

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

# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Con P Cronin State Librarian

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

VOL. XIII

(\$2.00 a Year in Advance)

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1925

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 39

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

A camping trip was enjoyed last week by a number of people of Parker Canyon and Sunnyside under the pines at Sunnyside. Side trips were made into Ramsey, Garden, and Cave Canyons, and one of the most interesting features was a trip into caves in Cave Canyon. The Berner resort in Ramsey Canyon and the Indian hieroglyphics in Garden Canyon also were visited by the campers. In the party were: Mr. and Mrs. Lee Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McIntyre, J. H. Merritt, Misses Norma, Edna and Lorraine Parker, Virginia and Kathleen McIntyre, and Emma and Roberta Nye, and Masters Roger McIntyre and Raymond Parker.

Edwin Raines has had a well dug on his homestead in Temporal Canyon.

Ed McFarland was in town Monday with some fruit from his ranch.

Gordon Farley returned Saturday from an automobile trip to points of interest in the state, including White mountains.

A. D. Page, cattle inspector, was in town Wednesday on official business.

J. D. and Jim Rountree were Nogales and Patagonia visitors from San Rafael Valley Tuesday.

Mrs. John McDonald returned home Wednesday from Alhambra, Calif., where she had been on an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed McFarland were Nogales visitors Wednesday.

H. H. McCutchan and George T. Coughlin were county seat visitors Tuesday.

Supervisor Robert Campbell and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Kane were Nogales visitors Tuesday.

Heavy rainproof canvas, 48 and 72 inches wide, Washington Trading Co.—Advertisement.

Deputy Mine Inspector Maley and Jim Fitzsimmons were Patagonia visitors Saturday.

F. B. Kollberg of Salero was in town Thursday on his way to Bisbee to meet Mrs. Kollberg, who has been visiting relatives in the east for several weeks.

Dan Dawson of Salero was in town Monday making preparations to move his family back to Patagonia where his children will attend school.

Frank Powers of the World's Fair was in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Keaton left the San Rafael Valley Monday for Mexico, where they have leased a ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Bergier were Nogales visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Kinsley and family and Miss Melvina Williamson of the San Rafael Valley were county seat visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Riggs and children and Nick Quinn were San Rafael Valley visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Grace A. Farrell county school superintendent, and daughters Jean and Almsley, visited Harshaw, San Rafael, Canille and Vaughn school districts Sunday.

Wilfred Kinsley, Miss Beth Johnson, and Miss Irma Williams of Hereford were Sunday visitors at the A. L. Kinsley ranch in the San Rafael Valley.

Mrs. E. B. Byrket has gone to Los Angeles for an indefinite stay.

Sheriff H. J. Brown motored to Parker Canyon Monday. He was accompanied on his return by Mrs. Brown and Harold Jr., who had been visiting Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. James Parker Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carroon of Nogales were Patagonia and Harshaw visitors Wednesday.

Pat McCarty of Canille passed through Patagonia Wednesday with a load of fine fruit from his ranch.

Mrs. G. L. Stevens and Mrs. J. H. Reagan and children were Nogales visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Gould of Nogales were in Patagonia Saturday. In the evening they attended the dance at Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle B. Smith were in town Wednesday from Rosemont.

George H. Elliott who returned this week from Nogales where he had been under a doctor's care for 10 days, went out to the Dixie mine Thursday. He has added Ed Armer and C. S. Thrapp to his force and expects to make faster progress at the mine.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pierce returned this week from an automobile trip through northern Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Etchells and children of Mansfield were Patagonia visitors Thursday.

Dan Dawson shipped a carload of ore this week from the Salero district.

E. D. Farley was in town this week from his mining claims in Soldier Basin on business.

Mrs. G. N. Wright, accompanied by her daughters Katherine and Jeanette and son Norman left Monday for Hollywood, Calif. The trip was made by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell and Miss Geraldine McCormick motored to the county seat Tuesday.

Lee G. Zinsmeister, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Zinsmeister, and J. Zinsmeister returned to Patagonia Wednesday. They are looking for a location for a "dude ranch."

Bud McCormick and sister, Geraldine, were county seat visitors Saturday.

C. E. Schwarz and H. A. Buehler of Kansas City arrived in Patagonia Wednesday for a few days' stay. Mr. Schwarz is the southwestern manager of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co., and Mr. Buehler also is connected with that firm as consulting engineer. While in this district they will examine several mining properties.

Ten carloads of cattle arrived in Patagonia Wednesday from Globe to be put on pasture. Feed is plentiful here, owing to the abundant rainfall of the summer, making it a good district in which to fatten poor cattle.

Miss Stella Mather, state home demonstration agent, and Miss Bertha Virmond, home demonstration agent for Santa Cruz county, are holding meetings with the Garment Makers' Club and Patagonia Women's Club at the Commercial hotel. Programs are being arranged for the winter. Announcement of the work and dates for future meetings will appear in next week's issue of The Patagonian. Miss Virmond will be in the county for six months with headquarters in Nogales. She is desirous of meeting as many housewives as possible while in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northcraft were Nogales visitors Tuesday.

James M. Little returned Monday from a business trip to Tucson and Bisbee.

R. E. Pruitt of Phoenix was a business visitor here Wednesday.

The Misses "Peggy" Davidson and Una Efner and Mr. Allen Ruste, who were summer guests at the Commercial hotel, left Tuesday for Tucson.

Mrs. Anna H. Fortune, Mrs. Charles Mead and Mrs. H. B. Riggs motored to the county seat Thursday.

A. M. Miller of Phoenix was a business visitor to Patagonia Wednesday.

Boy Burglar Sent to Juvenile Court  
A 15-year-old Mexican boy was arrested Sunday evening in Rain Valley by Ira and Oliver Rothrock and two other boys while carrying away a sack of dishes and other property from the Klene ranch. The boy was brought to Patagonia and given a hearing in the justice court. He admitted taking the articles and was sent to Nogales in charge of Constable Jim Kane, who turned him over to the sheriff to await action by the juvenile court.

## LIST OF TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS OF SANTA CRUZ CO.

The schools of Santa Cruz county will open for the fall session next Tuesday, September 8.

County School Superintendent Grace A. Farrell has announced the list of teachers for the rural schools of the county, as follows:

Calabasas No. 3—Mrs. Hazel Sorrells, principal; Miss Mary A. Mooney, Tubac No. 5—Mr. S. H. Beattie, principal; Miss Clara Cotter.

Patagonia No. 6—Miss Sophia Sjöberg, principal; Mrs. Dixie Yost, Mrs. Gladys Swyers, Mrs. Margaret Carter, Mrs. Anna Fortune.

Harshaw No. 7—Miss Thelma Decker, principal; Miss Alice Decker.

Lochiel No. 9—Miss Viola Fiscus, Canille No. 10—Miss Sylvia Feeler, Parker Canyon No. 11—Miss Jessie Moran.

Amado No. 13—Mr. S. T. Downen, principal; Miss Rita Malone.

Mowry No. 16—Mrs. Lillian Brooks, Alto No. 17—Miss Edith Jones.

Tumacacori No. 18—Mrs. Cora Everhart.

Oro Blanco No. 19—Mrs. Georgia Sparks.

Elgin No. 20—Miss Beulah Bateman, Potrero No. 21—Mrs. Thelma Connors, principal; Mrs. Lula Larimore.

Red Rock No. 22—Miss Alice Eastman.

Sonolita No. 25—Miss Lydia Ann Young, Mrs. Pearl Le Gendre (half-time).

Santa Cruz No. 28—Miss Martha Woodie, principal; Mrs. Angeline Matta.

Vaughn No. 27—Mr. Harry Warren.

All county school teachers are requested to meet today at the office of the county school superintendent in the court house at Nogales to discuss matters pertaining to the schools. Transportation will be furnished all children residing in rural communities who desire to attend the high school course to be inaugurated at the Patagonia school this fall.

## CAN'T OVERFEED HEAVY LAYERS

If all, or nearly so, of the hens in a flock are good layers, it is almost impossible to overfeed them. The birds will use the raw material, grain, to manufacture the finished product, eggs, and their bodies will merely be maintained in good physical condition. But if the majority of the hens tend toward the beefy type, a line of demarcation must be drawn between under and over feeding, because beefy hens undoubtedly lay more eggs if not too well fed and will be at their best if made to dig hard for every kernel of grain they get, except just before going to roost at night, when they may have a fairly filling feed; while decidedly underfed birds have nothing left with which to manufacture eggs after body maintenance.

Farmers find that it's just as much trouble feeding the relatives as it is the chickens.

## MICKIE SAYS—

YOU DON'T SEE NO FUNNY JOES IN THIS PAPER ABOUT THE POOR EDITOR! WE CONSIDER BEING EDITOR OF A NEWSPAPER AN OCCUPATION TO BE PROUD OF! AS A DIGNIFIED PROFESSION, IT RANKS SECOND TO NONE, AND THE POOR EDITOR GAG IS AS OUT OF DATE AS THE "MOTHER-IN-LAW" JOKE!



## COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION HELD MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT

A meeting was held Tuesday night at the Commercial hotel, Patagonia, by the Santa Cruz County Fair Association, at which plans were discussed for holding a one-day fair in October at the fair grounds at Sonolita.

President Howard Keener presided, and Secretary-Treasurer W. F. Neil took down the minutes.

The following committees were appointed: Music—Secretary W. F. Neil. Sports—Art Echols, Jim Kane and Jack Davis.

Barbecue—Gus Yeary.

Agricultural Display—Lee H. Gould and J. B. Bristol.

Grounds and Building—W. H. Collier.

The fair association has but \$500 to defray the expenses of the fair. In consequence premiums and prizes will be limited to small sums.

A date for the fair was definitely decided on, but it is likely that it will be set for the latter part of next month.

Next Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, there will be another meeting of the association to hear reports from committees and fix a definite date for fair.

Two weeks from Saturday night, September 19, a dance will be given at the Fair hall, Sonolita, the receipts therefrom to be added to the fair fund. It is hoped that as many as can do so will attend this dance in order to swell the receipts to a substantial figure.

If there weren't any middle of the sidewalk, where would women stand when they want to gossip?

## SCENIC PHOTOGRAPH CONTEST TO CLOSE OCTOBER 1

With less than a month remaining before entries close officially on October 1, the "See Arizona" scenic photograph contest fostered by chambers of commerce of the state is entering its last lap with indications of a large number of entries from all parts of the state.

Wherefore the Nogales chamber of commerce, which is conducting the contest here, urges that all residents of this section enter their vacation pictures now, to make sure they have a chance for the four attractive cash prizes that will be awarded.

The contest, which is state-wide, is open to any Arizonan, and any photograph taken in the state this year is eligible. Films should accompany pictures, but will be returned if desired. Photographs should be entered unmarked, the name and address of the entrant and location of scene being given on an attached piece of paper so that a record may be kept while judging is done by number. For the best pictures of a scenic nature four cash prizes will be awarded, of \$50, \$25, \$15 and \$10, respectively.

Aside from contributing much interest to the "See Arizona First" movement, the contest will bring to light many views of Arizona scenic spots that will be extremely valuable for advertising, publicity and display purposes, and this is another reason why everyone is urged to enter the contest. Entries may be made through any chamber of commerce, and after closing time, October 1, will be forwarded to the Arizona Industrial Congress for submission to the committee of judges, consisting of seven well-known men.

The "See Arizona First" campaign itself has been unusually successful this year, according to advices to the Patagonian, and this summer has broken all records for Arizonans who are spending their vacations in their own state.

## BUSINESS FEELS COAL STRIKE

Philadelphia.—The anthracite coal region is beginning to feel the effects of suspension of mining, which for 24 hours has made all business lines of the region inactive. Business paralysis is creeping down the rail lines which had carried coal. Railroads are being forced to close their shops.

## FORD PLANS AERIAL MOTORCADE

Chicago.—Henry Ford and associates plan an aerial motorcade to be flown through the air across the country late this month. It was revealed this week when representatives of the Ford interests arrived here by airplane. Ford is anxious to make a demonstration that will enlist the support of substantial business men all over the country.

Subscribe for your home paper: \$2.

## FAIRS TO BRING THE FARM TO 25,000,000 PEOPLE IN 1925

In 1810 one fair; in 1925, 2000 fairs. In 1810, an attendance of about 5000; in 1925 an estimated attendance of approximately 25,000,000.

These figures, in a nutshell, tell the story of the marvelous growth of the American fair from the humblest beginning to its present-day status as an important factor in agricultural education. They are of especial interest here in view of the approaching Sonolita fair, which will be held next month.

While the fair idea has been taken hold of tremendously in the United States, it is not native to this country. Fairs run back to ancient days, but in the olden times they were more after the manner of a bazaar or market, only held with less frequency, very much like the fairs in vogue in Germany and other European countries today. The American fair traces its ancestry back only to about the middle of the 18th century, when a group of progressive farmers in the Ties river valley in northeastern Britain joined to bring their livestock together for comparison. It has been termed the first agricultural fair and was the model after which were patterned the hundreds of country fairs both here and in England.

## Origin of Fairs

Elkanah Watson of New York has been credited with being the father of the American fair. In 1815 Watson organized the agricultural society of Albany, N. Y., and proceeded to establish fairs and cattle shows in the neighboring counties. In 1819, due mainly to his influence, the New York legislature appropriated \$10,000 a year for six years for premiums on agricultural and home-manufacture products. In 1832 the state agricultural society was founded and work started in other eastern states. But while Watson was busy converting farmers and legislators to the value of fairs, the Columbian Agricultural Society held what is believed to be the first exhibition of the kind in Washington, D. C., in 1810.

Pittsfield, Mass., shortly thereafter inaugurated regular agricultural exhibitions, and from these first small efforts grew up our system of community, county, state, district, national and international fairs, which cover practically every section of the country.

The development of the fair in the United States has been one of normal growth and expansion. The successful contestant in a local fair naturally wished to compare his products with those of winners in other local fairs. That was how the county fair came to be. The state fair with its wider appeal was the next logical step, and there county winners went to settle disputes on the relative merits of their products. Eventually this led to competition between states, culminating first in the Interstate fair, later in the national show and finally in the international exhibit. Many a national champion grain grower or livestock breeder today can trace his success to some little honor captured at the county fair years ago.

## Inspires Ambition

The appealing thing about the county fair is the opportunity it offers the farmer to compare his own work with that of his neighbors and so inspires in him a healthy ambition to improve himself and his work. Within easy distance of his home he can examine the best animals, grains, fruits and vegetables, poultry and honey and determine where he falls short of the mark. Likewise his wife can pit her needlework, her baking and pastry, her canned fruits and vegetables against those of other farm women and enjoy the thrill and reward that comes of victory. Altogether, the county fair stimulates friendly competition that has been responsible for much of the farm progress in the last century.

## Free Mail Delivery for Nogales

Tuesday, September 1, free mail delivery was inaugurated in Nogales. Three mail carriers will handle the distribution of mail to residences.

## Governor Unites Through Town

Gov. G. W. P. Hunt passed through Patagonia Saturday en route to Nogales, on a road inspection trip.

Two things you will never own simultaneously are a fountain pen that will write and a wrist watch that will keep time.

If you can't boost this mining camp, don't knock it. It's going to boom!

## THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AS SEEN BY 'GUARANTY SURVEY'

Possibly the long-awaited correction of the supply situation in the petroleum industry relative to demand is about to be realized, states the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Unusually large stocks of crude oil and gasoline have been a disturbing factor in the markets for several years, the Survey continues. Developments in recent weeks give promise of substantial reductions of these accumulations.

Stocks of gasoline, owing to unprecedented consumption for the season, have shown less than the usual increase in the spring months. Interpretation of the most recent data is made difficult by changes in the system of official reporting. But what will probably prove to be this year's peak of gasoline stocks, holdings at the end of May, were only slightly above the maximum reported last year.

## Probability of Advancing Prices

Because the variations in crude oil output are so largely governed by the element of chance, there is, of course, no assurance that the downward trend will be long continued. But it is a significant fact that the output of light oil has declined this year while the flow of heavy grades was increasing. The tardy response of production to changes in current demand seriously complicates the problems involved in the maintenance of inventories, introducing an unwelcome degree of speculation.

Prices of crude petroleum have advanced since May. A considerable decline in average prices of gasoline in that month was recorded. But more recently these prices also have risen. The supply situation is such that drastic price advances are not in immediate prospect. Sooner or later, however, it appears that the rapid depletion of the unmined domestic reserves will materially modify the balance between supply and demand, resulting perhaps in permanently higher prices for oil and its products.

This conclusion is supported by the fact that increasing reliance upon "cracking" processes in the production of gasoline tends by reason of their costs to raise the price of this product. Moreover, as the most accessible pools are drained, deeper drilling for crude oil, with its added costs, becomes necessary. If resort is made to greatly increased importation of crude, this must be expected to entail greater costs. And the same is true of more extensive working of the shale deposits which represent the country's immense secondary reserves. The extent and rapidity of the anticipated rise in prices will depend upon the uncertain results of mining and the growth of demand.

Until about 15 years ago kerosene was the chief refinery product. Now, although exceeded somewhat in quantity by gas and fuel oil, gasoline is by far the most valuable of the four main petroleum products. The reversal in the relative importance of kerosene and gasoline was due to the development of the internal combustion engine particularly in the automobile field.

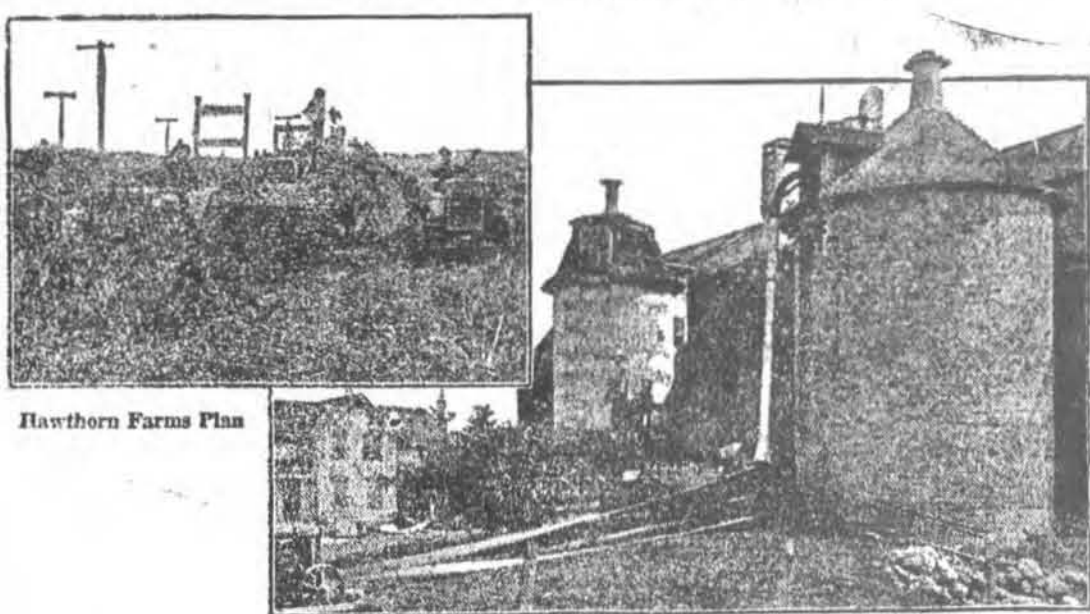
## The Question of Future Supply

The remaining oil resources of the United States were estimated in 1922 by the geological survey at approximately nine billion barrels. Such estimates are highly conjectural. Future discoveries may materially modify the known reserves. Deep sands as in the Smackover field may here and there be found to contain hitherto unknown reservoirs. But, in any event, the underground supply is diminishing at the rate of more than 700,000,000 barrels a year. With an increasingly insistent demand for petroleum products, American refiners undoubtedly will rely more largely in the future upon imported supplies of crude.

There are vast beds of bituminous shales in this country with an oil content many times as great as the petroleum reserves. These are being worked to some extent already. But unit costs of the products are high. Nevertheless, it is possible that ultimately a large part of the nation's oil will be produced from these shales. Meanwhile no oil famine is in immediate prospect. But only untold substitution of other fuel can, it seems, prevent an ultimate material rise in prices.

When you do put up a bluff, don't put up such a big one that you can't get away with it.

## Filling the Silo Easily and Cheaply



CHICAGO, Ill.—Two sets of standard operations for filling silos easily and cheaply to demonstrate to farmers the tremendous cost-cutting possibilities of the silo in feeding cattle and sheep are announced by the Research Department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. One is for individual farms, or a 2-neighbor plan that eliminates the hiring of any outside help while permitting the farmer to put up his silage when it should be put up for the greatest feed value from the crop. This is known as the Wisconsin Plan, being pretty generally followed over most of that great dairy state where over 100,000 are in use today, and where an empty silo is practically unknown.

The second system is for larger farms and custom operators who must hire high priced labor, and involves 21 men, 2 cutters, 3 blenders and 3 wagons pulled in trains by tractors. All power is tractor, both for driver and belt work in this system, which enables Hawthorn Farms at Libertyville, Ill., to put up their silage at a cost under \$2 a ton while paying men \$5 a day. There are no stops because of breakdowns, as the second cutter is started if the first is put out of commission.

With a short crop, the silo is of special importance this fall, says Prof. A. L. Haacker of Nebraska, who has made a life study of ensilage and its feeding. Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Missouri, and other

stations agree that the silo is the first essential in successful dairying. Prof. John M. Shaw of Iowa State College says his state would have made millions of dollars if didn't get had there been 100,000 more silos in that state in which to put the soft corn crop of 1924.

Fine cutting by a modern cutter, run by either gas engine or tractor, is essential. Usually one man is put in the silo to tramp the silage. A second filling of the silo makes its cost less, shock corn being run in after the first filling is out of the way, large quantities of water being used. Nothing cuts the feed cost in dairying and restores profit whose losses are the rule so quickly as the silo, says the Research Department. Consult your state agricultural college for sizes.



## ARIZONA

For All, All For

## ARIZONA

Prominent members of the Presbytery of Southern Arizona voted in favor of releasing Rev. H. C. Cory of Benson, that he might accept a call to Lake Side, Calif.

Business houses and residences now under construction in Yuma represent an investment of in excess of \$350,000. The figure included two business blocks, each costing \$100,000.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company plans to spend \$58,000 improving and enlarging system in the Bisbee district; work is to be done during fall and winter.

At a regular meeting of the Safford town council \$17,500 was voted to the Chamber of Commerce with which to put on a proposed publicity drive for Safford and Graham county generally.

Arizona used 2,977,295 gallons of gasoline in the month of July, it is shown by the report on gasoline tax collections made public in Phoenix a few days ago by Secretary of State Kirby.

The Southern Pacific of Mexico has completed its new line which will eventually lead from Nogales to Mexico City, as far south as Ixtlan Del Rio, it was stated in a communication received in Nogales last week.

Pablo Vallejo and his brother-in-law, Guadalupe Aguirre, natives of Mexico, employed by the Santa Fe on work near Chandler, six miles east of Williams, were instantly killed when they were struck by an eastbound freight.

The smelting plant of the Southwest Metals Company at Humboldt, Ariz., will resume operations late in October. G. M. Colvocoresses, general manager of the company, made this announcement in Prescott last week.

Ma Stribling, mother of Young Stribling, Georgia whiz, who is barnstorming the country in a series of fights, was severely injured when the roadster she was driving hit some loose sand twenty-five miles north of Tucson, and turned over.

Dashing into a real estate office on the main business street of Tucson during the rush of traffic, Alfred S. Shackleford, an employee of the auditor's office of the Arizona Eastern Railroad Company, shot and killed James Dodson, realtor, at Tucson. Shackleford was at one time a candidate for mayor of Douglas, Ariz.

The Phoenix Street Railway Company must continue operating its lines until it has been conclusively shown that operations cannot be continued on a basis that will be fair to the public and at the same time just to the utility, the Arizona Corporation Commission declared in an order handed down in Phoenix a few days ago.

The city council of Jerome has gone on record against the county's proposal to appropriate \$40,000 for the building of a portion of the Black Canyon road. No increase in taxes is desired, the report gave as the reason for the action.

According to a ruling of James H. Kerby, secretary of state, the women of the state will not be required to state their age when making application for a license to operate an automobile in accordance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Title and Operator's law.

What is probably the best preserved cliff dwelling yet found in Arizona—the land of the cliff dwellers—has recently been brought to light in the Sycamore canon, near Williams. The dwelling consists of three rooms and a corridor. Except for a small part of one wall, the dwellings are in a very good state of preservation, almost perfect, in fact.

Miami will soon boast of a new and modern postoffice building to cost approximately \$30,000, according to announcement made by officials of the Phoenix postoffice.

An academic preparatory course will henceforth be required of all local high school entrants who plan to pursue studies at the University of Arizona or other institutions of higher learning, it was announced by school authorities in Bisbee recently. A specific standard of scholarship will be required of all high school graduates. It was stated, before official sanction will be granted for a student to enter into collegiate work.

A default judgment of \$30,000 was awarded to Mrs. Frank W. Waldemar of Bisbee, widow of Frank W. Waldemar, deceased, by Federal Judge Fred C. Jacobs in a personal injury suit brought by Mrs. Waldemar against the North Butte Mining Company, a Minneapolis corporation. The suit grew out of the death of Mr. Waldemar in August, 1914, from a premature blast while working in the North Butte lease at Superior for the defendant company.

In compliance with the plans of County Attorney J. F. Ross, a sheriff's sale in Tombstone of property on which taxes have been delinquent for a period of years, the country netted \$2,000. More property of the same kind is to be sold.

Francisco Para, arrested last April in connection with the fatal shooting of Lorenzo in a dugout in part of Phoenix, was sentenced to the Arizona State Penitentiary.

## COLORFUL FROCKS FOR FALL; DRESSING SMALL MAIDEN

"THE melancholy days are come"—to a time in their history when it's no use trying to be melancholy any longer, for just ahead of them comes one brilliant style show after another, setting forth the most cheerful, sensible and interesting apparel for fall—not a melancholy note in it! These new fall garments put every holder in a good humor; they reveal an advance in the art of designing and making beautiful clothes suited to the needs of American women. There may be a few freakish things among them, but the discriminating need waste no time on them, and do not.

In colors there are some new shades and several old favorites revived. Among the first there are colors

Stylists who devote themselves to children's clothes appear to be having little trouble nowadays with the "difficult age." When little miss reaches the pin-feather stage, anywhere from six to early teens, the majority of her clothes are very simply designed and sensibly made. It is their mission to give her freedom to be as active as she will, and to keep her more or less unconscious of what she wears. When occasion requires dressier things her clothes are still simple as to line, but much ingenuity is lavished on them in order to give them distinctive and charming style touches.

Paris offers the two chic frocks shown in the picture, among dressy



Beautiful Costume for Fall.

fruits, rosewood, reddish purple, several strong blues and soft rose shades, warm browns and golden pheasant, and with them are navy, gray, wine, fuchsia and black. Metal brooches and gold embroideries or gold buttons provide touches of splendor and are used with the proper restraint. In dresses skirt lines are fuller, but in those designed for the street the fullness is introduced by means of plaits, and the straight silhouette preserved. There are also numbers of straight-line models. Sleeves are long. In afternoon frocks often decorative, and in neck treatments there is so much variety that no one style

frocks for late summer, and, with longer sleeves, they may be developed in wool fabrics for fall and winter, or in the heavier wash materials—plain linens, cotton broadcloth and similar weaves. The scarf-collar in the frock at the left, finished at the ends with peasant embroidery, promotes its chances as a popular fall model. It has a pointed, embroidered pocket supporting a little silk tassel—which little detail has a very French accent. It would be pretty in any of the plain colors in flannel—almond green, pencil blue, buff, burgundy or red, or in the staple navy and brown shades. A fancy braid and buttons



Suitable for Miss Six-to-Twelve.

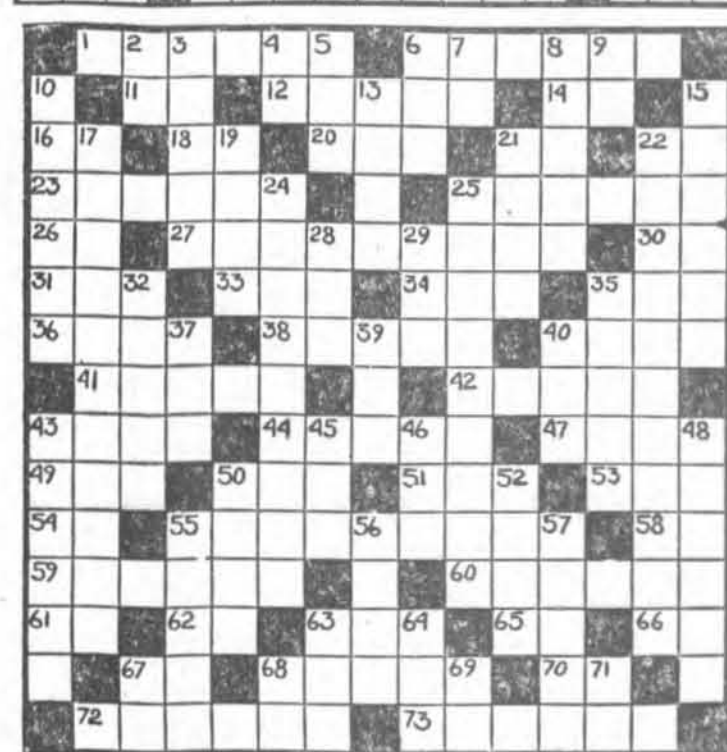
dominates, but the trend is toward higher neck lines. A conservative herald of fall modes appears in the tan-colored flannel dress, with navy figures, shown in the picture. It is bordered in dark red, the border outlining the skirt, which is split at the sides and finished with red buttons. The narrow girdle is made of the figured flannel. This three-color combination is very pleasing, and there are many well-balanced combinations of navy with the different red, copper and fuchsia shades in the new frocks.

provide adornment and furnish color for the trim dress at the right. "Paris" is written in the clever strap which extends across the "V" shaped neck opening and slips through a slash at one side.

Tub frocks, for every-day wear all much more of the horizon in children's styles than their dressier things. These, in gingham, cotton broadcloth, English prints and other dependable weaves, are popular in simple dresses with bloomers to match.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.  
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



(Copyright, 1925.)

- Horizontal.
- 1—Untidy or slovenly
  - 11—Lava whose surface is rough and scoriaceous
  - 12—A preparation of herbs or vegetables
  - 16—A preposition
  - 18—A southern state
  - 20—A hole in the ground
  - 21—An academic degree
  - 22—Two (Roman numerals)
  - 23—Pertaining to old age
  - 25—A kind of fruit (plural)
  - 26—An exchange compliment (slang)
  - 27—An Italian artist of the sixteenth century
  - 30—Use loud pedal (music)
  - 31—Allow
  - 33—Half-quarts (abbr.)
  - 34—Suffix denoting one who professes some "ism"
  - 35—The old monetary unit of Roumania
  - 36—An interjection (English)
  - 38—A kind of cheese (plural)
  - 40—Contests
  - 41—One who goes on horseback
  - 42—A hobo
  - 43—Cooking vessels
  - 44—A decorative head dress
  - 47—Dry and withered
  - 48—Appropriate
  - 50—A color
  - 51—One of a tribe of Siouan Indians
  - 53—A large body of water
  - 54—A New England state
  - 55—Most deceptive
  - 58—Initials of a former President
  - 59—A sea between Asia Minor and Greece
  - 60—To render insensible
  - 61—Doctor
  - 62—A symbol or emblem of Christ
  - 63—A fowl
  - 65—Acetyl (symbol)
  - 66—A prefix denoting preparation
  - 67—Samaritan (symbol)
  - 68—A drawing room
  - 70—A Catholic organization (abbr.)
  - 72—A day of the week
  - 73—A group of utensils required for serving a certain beverage
- Vertical.
- 2—A southern state
  - 3—A watery spot in a desert
  - 4—An addition to a letter
  - 6—One who is contradicted (slang)
  - 6—To chew and swallow
  - 7—Palladium (symbol)
  - 8—A musical instrument
  - 9—An exclamation of surprise
  - 10—A royal residence
  - 13—A famous Italian watering place
  - 15—A circular plate of some heavy material
  - 17—One who transmits wireless messages
  - 18—To strike the hands together
  - 21—Precivility
  - 22—Translated
  - 24—To amuse
  - 25—Stated incorrectly
  - 26—A title of the pope (abbr.)
  - 28—Vigor
  - 32—A bluish
  - 33—Makes cripple
  - 37—A dentist
  - 38—A southern constellation
  - 40—Existed
  - 43—Bread crumbs boiled in milk and flavored
  - 45—United (abbr.)
  - 46—French for king
  - 48—Gained by labor
  - 50—To catch in a snare
  - 52—A biblical name
  - 55—Native of a southern state
  - 58—A longitudinal timber at the bottom of a boat
  - 57—Nails
  - 63—Dried and moved grass
  - 64—A negative
  - 67—In such a manner
  - 68—A continent (abbr.)
  - 69—A point of the compass
  - 71—Civil engineer (abbr.)

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle.

DANGERS PATTERNS  
ALEAK TAR OATEN  
LIED PYRES PAGE  
LED GO M ON HUE  
IN RAT O BUN RR  
E PIP ARM TON E  
DEED APSTIS WEED  
RNERR NOD PL  
SING TIRED LAIC  
TYET LED PAL O  
AM TOP V POPAN  
MOP POE AD ODD  
PLAY BORED UNDO  
EARED WEN ULCER  
DRESDEN DIMMERS

## 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 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



"BOW-wow-wow,"  
"Whose dog art thou?"  
"I'm my little master's dog."  
Bow-wow-wow;  
And I'd like a bite of cookie  
Now-wow-wow."

Find two other boys. Upper left hand corner down, along head and shoulder. Upper left corner down, along leg.

## EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY GAINS DUE TO ORGANIZED LABOR



WILLIAM GREEN,  
PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

IN NO country in the world has there been greater progress in establishing the eight-hour day than in the United States. The momentum of the progress has not been fully appreciated even by our labor movement. An index to the sweep of the movement is the following contrast from census figures: Of the 6,615,046 wage earners covered by the census of manufacturers in 1909 only 523,652, or 7.9 per cent, worked 48 hours or less. In 1919, 4,418,393 out of 9,096,372, or 48.6 per cent, had established that standard. A survey of industrial undertakings employing one hundred thousand workers showed that 74.1 had a work week of 54 or less hours per week.

Tremendous gains in establishing the eight-hour day were made during the World war. Eight hours was made a fundamental objective by the trade unions and was written into social policy.

To the wartime gains which have been pretty generally held, has since been added the majority of the workers in the steel industry.

Corroborating data are to be found in reports from industrial states showing trend toward eight hours: In 1921 the industrial commission of New York reported a survey of representative firms employing more than one-third of the industrial workers of the state showed that 60.2 per cent of the men and 61.9 per cent of the women had a work week of 48 hours or less; in Massachusetts the percentage is 85.7; in Ohio, 75; in Missouri, 55 for men and 85 for women; and in California, 91 per cent.

This is a record of which organized labor is justly proud. In addition to the benefits accruing individually this achievement is social service of the most fundamental nature. No practice is so transforming and so potential for human betterment as the maintenance of a workday fitted to the utilization of highest sustained creative work.

## FEDERATION BANK IS HUGE SUCCESS

### Workers Have Given Institution Enthusiastic Support.

The Federation Bank of New York, Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, reached its first anniversary, press accounts accounting the fact that this bank accumulated \$5,550,000, more than 10 times its capital and surplus, in one year.

This is declared to be just the beginning of a movement to marshal the enormous savings of workers, not large individually but imposing in the aggregate, and to lend it to the community and to individuals for projects that have a social purpose. Until labor banks began to sprout up in many places within the last four years, Peter J. Brady, president of this bank points out, workers, farmers, and other producers put the \$50,000,000,000 dollars they deposited in banks every year entirely at the disposal of capitalistic banks and bankers.

Much of the Federation bank's success is admitted to be due to the enterprise and initiative of its president, who is a veteran in the labor movement. Its complete strength is that of the entire labor movement and a diversified board of directors, composed of a photo engraver, a pattern maker, a carpenter, a textile worker, a steamfitter, a fireman, an upholsterer, a longshoreman, a brewery worker, and several lawyers, bankers and business men who gladly offered to serve a labor bank.

Expansion of the bank is looked forward to. It is already serving a national and local clientele.

Among services offered is the payment of four per cent interest on savings accounts from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal—a return for use of depositors' money not offered by a commercialized bank—safeguarding in vaults of records and securities for organizations and individuals, a liberal lending policy to those who want to build homes, transmission of funds abroad, and finally to keep watch of the financial horizon to detect anything that might affect the labor movement.

While having in view the ideal of building up a socially controlled credit structure that will provide for the "verting of the nation's cash into useful and humanitarian enterprises, President Brady in his statement on the bank's anniversary stressed the need for prudence and foresight in the development of the labor banking movement. He said:

"Labor is rapidly becoming capital-conscious and is beginning to set aside its savings for the good of the community, with the ultimate idea of obtaining a share in controlling the credit of the nation, the bulk of it supplied by the producers.

"In developing this bank, however, we have never lost sight of the essentials—soundness of our investments and the liquid condition of the institution so that an abundance of cash will always be available to our patrons.

"Our steady growth, at a rate of approximately half a million dollars a month, has made the Federation Bank of New York the largest labor bank in the city and the second largest in the nation, although we are among the youngest.

"It is a big job to launch a labor bank successfully but we have not found it difficult, with more than 400 unions and many civic, political and religious organizations in which workers predominate participating.

"In one year we have accumulated in deposits 10 times our capital and surplus, our record showing a volume of business not equaled by the average bank in five years. There can no longer be any doubt that we are here to stay.

"As the result of our achievement we begin the second year of our existence on a profit-making basis. Nearly five hundred labor unions are now using the Federation Bank of New York for all or part of their financial transactions. Added power and prestige will come to the labor movement as the result of our future successes."

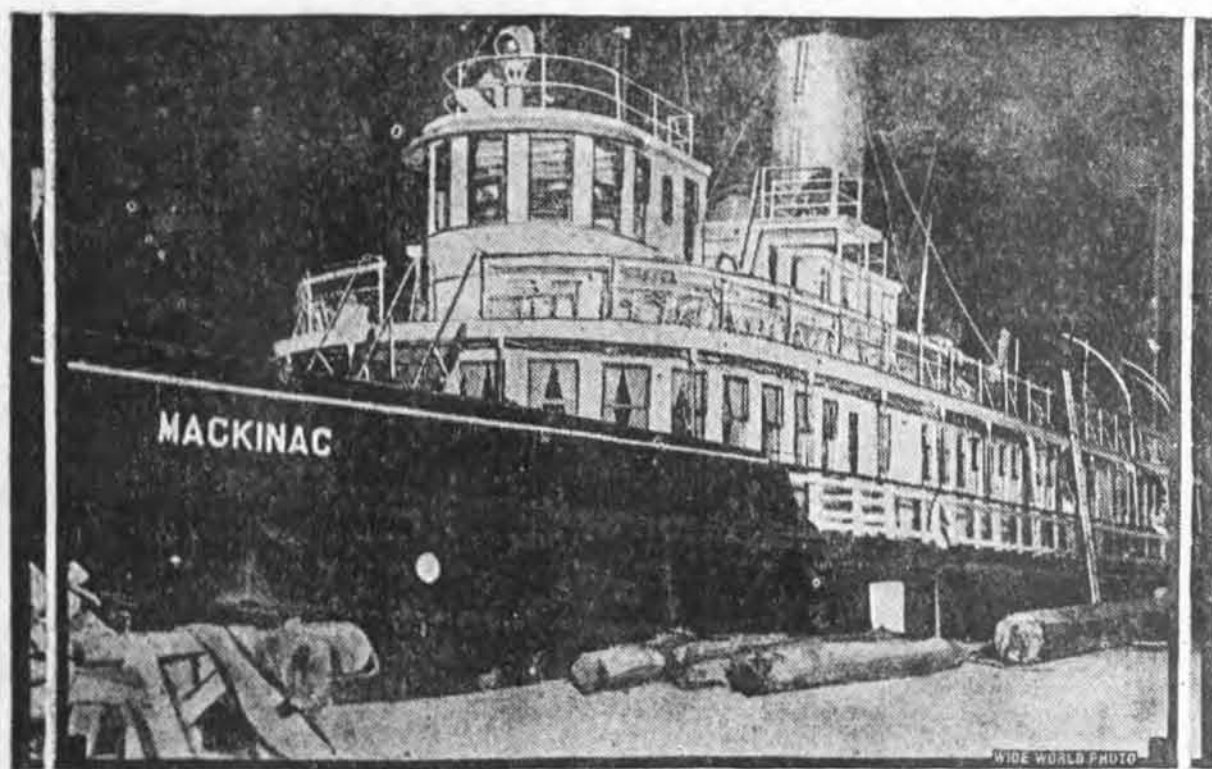
### HOME OF "LABOR"



Organ of the Railway Brotherhoods at Washington.



## Boiler Explosion on Steamer Fatal to Many



Steamer Mackinac whose boiler exploded as she was carrying a load of excursionists through Narragansett bay, killing about fifty men, women and children and injuring many others. Most of the victims were killed by inhaling live steam.

## Plebes of West Point Get Field Work Practice



Fourth-class men of the military academy at West Point, usually called "plebes," are seen above setting up camp during a week's hike taken for the purpose of field practice. They learned a lot about road discipline, camp sanitation, field cooking and the care of the feet.

## Blackbirds Ousted by Firemen



In a certain quarter of Washington, D. C., so many blackbirds have been gathering in the trees at night that the residents could not sleep. The fire department was called out and the birds were driven away by powerful streams of water.

## "Great Music Chief" Sousa



When John Philip Sousa arrived the other day at the Flat Hills Indian reserve near Regina, Canada, the Star Blanket tribe conferred on him the name Kee-Too-Che-Kay-Wee-Okinow, which means Great Music Chief. He is shown shaking hands with Chief Oho.

## HER COUNT NO GOOD



Mrs. Constance de Urbina, formerly Mrs. Archibald Gracie, wife of the late Col. Archibald Gracie of New York who died when the Titanic went down, succumbed to the wiles of a Chilean, who calls himself Count Humberto Aguirre de Urbina. After a tempestuous wooing Mrs. Gracie married the "count," only to find out that he was a slick adventurer. Now she is seeking him, with the help of the police, and will try to have him extradited from Chile, as she charges him with forgery and grand larceny, and also avers that he tried to choke her when she remonstrated with him for forging her name.

## LEADS CRIME WAR



Assemblyman F. Trubee Davison of Nassau county, New York, who has been chosen chairman of the National Crime commission, newly formed to fight against crime throughout the nation.

## Minister MacMurray and His Staff in Peking



This imposing looking group is made up of Dr. John Van A. MacMurray, the new American minister to China, with the entire staff of the legation and three Chinese officials. The photograph was made as Doctor MacMurray was about to leave his residence in Peking to present his credentials.

## Early Work on Christmas Stockings for Fighters



The American Red Cross, which plays Santa Claus to American soldiers, sailors and marines wherever they may be stationed in odd corners of the world each Christmas, has to get on the job early in order to reach every man on Christmas day. Some of the Christmas "stockings" have to be sent thousands of miles. Photograph shows, from left to right, Misses Edna May Howell, Violet Jacarino and Elsie Drury, making up gift stockings in Red Cross headquarters in Washington under the direction of Mrs. William S. Spencer, chief of the hostesses and recreation division.

## HEADS U. OF CHICAGO



Max Mason, just elected president of the University of Chicago. He was born in Madison, Wis., forty-eight years ago, graduated from the University of Wisconsin and has been a professor of mathematics in that institution. During the war he invented the hydrophone for detecting and locating submarines.

## IN MARITAL TANGLE



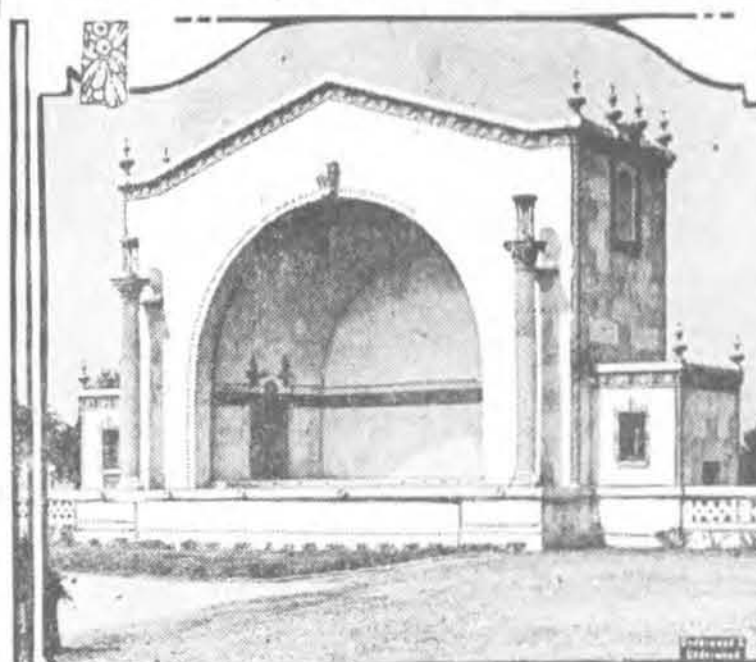
Mrs. Marie W. Calhoun, who divorced the late D. R. Calhoun, a wealthy St. Louis resident and society leader, says that she is married to Luigi Signorini—but according to the Italian authorities she is not, for a civil marriage was not performed, and in any event it could not be performed in Italy until ten months after the death of her former husband, who died last February. The couple is living in Rome.

## Putting New Propeller on Bowdoin



The Bowdoin, flagship of the MacMillan polar expedition, damaged her propeller in the early skirmishes with ice and heavy seas. It was necessary to put into Hopewell, Labrador, where the cargo was shifted to raise the stern and a new propeller was installed.

## Architectural Gem in Davenport



This music pavilion, believed to be the most artistic in any public park in America, has just been dedicated at Davenport, Iowa. It was presented to the city by W. D. Peterson as a memorial to his daughter Wilma, a talented musician, who died recently. The pavilion, which cost \$50,000, is built of Indiana limestone and polychrome terra cotta in Spanish renaissance style.

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## THE RURAL TELEPHONE

## The Line and Its Maintenance

The maintenance of rural telephone lines, boiled down, divides itself into two divisions—first, insulation; second, continuity.

Lack of insulation is the trouble that causes noisy lines. The result is that subscribers can't ring central, central can't ring subscribers and subscribers can't ring each other. A telephone line, to be properly insulated, should be kept absolutely clear of foreign objects, such as trees, the poles on which the wires are strung, wire fences and buildings.

To do this, trees along the telephone line should be trimmed each spring after the leaves and new growths have started. This will insure insulation from trees for at least a year. Periodically, the poles should be straightened, the brackets retied, broken insulators replaced and all slack taken out of the wire. This will insure against grounds caused from the wire resting against wet poles or dropping down on the wire fence. Standard glass telephone insulators should be used, and not porcelain knobs.

By continuity is meant keeping the circuit continuous or free from open or loose connections. Loose connections are primarily the cause of a conversation being divided or chopped up, causing the telephone to "cut out."

To avoid such a condition, when making the spring patrol of your line see that all connections are tight. The best way to be sure of this is to cut out all connections or joints made by twisting the bare wires together. Such connections are neither electrically nor mechanically perfect, for the reason that wires made up in this manner break the coating of zinc with which the wire is galvanized, and allow the wire to rust. Rust in the joint causes a point of such extremely high resistance that it will allow very little, if any, of the current to pass. There have been cases in which one joint would offer as much resistance as seventy miles of No. 12 iron wire. In other words, it took as much current to carry the conversation over that joint as it would have taken to carry the current over a line seventy miles long.

This trouble can be avoided and the joint made perfect by the use of what is known as a "sleeve" in making the connection. These can be purchased from the telephone companies or an electrical supply house for a few cents, and their use will repay you many times in improved service.

Cross talk, a condition that gives more trouble to subscribers on rural lines than anything else, results from a number of causes. This trouble occurs most frequently when two or more lines parallel each other for a considerable distance.

It is known that an electrical current passing through a wire sets up a current in the air for some distance around the wire, and should another wire run for any distance within that area it would gather enough current to produce a sound in the receivers on the line that is not in use. It will help, to string the wires far enough apart to prevent their coming within that area. The only certain way to eliminate cross talk is to use a metallic line, that is, use two wires for the current instead of using the ground for one side.





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## GET A BROADER VIEWPOINT

Because our country is so large, we are often inclined to narrow our views regarding its various activities to the more immediate sections in which we live. Californians may think their state is a leader in road work, New Yorkers that they have the only modern buildings, and Florida that it has the principal recreation resorts.

To show the narrowness of such views, consider the road question alone. The southern states, which have been generally advertised as having bad roads, are rapidly forging to the front in the construction of new paved motor roads. Reports from the highway departments of 16 southern states show that under their direction a total of \$170,000,000 is available for new roads this year.

Including the construction work under way by counties and townships, the sums being spent in the south this year for road improvements will aggregate approximately \$400,000,000. In the new construction the asphaltic types of pavement predominate and their mileage this year will outstrip any year heretofore, on account of their practicability for all types of hard surfacing.

As it is with roads, so it is with other lines of activity. The whole country is growing. We should all know more about its resources and realize that its development is not confined to any one favored section.

## DEVELOPING NEW MINES A NATIONAL SERVICE

Two new mining districts are now much in the public press: The Lost River placer deposits in central Idaho and the copper deposits in Baker county, Oregon. The Idaho prospect seems fantastic enough, in that it is said that the "Lost" rivers carried their gold, supplies and other valuables to the point where the rivers disappeared in the earth, depositing the sediment that could not be carried into the subterranean depths. Hundreds of claims have been filed on there. The Oregon copper deposits are in ledge formation, and are believed to be rich and extensive enough to make them worthy of world notice.

The development of these and other mineral resources means the employment of armies of well-paid men and the building up of markets for thousands of western farms that are not now profitable because of their distance from the big markets. Such mining prospects are not yet "investments" of proven value; they are strictly of a speculative nature, as are all sorts of enterprises, even railroads and banks, before they have proven themselves by actually paying dividends. But they are the sort of securities that deserve careful investigation. And the man who helps to develop these new national resources has performed a distinct national service.

## SILVER ADVANCE MEANS WORK

Every penny advance in the price per ounce of silver means greater profits for hundreds of mining properties in the western states. The white metal is now selling at around 70 cents an ounce.

It is best not to stop or slow down suddenly, or to skid around corners. The strain on the tires caused by these forms of misuse is terrific.

See that your brakes are properly set if you leave your car on an incline, and turn the front wheels towards the curb.

Whatever alcohol you use, put it in the radiator.

Don't drive fast with a soft tire or with one that is nearly worn out. Have a good look put on your car, and use it. Keep your spare tires locked on. Don't leave your car unattended without locking it. If you drove a horse you would certainly see that it was fed and watered regularly. A car needs just as regular treatment. A little daily attention to your car will make it

## THE ART OF DRIVING

By Ralph De Palma

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ONE OF A  
SERIES  
OF TEN  
LESSONS

## Three—Imagination Essential

THE use of the imagination is really the chief factor in safe driving; speed is secondary. It is possible to drive a good car fast and with safety if the imagination is well developed and used continually.

The driver who does not learn that power of imagination is the foundation of the art of driving does not do his duty to himself or his brother drivers.

Most accidents in which mediocre drivers are concerned occur from faulty turning of curves, not giving enough warning of approach, stopping needlessly on corners, cutting-in, and so forth; all cases of faulty imagination.

A good driver will never overtake another on a curve because he will visualize the approach of a car from the opposite direction. For the same reason he will take his curves and corners on his own side of the road. Again, he will sound his horn for the same reason.

The value of imagination in driving lies in the fact that it reduces the time between the action of the brain and that of the hand and foot. In most emergencies it is the saving of a small fraction of time which makes the difference between freedom from risk and almost certain danger.

The careless driver who has never really learned or taken the trouble to think out the ways and wherefore for himself, meets an emergency unprepared. By the time he has thought out his problem it is often too late. The driver who understands the



He has the greater part of the difficulty solved before he has to face it, with the result that his control over his car is as absolute as it can be.

The best advice that can be given the motorist of today is—he prepared, think in advance, look in advance, hear in advance and act in advance as far as is feasible.

## TRY THIS OUT

"One phase of radio reception which is generally overlooked and yet has a most important bearing on results," says Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, chief broadcast engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, "is the location of the loud speaker."

"It is astonishing how considerably radio music can be modified by changing the location of the loud speaker. A little experimentation along this line will generally produce worthwhile results. Especially is this true in summer, when the static background stands out boldly unless the sound volume is reduced. The loud speaker, located indoors, will give more volume but it will also focus attention on every little detail, static background included, no matter how faint it may be.

"On the other hand, if the loud speaker is brought out on the porch or on the lawn, little details of its voice are no longer discernible and only the main theme—music or speech—remains to attract attention of listeners."

## EDITOR IN RESPONSIBLE POSITION

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kas.) Gazette, classes newspapers as public utilities.

"A newspaper," he says, "is affected with a public interest as much as the street car, the telephone, the gas or electric plant and all other utilities."

"An editor is really a trustee entitled to his profits, if they are clean and decent, to the fullest extent that he may make them, but not entitled to make his profits at the community's loss.

"Unless he can give the public some valuable thing—information, guidance or entertainment—he has no right to his profits."

He concludes that "a newspaper is certainly a public utility."

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# What the World Is Doing

As Seen by Popular Mechanics Magazine.



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

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

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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.

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

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WE HAVE A STOCK OF  
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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.

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

### Sunlight as Brain Food

In addition to their beneficial physical effects, the rays of natural or artificial sunlight are declared to serve the purpose of a brain food, according to Sir Henry Gauvain, a British surgeon. Proper exposure to sunshine, he says, if carried out in a rational and instructed way, increases the intellectual output, and he offers as proof, comparative mental tests made on two groups of children in two different London hospitals. Those who were receiving special treatment at one institution where sun exposure was regularly given, manifested such great mental superiority over another group not so treated that the difference could be credited only to the sunlight effect.

### Attractive Wren House

Of all the wren houses one bird lover has made during the last 20 years, he has never found one that will attract the birds as the one shown here does. It can readily be built with material taken from orange or lemon crates. The house is about 8 in. high and the gable can be cut to any design. The fence can be made of wood or metal; a strip of sheet metal from which punchings have been cut is useful for this purpose. The



house, which should be screwed together, to permit easy cleaning, is mounted on a standard or fastened to the limb of a tree.

### What Place Is Safest in a Thunderstorm?

Inside a metal building, or one protected by lightning rods, is the answer to the above question given by the insurance companies.

Get under cover when lightning begins to play, but that doesn't mean a tree out in the woods or fields. It is far safer to stay in an open prairie than to seek protection from the storm under a tree. Likewise, they advise you to keep away from wire fences, hill tops, small sheds and shelters, or other isolated objects that may attract the discharge.

Thick timber is fairly safe, on the theory that, with so many trees around, the chances are the bolt, if one comes, will strike some other tree instead of that you are standing under. If you are caught in a storm, a cave or depression in the ground, a deep valley or canyon or the foot of a steep or overhanging cliff will afford fairly good refuge from a possible stroke of lightning.

If you are inside when the storm breaks, it is not necessary to hunt a thick feather bed and cover up your head. It is true that there is no case on record of anybody ever being killed by lightning while lying in a feather bed, but there are plenty of other safe places in the house. One of these is in the center of a downstairs room, well away from open doors or windows and as far removed as possible from a chimney, stove, electric-light wire, telephone or any metal object that projects through the walls or roof of the building.

If a person is struck by lightning, efforts to revive him by artificial respiration should be made, since lightning rarely kills outright. Usually the victim is only badly stunned and can, if treated promptly, be restored to consciousness.

### Making Erasures in Typewriting

When an error has been made in typewriting, it has been found good practice to backspace and type the correct word over the wrong one before attempting to erase. This tends to raise the surface of the parts of the paper imprinted with the wrong letters, and makes erasure much easier. The entire operation of re-typing the correction and erasing the wrong one takes less time than the usual method.

### Salvaging Submerged Tools

When working over water it sometimes happens that tools fall overboard and are then given up as lost. However, one man saved over \$50 worth of tools



that had been accidentally dropped overboard, by the method shown in the illustration. All that is needed is a Ford magnet magnet and a length of strong cord. The magnet is securely tied to the end of the string and is lowered to the bottom to make contact with the metal tools; it has sufficient strength to hold them while they are pulled up to the surface.

### Clean the Gutters

Home builders are often disappointed because the roof gutters rust away in what seems a comparatively short time, but the fault is usually their own. At least once a year the gutters should be thoroughly cleaned out and painted, especially on the inside. When this is done, the "drain" of the gutters should also be noted; that is, every length of gutter should have a uniform drop toward the downspout so that there will be no pockets in which water can collect and rust the gutter through. This means also that there should be a sufficient number of hangers or supports to each length of gutter to prevent any sag.

Avoid striking one milling cutter against another, or any other hard substance that would cause nicks in the blades requiring considerable regrinding.

### SENTRY SHOTS SERG. COLEMAN

Charles Coleman, first sergeant of Company E, 25th Infantry, stationed at Nogales, was shot and killed Tuesday evening by a sentry after he had failed to halt after receiving the command three times to do so. It is rumored that Coleman was caught in an attempt to rob the Post Exchange, the camp's store. When called upon to halt the man jumped from the store building and ran up the hill near by. The sentries fired almost simultaneously, and one of the bullets found its mark with fatal results.

### ELGIN COUPLE ARE WED

Wednesday noon, September 2, Miss Cora E. Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gardner of Elgin, and William E. Farrenkopf, manager of the B. & F. Dairy Company, also of Elgin, were married in Tombstone.

Movie Star—What awful soap! Why did you buy it?  
Maid—I read an advertisement in which you said it was splendid.

### Purulator System First Used By Chrysler



J. E. FIELDS

ONE of the things that shortens the life of a fine automobile engine is wear due to grit that gets into the lubricating oil," says J. E. Fields, Vice President in charge of sales of the Chrysler Sales Corporation.

"This was one of the very first things guarded against by Chrysler engineers and more than 18 months ago, when the Chrysler Six was introduced, it was fitted with a filter that purified the oil while the engine runs. It is due to foresight in providing such features as this that Chrysler Six engines can go on delivering the remarkable service that they do with a minimum of trouble.

"Chrysler was the pioneer amongst builders of motor cars in the adoption of the Purulator, as the oil purifying system is known. "The leadership of Chrysler engineering methods is now once more apparent as the example of including an oil filtering device is now being generally followed."

### Unusual Things in the News

Owing to the protests against bad air odors in Paris subways, apparatus will be installed to perfume the underground stations and cars.

Fishes, grasshoppers, beetles, flies and other inhabitants of Kentucky caves are all blind.

Sir Alfred Bowers, new lord mayor of London, is the owner of a chain of city wine shops.

One of the largest and most beautiful artificial lakes in the country has been formed at Muscle Shoals by backing up of waters of the Tennessee river at Wilson dam, near Florence, Ala. An exclusive residential section and tourist resort is being developed on the lake front.

Shriners of Erie, Pa., have authorized the expenditure of \$30,000 to establish a summer camp for consumptive children.

Jack Latzel, an 18-year-old German boxer, 6 feet 8 inches tall and weighing more than 200 pounds, wants a match with Jack Dempsey.

Work has begun on Chicago's new Masonic temple, to cost \$7,000,000, which will be the greatest Masonic building in the world.

## 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

### ABOUT WOMEN

The largest organ ever constructed in America was donated to the National Cathedral in Washington by a New England woman who desired that her name be not made known.

Miss Helen Cluston, English nurse heroine of the World War and now an invalid, has been presented with a radio set at the hospital in Ayisham.

Mrs. Margaret Kruscher of Chicago, 3 feet 6 inches tall and weighing 75 pounds, is the mother of a 5-pound baby son.

Miss Peggy Thayer of Philadelphia is an intrepid explorer who has had many thrilling experiences in the wilds of Africa.

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. 101

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), 450 Fourth St., San Francisco.

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

More to read in The Patagonian than found in most weeklier

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,

## Here Is the Mill

Efficient, Economical,  
Easily Handled, Simple

Price \$3200

10-15 TON FLOTATION MILL

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

## Roy & Titcomb

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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.



# The Vanishing Men

By RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD

(W. N. U. Service)

## CHAPTER XVI

Brena Seicoss raised her head from Colby Pennington's desk and stared at Peter's lawyer with an expression of terror in her parted lips, in her eyes, in her white hands, held out as if to ward away a hideous idea.

"You let him go!" she exclaimed in a breaking shaken voice.

"Let him go?" asked the astounded Colby. "Why shouldn't he go? Is there any reason?"

It was evident to Brena that this man had not been in Peter's confidence; he could not know that a call like this had come to the other two men and that Peter might be the third to go. She interrupted him with a gesture of impatience, saying, "He left no word—no address—nothing with which to trace him?"

"Not with me."

Leaning forward he pressed a pearl button on his desk, then seized a cigar, slipped the end off with his large white teeth, looked again at Brena, lovely in spite of her grief and terror, and threw it back into the box. Usually Pennington was the master of any meeting with a stranger, but now something of that immortal personality which was hers, something in her bearing, something in her eyes, something in that calm of distant mountains that she had regained, held Colby silent until the door of his office opened and the chief clerk stepped in from the cork composition flooring outside onto the noiseless padded green carpet inside.

"Fred!"

"Yes, sir."

"Did Mr. DeWolfe say where he was going—did he leave any word with us?"

"Yes, sir."

"What?"

"Why, if I'm not mistaken, Mr. Pennington, he said that he was going to New Orleans, Fort Worth, and a place called Kremlin Wells, Texas. He was to be there—Excuse me."

The chief clerk picked up from the desk the bronze-framed calendar and moved his pencil on it. He said, "He was to be there on the 24th, but gave no address there. The twenty-fourth is four days from now."

"Kremlin Wells, Texas? I never heard of such a place," said Pennington, scowling after the manner of one who dislikes any fact not within the swing of his own radius.

"Nor had I. I looked it up. Not in the geography. But it's in the railroad guide—a way station, probably with a water tank, on the Texas Central and New Mexico—on the desert near the border between the two states, Mr. Pennington. That was all that he said. He left some papers to put in our safe and asked me to open them and attend to them if he was not back in three weeks."

"Thank you," said Pennington. "That's all, Fred."

"Wait!"

Brena had spoken in a low tone, but



"You Let Him Go?" She Exclaimed in a Breaking, Shaken Voice.

with that authority sometimes heard in her voice.

The chief clerk stopped as if her word had been a bullet in his lungs. "Will you help me?" she said to Peter's lawyer. "I assure you that he would wish it."

Colby looked at her as one would look at a new model of some automobile; at last he nodded.

"I want to know the first train leaving New York for St. Louis and Texas," she said. "I want some one to go for a ticket and reservations to Kremlin Wells or the nearest point. I want a taxi cab. I want you to do everything in your power to get me to Kremlin Wells before the twenty-fourth. It must be done!"

Pennington stared at her.

"Very unusual," he muttered. "But I said we'd do it, Miss Seicoss."

Partly because of the assistance of his office force, Brena was on her way to St. Louis without even hand bag-

gage, but within an hour; partly because of it she was on a train that rolled into Dallas through the railroad yards with the shabby wooden settlements, seen again from her berth through the slit of window beneath the curtain as she raised her weight on one elbow. It had not changed completely since she had seen it on her return after Jim Hennepin had disappeared. This morning began the 23rd of the month; she had the sense of racing to Kremlin Wells in a contest with death.

At the final junction point of her long journey, tired, nerve-racked by unrelenting heat of night and day and by the strain of suspense, she found it necessary to wait under a train shed, where in the waiting-room or on the platform the mid-day humidity created a smothering steam filled with the gases belched from locomotive stacks and the ear-smashing explosions from engine exhausts and the impact of car couplers. The train for the West was three hours late. She could not leave the station; she walked back and forth, her weary eyes held open wide by will, her jaw firm. And dogging every step she took was the fear that she would be too late, that when daylight came on the twenty-fourth she would not yet be at her destination.

The conductor on the westbound mail was not of the same mind. Beautiful young women traveling alone do not alight every day in "holes in the desert" as he called the Wells; he considered it less desirable to set her down some time in the dark hour between three and four. He said the place consisted of a siding, a water tank, a general store, five houses, two saloons where roulette wheels were going during the sheep herders' season, an adobe ruin and a hotel with three rooms above a bar.

"I am sure it will be all right," said Brena. "But even if it were not I would have to leave this train here."

At about three the porter woke her. There were ten minutes of dressing, and then she heard the whine of the brakes, and with muffled, sleep-thickened senses, with the ache of stiff bones and muscles and nerves after the heat, the inadequate sleep and the strain, she felt out from the lower step with one foot into the bottomless depths of blackness for the boards of the platform.

When the soft night breeze that flowed in a steady stream from the southwest had blown the haze away as if it were a dust that had settled on her, the train had been swallowed in the dark.

She could hear the splash of water leaking from the bottom of the railroad tank and occasionally the heat lightning on the horizon covered the desert toward the south with the white flare of a photographer's flashlight powder, disclosing the vast expanse broken by black patches of desert vegetation. But her attention was now held by a dim swinging lantern that came toward her out of the black push of the dark, as if it came with volition and movement of its own.

When this light came close to her, she felt an impulse to leap back into the dark as one who is desperate might leap into the depths of black waters; when the light was raised toward her face so that its possessor might see her, she wished that she had fled.

The face on the other side of the light was the essence of brutality—the black pupils in bloodshot eyes, the sun-baked skin drawn taut over immense protruding cheek bones, the thin wrinkled upper lip over a full red drooping under lip, the broad, wide nostrils, the thick gleaming muscular neck of the half-breed Mexican and Indian.

Brena closed her fingers under cover of the dark and made the pressure of nails in her own palm summon her will to put her face nearer his and to speak before he could speak, so that she might escape from all manner of being on the defensive.

She said in a firm voice, "I came to find some one."

The other grunted incredulously.

"He came here within a day or two."

The Mexican raised one dark hand and pulled the long lobe of one ear; his expression was crafty. He said, "Maybe so, quien sabe?"

"At the hotel," she suggested.

The man with the lantern raised it again to look at her; he was silent, and then suddenly he grinned.

"Oh, at hotel, eh? Ha! I know heem. Certain. At the hotel. He come by big automobile."

"Peter DeWolfe?"

The other shook his head; he did not know. He said in a soothing, coddling voice, "S'ad ri, missy. You come, eh?" He beckoned with a finger.

Brena nodded and followed him as he walked on before, the lantern swinging at his knees, the shadows of his dark short bowed legs scissoring on the gravel and the noncommittal dark beyond in every direction squirming and alive with black maggots of fear.

Suddenly the lantern illumined an entrance cut in a high adobe wall. The man, turning around, said in his petting voice, "Come." Brena stepped through into an enclosure without roof; the stars of the sky shone down

with their little white needles of light. The lantern, however, now threw its light upon a little two-story wooden building within the old walls. This structure was dark below except for the lantern's light flung from the glass; its faint two squares of windows above were black on either side of a doorway reached by narrow rickety wooden stairs built on the exterior of the house.

"Up," commanded the Mexican with his hand on the rail.

Brena hesitated.

"I take you to heem."

She began to climb, gripping the hand-polished rail to steady her nerves by the force of her own arm muscles.

"In! This my house. I keep for Mister Glaub. In!"

She passed by him as he flattened himself against the door jamb.

Four closed doors, unpainted and covered with pencilled signatures, dates, arithmetic, and scrawled faces and verses, almost filled the walls of the narrow seven feet of square wall. With a grunt, like a pig's, the Mexican opened one of these doors and plucked at Brena's elbow.

"Look! What I say? This heem?"

The lantern's circle of light rose and widened as he held it higher until it



"Look! What I say? This heem?"

covered a cot on which a waking sleeper was pushing himself up on one arm and reaching under a pillow with the other hand.

"A lady," the Mexican said, and putting the lantern on the bare boards, he slid out and closed the door.

The man on the cot sprang up, raised the lantern, and at the end of a high exclamation he gasped for another breath and ejaculated, "Brena!"

"Yes, Peter. Thank God, Peter, I came in time."

"Time—time for what? I'm all right, dear. I cabled you to wait."

"I'd started, Peter. I didn't get it."

"They told you in New York?"

"Yes, Peter, they said you'd had a call."

"I didn't say so, dear. I said I had business here."

"I don't care—you forget. You are the third—I couldn't stand it, Peter. It was you—that's different."

"You're tired out." He held the lantern higher again.

"No, I'm not, Peter," she said, with a brisk unconvincing lie. "I want you to be glad I came."

He dropped the lantern; it went out. He put his arms around her and bent her head close to his shoulder as he patted her hair with the open palm of his hand. He said, "Glad? Oh! Glad? Brena! I can't say it, dear. The cup runs over at the brim!"

"I've been in mortal fear, Peter," she whispered and shivered in his arms. "I thought I had sent you away to your end—the thing that took the others."

"No," said he.

"Can you tell, Peter?"

"I can't tell—sure. I can guess. I guess I'm going to fix everything. If not, there's something too big—too ghastly—"

"But if you never came back to me—if anything—" She stopped. "Why Peter, I flung myself down sometimes, I prayed to be forgiven for ever having spoken to you. I begged relief from the hideous idea that I had let you start at all."

"Look here," he said severely. "Did you send me that warning—to the steamer?"

She was silent.

"Answer."

"Yes. I thought I must stop you, dear."

"Had business," he said. "Look here, Brena. For the first time in my life I've been figuring what a real partnership really means. And it can't exist without perfect unbroken truth—playing the game, not separately, but together—all the time—an unbroken record."

She said, "I know. There isn't much to say. My fear. My conscience. And it was you who were going to take the risk. Not anybody else, Peter—and I loved you. I took the paper from a

package from the chemist's shop. I wrote."

"It won't do," he said harshly. "It is a bad spot on the fruit."

For a long time she sat on the edge of his cot without a word. At last, "Peter."

"Yes."

"Tell me, Peter. There must have been times when you wondered about me—doubted me—questioned me. Did you keep faith?"

He waited, but his answer was clear. In his voice there was more—an understanding of the truth that right and wrong are not readily divided with a high impassable wall between them. There is a teetering, and that which counts is the spirit of the game, that leads one to put weight most often on the right end. All this he said to her in the one word: "No!"

After a moment her hand came through the dark into his.

"I think we are all right, Peter," she said. "If we can ever have each other, dear—forever—I think we could—"

"Do what?"

"Work out something pretty fine."

"We will," he said. "I'm almost at the point where I score, Brena. I've brought a high-powered car here. Two hundred-odd miles into this hell of desert. And tomorrow. I go tomorrow."

He struck a match and relit the lantern.

"Tell me, Peter," she said, brushing the red-gold hair back from her forehead.

"I did tell you. I said I had a theory—a theory about where they went—Hennepin first—and Parnalee. If I am not right, heaven help us! I've not been afraid yet—not in my real self. If I'm right I'll laugh at myself for toting a gun around and for a lot of fool ideas I've had. But if I'm wrong now, I'd be afraid. I'm no coward, but I'd squirm with fear!"

Her eyes were full of a troubled expression.

"But you don't tell me, Peter."

"I can't."

"Why not?"

"Because if I was wrong it would always appear to you that I had been the inventor of injustice. Let me test your faith in me, Brena. Give me three days more."

"Yes, but when you ride off into the desert—to danger, you said, provided you were wrong—I'm going too."

"You can't."

"Yes, I am going with you, Peter."

"It might be too hideous."

"I am going."

The strange authority with which she sometimes spoke was now in her voice and in her eyes; it was as if she were speaking, not out of herself alone, but were one who voiced a decree of those who had willed an inexorable end.

"Let me show you then where we are going," he said with his lips pressed together. "Let me show you a map. Let me tell you how we shall have to steer our way over a trailless waste by compass as if we were at sea! It's a country of terrible distances and heat and thirst. If the car breaks down they'd never hear of us."

"We'd be out there for years," she said in the voice of one who in a great happiness feels sleep pulling down the eyelids, drawing its mists across the mind. "We'd have our hands—like this—like this—like this, I suppose. I'd rather—do that, Peter—than—not have—each other—"

He picked her up in his arms. He felt her limp weight pulling at his shoulders. He heard her whispering, "I'm not ill, Peter. I'm just tired. And I don't have to pretend with you, do I?" He felt her warm breath.

He put her down at full length on the cot and sitting on the floor beside her he moved his fingertips across her white forehead. Her profile of features, of body, of drapery, made him think of the queens and saints carved in marble on the tops of sarcophagi in ancient abbeys; lying in this sordid little room, her face turned toward the smoky ceiling, nevertheless like a talking machine record with its tiny impressions. The hours had called for endurance of snarling eyes that had stared so long for gullies or chasms, and of aching arm muscles that had held the twists and tugs of the front wheels. He allowed the car to come to a stop and shut off the engine.

"Both of us need a rest and water," he said to Brena. "And you need breakfast."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

How Cannon Are Spiked

In former times when the old fashioned type of cannon was used the guns were disabled by driving an iron spike into the opening at the breech through which fire was communicated to the powder. This was called "spiking" the cannon. It was done when it was necessary to leave the guns behind, to prevent their immediate use by the enemy. Such disablement was usually only temporary. The phrase, however, is retained in modern military usage. Spiking a cannon nowadays means breaking or carrying away part of the breech mechanism, making it impossible to use the gun without considerable repair.—Exchange

CHAPTER XVII

Brena, who had slept long and restfully in spite of the stinging dry heat, had awakened before the sun had gone down to find Peter was attending to the last details of equipping the high-powered car that he had bought in El Paso. It was below the window in the old courtyard with the crumbling adobe wall.

"Hello," he had said, looking up. "You just missed seeing the population of this town. The entire ten were here. They don't know we're going to strike into the desert instead of going eastward."

He had held up his fingers to count on them. "We're all provisioned now—from the general store—gasoline cans, water in demijohns, matches, canned beans and other things, a box-

tile of olives, guaranteed very old, and one paper napkin. I say—why do you ever do your hair up at all? It's rather wonderful, falling all around like that."

"I didn't take it down."

"No, I did. I ran it through my fingers like a misser—with his gold—and his untarnished copper threads, if a misser has them too. Why not braid it? We're going where there are no fashions, Brena."

"Today?"

"Tonight. There'll be a white moon as big as a plate for hours. We'll make a hundred miles at least through the depression that runs along the bed of some prehistoric torrent to the northwest. Thanks to old Father Carlos, the hard-headed Jesuit, it's on the map. Easy to follow."

When the purple crepe of evening had been spread over the baking sands and the stars had been set out in their infinite careless pattern in the high desert sky, the car, with opened muffler, turned her nose out of the trail that followed the line of the railroad and began to kick the sand behind as if she were a bound. It was as if she were leaving forever the sight and memory of mankind.

This country is without mercy to living things. After thirty miles of hard pulling through the bare loose-surfaced plain, tossed gently about as if they were riding in a motorboat over the long rollers of the sea, they saw before them on the crest of a sand wave a running pack of coyotes, who came up suddenly, black against the moonlight like dog fish lifted into sight on a wave. But after that all vegetation and even the cacti which stood like trained seals, their flappers held out as if ready to begin a dance, became sparse, and the emptiness was that of the frontier of death itself.

Peter turned to look at Brena. Her face, illumined by the moon, was lifted a little; with the hair blown back by the hot wind, her eyes glistened like those of one who rides toward battle in a calm spirit. She felt, perhaps, his gaze, and, turning, smiled. She wondered why he had been unwilling to tell her why they went, what he sought, the facts he had found.

"Will you tell me—afterward?" she asked.

"Yes—if I win," he answered. "I will tell you then. Before that I've no particular right to do it—not till I'm sure. The thing is too tremendous."

When the moon had reached the bottom of the bowl of the sky, DeWolfe looked again at his speedometer.

"Did you notice that our searchlight no longer picks up little insects and turns them into flashes of silver?" he asked.

"Yes."

He stopped the car to fill the radiator.

"We are coming into the most arid land in the world, where no rain falls and there is no dew. It is the country of eternal stillness. There is no life; not even the insects exist here. There is no motion. There is no sound. Listen!"

Brena looked about at the great flat disk of the desert as she stood with her hand on Peter's shoulder; it was like a world of hardened concrete, without flexibility, without a motion. She listened and heard only her heart and the thrub of silence that comes only in places of utter stillness.

"I'm glad I'm with you, Peter," she said. "There is a threat here, isn't there?"

He nodded. "We've been seventy-five miles. To a man on foot without water that would be death—a horrible death with the sand dragging at the feet—just like the dies one sees trying to pull their legs along fly paper, with the heat burning all moisture out of the body, with the silence and the stillness inviting him to madness, and his aching limbs gradually turning his footpath around and around in smaller circles to a center of death."

Peter had driven his car over the great flat disk, scoured with irregularity, but nevertheless like a talking machine record with its tiny impressions. The hours had called for endurance of snarling eyes that had stared so long for gullies or chasms, and of aching arm muscles that had held the twists and tugs of the front wheels. He allowed the car to come to a stop and shut off the engine.

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## POULTRY

POULTRY SHIPPERS  
SAVE MUCH MONEY

A report prepared by V. W. Lewis, live stock marketing specialist for the North Carolina state division of markets, shows that those poultry growers of North Carolina who took advantage of the co-operative carlot shipments of poultry and eggs this spring saved a total of \$28,578.48.

The shipments began on March 26 and closed on June 20. During that time, through the efforts of the home and farm demonstration agents of State college, the teachers of agriculture in the high schools and the marketing specialists, 464,285 pounds of poultry and 3,151 cases of eggs were shipped. In addition to the eggs shipped a total of 3,530 cases were stored in a cold storage plant in Wilmington to await the higher prices of the winter months.

Mr. Lewis says: "When we began this work, live hens were selling in the territory indicated at from 17 to 20 cents per pound and only in a few instances did the producers get as much as 20 cents. All but six cars of this poultry brought a price of from 22 to 25 cents per pound at the car door."

Farmers taking part in this movement saved at least 4 cents per pound by selling co-operatively in addition to the fact of having a market brought to their home towns. The movement spread and some counties made shipments not included in the amount given. Vance county, for instance, made two shipments in co-operation with the marketing agents of a railroad; Rutherford county shipped 43,741 pounds and the Farmers' federation of Asheville shipped 190,000 pounds.

Indications are that this movement will grow in volume and importance in 1935 and Mr. Lewis states that there is now no longer any excuse for growers not making money with poultry. All that is needed, he says, is for the producers to get behind some organized movement to help themselves.

### Prevention of Disease

#### Most Profitable Plan

When one goes into a chicken house and hears the birds singing, it is a pleasant contrast to the appearance of a flock that is droopy, with pale combs and indicating a general unhealthy condition. The difference in the majority of cases is not due to one producer curing the disease and the other not curing it, but rather to the fact that one breeder prevents the trouble that is affecting the other person's flock.

Most cases of roup and similar contagious diseases are the result of the disease being brought to the farm with new fowls which were not isolated until they had been proved to be healthy. Sometimes the disease comes from an outbreak of a previous attack after which the premises were not properly cleaned up and disinfectant.

Lice and mites can do a great amount of harm if they have their own way. The good poultryman does not wait until they get a strong foothold in the flock, but carries on a preventive war on such pests. Under such conditions pests never cause a serious loss.

Most of the trouble from worms and a good deal of the trouble from coccidiosis can be eliminated by raising the flock on fresh ground each year. If it is not possible to have fresh ground the next best thing is to clean up frequently and use lime freely in keeping the ground sweet and free as possible from germ life.

Wasted

Rev. Lawrence Redfern of Liverpool, who is at present in this country, told his friends the other day that his colleague, Rev. John C. Ballantyne, was unable to come over on account of illness. While he was kept indoors, his friends sent him many tokens of their affection. Flowers came in great profusion, so that one day the living room was virtually filled with them. The English maid, passing through, stopped and, with a quirk of her thumb upward, said, "Think of it, and 'im a-livin' yet!"—Christian Register.

Needs Lots of Repair

"Fine little car, Bill. What's the most you ever got out of it?"

"Ten times in three blocks."

Keeping the house free of mites by use of a good coal-tar disinfectant in a strong mixture and the pullets free from lice by sodium fluoride will be a big help.

Laying hens need green food in summer as well as winter. If you neglect this when your planted your garden, why not try a row or two of Swiss chard and maybe a little rape.

One of the best ways of destroying the bacteria that bother poultry is to put the



## WRIGLEYS

### AFTER EVERY MEAL

affords benefit as well as pleasure.

Healthful exercise for the teeth and a spur to digestion. A long-lasting refreshment, soothing to nerves and stomach.

The Great American Sweetener, untouched by hands, full of flavor.

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

WRIGLEYS' SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK



## What's wrong with this picture?

You're right! Oil doesn't run up hill.

But poor oil does evaporate right up and out of a hot motor.

MonaMotor Oil has the body and backbone to withstand motor heat without fatal evaporation. Buy MonaMotor Oil and keep your motor new.

Monarch Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio  
Council Bluffs, Iowa

## MonaMotor

### Oils & Greases

Don't scratch that rash—it's dangerous! Stop the itching and clear away the trouble by using

## Resinol

He Owes His 40 Years of Constant Good Health to Beecham's Pills

"I am 57 years old and commenced to be troubled with constipation when I was sixteen."

"In 1884 I started taking Beecham's Pills other remedies having failed. I have not had a sick day in all the 40 years."

F. LOUIS LOEFFLER  
Rochester, N. Y.

For FREE SAMPLE—write B. F. Allen Co., 417 Canal Street, New York Buy from your druggist in 25 and 50c boxes For constipation, biliousness, sick headaches and other digestive ailments take

## Beecham's Pills

Wonderful Memory

Representative La Gardia, whose memory is marvelous, said at a dinner in New York:

"A course in mnemonics never comes amiss. Most people think they have good memories, but a lesson or two in mnemonics would show them that they're as bad, almost, as the old lady."

"The old lady said, you know?"

"My memory is excellent. There are only three things I can't remember. I can't remember names, I can't remember faces, and—and I forgot what the third thing is."

Fortune in Invention

John A. Spencer of Cambridge, Mass., invented a thermometer device which he sold for \$1,000,000. He conceived the device when he was only fifteen years old. It will be used to control automatically currents in electrical apparatus of various kinds.

If you would be happy, let the other fellow do the worrying.

Quick Safe Relief

CORNS

In one minute—or less—the pain ends. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads are the safe, sure, healing treatment for corns. At drug and shoe stores.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 36-1925.

## DAIRY FACTS

### FEEDING GRAIN TO COWS ON PASTURE

Does it pay to feed grain to cows on pasture? The answer is that it depends largely upon how much milk the cow gives and how good the pasture is.

If a cow is producing less than a pound of butterfat each day, the necessary food can be obtained from a good pasture. If she produces more than this, some grain can be fed with profit. This means that a Holstein should be able to get food enough from grass alone to make 25 to 30 pounds of milk daily, and a Guernsey or Jersey about 20 pounds. It will pay to feed grain to all giving above this amount as it is impossible for the animal to gather sufficient feed in the form of grass.

To produce a pound of butterfat daily requires at least 25 pounds of dry material. Fresh pasture grass contains only ten to twelve pounds of dry matter in a hundred pounds, making it necessary for a cow to gather and digest from 200 to 250 pounds of grass to produce from 20 to 30 pounds of milk. It is clear from this that it is impossible for a really high-producing cow giving 40 to 50 pounds daily to do so long on grass alone.

A cow yielding a pound and a half of fat daily should receive about five pounds of grain, and about seven or eight pounds of grain for two pounds of fat. When not more than five pounds of grain is needed, it may be corn, barley, oats, or any combination of grain that is cheapest. The grass supplies a good amount of protein so the danger of a shortage of this necessary material is not serious. With a high-producing cow requiring more than five pounds of grain daily, a small amount of bran, linseed meal, or other high protein feed should be added.

These recommendations hold good only when pastures are good. In mid-summer it will often be necessary to feed more grain to high-producing cows or to give some silage or green feeds to help out the pastures.—C. H. Eckles, chief of the division of dairy husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul.

### Dairy Calves Need Right Feed to Make Best Growth

Dairy calves should be taken from their mothers when twenty-four hours old. They must have their dam's first milk in order to get started off right. Place them in a clean stall or pen and teach them to drink by letting them suck your finger until they get a taste of the milk. Feed two or three pounds of whole milk morning, noon, and night. Do not neglect the noon feed. If you do they will gulp down the night ration, and the result is scours and other intestinal trouble.

When a month old drop the noon feed and begin to add separated milk, about four pounds at a feed. After feeding the milk, put some bran and corn chops before them in a pan. This will keep them from sucking each other to some extent though when several calves are being fed it is better to tie them separately or put them in stanchions.

Keep plenty of pure water before the calves and nice bright hay or pasture grass. It is surprising how much water they will drink. Provide shade in summer, be kind and gentle in handling them, and if you have any foundation at all you will raise a real dairy cow.

### Why Fifty-Dollar Scrub Is Most Expensive Bull

Usually they figure "What is a purebred sire worth?" That is fine, but just for variety let us figure what a scrub bull costs his owner. United States dairy bureau figures show that scrub bulls cost 13 dairymen a decrease of \$6,848 pounds of butterfat, and \$29,762.42 in decrease in sales. This is a cost to each owner of the scrub bull of \$2,280.47. Wouldn't that money buy a dandy bull? The cost of these scrub bulls to the 13 dairymen, when computed on a cow's basis, was \$56.15 per cow. Is a \$200 purebred bull an expensive bull in a herd? Absolutely not. The expensive bull is the \$50 scrub sire that we pick up because he is cheap.—B. W. Fairbanks, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

### Dairy Hints

Good cream is clean cream cooled.

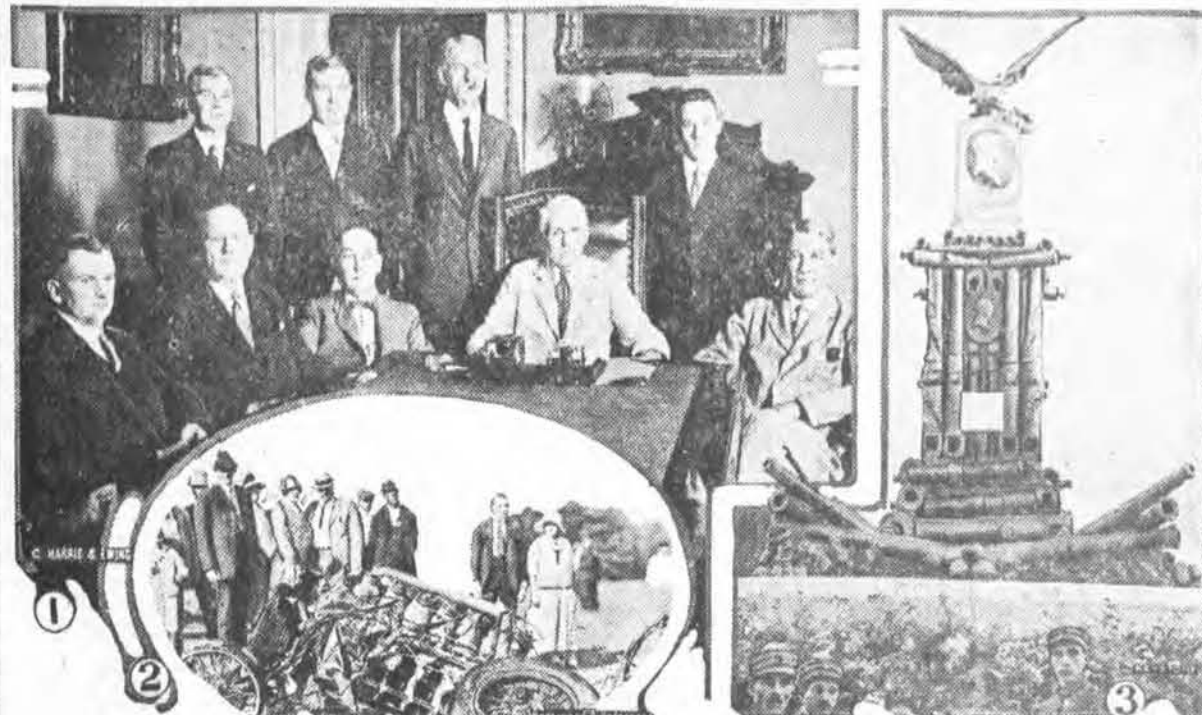
Let the milk scales judge a cow's worth.

Milk and cream are in great demand and have always received good prices.

The successful dairyman is ever on the alert and keeps a close watch over his herd throughout the year.

No farm, however small, operated by the owner or a tenant, should be without a few milking cows properly cared for and fed.

A good high-producing cow has a tremendous capacity for feed and it is economical to give her the feed that she can handle. This means that she must have a balanced ration with a sufficient proportion of concentration.



1—Conference of American and Canadian officials on liquor smuggling, with Secretary of State Kellogg presiding. 2—Wreck of airplane in the crash of which at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Capt. Fraser Hale, army air service, and his mechanic were killed. 3—Memorial to the late King Constantine of Greece, made of field pieces and shells, just unveiled in Athens.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Caillaux Scores Heavily in His War Debt Agreement With Great Britain.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

JOSEPH CAILLAUX, finance minister of France, and Winston Churchill, British chancellor of the exchequer, appear to have "put one over" on the United States. The Frenchman went to London to fix up the Franco-British war debt affair, and after various conferences and a stormy cabinet session, Mr. Churchill suddenly offered to accept from France \$60,625,000 annually for 62 years from her own resources irrespective of the German payments under the Dawes plan, with a partial moratorium for France until 1930. Put in other words, France is to pay Great Britain a total of \$3,758,750,000, representing payments of 2 per cent interest on the total debt, but no payments on the principal, which will be canceled at the end of 62 years. Caillaux naturally accepted the offer at once and it was believed it would be approved by his government.

This all sounded nice and generous on the part of Churchill, but the joker came in his reservation that the offer was conditional on similar terms being granted France by the United States. In his official statement he said: "His majesty's government made it perfectly clear that any arrangements between America and France must be governed by the principle that Great Britain must receive from France proportionate and pari-passu payments to any she may eventually make to America. It would be no service to Europe, already so grievously stricken, if the sacrifices of one creditor of France were merely conceded to the advantages of another. Therefore any present Anglo-French agreement should be considered as merely provisional pending the Washington outcome."

To understand the situation, it must be remembered that the United States funded the British and Belgian debts on a basis of principal and 3½ per cent interest. If now we grant the easier terms to France, it is assumed Great Britain will ask a revision of the agreement made with us by Prime Minister Baldwin on the ground that she is entitled to the same terms as are granted to France. If we demand more proportionately from the French than Churchill asks, America will be pictured as a Shylock and France will have an excuse to break off the negotiations in Washington.

Caillaux, it is believed in London, will come to Washington in advance of the French debt commission for the purpose of arguing that the United States be no less generous than Great Britain. He undoubtedly has scored a great triumph and is in a strong position. Churchill's status is less certain. His offer to Caillaux was opposed vigorously by some of his colleagues in the government and is being bitterly attacked in the press. There are predictions that he has wrecked his career.

President Coolidge has let it be known that in his opinion the debt settlements with Britain and Belgium should not necessarily be copied in dealing with France and Italy. The arrangements with those countries, he thinks, should be entirely in accordance with their ability to pay; and he adds that they should be afforded every opportunity to present to the American debt commission any reason they may have for asking more liberal terms than those granted to Great Britain.

FRANCE won another diplomatic victory last week when the German government decided to participate in a conference of legal experts the purpose of which is to find a basis on which conversations may be held for the formulating of a security pact for Europe. Doctor Gouss of the foreign office was selected as the German representative. French Ambassador De Margerie, in submitting to the Ber-

lin government the allies' reply to the original German proposals, included two invitations, the first for this conference of experts and the second for a subsequent definite parley of the German, French, British and Belgian foreign ministers for the purpose of drawing up treaties. It appears likely that the German cabinet's opposition to acceptance of the French demands concerning the security pact have been largely overcome, though the Berlin semi-official communiqué declares acceptance of the invitations does not mean that the proposed conditions have been swallowed whole.

The German comment regarding the French conditions on which Germany must enter the League of Nations is not clear. Chancellor Luther and other German statesmen have so committed themselves to reservations of Article 16 that it will be difficult for any German statesman to find a formula permitting unconditional entrance. But the comment indicates that Foreign Minister Stresemann and Doctor Luther are already seeking some way in which to meet the French demands and at the same time pacify the opposition within Germany.

Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, the "sanctions cities" which the French and Belgians occupied in 1923, were evacuated last week by the troops of those nations. Only a small waterway commission was left in Dusseldorf. The Belgians will continue to guard the Rhineland end of the bridge over the Rhine. The way is now open for evacuation of the Cologne area by the British and this probably will follow soon. All of which helps toward a better understanding between the allies and Germany.

BEFORE quitting the subject of war debts it must be recorded that Senator Borah of Idaho, chairman of the foreign relations committee, has declared his dissatisfaction with the terms of the settlement with Belgium, which he says are "almost universally criticized." Senator Smoot is trying to pacify him. It is believed the senate will ratify the agreement, notwithstanding the opposition of the influential Borah.

The Rumanian government has decided to send a debt mission to Washington. However, Finance Minister Bratiano recently told the powers that Rumania would not be able to pay and explained why.

UP TO the time of writing all efforts to avert the strike of anthracite miners have failed and probably the men will quit work on September 1. The latest offer of the mine owners was to renew negotiations for a new agreement, provided it was understood they had not agreed to abandon their opposition to the check-off and the wage increase, "both of which we are willing to consider fully, but both of which we now believe to be unsound and unwarranted."

The federal government, it is reiterated, will not interfere in any way except to see that coal supplies are properly distributed. President Coolidge has been assured repeatedly that the public will not suffer nearly so much from a strike at this time as will the mine owners and the workers. Stocks of anthracite on hand are sufficient to meet the demand until December. Massachusetts is leading the way among Eastern states in making arrangements to abandon the use of hard coal to a great extent.

FEDERAL and state bureaus made public reports last week that show great agricultural prosperity in the four Middle Western states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. In Illinois the corn is in fine condition and the crop promises to be the best since 1920. The cotton crop in the southern portion of the state is in excellent condition. Small grains are reported to be slightly below average, but the quality is favorable and the money returns from increases in the price of wheat are said to have made up losses suffered otherwise.

The corn yield in Iowa is expected to average 40 bushels an acre with a total crop of about 450,000,000, an increase of 145,000,000 over that of last year. The expected corn crop in Nebraska is more than 200,000,000, and in Kansas about 100,000,000.

Conditions in the Dakotas are reported about average with the outlook generally optimistic. The success of

corn in these states depends largely on how soon frosts will set in. Michigan reports are cheerful, with corn being estimated at about 85 per cent of normal. Potatoes are reported normal; beans, 88 per cent; sugar beets, 82 per cent; and the peach crop as short. The apple crop has been estimated at 8,356,000 bushels. Crops in Indiana are expected to bring about the liquidation of many frozen credits in the rural banks, and in Ohio the agricultural condition is looked at as being the best since 1915.

BEFORE leaving Washington for his home in Kansas, Senator Curtis, Republican floor leader, said the tax hearings before the finance committee in October would be brief and that the bill would be reported quickly to the senate, and that there would be special effort to have it passed before March, when the tax returns for the next year must be filed. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, another Republican member of the finance committee, said he would oppose inclusion in the new tax law of any provision with regard to capital gains and losses, holding that the government was losing revenue under the provisions of the present law taxing capital gains and would profit by repeal of the levy.

VICTOR F. LAWSON, the late publisher and editor of the Chicago Daily News, makes in his will what might be termed an experiment in journalism. He gave to the Illinois Merchants' Trust company full power to control the Daily News or to sell it and reinvest the proceeds. In other words, the banking company stands precisely in the position Mr. Lawson himself occupied in control of the newspaper property, except that the earnings are to be paid over to the residuary legatees. President J. J. Mitchell of the bank assures the public that there need be no apprehensions concerning a "capital controlled press" and that the newspaper management now in control, trained by Mr. Lawson in his methods and policies, will be designated by the bank to continue the publication.

Many religious, educational and other semi-public institutions benefit under Mr. Lawson's will, and his relatives, business associates and employees received generous bequests. His estate has not yet been valued but it amounts to several millions.

SOMETHING new was sprung last week by President Saavedra of Bolivia, who has been virtual dictator of the country for several years. President-elect Villanueva was to have been inaugurated Tuesday, but he had refused to form a cabinet composed exclusively of members of Saavedra's party, so the dictator postponed the inaugural ceremony and caused a motion to be introduced in the chamber of deputies declaring the election of Villanueva null and void on the grounds of fraud and of Villanueva's ineptitude. Saavedra was backed by the army, assembled in La Paz for the purpose, and it was taken for granted the motion would carry and that a new election within six months would be called.

IF YOU wish to call on President and Mrs. Coolidge in the summer White House at Swampscott, now is your chance. Mr. Coolidge has decided that during the brief remainder of his vacation he will devote part of each day to receiving unofficial callers, most of whom heretofore have not been admitted. At the week-end the Presidential party took a trip to Plymouth, Mass., on the Mayflower.

THE body of Ambassador Edgar A. Rancourt was brought from Japan to Chicago, where simple funeral services were held in the presence of a large number of the nation's most prominent men. The casket, escorted by military guard of honor, was then taken to Galesburg, Ill., for interment.

GEN. L. C. ANDREWS, ear of prohibition enforcement, is getting his campaign against rum going, having appointed the district administrators and made all plans for the strategic disposition of his army of 10,000 men. Many of the appointments of administrators are temporary, for General Andrews hopes to persuade prominent citizens—dollar a year men—to accept the posts. So far he has not had much success in that line.

## SOME MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN ARE AILING ALL THE TIME

Mrs. Ackerman and Mrs. Mayer Tell Women How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Them at This Trying Period



MRS. ELSIE ACKERMAN, CONVOY, OHIO

Convey, Ohio.—"During the Change of Life I was weak and run-down and could hardly do my work. By reading your advertisement I found out about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has straightened me right out and made me feel like a new woman. By the time I had taken eight bottles I was well and could do my housework on the farm without trouble. I recommended it to my daughter-in-law after her second baby was born and it did her a wonderful lot of good. I told her to try it and if it didn't help her I would pay for it."

it, and before she had taken one bottle she said to me, 'You won't have to pay for it! It is helping me wonderfully!' And she took three bottles of it. You can use my testimonial if you wish."—Mrs. ELSIE ACKERMAN, Convey, Ohio.

### Mrs. Mayer's Experience

Litchfield, Conn.—"I have given your medicine a fair trial (I am on my fifth bottle) and can truthfully say that it has helped me. I am at the Change of Life and was not able to sleep nights, had indigestion, palpitation of the heart, pains in my right and left sides (more so if I hurried), had a rapid beating in my left ear and dreaded to see night come. I felt smothered if I lay on my left side, I had gas dreadfully, at times felt as if some one had me by the throat, had hot waves through me and sometimes I would shake in spells of nervousness. I am taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot praise it enough. I can say it does all it claims to do and I can recommend it to my friends. I can sleep much better, the pains in my sides are gone, I am not so nervous, my digestion is much better, and I very seldom have the hot waves. I must say that the Vegetable Compound is the best medicine for women's ills and I will answer letters from women asking about it."—Mrs. JOSEPH MAYER, Sr., Box 36, Litchfield, Connecticut.

### Can't Class Flapper as Modern Product

A point of controversy rises about Becky Sharp. Some women critics say that she was all mercenary; that she strove for worldly position alone, and is therefore ruled out of the circle of young women whose main object is to charm for charm's sake. But Becky is certainly among the flappers by very reason of the fact that she employed her green eyes and her demure charms to her own great personal satisfaction. She placed her little nets everywhere, and was always gratified when a bumping male fell in.

Amelia Sedley, though the chaste heroine, was by no means devoid of the cunning of Hanoverian girlhood. Her eyes were constantly cast down, but she could see as far through her eyelashes. She was, if anything, the more dangerous flapper of the two, as her modest allure never frightened off her admirers. She was "a good little thing." There are still a lot of good little flappers who conquer by seeming self-effacing.—Book Notes.

### Freshen a Heavy Skin

With the antiseptic, fascinating Cuticura Talcum Powder, an exquisitely scented, economical face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume. Renders other perfumes superfluous. One of the Cuticura Toilet Trio (Soap, Ointment, Talcum).—Advertisement.

### Sleeping With One Eye

Johnny, age seven, was an important member of that class Robert Louis Stevenson called the "sleepy-heads." His mother always had great difficulty in getting him out of bed mornings in time for school. Johnny's uncle had recently come to their home for a visit. During the war he had lost his left eye and wore a glass substitute. One morning, several days after his uncle's arrival, Johnny's mother had at last succeeded in arousing Johnny. When he finally opened his eyes he remarked: "Mother, do people with one eye get as much sleep as people with two eyes?"—Indianapolis News.

### "Flapper" Always With Us

Dora, the child wife, as Dickens drew her, was a flapper. She was inexpressibly silly, but was all David Copperfield's fancy paluted her until he tried to make a housekeeper of her. Let us not be too hard on the flapper, asserting that she is a recent and highly undesirable kind of girl. There have been flappers throughout all the mighty ages of the ever-spinning globe, and will be until the globe loops its final loop.—Book Notes.

### Had Overlooked Something

Mrs. Newlywed was a good cook and housekeeper and very proud of her home. One day her husband went hunting and brought home a wild duck. She determined to excel all previous cooking and consulted a cookbook. She read: "Cook duck 20 minutes." So she prepared it and baked it in the oven for 20 minutes, placed it on the table with the rest of her dinner and called hubby to the feast. The bird was raw. She looked again in the book and read: "Cook duck 20 minutes for each pound."

### Promote good Health

Take care of your stomach. It is the best friend you have. HOSTETTER'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters taken before meals—improves the appetite, aids digestion and imparts a feeling of robust health.

### At All Druggists



## HOSTETTER'S

### CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Boschee's Syrup for Coughs and Lung Troubles

Successful for 10 years. 30c and 50c bottles—ALL DRUGGISTS

### Reckless Motorists

Practically every day last year a Long Island railroad crossing gate was broken by a motorist, who crashed through after the gates had been lowered, according to the statistics of the railroad company. The same average of one broken gate a day is continuing this year.

### Windows Increase Sales

Guatemala City merchants who recently introduced large display windows in their stores report that sales of goods shown have greatly increased.

## CHILDREN CRY FOR



## Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.



## ARMY STORE

NOGALES, ARIZONA

C. J. Bracker, Mgr.

Phone 105

School Shoes  
for  
Boys

Also

Boys' Overalls in all sizes

Boys' Khaki Blouses and Khaki  
Shirts.

All at Money-Saving Prices

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

## HUGO W. MILLER

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 \$5.00 per  
lot, sampling and assay charge.  
Accuracy and promptness our aim,  
11 years in present business.

All summer magazine covers may  
be bathing girls, but not all bathing  
girls are summer magazine covers.

Ajo—New Gunsite Mines Company  
installs new equipment.

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT

Optical Specialist

Arizona Optical  
Company

313 Morley Avenue

NOGALES.

ARIZONA

The question has often been asked,  
why the sea is angry. The correct  
answer is this: Because it has no  
permanent waves.

Agulla—Improvements costing over  
\$150,000 to be made on property of  
Tiger Mines Company.

PIGGLY WIGGLY  
All Over the World

NOGALES, ARIZONA

WE ARE PAYING 48c PER DOZEN FOR  
FRESH EGGS. PARCEL POST YOUR EGGS  
TO US.

SUGAR, 10 Pounds .....70c

## SOAP

6 Bars Crystal White Soap and One Bar  
Cream Oil Soap, all for.....25c

## JELLO

All Flavors .....10c

## KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES

Per package .....10c

## CANNED MILK

Tall Cans, each .....10½c

## SHOE POLISH

Dynshine, each .....35c

Shinola, each .....8c

2 In 1, each .....10c

Bixby, 1-4 Pound Paste, all colors, each.....10c

Bixby, Liquid, all colors, each .....10c

## KERR FRUIT JARS

PINTS, Per Dozen .....85c

QUARTS, Per Dozen .....\$1.15

½-Gallons, Per Dozen .....\$1.40

## MALT

3½-Pound Can Bavarian Malt, each.....\$1.00

## CANNED VEGETABLES

Canned Corn, No. 2 Can.....16c

Canned Corn, No. 1 Can.....10c

Canned String Beans, No. 2 Can.....14c

Asparagus Tips, Libby's, each .....39c

PIGGLY WIGGLY  
All Over the World

NOGALES, ARIZONA

WALTER P. CHRYSLER'S  
TRAFFIC TALKS

All kinds of people go to make  
up this old world of ours and all  
kinds of people are driving motor  
cars. The majority are courteous  
and thoughtful, but some are  
reckless.

There is the man who passes a  
car on the brow of the hill. He  
is a menace.

There is the driver who tries to  
pass two cars passing each other.  
He takes chances.

There is the motorist who  
passes a car on a curve—always  
dangerous. And then there is  
that individual who must always  
get ahead. He persistently cuts  
in, placing the car behind in a  
dangerous position. The driver  
must jam on brakes quickly to  
avoid bumping the cutter-in.  
That means that a whole string  
of cars must stop quickly and  
with little notice. Usually a few  
cars run into each other, a few  
fenders are dented and disposi-  
tions get worse.

The man who is always cutting  
in generally runs a car with fend-  
ers badly bent and that has other-  
wise seen hard usage. The ap-  
pearance of the car means nothing  
to the owner. He likes to  
threaten the man with a well-  
kept car.



I suppose there is nothing that  
can be done about this individual.  
But he is surely a nuisance.

There is the man too who cuts  
across your path without giving  
you any signal where he is going.  
Usually he signals after he has  
made his wild dash. He probably  
didn't comprehend he was taking  
a chance when he started to cut  
across. When he did sense his  
danger out shot his hand. He's  
a menace.

FORMULA FOR POISONING GRASS-  
HOPPERS

Paris green or white arsenic, 1  
pound; any cheap molasses black-  
strap, 2 quarts; lemons, ½ dozen; wa-  
ter, 4 gallons; wheat bran, 25 pounds.

This amount should be sufficient to  
cover about five acres where it is  
scattered over the ground. If it is put  
around the edges of the field only, it  
would cover over 40 or 50 acres.

The molasses, Paris green (or white  
arsenic), ground lemons and water  
should be mixed in a tub and stirred  
thoroughly; then pour this solution  
over the bran in the mixing box and  
stir with a shovel until an even mix-  
ture is secured. The Paris green is a  
little easier to mix than the white  
arsenic, and the latter will take more  
stirring to mix thoroughly. However,  
either poison is efficient.

Ordinarily, the poison bran should  
be put out late of an evening so the  
grasshoppers will get it the first  
thing in the morning, and it seems to  
give better results if it is used while  
still moist. Sour oranges or grape-  
fruit may be substituted if you have  
no lemons.

In most instances, it would be suf-  
ficient to spread the mash in small  
amounts around the edges of the  
fields that are composed of row crops.  
If alfalfa fields or fields of small  
grain crops are affected, it is best to  
scatter this mash quite thoroughly over  
the field. You should see results with-  
in one day after putting out the mash.

## A Good Reason

Mistress—Why don't you light the  
fire?

Maid—Because there ain't no coal.

Mistress—Why didn't you let me  
know before?

Maid—Because we 'ad some before.

## A Clean Sweep

Jim—Did she leave her husband?

Jam—Yes, but she took everything  
else!

## FOR OVER 40 YEARS

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE has been  
used successfully in the treatment of  
Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE con-  
sists of an Ointment which Quickly  
Relieves by local application, and the  
Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which acts  
through the Blood on the Mucous Sur-  
faces, thus reducing the inflammation.  
Sold by all druggists.

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



## CAKES

BAKED TO YOUR  
ORDER

Rather than spend the  
time and effort neces-  
sary to bake a Cake,  
place your order with  
us for your next one. It  
is economy to do so.  
Other baked goods, too  
—home made.

Ice Cream, Candy,  
Cold Drinks, and  
Cigars.

MRS. LEO KLAUS  
Patagonia, Arizona

Health  
and HomeFOOD FOR CHILDREN WHO  
TRAVEL

Many times, and especially during  
the summer months, mothers are  
forced to take their children on trips  
with them. During these trips, the  
parent is forced to contend with that  
ever-present and serious problem of  
food for the child.

As in almost every other case, the  
chief source of worry, during these  
periods, is the milk supply, its source,  
its purity and its food value. It is  
not always convenient to get market  
milk of dependable quality for, in many  
sections of the country, adequate fac-  
ilities for its care are not provided.  
To meet the needs of mothers in these  
trying situations, science has provided  
a form of milk, conveniently carried  
and easily prepared. The cans are in  
two sizes, the one containing six  
ounces and the other sixteen.

Evaporated milk is just pure cow's  
milk with more than half of the water  
removed. None of its food value is  
lessened; in fact its digestibility is  
improved. It is easily mixed with  
water and is, undoubtedly, the most prac-  
tical form of milk for use as a food for  
children. Some of the country's lead-  
ing pediatricians recommend its use,  
employing the following formula:

From Sixth Week to Third Month.  
Milk, evaporated ..... 6 ounces  
Lime water ..... 3 ounces  
Milk sugar ..... 2 ounces  
Bulled water ..... 25 ounces  
Seven feedings in twenty-four hours:  
4 to 5 ounces at three-hour intervals  
during the day and four-hour intervals  
at night.

From Third Month to Fifth Month.  
Milk, evaporated ..... 7½ ounces  
Lime water ..... 3 ounces  
Milk sugar ..... 2 ounces  
Bulled water ..... 29½ ounces  
Six feedings in twenty-four hours:  
5 to 6 ounces at three-hour intervals  
during the day and a feeding at 10 p. m.

From Fifth to Seventh Month.  
Milk, evaporated ..... 10 ounces  
Lime water ..... 3 ounces  
Milk sugar ..... 2 ounces  
Bulled water ..... 29 ounces  
Five feedings in twenty-four hours:  
6 to 7 ounces at four-hour intervals,  
the last feeding to be given at 10 p. m.

From Seventh to Ninth Month.  
Milk, evaporated ..... 11 ounces  
Lime water ..... 3 ounces  
Milk sugar ..... 2 ounces  
Bulled water ..... 25 ounces  
Four feedings in twenty-four hours:  
7 to 8 ounces at four-hour intervals  
during the day. Last feeding at ten  
at night.

From Ninth to Twelfth Month.  
Milk, evaporated ..... 12 ounces  
Lime water ..... 3 ounces  
Milk sugar ..... 2 ounces  
Bulled water ..... 24 ounces  
3 to 4 ounces at four-hour intervals  
during day. Last feeding at ten at  
night.

RACE HORSES TRAVEL DE LUXE  
TO CALIFORNIA

Race horses are taken to California  
to spend the winter.

This was revealed this week when  
a western railroad announced that it  
has under construction six steel ex-  
press horse cars costing nearly \$150,-  
000. They will be ready for use be-  
fore the close of the eastern racing  
season this fall. When that turf cir-  
cuit ends the cars will be loaded with  
many race horses bound for their  
winter training quarters, at Liver-  
more, Warm Springs, Pleasanton and  
other places in this state.

The blooded animals, valued at  
thousands of dollars, are given the  
best care and protection by the rail-  
way during transit. The new steel  
cars will each stall 22 horses. They  
are electric lighted, have running wa-  
ter and three wide doors on each  
side. They are heated with vapor  
steam and so ventilated that the ani-  
mals are protected against drafts.

This railroad company has 24 horse  
express cars and they travel as far  
east as Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and  
Toronto, Canada, carrying horses  
around the circuit.

Wenden—First unit of the flotation  
plant at Critic mine in operation. The  
second unit will be working within  
60 days.

WORLD'S  
LARGEST  
CHAIN  
DEPARTMENT  
STORE  
ORGANIZATION

A NATION-WIDE  
INSTITUTION—  
**J.C. Penney Co.**  
INC.  
DEPARTMENT STORES

RELIABLE  
QUALITY  
GOODS  
ALWAYS  
AT HONEST  
PRICES

MORLEY AVENUE, NOGALES, ARIZONA

Entrancing Silk Fabrics  
Autumn Styles Favor Satin Materials

Fall and Winter is the luxurious season in clothes—the  
season when shimmering Silk fashions feminine apparel.  
Summer with its tub materials is in the past—and the Silk  
Frock comes into prominence.

This Autumn sees the return of soft, lustrous satins!  
A high sheen spells style! Satin faced crepes are exceed-  
ingly in vogue.

Of course other members of the Silk family have their  
places, too; outstanding in this group are crepe de chine,  
canton crepe, flat crepe, crepe faille, georgette, and  
charmeuse.

## Rich New Colors!

Black, ever beautiful, ever dignified, ever stylish, occu-  
pies first place. Rich colors, full of meaning—such as  
purples, deep reds, rusts, and greens—answer the demands  
of style.

Our Silks await you! They are the sea-  
son's best in quality, style, and price. They  
range, the yard, from

\$1.49 to \$3.98

Crepe Failles  
Jacquards

Here are fancy Silks  
which make unusually  
smart Dresses. To see  
them is to appreciate  
them! In all the new  
colors.

These are priced, the  
yard,

\$3.98

Satin Canton  
For Stylish Dresses

Very heavy and rich  
are these satin-face Can-  
ton Crepes which styles  
demand this Fall. You  
will want a Dress from  
this material! 39 inches  
wide, priced, the yard,

\$1.19

Facts, Not Fiction,  
Should Guide You!

Fact 1—The 40 Buyers of  
this Nation-Wide Institution,  
being constantly in the  
country's largest markets,  
assure the latest of worth-  
while goods. Little escapes  
them!

Fact 2—Buying for our  
676 Stores, they get every  
conceivable advantage.

Fact 3—Their huge or-  
ders assure standard quality  
merchandise at the lowest  
possible cost.

Fact 4—Because of this  
immense buying power, this  
Store is able to pass these  
advantages along to you.

Fact 5—That these ad-  
vantages are real and that  
they are passed along to the  
public, you can easily deter-  
mine by making Quality and  
Price comparisons where you  
will.

Let these facts guide you!

J.C. Penney Co.

Stamped Frocks  
Ready to Embroider

The envelope contains  
one stamped dress, a belt,  
the necessary embroidery  
thread, and an embroidery  
needle! Everything is  
there, for only,

98c

Crepede Chine  
For Your New Dress

There are many wom-  
en who just won't use  
any material but Crepe de  
Chine for Dresses! They  
know it is as practical as  
it is beautiful.

Our 39-inch crepe de  
chine, the yard,

\$1.89

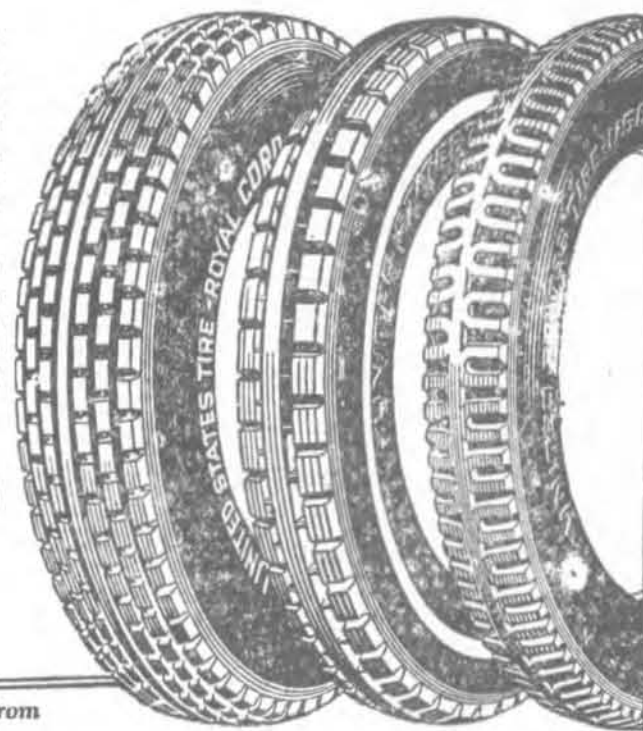
## UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

You don't have to shop around  
to find the Right Tire  
for your car

GO TO A U.S. Tire dealer—  
his name is at the bottom  
of this advertisement. Tell him  
your tire requirements. He has  
a U.S. Tire that will meet them.  
He will help you choose the  
tire that will best suit you. It  
will be a good tire—a full  
money's worth—whether it is  
the U.S. Royal Balloon, U.S.  
Royal Balloon-Type, U.S.  
Royal Cord—Regular or Extra  
Heavy, USCO Cord or USCO  
Fabric.

United States  
Tires

Trade Mark  
Buy U. S. Tires from



EAST SIDE GARAGE  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

At least "eight hours of work, eight hours of play and eight hours of sleep" sounds interesting.