kept free of lice and mites, as they hinder egg production, and lower the vitality of the birds. Now is the time to rid the flock of all pests. Sodium fluoride has been found to be the most effective treatment.

Sodium fluoride may be applied by what is known as the pinch method. A small pinch of the fluoride is carefully rubbed into the skin on different parts of the body. One pinch should be applied on the back, one on each thigh and one under each wing. This treatment will destroy all lice in four or five days. One pound will cost about 35 cents and should be enough to apply by pinch method to about 100 birds, says D. H. Hall, extension poultry husbandman at Clemson college.

The chicken mites make their home in the house and nesting quarters, so it is necessary to treat these in order to keep the mites in check. The best remedy for mites is old auto crank case oil thinned down with an equal part of kerosene. The roosting and nesting quarters should be thoroughly sprayed in order to prevent the mites from living over the winter. A good dusting and spraying now will save a great deal of trouble next spring.

### Provide Green Food for Poultry While Confined

The best way to supply green food for fowls that are confined in yards is to have two yards for each flock. In one of them may be grown any kind of green food, such as oats, rye, wheat, corn, mustard, millet, etc. Turn the fowls on the green food and then sow the other plot, so as to permit it to grow during the time the hens are consuming the green food on the first plot.

In this manner a large amount of green food can be provided at a small cost. It is not only the large animals that improve and give good results on grass, vegetables and clover, but the hens will also be benefited as well if given the liberty of a good range over clover.

A grass plot in which clover predominates is really better than one of mixed grasses. The large proportion of nitrogen and lime in clover helps induce the hens to lay and keep healthy.

### Oats Good in Summer

Oats will make a good summer feed for chickens as it is not so heat-producing as corn. With the feeds that fowls pick up on the range, the oats will answer for summer feed. Most breeders advocate grinding the oats as the whole grain does cause crop bound. It also obstructs the granular stomach, which is that part of the digestive tract between the crop and gizzard and opening directly into the gizzard. It is much safer to grind the oats.

## SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

### COMFORT AND HAPPINESS

AS THE days round out into years, and the years begin to fall about us like ripened fruit, we give, without knowing why, more serious thought to comfort and happiness.

The dream of content when the cheeks are faded, when the hair is silvered and the strength of the bone and the blood is slowly ebbing away, is the common dream of mankind the world over.

In early life, it spreads out before us like a glorious vision, then it wanes and narrows, causing us to wonder what we have done with all the precious time of the past, ticked away right under our eyes by the friendly family clock, still ticking and faithfully performing its monotonous duty.

We have worshiped gold and found it but a mocker.

We have bowed down to Momus, and

after wearing out our souls and bodies, have turned away with aching, vacant hearts, disappointed with experiences which have brought us little more than a vial of bitterness.

We have flirted with Rikie Fame and been rebuffed. And so all through the heated chase we have been bruised, hurt and undergone at various stages of our careers a fair degeneration of our moral being, never quite sure of our standing, or our prospect of comfort and happiness in the gray evening haze settling now on purple hills.

In all that concerns art, intellect, position and human existence itself, the thing to do in order to find the average measure of comfort and happiness is to keep in the right channel.

This is the secret of comfort and happiness, worth more to him or her who will accept and practice it than the wealth of the Indies.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## Mother's Cook Book

Oh, what would the world be to us, if the children were no more? We should dread the desert behind us Worse than the dark before.

### HOT WEATHER DISHES

ON a warm day when hot dishes do not appeal to the palate, it is refreshing to serve some of the cooling jellied dishes.

Chicken is the favorite summer meat and may be prepared in many different ways to vary the sameness.

Chicken in Aspic.

Wash and clean a four-pound chicken and put in a kettle with two quarts of water (boiling), one sliced onion, one-half cupful of diced celery, or one-eighth teaspoonful of celery seed, a sprig or two of parsley, a bit of bay leaf, one small carrot sliced, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook slowly until very tender. Set away to cool; remove the chicken and skim off all the fat from the top of the liquor.

Heat the liquor, adding two whites and shells to clarify, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of paprika, one-eighth teaspoonful of nutmeg and the juice of half a lemon. Add three tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin which has been soaked in three-quarters of a cupful of cold water; stir until the gelatin is dissolved, then strain through a double cheesecloth. Mold as for any meat loaf, adding asparagus tips, cooked egg, canned pimientos or stuffed olives for color.

A quick aspic may be made with beef extract or bouillon cubes, one teaspoonful to each cup, or one cube. Attractive jellies may be made of tomato juice. This is nice for fish mold.

Chestnut Salad. Cut a slit in the side of half a pint of large chestnuts and cook in boiling water for several minutes. Drain dry and shake in a frying pan with a bit of lard for five minutes, then remove the shell and the skin together. Cut the chestnut meats into thin slices.

Chestnut Salad. Cut a slit in the side of half a pint of large chestnuts and cook in boiling water for several minutes. Drain dry and shake in a frying pan with a bit of lard for five minutes, then remove the shell and the skin together. Cut the chestnut meats into thin slices.

### WHO SAID

"The multitude is always in the wrong."

WHEN Wentworth Dillon, fourth earl of Roscommon, uttered these words, he well knew and appreciated the limited ability of a multitude or mob to make an accurate judgment.

He lived at the time Charles II was in power in England, and he saw the multitude first acclaim royalty, in the person of Charles' father, then denounce it and execute their king, to welcome the regime of Oliver Cromwell. And, finally, he saw the multitude turn again to royalty and outdo itself in an attempt to show their affection for the new monarch, Charles II.

Roscommon, as he is best known, was one of the favorites at the court of Charles II, where his learning and brilliant conversational powers won him many staunch friends among the nobles. It is a rather strange thing that this man who was such a friend of the king should at the same time have been described as "the only moral writer" during the reign of Charles.

The reign of this monarch was noted for the dissoluteness and licentiousness of those in control, and how it happened that a man of Roscommon's character, writing as he did, did not offend some of the dissolute courtiers, if not the king himself, is not known. The fact remains, however, that he continued in the good graces of the king and his court until death.

Roscommon is known as a minor poet. He has left little to accord him a high place among the writers of his land, and yet many of his sayings and bits of philosophy, such as that quoted above, have been handed down through the years. He was born in 1633 and died in 1685.

Little of the work of Roscommon has survived. His two best-known efforts, probably, are an "Essay on the Translation of Verse" and a "Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry."

Wayne D. McMurry.

(© by George Matthew Adams)

## IS THAT YOUR BEST?

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

IS THAT your best? Whatever task it is yours, your duty is to ask Yourself the question—this the test Of every job—"Is that my best?"

For nothing less than that will do. No job is finished, work is through. No task is done beyond a doubt. Until you fully work it out—

Until your study fails to find One bolt to tighten, knot to bind. One word to change, one sum to prove.

One weed to pull, one rock remove.

So many only fairly well Make what they make, sell what they sell—

Do fairly well the thing they're at And stop and let it go at that.

They might have sung a better song. Or made a corner doubly strong. Or wiped a joint or set an ad A little better than they had

Some other time—but were content With yesterday's accomplishment. Yet yesterday is but to show New things to do, new roads to go.

It isn't just the chief you cheat When leaving something incomplete: We must move upward—none the hill Will climb by always standing still.

The one you cheat the most is you: Because the better job you do The better job you always can— The better job the better man. For men are made of better stuff

Than those content with "good enough"; And so, my boy, make this the test Of every job: "Is this my best?"

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## SCHOOL DAYS



## Your Last Name

IS IT MILTON?

THE American Miltons have the satisfaction of believing that they are collateral descendants of John Milton, the immortal author of "Paradise Lost." At least such may be their claim if they are descended from the

Milton family early established at Halifax, N. C.

The tradition is that the ancestor of these Miltons was Judge Christopher Milton, a brother of the poet. A descendant of his was John Milton, who was born in England and came to the United States in 1734, settling in North Carolina.

His son, John Milton, born in Halifax county, North Carolina, in 1740, was secretary of state of Georgia after the Revolution, and received two votes from the Georgia electors for first President of the United States. He married Hannah Spencer and by her had a son, Homer Virgil Milton, an officer in the War of 1812. He was known as General Milton.

General Milton had a son John Milton, born in 1807, who was governor of Florida. Governor Milton had a son, William Henry Milton, a distinguished jurist, and his son, William Hall, born in 1864, was a distinguished surveyor general.

CASE—There is an Anglo-Norman word "case" or chance from which this name is probably derived.

ASHLEY—From the name of parishes in Staffordshire, Wilts, Cambridge and other English counties.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### Old Wedding Customs

The Russians, it is said, throw corn on bride and groom in order that their married life shall be fruitful. In many cases the throwing of grain or rice is said to be the means of ensuring prosperity as well as offspring, or prosperity or abundance only. In the countries where raisins, figs and sweetmeats are thrown the symbol is "to make the bride sweet to the bridegroom's family." The practice of rice throwing is the most general, and the warranted assumption is that it ensures prosperity, abundance and fertility.

The young lady across the way says she now lives in the temperate zone, though, of course, the bootleggers are more or less active.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



## Plague of Grasshoppers Arouses the Mexicans



This picture shows the great demonstration in the streets of Mexico City for the purpose of asking Mexicans in all walks of life to co-operate in the fight against the grasshopper plague which has done vast damage throughout the country.

## Bryan Laid at Rest in the National Cemetery



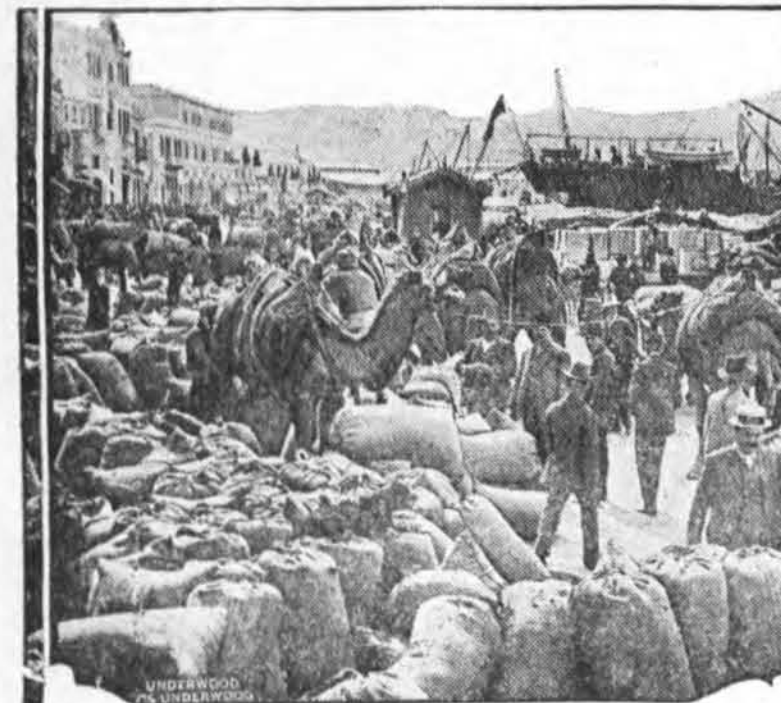
Casket containing the body of William Jennings Bryan, with military escort, being carried out into the tent erected over the grave in Arlington National cemetery because of the rain that fell during the funeral. Photograph transmitted over A. T. & T. wires from Washington.

## American Traps a Jap Traitor



Frank E. Jordan, shown with his wife, Tokyo representative of the Oils Elevator company of Cleveland, was approached by Seijiro Suzuki, with the offer to sell secret naval information. Jordan communicated with the police, who asked him to continue negotiations. When Suzuki came to Jordan's office he was arrested. The Japanese police are high in their praise of Jordan's action.

## Shipping Figs From Port of Smyrna



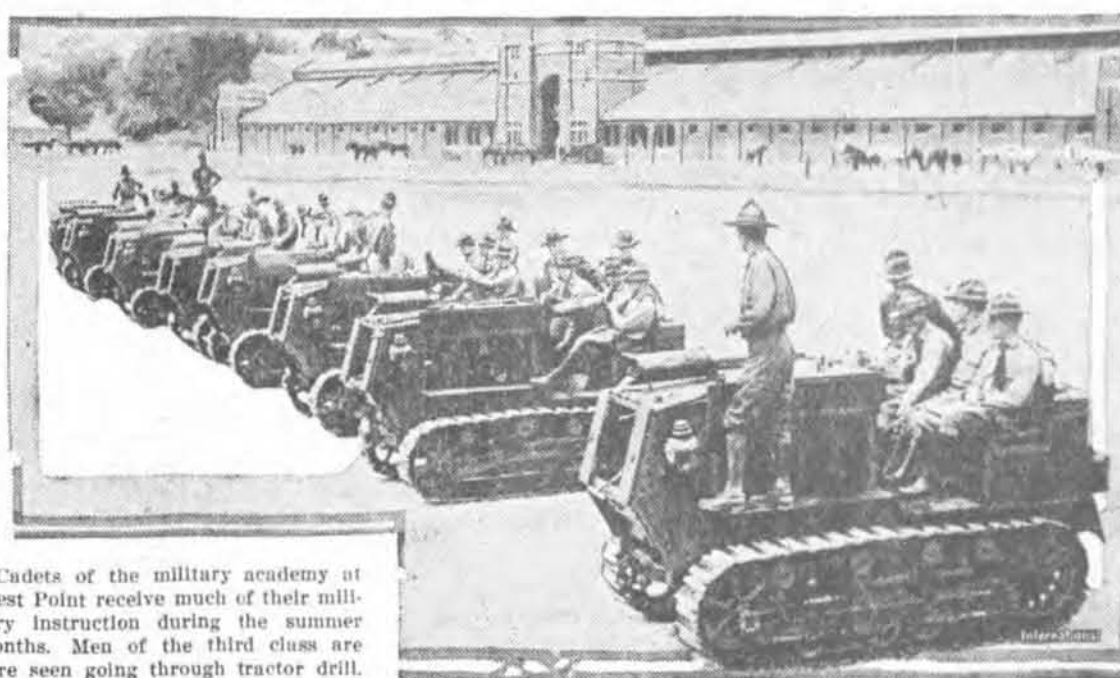
A typical scene in Smyrna during the shipping season for figs. The streets and squares of the Asia Minor town are literally crammed with sacks of figs, ready for shipment to all parts of the world. The fruit is brought to the shipping center by caravans of camels from the growing districts.

## Sioux Adopt Gen. Dawes and Gov. Nellie Ross



Out at the Frontier Days celebration in Cheyenne Vice President Dawes and Gov. Nellie Ross of Wyoming were initiated as members of the Sioux tribe by Chief Jumping Eagle. Mr. Dawes was given the name of White Father No. 2 and received another pipe. Governor Ross was named Princess Nellie Taylor.

## West Point Cadets at Their Summer Work



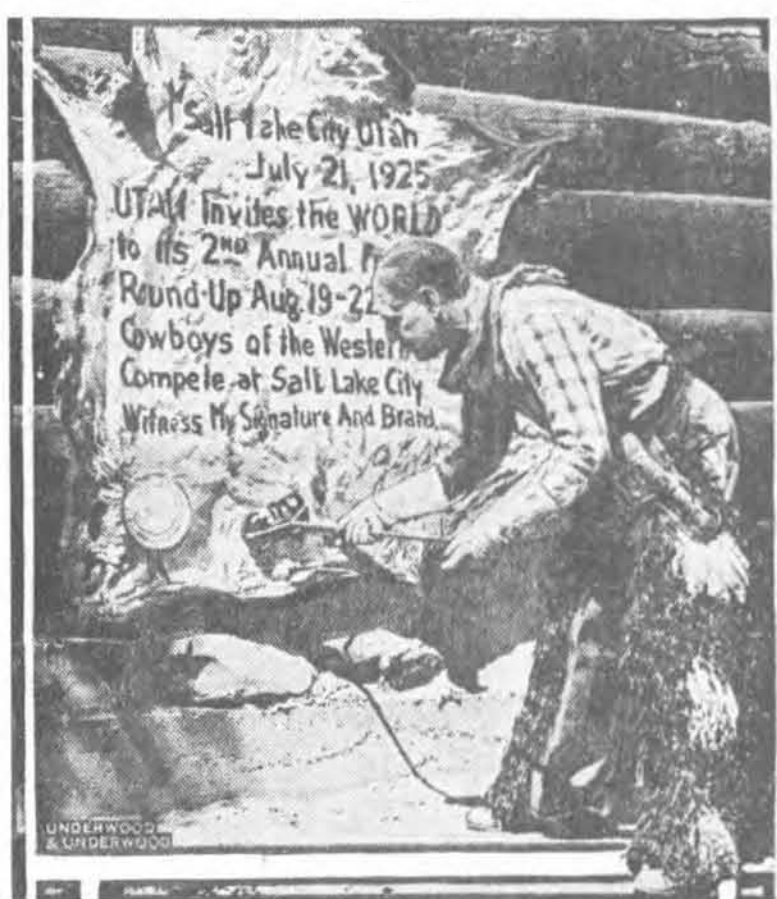
Cadets of the military academy at West Point receive much of their military instruction during the summer months. Men of the third class are here seen going through tractor drill.

## GOLFER FROM INDIA



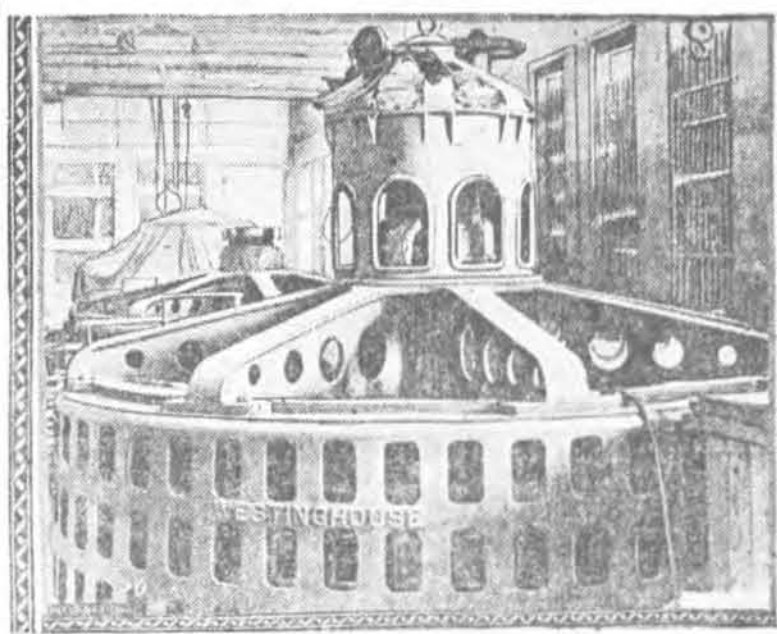
Here is the Zamindar of Malayampatti, a potentate of India who is making his first visit to the United States. He has a reputation as a big game hunter, but says he came here especially to play golf.

## Salt Lake City Invites You



A cowhide from a wild range steer, nailed to the logs of a pioneer cabin, bore one of the most appropriate and unusual documents ever made official when the state seal was affixed and Gov. George H. Dern, with a hot branding iron, signed Utah's invitation to the annual frontier roundup to be held in Salt Lake City August 19 to 22. Photograph depicts the governor branding the hide.

## Generator Built for Muscle Shoals



One of the giant generators built for the Muscle Shoals plant. The War department is putting in the equipment in the power house, which will soon be ready to deliver power at the switchboard for whatever purpose congress may decide. This generator is of 30,000 horse power, and forms but a small part of the complete equipment that will total 600,000 horse power.

## NEW ORLEANS BEAUTY



Miss Thelma Roehling, high school sophomore and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Roehling, has been selected to represent New Orleans in the Atlantic City beauty pageant.

## DRIVES PRESIDENT



Here is Chauffeur Robinson, who drives President Coolidge's car no matter where the Chief Executive may be traveling. Robinson is now at Swampscott and drives the President and Mrs. Coolidge about the country side during their stay at White Court.

## EDITOR FOR 33 YEARS



Mrs. Chattie Coleman Westenius has successfully managed the newspaper Headlight of Stromsburg, Neb., for 33 years. The Headlight was founded in 1885 as an organ of the old Anti-Monopoly party, but when Mrs. Westenius took control she adopted an independent policy.

Are You Ready?

Are you ready to enjoy social duties, sports or recreations? If not try Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, for over seventy years noted as a wholesome tonic, appetizer and corrective.

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BOURJOIS



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists. Illinois Chemical Works, Patience, N. Y.

## Insanity Statistics

The national committee on mental hygiene says there is no foundation for the popular belief that farmers' wives are more subject to insanity than other women. A recent study of the first admissions to 32 state hospitals in this country shows that not only were fewer women admitted from rural districts than from urban, but that the rate based upon the population of the same environment for urban women was almost twice that for rural. The rate of first admissions in rural districts was found to be much higher among males than among females.

## One Secret of Beauty

### Is Foot Comfort

Frequently you hear people say, "My feet perspire winter and summer when I put on rubbers or heavier footwear—then when I remove my shoes my feet chill quickly and often my toes seem wet through." In every community thousands now use Allen's Foot-Powder in the foot-bath daily and then dust the feet and shake into the shoes this antiseptic, healing powder. Full Directions on box. Trial Package and a Foot-Powder Walking Doll sent free. Address, Allen's Foot-Powder, Le Roy, N. Y.

## Ought to Know Him

She was from the "hill country" of Tennessee. She came to Indianapolis to visit her son.

She walked into a drug store in Illinois street and the following conversation took place:

Elderly Woman—Do you know where my son, Jim—, lives?

Clerk—No, madam, I don't.

Elderly Woman—Hum, that's funny, he's lived here four years, ya oughta know 'im.

## Dog as Teacher

A Portland (Maine) woman says that she has been trying for nearly twenty years to teach her husband to hang up his hat, but she thinks the new puppy the family has recently acquired will do it in the space of a very few weeks.

## Busy Days on the Farm

These are busy times on the farm. An Atchison county farmer tells the Globe: "I'm cutting wheat with one hand, plowing corn with the other and putting up hay with my feet."—Kansas City Star.

## Congratulations

"Officer, I've lost my wife." "Bully for ye, sor! How did ye ever manage it?"—Judge.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe Accept only a Bayer package

which contains proven directions Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoclonal Center of Salicylic Acid



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C. J. Bracker, Mgr.

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Specials for the end of the season. One week only.

Khaki work shirts; fine grade government surplus...75c

Nainsook union suits; B.V. D. style.....39c

Nainsook union suits; B.V. D. style; \$1.50 grade.....75c

Leather work gloves, government surplus; regular \$1.00 at.....75c

Mattresses, 2 size, weigh 30 lbs. or more, white cotton filled, regular \$12.50 mattress at.....\$7.50

Mattresses, single, about 22 lbs. white cotton filled.....\$5.50

Collar attached dress shirts, white, tan, or blue, special, at.....\$1.45

Underwear, halbriggan, shirts and drawers at per garment.....35c

Mattresses, double, about 40 lbs., white cotton filled.....\$10.00

Work socks, cashmerette, army gray, special at per pr. 15c

Saddle bags, leather, army surplus, slightly used, special each.....\$1.50

Work shoes, all leather, special at.....\$3.50

Khaki pants, good grade, waist sizes 29 to 36, special at.....\$1.45

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Nogales, Arizona

### ASSAY PRICE LIST

Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Manganese, Lime, Graphite, Insolubles and Sulfur, each.....\$1.00

Gold-silver in one sample.....\$1.00

If assayed in duplicate.....\$1.50

10% Discount on lots over \$10.00

Ores bought F.O.B. Nogales, Ariz., at 90% of smelter value, less \$500 per lot, sampling and assay charge.

Accuracy and promptness our aim, 11 years in present business.

Sheriff Brown Visiting on Coast

Sheriff Harold J. Brown and family and Mrs. Dan Cole of Nogales left last week for California, where they will spend a few weeks visiting friends and relatives.

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT

Optical Specialist

## Arizona Optical Company

313 Morley Avenue

NOGALES, ARIZONA

It is claimed that a stone-cutting machine recently invented will do anything in stone that a circular saw will do in cutting lumber.

They say woman's ankles are larger than they used to be. It may be only that we see more of them now.

## Governor's Address

(Continued from page 1)

stitution honeycombed with sneaks and stoolpigeons, and an atmosphere dominated by suspicion, hatred and fear. An institution of this kind is a laboratory for turning out criminals or super-criminals.

Then there is the prison where men may be put upon their honor and encouraged, their character built up, and when an opportunity is given to them to secure an education and for training and fitting themselves for a useful life in the community upon their release.

This kind of an institution does not emphasize officials and does not depend upon numerous guards. It appeals to the good traits in the nature of the men, challenges them to make good, and helps them to do so when they try. It offers them encouragement and holds out the opportunity of freedom as their reward for making good. This kind of an institution is not a laboratory for producing super-criminals. It does not turn out broken spirited, revengeful individuals bereft of all their instincts except the bestial, and seeking only the opportunity to revenge themselves upon society. On the contrary, it turns out men who face the world with the declaration that they have erred and have paid the penalty, and that they intend to make good as men, and demand the recognition of their right to do so. This latter kind of an institution costs less to the taxpayers, and at these times, when it is necessary to emphasize the need for economy, this consideration is not an insignificant item.

The Arizona State Prison is run at an average cost of \$4800 per month for salaries of officials and for guards. It has 36 guards and officers to maintain discipline over 500 men and women, and that covers 24 hours a day.

To all who challenge the theory and the practice maintained in the operation of the state prison and who say that economy should not be considered in the matter of inflicting punishment and that sufficient guards should be employed to exact their demand for an "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" from those who have violated society's laws, I say to you that if the power were vested in me solely to pardon and parole, as governor of this state I would not have been guilty, during the long and continuous period of hot weather this summer, of permitting the women inmates of the Arizona state prison to have remained penned up like animals in the space which now houses them.

There are eight women prisoners at the present time in a space originally designed for three, and it should not be used to detain anyone during the hot weather, because the area is only 50 by 100 feet, and that space contains two structures that take up 45 by 32 feet. This small space of 50 by 100 feet is surrounded by concrete walls—one 40 feet high, and three 18 feet high. If one figures the glare, the radiation of heat, the reflection of the sun from the concrete walls and weather conditions during the last month, with the thermometer registering 105 to 120 every day, it will be possible to grasp an idea of the punishment inflicted upon these women.

I want to filing a challenge to those who want something to criticize and who urge that no economy should be exercised in the employment of guards in order that the maximum punishment might be inflicted upon the male prisoners, to go and face the situation as it affects these women; and, as a substitute for some of their bogus indignation, vented for political effect, they give vent to honest indignation, and go forth and damn the economy that is responsible for these conditions and arouse public sentiment in favor of a demand for decent, humane treatment for women who violate the laws of our state.

The constitution and laws of the state of Arizona provide that no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted upon any person in prison in the state of Arizona. I do not believe there is a person in Arizona who will go to the Arizona state prison, as an individual, and investigate the conditions under which the women are being detained who will not denounce such treatment. And yet the collection of individuals who make up the body politic of the state of Arizona permit, through their legislative representatives, this intolerable condition to be maintained because of the refusal to appropriate for adequate, decent and humane quarters for the housing of the women prisoners. I should enjoy hearing the advocates of the policy that "no economy be exercised in order to keep prisoners in prison" discuss this.

In every case where other lives should not have been jeopardized I would have turned these women loose upon their honor—at least during the summer months—if I had the power, rather than to have compelled them to exist under the conditions under

## Motorists Must Be Protected From Excessive Rates, Says Chrysler

WALTER P. CHRYSLER, President of the Chrysler Corporation, who evolved plans for the marketing of Chrysler motor cars which protects the purchaser from excessive financing charges and excessive insurance rates, is determined that those who buy cars bearing his name shall have them at the lowest possible prices.

For many months Mr. Chrysler made a comprehensive study of the sale of motor cars. Finally he came to the conclusion that too much money was being paid for financing and insurance requirements. After further study Mr. Chrysler decided that the one way to effect a substantial saving of from 30 to 40 per cent of the combined cost of financing and of fire and theft insurance rates, was to take advantage of the mass purchasing power of the Chrysler Corporation.

"The public must be protected from excessive rates," commented Mr. Chrysler, in New York. "At the factory we watch the expenditure of every cent. Keen competition necessitates that cars be placed in the hands of the ultimate buyers at the lowest possible price. Why then shouldn't we be equally diligent in saving the purchaser everything we can."

"We believe financing charges and insurance rates have been too high and so we determined to reduce financing charges and to market our cars fully covered by fire and theft insurance. Before reaching this de-



W. & U.  
WALTER P. CHRYSLER

cision we satisfied ourselves of the absolute legal and economic soundness of our plan.

"Some opposition to the plan has come from a few insurance agents and state insurance commissioners of several states are looking into the details of our plan. In view of the new and unique features of this plan, nothing less was to be expected."

which the have had to live during this protracted heated spell. It is a disgrace to our state. The conditions are bad enough for the men. Their quarters are overcrowded too. There are more men in the prison today than it was originally planned to contain, and there is not sufficient work keep them occupied.

I directed the attention of the legislature to these conditions, both as to the necessity for the erection of a women's prison and the necessity of providing employment for the men, and the cry came back that it would increase the tax rate. It is true that we are going to increase the tax rate, but the increase in taxes will be reflected in increased capital investment, not in increased cost of operation of our state government.

There is no material increase in our budget so far as salaries or wages or operation are concerned. The water commissioner's office and its personnel have been recreated, and a large increase for salaries and wages voted to the agricultural and horticultural commission of the state to keep out plant and tree diseases and pests. These two items make a slight increase in the budget for salaries and wage, but, on the whole, there has been a general reduction.

Such increase as there may be in the budget may be attributed almost wholly to the increase for our schools and to investment in new buildings at the university, normal schools and the various institutions, and to a decrease in valuations.

I have marveled at the bloodthirsty condition of the mind of the man who frequently writes editorials in the columns of the self-styled "state's greatest newspaper," discussing the death penalty.

It must be a terrible thing to have a mind that dwells continuously on the subject of strangling a human being, as does the mind of the individual who writes the capital punishment articles referred to. I am constrained to believe he must be some timid, shy, gentle person whose inferiority complex reacts in such a way as to demand human sacrifice.

Nineteen men have paid the death penalty at Florence since statehood, and considering the types of men they were I do not believe anyone will seriously urge that it has deterred others from committing murder in the state, nor do I believe that capital punishment will ever do it anywhere.

There is a determined effort under way in the country to abolish this kind of punishment, and I hope Arizona will again take her place with the other states which have abolished it. Only eight states now make capital punishment mandatory; 32 give the option of either the judge or the jury to determine whether the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment, and 8 states have abolished the death penalty entirely.

A great deal was said in the last campaign—in fact, in every campaign with the exception of the campaign of 1922—about the Industrial School. Every time the Republicans (as some Democrats as well) have had an opportunity to raise the question and bring the Industrial School into political discussion, they have not overlooked the opportunity. In the 1922 campaign I refrained from doing so, although there was more of an opportunity to criticize the management of the institution under the Republican administration than there ever was under a Democratic administration. When the inmates of the girls' school at Fort Grant burned the building under the Republican administration, that administration had the opportunity of erecting the new school

at some other site than at Fort Grant. They did not do so. But they erected the new building in closer contact to the boys' dormitories than the old building was. This was a mistake which must be corrected some time soon.

There has been only one case since I assumed office—and that occurred in January, 1923, and was promptly dealt with—wherein contact was established between the boys and girls. It is difficult—very difficult—to maintain discipline in a small isolated place like Fort Grant, and where boys and girls are maintained within 100 yards of each other, and many of those boys and girls sent to that institution on account of moral delinquency.

The delinquency problem is also one of the problems you have to deal with. I recognize that the delinquency of minors at this time is one of the most difficult problems which confronts our state and our nation, due to modern conditions and the modern views of youth. It is, however, a problem we must grapple with and try to solve.

But, I have already taken up too much of your time. I want to express my appreciation of your invitation. I am glad of the privilege of being with you an dot having the opportunity of voicing some of my views upon questions with which you must deal in your everyday business of enforcing the laws of our state.

Gentlemen, I thank you; you deserve the good will of our people.

By the time a lazy man gets up enough energy it is too late.

Too many people are shaking heads and too few shaking hands.

## Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run-down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Combined Treatment, both local and internal, and has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over forty years. Sold by all druggists.

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## Ready for School

Everything that Girls, Boys and Little Tots Will Need to Wear for the Opening of School. Dependable Qualities, Good Values and Low Prices that Mothers Expect and Get at This Store.

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The styles reflect the boys' own ideas; they fit into the spirit of active boyhood; the fabrics are worthwhile for long, hard wear.

Every suit a good example of our Nation-Wide Values. Low priced at—

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## Gingham Frocks Are Best For Merry, Romping School Girls

They wash! They wear! They look well! They cost little! Gingham Frocks are sensible and attractive for your little girl to wear to school. Some are bloomer styles.

Serviceable! Economical!

There is full value at this price. The gingham is of splendid quality—made for strenuous wear. In styles which are pert and becoming to girls. Very low priced too!

In Sizes 7 to 14 Years

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Brown Retan Bluchers in boys' and youths' sizes. Good for school wear. Soft tips. Half double nailed soles.

12 1/2 to 2.....\$3.25  
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It equally is natural that the Service we give the customers of this Store and the hundreds of Stores in this Nation-wide Institution, should be helpful and profitable to them.

If it were not so, the growth of our business would not have been so extraordinary.

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Ruled ink paper. Pocket size, 41 sheets. Only

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This smart shoe for growing girls has smart style, is comfortable and well-made of patent; low heel. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Very low priced at—

\$2.98

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Will Buy All of Your POULTRY AND EGGS

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