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

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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

VOL. XIII

(\$2.00 a Year in Advance)

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1925

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 42

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Keep in mind the Fireman's Benefit Masquerade Ball in Patagonia Saturday, October 31 (Halloween). It is going to be a dandy—and everybody will be here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Franklin and daughter, Dorothy, and Mrs. Childs and daughters, Mary and Ernestine, of Tucson and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Little of Patagonia visited Miss Alice Eastman, San Rafael Valley school teacher, and daughter of Mrs. Childs.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinsley were Patagonia visitors Saturday from the San Rafael Valley.

The dance at Sonoita Saturday night was well attended and many Patagonians were in attendance.

W. F. Wickham of Tucson was in town Tuesday on business.

H. C. Snyder of Douglas was a business visitor in Patagonia Tuesday.

Supervisor and Mrs. Hugo W. Miller of Nogales were Sunday visitors in Patagonia.

Senator and Mrs. C. A. Pierce were county seat visitors Thursday.

Lou Quinn, immigration inspector at Tubac, was in town Thursday visiting his sister, Mrs. H. B. Riggs.

J. R. Collier and James M. Little have leased the "Chinese garden" on the Sonoita grant and expect to plant about 1 acre to Valencia onions this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Northcraft left today for Tucson for a short visit.

H. A. Hukill, representing Los Angeles parties, is in the Patagonia district negotiating for a bond and lease on the Exposed Reef and Copper Ledge mining claims.

Mr. McGrath of Bisbee, connected with the Shattuck-Arizona mine, was in Patagonia Sunday, and went to Harshaw to inspect the Alta mine, which is under lease to Neil McDonald.

P. M. Etchells and John Mitchell of Mansfield were in town Wednesday.

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

A. G. Keating, president of the Big Jim Mines, Inc., and Mr. Kennard, mill engineer, of Los Angeles arrived here Wednesday and immediately went out to the Big Jim mine, where a mill will be installed as soon as it can be taken from the old Harshaw property, nearby.

E. D. Farley and Bud McCormick were busy Thursday moving jigs from the Kansas mine at Duquesne to Mr. Farley's property in Soldier Basin.

Mrs. John M. Rood of Kansas City, mother of Mrs. C. A. Pierce and Mrs. P. M. Etchells, is expected to arrive in Patagonia tomorrow for an extended visit with her daughters.

Charles Wheeler of Tucson was a business visitor in Patagonia Thursday.

J. W. Paine of Tucson was in town Wednesday on business.

Miss Geraldine McCormick, daughter of Mrs. E. D. Farley, will leave today for Flagstaff, where she will resume her studies at the Teachers' College.

Lucy Valenzuela left Friday for Phoenix, where she will visit her sisters, Caroline and Lupe, who reside in the state capital.

E. F. Bohlinger left Friday for Tucson on business connected with the Richardson estate, of which he is the executor.

The mill at the Eureka mine is reported to be again operating, after a shutdown due to the lack of water. It is reported the mill will be going for an indefinite period, owing to a new ore strike having been encountered.

James M. Little and Joe R. Collier motored to the county seat Thursday.

Mark Flemming visited his sister, Mrs. Dixie Yost, in Patagonia this week.

Lee H. Gould of Nogales was a Patagonia visitor Thursday.

Miss Alice Eastman, teacher of the San Rafael Valley school, and Mrs. J. M. Little of Patagonia motored to Tucson Friday for a week-end visit with relatives and friends.

J. J. Peterson, superintendent of the Big Jim mine, motored to Tucson Tuesday to meet A. K. Keating and Mr. Kennard, of Tucson, officials of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Blabon, William Fessler, Jim Kane, J. S. Gatlin, and Bob Kane were among the Patagonians who were in the county seat Tuesday.

T. E. Heady, manager of the San Rafael ranch of the Greene Cattle Company, was a business visitor to Nogales Tuesday.

October 3 (Saturday), there will be a dance at the Patagonia opera house. Lefebvre's orchestra from Fort Huachuca will furnish the music. Everybody is invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. William Greene and party were Nogales visitors Tuesday from Cananea, Sonora. Mr. Greene is managing the Greene Cananea Cattle Company's affairs in the absence of his stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiswall, who are vacationing in the Hawaiian Islands.

FOR SALE—8-foot windmill, 30-foot steel tower, 50 feet of 2-inch galvanized pipe, 3 1/2-inch cylinder, and sucker rod, \$40 complete. Alto 3/4 bed, mattress and springs, \$10. Inquire of Mrs. Amelia Isinhood, Patagonia, Arizona. Itp

TOMATOES EASIEST VEGETABLES TO CAN AT HOME

The acid that gives tomatoes their appetizing flavor also makes them the easiest of all vegetables to can at home. Like fruits, they can be processed at the temperature of boiling water, whereas corn, beans, and the other nonacid vegetables must be processed under pressure at temperatures higher than 212 degrees F. Even tomatoes, however, can not be put up "an old way." The United States department of agriculture gives the following directions for home canning tomatoes, and cautions the housewife to watch every step so that the product will be fine-flavored and wholesome:

Select firm, ripe tomatoes of medium size and uniform shape. Do not use tomatoes which are overripe or parts of which are spotted or decayed. Put into trays or shallow layers in wire baskets and dip in boiling water for about a minute, according to ripeness. Remove and plunge quickly into cold water for an instant. Drain at once and core and peel promptly. Pack into jars or cans as closely as possible. For home use fill with a thick tomato sauce or with the juice of other tomatoes; but if the tomatoes are to be sold under federal regulations add only the juice which drains from them during peeling and trimming. Season with 1 teaspoon of salt per quart. Process quart and pint glass jars for 45 minutes in boiling water and No. 2 and No. 3 tin cans for 35 minutes.

Brief directions and time-tables for the home canning of all fruits and vegetables are given in Miscellaneous Circular 24, which can be obtained free from the United States department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

RANCH COMPANY INCORPORATES

The Zinsmeister Ranch Company of Tucson filed its articles of incorporation with the corporation commission this week. The incorporators were Ben C. Hill and Mabelle Hess, both of Tucson. The capital stock of the company is \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The ranch of the company is located at Bloxton, near Patagonia, and embraces approximately 800 acres of patented land and about 1200 acres of leased land in the forest reserve.

It is understood that the company will put in many improvements and will operate the place as a "dude" ranch.

The Patagonian, \$2; Worth the Price

CULLING PULLETS

By L. C. Boggs, Ext. Poultryman

Can pullets be culled by the same method used in culling hens? This is a common question asked by poultrymen at this time of the year. As yet we have no satisfactory method of determining by the body characteristics of a pullet before she comes into production the number of eggs she will produce the following year.

It is true that the large, vigorous, early maturing pullets are, as a rule, the most profitable birds in the flock. But this does not mean that all the slowly developing birds should be disposed of as culls. There are many pullets among this latter class that, when given a chance, will prove themselves to be money makers.

Last fall the writer visited the place of a certain poultryman who had about 1000 pullets. A large percentage of these birds were in production and had been producing for several weeks. Three weeks prior to my visit this poultryman had decided to cull out and sell the small, undeveloped pullets. He caught 250 of this type and put them in a separate pen in order to fatten them before putting them on the market. The only kinds of feed available on the place were the laying mash and scratch feed that the entire flock was receiving, so this was fed to the culls. Now, let us see what happened. At the time of the writer's visit this poultryman was ready to turn 75 per cent of these birds that three weeks before looked like culls back into the main flock as heavy producers. They had come into production during this time and looked as good as his best pullets. This was not due to the fact that his housing facilities were insufficient to take care of 1000 pullets, but because these backward birds could not compete with the more vigorous, early maturing pullets in securing the proper amount and kind of feed necessary to bring them into production.

To occasionally spend about 15 minutes in the laying house, carefully observing the actions of the birds in the flock will reveal many things to a thoughtful poultryman. One thing especially is noticeable in a large flock. At the dry mash hoppers will be rows of large, healthy, red-combed, producing pullets. If a small, backward pullet shows a sign of coming into production as yet tries to get some of this mash which she needs for her development, she is driven away by the stronger individuals.

By dividing the large flocks into two pens, separating the early maturing pullets from the later maturing ones, much better returns per bird from the entire flock will be obtained. Flock segregation, rather than culling, with pullets is profitable.

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MAGRUDER AND KLINE NAMED AS CROP OBSERVERS

Appointment of E. S. Magruder of Amado and L. W. Kline of Elgin as crop observers in Santa Cruz county for a Chicago agricultural foundation is announced from that city. They will form a link in the nationwide chain of county agricultural observers elected because of their first-hand knowledge of farming conditions and their ability to observe these and intelligently interpret them.

The foundation publication to which the observers from this county will contribute is a compilation of the monthly reports of 3650 observers in every section of the country, and this number is being added to steadily.

BASEBALL DANCE IN NOGALES OCTOBER 3; LAST GAME ON 4TH

A "baseball dance" will be held October 3, at the Casino Nogaense, Nogales, Sonora, which is to determine which Nogales young lady will pitch the first ball of the game between the Internationals and the Globe Bears on the 4th of the month.

The girls are selling tickets for the game, and the one selling the most postcards will be given a seat of honor in the grandstand and will toss the first ball in the game. A prize is also offered to the winner.

The dance marks the end of the season, and is the third of a series of three given by the baseball association to augment its funds.

W. L. Fortner of Oakdale, Calif., refused a Civil War pension years ago. Now at the age of 80 he needs it, but is unable to establish his claims, his discharge papers having been burned.

Don Howard, a Toledo pianist, played 33 hours without stopping, played by others as he continued his performance, which sets a record.

MICKIE SAYS—

YOU RUN A MILE FOR A NEW SUBSCRIBER, BECAUSE A NEW ONE MEANS A PERMANENT ONE! WHY, THIS PAPER HAS GOT SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE BEEN WITH US SINCE THE FIRST ISSUE—"RAISED THE PAPER FROM A PUP" THEY SAY, AND ARE DURN PROUD OF IT!



GLOBE MERCHANT GETS A PEN TERM FOR CONCEALING ASSETS

Tucson.—Morris Cohen, Globe clothing merchant, was given a sentence of 18 months in Leavenworth penitentiary and a fine of \$500 by Judge W. H. Sawtelle this week when he pleaded guilty to concealing assets in his bankruptcy proceedings. The count on which he pleaded guilty accused him of turning over \$10,000 in currency to William Isber, another Globe merchant, to keep for him. After the transaction he went into bankruptcy. Isber, who was indicted jointly with Cohen, testified Cohen had given him the money and that he kept it in his safe for a month before depositing it in the bank. After Isber's testimony, Cohen pleaded guilty and was sentenced. The charge against Isber was dismissed.

Three other counts had been returned against Cohen charging that he had concealed \$7500 of real estate by a bogus mortgage and that he had hidden approximately \$3500 of merchandise before he started the bankruptcy proceedings under which he would have settled at 25 cents on the dollar. The other counts were dismissed after he had pleaded guilty to the first count.

COOLIDGE'S SOUND PHILOSOPHY

The following gem is from the address of President Coolidge at Arlington Cemetery. It should abide with us as one of the classics of American statesmanship:

"We shall have to make our decision whether we wish to maintain our present institutions, or whether we wish to exchange them for something else. If we permit someone to come to support us we cannot prevent someone coming to govern us. If we are too weak to take charge of our own morality, we shall not be strong enough to take charge of our own liberty. If we cannot govern ourselves, if we cannot observe the law, nothing remains but to have someone else govern us, to have the law enforced against us, and to step down from the honorable abiding place of freedom to the ignominious abode of servitude."

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY TO BE IN PATAGONIA OCTOBER 2

October 1 the 25th Infantry, stationed at Nogales, will start on the yearly maneuvers, which will take them on a hike from the border city to Fort Huachuca. On the 2nd the regiment will be camped in Patagonia and Colonel Hocker, commanding, has promised to allow the 25th Infantry band to give a concert on the ore platform, as was done last year. The platform will be lighted by electricity and seats will be furnished for the band.

The regimental band is a fine one and the best of music is assured. Everybody should turn out to show their appreciation for the kindness of Colonel Hocker in permitting the band to entertain us.

The maneuvers will end October 24.

Former Patagonian in Gold Hill, Nev. J. A. (Kid) O'Toole, formerly a resident of Patagonia, no win Gold Hill, Nev., writes to the Patagonian to renew his subscription to the paper.

He wishes the people of Patagonia and (also the Patagonian) a long life.

Observe things as you travel along, because life is a one-way street.

ELGIN NEWS NOTES

Walker Belue of Tucson attended the dance Saturday night at Sonoita.

Mr. Dickey, well-known cattle buyer of Hereford, Ariz., motored to the Kline ranch Sunday for a truck load of calves.

Mrs. Sam Foster of Sonoita is reported on the sick list this week.

Blaine Lewis, who had his arm badly injured while oiling a pumpjack on the Babacomari ranch, is reported to be improving.

Hardy Woodward of Sonoita is employed at the East Side garage in Patagonia.

Hayden Hunt, who is located at Fort Huachuca, attended the dance Saturday night at Sonoita.

Ramon Frijas of Elgin reports that considerable damage was done to his watermelon patch lately by a couple of boys who evidently were very particular in the selection of a ripe one.

Miss McKinney, sister of Dan McKinney, foreman of the Babacomari ranch, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, left Sunday for her home in Los Angeles.

Eva Barnett returned last week from an extended visit to points of interest in California and Oregon. She reports a pleasant trip.

Mrs. Bert Hanson entertained a number of friends at dinner Sunday. An enjoyable affair is the verdict.

M. W. Jones of Tucson was an Elgin visitor Sunday.

J. Ming of San Francisco, who has a ranch at Vaughn, was a visitor here Saturday. He was well pleased with conditions in the country.

The ladies are very busy making pretty things for the County Fair, to be held October 17 at Sonoita.

W. F. Neil is having a sleeping porch built at his home, which will add greatly to the family's comfort.

VAUGHN NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wood are the parents of a fine 11 1/2-pound boy. Mother and child are doing nicely. The new arrival has been honored with the name Owen McDaniel.

Mrs. Anna Parker has accepted the responsibility of transporting pupils to and from the Vaughn school for the present school year.

The roundup of horses recently conducted by the forest service resulted in corralling 20 head, nearly all of which were claimed by their owners. Horses are fast disappearing from the ranges.

Dry farmers of Vaughn are wondering what the Fair committee is going to do about premiums on farm products, and if the cowboys will get cash prizes and the poor dry farmers get orders on a store 50 miles from home. If he gets store orders it will cost twice as much to collect the prize as it is worth. Why not give the cowboy the store order and let the farmer have the cash for once?

Mrs. Frank Jolly visited a doctor in Tucson this week.

Charles Everhart has been cutting hay on the Frank Jolly ranch this week.

John McCarty has finished cutting hay for the season.

There has been more hay cut in the Vaughn district this year than for several years. Stockmen are preparing for a hard winter.

Next Sunday those attending the Little Adobe Church on the Hill will be favored with a sermon by Arthur Wheatley of Tucson, who is a good speaker and singer. Come over and hear him.

After the death of Dr. Graham Falkner of Kingston, N. C., "Mike," his pet monkey, also died away and died, supposedly of grief.

Angered when her husband ridiculed her for being fat, Mrs. Winifred Halligan of New York slashed his neck with a razor, but not fatally.

"What is the value of a naval base harbor which our battleships can not get into?" asks Senator Hale. Well, the enemy can't get in either, if that helps any.

COURAGEOUS INCIDENT IN LIFE OF LATE JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT

An incident in the life of the late Julius Kruttschnitt, formerly chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company, was recently revealed by E. S. Glascock of Washington, who wrote of the incident as follows:

"In 1878 Julius Kruttschnitt left McDonough school, near Baltimore, and accepted a position with Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway and Steamship Company. He reported for duty at New Orleans and was put in charge of a small surveying party. The work to be done was distant from the city in a sparsely inhabited district hardly more than a swampy wilderness.

"The party had been at work but a short while when one of the chainmen was brought down with yellow fever. Every man in Kruttschnitt's squad fled for his life.

"Thin for a moment of the situation in which Kruttschnitt found himself. Young—he was in his early twenties—brilliant, conscious of his powers and of his worth to the world, with ten years of arduous preparation behind him and seething with the confident ambition of strong, capable youth, must he throw all this in the scale to ease the suffering and tend the wants of a man who in all human probability must die and who could be fully replaced by any one of thousands of his kind? The cold light of analytical reason floods but little excuse for the course he took. But, thank God, the cold light of analytical reason is not the only light to guide us, and the light that shone in Kruttschnitt's soul was a far brighter and purer one.

"He stayed with his man. To obtain necessities he erected a board over a faint bit of ground some distance from his camp and wrote on it what he wanted from day to day. Having attracted attention to it, he was furnished with whatever could be obtained. The supplies were placed on the hill and he brought them in. Weeks of this, alone with a delirious and dying man, and facing a loathsome death with a rotting corpse beside him!

"The man died. Yet Kruttschnitt thought his duty not completed. He made his requisition on the board, now warped and weather-beaten by rain and sun, for a coffin, a Bible and a shroud.

"Alone, he dug the grave; he placed the body, exhalting the horrible, contagious disease from every pore, in the coffin, and lowered it to its last resting place. He read the funeral service over the grave and filled it. Then he went home and to bed with yellow fever."

CUMMING BOYS ON TRIAL FOR TUMACACORI KILLING

Tuesday morning the following jury was selected to sit in the case of the State of Arizona vs. John and James Cumming, which is being tried this week in the Superior court of Santa Cruz county, with Judge W. A. O'Connor on the bench:

Harvey S. Walker, Louis Hudgin, W. H. Farrell Jr., A. G. Yeary, E. Mendelowitz, J. Clarence Hennigan, Harry T. Conner, J. B. Robinson, C. C. Mayfield, L. H. Scherb, Stanley W. Stoddard, and William Fessler.

The case grew out of the killing on June 13, this year, of Benobio Villa by Jim Cumming, who claimed the shot Villa only after he had been fired on by him. John Cumming is charged jointly with his brother of murder as a result of the shooting.

The case is creating much interest owing to the prominence of the men under indictment. Self-defense is the plea made by the defendants for their act.

The fatal shooting took place near the Tumacacori Mission on the Tucson-Nogales road. There had been unfriendly relations between the parties to the tragedy for some time, which grew out of Villa's right to water cattle at certain waterholes in the Santa Cruz river bed near the ranch of John Cumming.

TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE IN MEXICO AS PROTEST

Mexico City.—The regional conference of labor here has decided to call a general strike in protest to the federal district government's decision that the walkout of the employees of the British-owned Aguila Oil Company is illegal. The date for the general strike has not been fixed. The movement involves ninety labor unions in the federal districts, and means the stoppage of most of the public utility lines.

WARDEN SIMS WANTS PUBLIC TO KNOW TRUTH ABOUT PEN

In the following article R. B. Sims, superintendent of the Arizona state prison, this week sent out the following article, which he wishes published so the public may have the truth about certain accusations made in a recent issue of Dunbar's Weekly:

"My attention has been called to an article appearing in a recent issue of Dunbar's Weekly, attacking the management of the Arizona state prison in a manner calculated to mislead the public.

"I have never sought publicity in connection with my duties in this institution. Neither do I like to enter into argument with individuals, organizations or institutions that have neither policy nor principle, as I feel that in such situations little can be accomplished.

"It is with reluctance that I offer an explanation of any kind in connection with the matter. I sometimes wonder why the respectable press of the state echoes the buzzing of a timble bug such as Dunbar's Weekly, whose only mission and excuse for existence seems to be to criticize in a destructive manner and tear down, never to build up.

"The explanation that I feel is due the public can be best made by referring to the correspondence concerning Mr. Hann.

"On April 13 I received a letter from the law firm of Hickey & Hickey, calling attention to a suit that had been filed in the federal court involving lands which had been filed on by Mr. Hann and his family, having a value estimated at something like \$2000, and asking that Mr. Hann be permitted to be in Phoenix to testify in court to protect his equities. I replied that the matter was something for the board of pardons and paroles to handle.

"I later received a letter from Mr. Ferrall, register of the United States Land Office, advising me that it would be necessary for Mr. Hann to be present in person to testify as to his equities in the lands in question.

"I permitted Mr. Hann, under guard, to proceed to Phoenix, first having taken the matter up with the sheriff of Maricopa county and asking his cooperation in looking after Hann while on this mission—which he very gladly agreed to do. My deputy and Mr. Hann were instructed to report to the sheriff upon their arrival in Phoenix, which they did. Mr. Hann was, in Phoenix less than 24 hours. Upon his return I made inquiry of Sheriff Moore as to Hann's conduct, and he informed me that it had been good.

"I did not attempt to make any such arrangement whatever until after Mr. Hann's attorney had investigated, upon my suggestion, as to whether or not, under the law, it would be possible in the federal court of the state to sue some kind of a writ upon which he could be produced to court there. Having been informed that there was no way by which this procedure could be consummated, I felt in duty bound to enable Mr. Hann to protect this family's interests.

"I might add that after making arrangements for Mr. Hann to go to Phoenix, to protect his wife's home, I placed the matter before the governor for his approval and, after explaining to him the situation and the precautions I had made in the way of arrangements, the governor approved my action.

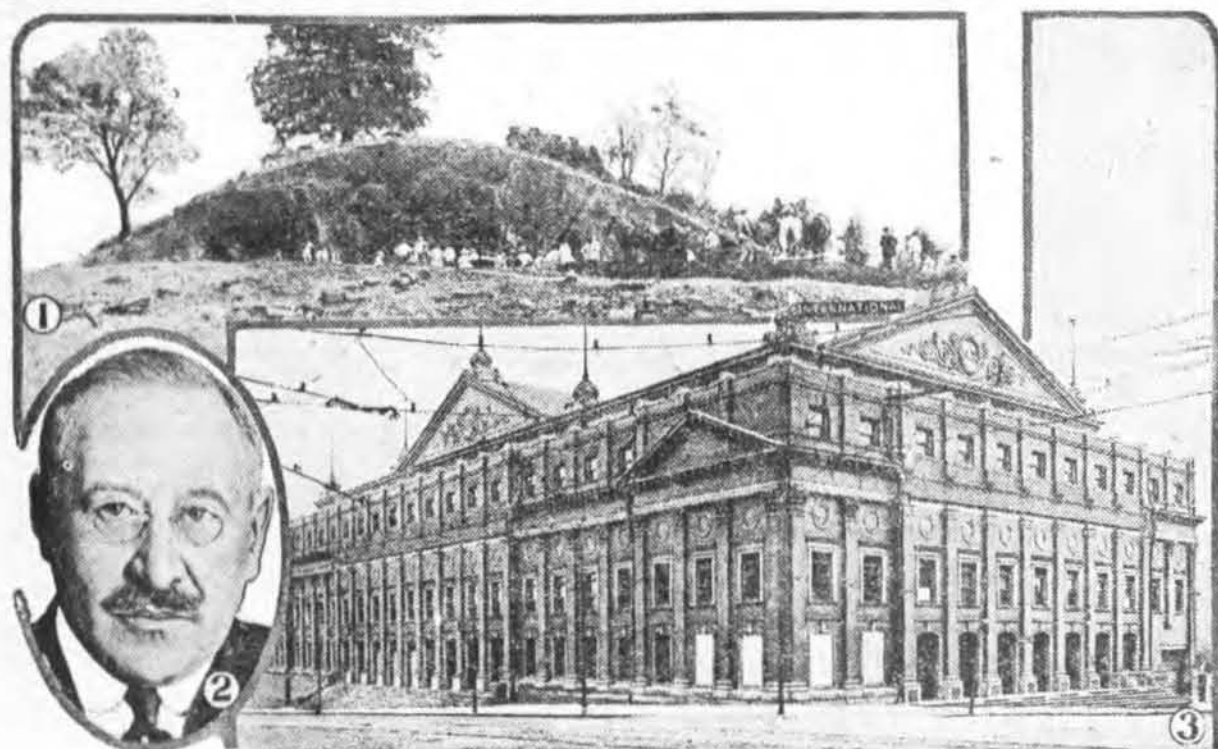
"I feel that I was only doing the right thing by both the state and Mr. Hann's family. I am willing to leave the question as to whether I was right or wrong to the judgment of the people of this state.

"It seems that an effort on the part of those interested in the rehabilitation of those who err any act of decency or humanity, whether it be for the benefit of the prisoner or in the cause of his family, is allowed to go without criticism by some narrow-minded blatherers who are cheap enough, as a matter of political expediency, to endeavor to sacrifice them on the altar of politics.

"I would greatly appreciate having the press of the state give to my statement the same publicity as was given the article appearing in Dunbar's Weekly."

ARIZONA QUARANTINES AGAINST TEXAS CATTLE

Phoenix.—An embargo against the shipment of livestock, hay, straw, grain or grain bags from the entire state of Texas into the state of Arizona was put into effect September 22 by order of the state veterinarian. The quarantine was put into effect to guard against the foot and mouth disease now prevalent in many parts of Texas, the state veterinarian said.



1—West end of the Pricer mound at Bainbridge, Ohio, where excavators are finding great stores of treasures of prehistoric Americans. 2—Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, who has pledged \$1,000,000 to fund for relief of Jews in other countries. 3—Omaha Municipal Auditorium in which the American Legion's national convention will meet October 5.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Hylan's Defeat in New York Gives Smith Dominating Position in Party.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

NEW YORK CITY'S political battle of last week, which was nationally interesting and in a way nationally important, resulted as the political wisecracks predicted—in the defeat of Mayor Hylan by State Senator Jimmie Walker for the Democratic mayoral nomination. That was the concrete result but as everyone knows, it meant that Gov. Al Smith, who led the anti-Hylan forces of Tammany, was still the dominant figure in the Democracy of the East and retained the chance of the Presidential nomination in 1928. It meant, too, another failure on the part of William Randolph Hearst to control Democratic politics in New York.

Anticipating the defeat of Hylan, the Hearst papers were ready with the announcement that there would be "a ticket independent of the Tammany hall street car owned Albany crowd" and assumed that it would be headed by Hylan. But the mayor killed all chance for a bolt by declaring for Walker. He said: "I am getting out of politics with a clean record. I have done my best." F. H. La Guardia, former Republican and now a Socialist, indicated his willingness to head a third party ticket but apparently Hearst did not think him big enough for the job. Therefore the mayoral election probably will be contested by only Walker and Frank D. Waterman, the millionaire fountain pen manufacturer whom the Republicans nominated. Waterman swamped his two rivals John J. Lyons and W. M. Bennett. The Hearst press classes him with Walker as a "traction man."

Al Smith's victory in this primary election means not only that he will have the backing of New York and other Atlantic states for the Democratic Presidential nomination, but also that if he wishes it he can have the Democratic nomination for senator from New York next year. If Walker is elected mayor, Smith will have more power than any person in the country except the President.

WISCONSIN Republicans, still faithful to the name and tradition of Robert M. La Follette, nominated the late senator's son, Robert M. Jr., to fill his father's seat in the senate. The young man piled up an impressive majority over the combined votes of his three rivals, Wilcox, Woodward and McGovern. Despite this his success at the special election on September 29 is not assured, for Roy Wilcox, backed by the anti-La Follette faction of the party, is out as an independent candidate, and there are others. The Democrats went to sleep and their only candidate, William George Bruce, failed to receive the required 5 per cent of the Democratic vote of last fall. He, too, however, is running as an independent. John M. Work is the Socialist nominee and George Bauman the Socialist-Labor candidate. Among other possible candidates are Arthur Barry, who favors light wines and beer, and E. F. Dithmar, former lieutenant governor.

"I GO with the hope that our transatlantic friends will have sufficiently big hearts and are good enough business men to accept an equitable settlement. Under these conditions I hope to succeed and I hope to give the United States an opportunity to prove the Anglo-Saxon spirit of fair play. I will not go to the United States to repeat the phrases which Americans have heard so often, 'France does not deny her debts.' I go to tell the Americans, 'France pays her debts.'"

With these optimistic words Joseph Caillaux, France's finance minister, started last week for Washington to arrange the debt settlement. With him comes a large delegation, including, besides experts, Senator Henri Berenger, Louis Dausset, Paul Dupuy,

Marquis Chamberlain and a few deputies. Full power to settle the debt question has been given M. Caillaux by President Painleve and the cabinet and their political fate rests on his success.

Coincident with the departure of the French mission, Senator Smoot of Utah, a member of the American debt funding commission and chairman of the senate finance committee, issued a statement in which he said: "The United States will settle with France without any reference whatever to the conference held between M. Caillaux and Mr. Churchill or any propaganda by either one or both of them. The United States has nothing to say about any political deals or understandings between European countries and does not propose to be drawn into them. M. Caillaux and his associates will be given every possible chance of presenting their side of the question. The United States commission will look after the interests of America."

At the same time Senator Borah of Idaho was conferring with President Coolidge on the debt question, and he indicated that any undue leniency given France would be opposed in congress.

Rumania will send a debt commission to Washington in October or November. M. Titulescu, minister to England, who probably will head it, says Rumania will pay honestly, according to her capacity. She owes America \$45,000,000. England, France and Italy insist that she settle her debts to them also. Rumania has an offset claim amounting to some \$70,000,000 for bullion and state jewels and art objects which were seized by the Bolsheviks. She also asks compensation for the dynamiting of her oil wells by allied engineers.

GERMANY has received the joint invitation of the allies to participate in the negotiations of the foreign ministers for the adoption of a European security treaty, which probably will begin early in October, and has been given assurance that Great Britain will insist on absolute equality of treatment for Germany at the conference. The draft of the proposed pact for western Europe is ready and it contains nothing that could be interpreted as placing Germany in the category of a vanquished nation. The treaties for Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia may have to be shelved for a time, for they are more troublesome. The Poles and Czechs feel that they are being abandoned by France and are sore.

THERE were indications that the League of Nations assembly would dodge the embarrassing Mosul boundary question by referring it to the world court for settlement. The league does not wish to place itself in the position of having one of its members refuse to accept its decision, and that probably would happen if it decided against Turkey and in favor of the British contention. The Turks assert that they are not bound by their promise of last year to abide by the decision, because conditions have changed. It was proposed in the assembly to give the disputed territory to Great Britain on condition that it accepted a twenty-five-year mandate over Iraq. The Turks maintain the league's duty is to draw the boundaries without conditions. President Mustafa Kemal apparently is prepared for armed action if the case goes against Turkey, for he has concentrated thousands of troops behind the disputed frontier; but the British authorities profess not to be worried over the danger of warfare.

CONSIDERABLE progress was made last week by the French and Spanish armies in their drive against the Rifians, but the natives were fighting hard in the central zone and renewed their attacks on Tetuan in the west. They may be able to hold out until the rainy season checks the operations of their foes. The main achievement of the French was the capture of El Bibane fortress, one of Krin's strongest positions. It was recovered by the Rifians momentarily but was retaken by the French after a furious assault in which the infantry were aided by 150 air bombers and many tanks.

DELEGATES to the twenty-third conference of the Interparliamentary union which opens in Washington October 1 are on their way from all parts of the world. But one gentleman who intended to be present and to do a lot of talking will not come. That is Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of the British house of commons. Last week Secretary of State Kellogg ordered the passport visa already granted to the Red in London, explaining: "I do not believe in curbing free speech, nor do I believe in making this country the stamping ground for every revolutionary agitator of other countries." Mr. Kellogg quoted from recent utterances of Saklatvala from which it was concluded that he was coming to the United States especially to spread Communism. The action taken was contrary to the advice of Senator Borah who believed it would imply a greater restriction on free speech in America than in Great Britain, where Saklatvala has been permitted to say whatever he wished.

TWO investigations of aviation, one of the Shenandoah disaster and the other a general inquiry into the adequacy of American air power, are now under way. The former is being conducted by a board of naval officers; the latter by a special board named by President Coolidge, which incidentally, or perhaps especially, will determine the degree of truth or falsity in the charges that Colonel Mitchell has been making against the army and navy air service. Mr. Coolidge entertained the nine members of his board at luncheon Thursday and their procedure was mapped out. Though the President leaves it largely to the board to determine the scope of its inquiry, he let it be known that he thought the sessions should be public, except when the testimony might touch on confidential matters pertaining to the national defense.

THE Soviet government of Russia has a lot to answer for already, and now is accused of a plot to cause a decline in the price of wheat in the United States and Canada for the purpose of creating unrest among the farmers of America. Rumors of this were current among traders in Chicago and Winnipeg and became so definite that the grain futures administration started an investigation. Grain dealers have become suspicious that something is wrong with the news from Russia, especially the recent official report telling of the big wheat and rye crop and of shipments of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat from Black sea ports.

J. P. Griffin, a former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said: "I think some wheat will be exported from Russia ports, but I believe most of the stories about Russia's fabulous surplus is propaganda. This Russian bungalow has been exploited so much in recent years that one of our members here a few months ago truthfully described the situation thus: 'Russia is going to feed the world every summer, but before Christmas the world is feeding Russia.'"

"The continued offerings of Russian wheat for future shipment and the reported sales of such contracts to Italy and France are not convincing evidence of any purpose to deliver wheat on any important scale," said R. W. Shaw, former assistant secretary of agriculture. "It is said one term in the contracts requires payment of a substantial amount of money on the signing of the contract. This money is in the shape of a credit against which the Russian officials may draw for the purchase of goods. The fact that England has not bought such contracts is significant of doubt in the English mind as to their soundness."

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE JARDINE has put an end to the fight against merger of the Armour and Morris interests by dismissing the complaint which was instituted by the late Secretary Wallace in February, 1923. Mr. Jardine says the evidence shows the transaction was consummated in order to reduce expenses and to increase sales, and that neither monopoly nor price manipulation to the disadvantage of producer or consumer has occurred.

ARIZONA For All, All For ARIZONA

Interest among Tucson miners is increasing in the newly opened market for tungsten ore, and recently producers from the Huachuca district were in Tucson to make inquiry at the chamber of mines regarding the demand for tungsten.

After an inquest was held before Justice of the Peace Dan R. Williamson in Globe into the death of Francis Knight, an Apache Indian, it was found that the deceased met his death from a pocket-knife wound inflicted on his person by Earl Gardner, another Apache Indian.

The game code repeal bill will not appear on the ballot of the special election to be held in Arizona on Sept. 29 from present indications. Judge Joseph S. Jenckes of Phoenix made permanent the temporary injunction to restrain the measure from being placed on the ballot. Those asking the order alleged that it was improper to submit the question at a special election.

Acting on the application of the county attorney's office of Yuma county, requisition papers were prepared in the governor's office, asking the return from Mexico of three Mexicans, alleged to be the bandits who held up the Gadsden State Bank and killed the cashier, S. T. Hobbs, on August 6. The names of the fugitives are given as Juan Adams, Jose Maria Martinez, and Jesus Dumara.

The loss of the fawn crop on the Kaibab forest this year was more than 75 per cent, it is estimated by Game Warden G. M. Willard, who made a recent trip to several game conferences on an inspection tour of the Kaibab forest. The great loss in the deer crop on the Kaibab is attributed by the game warden to the fact that he larger deer ate the foliage off the rees so high the fawns could not eat.

The Southern Pacific Company was granted a special rate authority by the corporation commission at Phoenix permitting the company to make material reductions in the rates on rushed rock from Fall Spur, near Douglas on the El Paso and Southwestern branch of the road, to all shipping points in the state on the Southern Pacific. It was announced at the office of the corporation commission.

The total bonded indebtedness of the state of Arizona is \$2,848,275.29, it is shown by the fourteenth annual report of the state auditors filed with the governor at Phoenix. The figure includes all state, county and city bonds. The bonded indebtedness of the state proper amounts to \$747,972.43 the report shows. This figure includes territorial funding, state re-unding, state asylum and state capital bond issues.

A contract for the construction of a scaffold and stockade where Dixon Sulymine, Huachuca Indian slayer of A. M. Cavell in Phoenix in April, will be executed, has been let to a local builder by U. S. Marshall George Mauk. The execution set for October 10, will take place on the Fort Whipple military reservation on a spot overlooking the site where the Indian beat his 63-year-old victim to death with a railroad spike.

Shipments of silver-lead ores from Tombstone in August amounted to twenty-six cars; somewhat marked encouragement in metal markets for near future. Cattlemen are much encouraged with range conditions and market outlook in the Tombstone district. General business is somewhat ahead of last year, and tourist traffic ahead of previous years. "Seeing Arizona First" has added to Tombstone business considerably.

Phoenix was assured of an air port when the city commission of Phoenix closed an agreement whereby Phoenix takes over 160 acres of land six miles from the city with a long time option to purchase. The new air field will be officially dedicated in November, on the opening day of the state fair and Col. Harry Graham of the San Diego air station and Col. Wm. Mitchell of the eighth corps area at San Antonio have already agreed to assist in the ceremonies marking the opening of the new port.

General business is reported good in Douglas; bank clearings show an increase over last year. Valencia onion crop in county is about ready to harvest, with 200 cars ready for shipment in next sixty days. Cotton in northern part of county indicates yield of 2,500 bales from 3,000 acres.

The Cochise county fair which was held in Douglas on Sept. 24, 25 and 26 was one of the most successful ever presented in the city of the smelters.

Sol Framan, 19-year-old New York youth, is in the city jail at Tucson charged with starting a forest fire.

Expressing implicit belief in Southern Arizona as a mining center of growing importance, Rush T. Still, one of the foremost authorities in the country on complex ores and their treatment stated in Tucson that he could envision a prosperous future for this area as a result of its wealth of this class of ores. Still is conducting the unwatering of the Montana mine.

Farmers of the Chino Valley contemplate the formation of an irrigation district, to first bonds to raise funds for a dam bridge 2500 acre of fertile lands.

MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB

Remote From the Real Centers

Distances, as someone has so aptly said, are all relative. Also, much depends upon one's point of view. There is the story of the Texas cowboy from beyond Brownsville who made a trip to Dallas and upon his return stated to a group of his friends that he didn't believe he'd ever go up North again—he didn't care for "the way them Yankees lived."

Also there is the little yarn relating to the Death valley prospector who, having made a strike, paid his first visit to Chicago and endorsed the place by saying:

"She looks to me like she ought to make a permanent camp."

But of yards of this sort the one I place first in my own gallery of standard favorites has to do with a Wyoming ranch foreman who was sent east by his employer in charge of a carload of polo ponies. He was gone four weeks. When he arrived back at the ranch he wore an air of unmistakable pleasure and relief.

"Gee," he said, "it's good to get home again. So far as I'm concerned I don't want never to travel no more."

"Didn't you like New York?" asked one of the hands.

"Oh, it's all right in its way," he said, "but I don't keer for it."

"What's chiefly the matter with it?"

"Oh," he said, "it's so dad blame far from everywhere."

Assigning G. B. S. to His Place

When George Bernard Shaw, as a young man, emerged from his native Ireland and moved to England he began writing a column for a London weekly publication. Then, as now, he had the habit of calling a spade a spade and frequently, in his writings, he called it by an even stronger name than that.

At that time Oscar Wilde was enjoying his vogue as a wit and an epigram-maker. One evening an acquaintance, calling upon Wilde, happened upon a copy of the paper to which Shaw was a contributor and reading therein one of Shaw's characteristic articles which was signed with the author's initials, said to his host:

"I say, Wilde, who is this chap G. B. S. who's doing a department for this sheet?"

"He's a young Irishman named Shaw," said Wilde, "rather forceful in his host."

"Forceful," echoed the other, "well rather! My word, how he does cut and slash! He doesn't seem to spare anyone he knows. I should say he's in a fair way to make himself a lot of enemies."

"Well," said Wilde, "as yet he hasn't become prominent enough to have any enemies. But none of his friends likes him."

The Deceased Had Been Forehanded

In the spring of 1919—a few months after the Eighteenth amendment went into effect—a Texan passed from this life.

While the funeral services were in progress at the late home of deceased, two of the men mourners stood on the front porch of the house lamenting the passing of their friend and praising his virtues.

Said one of them:

"There wasn't no finer feller anywhere than what Bill was, but the main trouble with him was he wasn't forehanded. He had a wife and a whole passel of children and he should a-been more saving than what he was. He might a-knowned he couldn't live on forever. But no, he lived up to everything he made. And here now, right in the very prime of life, with a family on his hands, he haults off and dies without leaving no estate as I knows of."

"The h—l he didn't leave no estate!" exclaimed the other. "He left mighty nigh a gallon!"

Natural Proof

When the weather gets unseasonably warm I deem the time suitable for reliving a story which I first heard at the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1920. As will be recalled by those who attended that convention the entire country from coast to coast sweltered through the week under a blanket of veritable heat.

A delegate from California, in a half dazed state, fell off of a transcontinental train. A Chicago friend met him at the station.

"Say, old man," said the friend when greetings had been exchanged, "is it as hot out West as it is here on the lake?"

"Is it hot out West?" repeated the newly arrived one. "Say, don't make me laugh. You people here in the corn belt don't know what heat is. Say, listen, I'll illustrate to you just how hot it is on the other side of the Rockies. Coming across the Arizona desert day before yesterday I looked out of the car window and I saw a coyote chasing a jack-rabbit—and they were both walking!"

MODES FOR SLENDER WOMEN; LOVELY PARIS EVENING GOWNS

THAT much heralded and discussed fullness of skirts, which is the high light of fall styles, has been very adroitly managed by designers of dresses and coats. How to make the full skirt answer "present" when calling the roll of apparel for the stout woman, takes much sophisticated diplomacy on the part of designers. Fullness is introduced where it will do the most good for the too-slender woman, and where it will do the least harm, or no harm, for the stout woman.

We may not always agree with the French in their interpretations of tailored styles, but when it comes to evening and dinner gowns—well, we are willing to kiss the hem of these adorable expressions of lively fancy, at least nine times out of ten. Perhaps the French are inspired by the slenderness and splendor of fabrics provided for them, and perhaps they prefer to occupy themselves with the poetry of apparel rather than its prose. Anyway French evening frocks



Frock That Improves the Figure.

an. For the latter it is placed across the front or to one side, and inverted or plain plaits that lie flat are used. The designer must keep a rein on his fancy and suggest rather than actually introduce greater fullness.

But, in designing for the slender woman, the task is not only easy but pleasant. The very means for improving her figure are in the smile of fashion and the pretty frock pictured shows what can be done with them. This dress, of a wool fabric, has a long bodice, plaits at the back but full at the front where it is laid in plaits along the shoulder seam and gathered into a wide, plain band at the hips. A long overskirt is slipped to this band and reaches within a few inches of a narrower underskirt.

The treatment of the sleeves and the neck finish is very successful and becoming to every one, the long ties

are all that we expected them to be this fall, and even more.

It is evident that georgette crepe is foremost in the minds of Paris designers of evening and dinner dresses and that they fairly revel in autumn's fashionable shades of red, blue and green. Besides the plain georgette they have at hand georgette broadened with velvet and otherwise embellished. Combinations of this exquisite fabric with chiffon velvet, and with all over gold lace are emphasized in the new imports. This gold lace appears in many patterns and is usually posed over georgette, as in the pretty frock shown here.

This simple affair has several style points that are noteworthy besides the application of gold lace—as the drapery over one arm, the flare in its skirt, sash bands of the material and



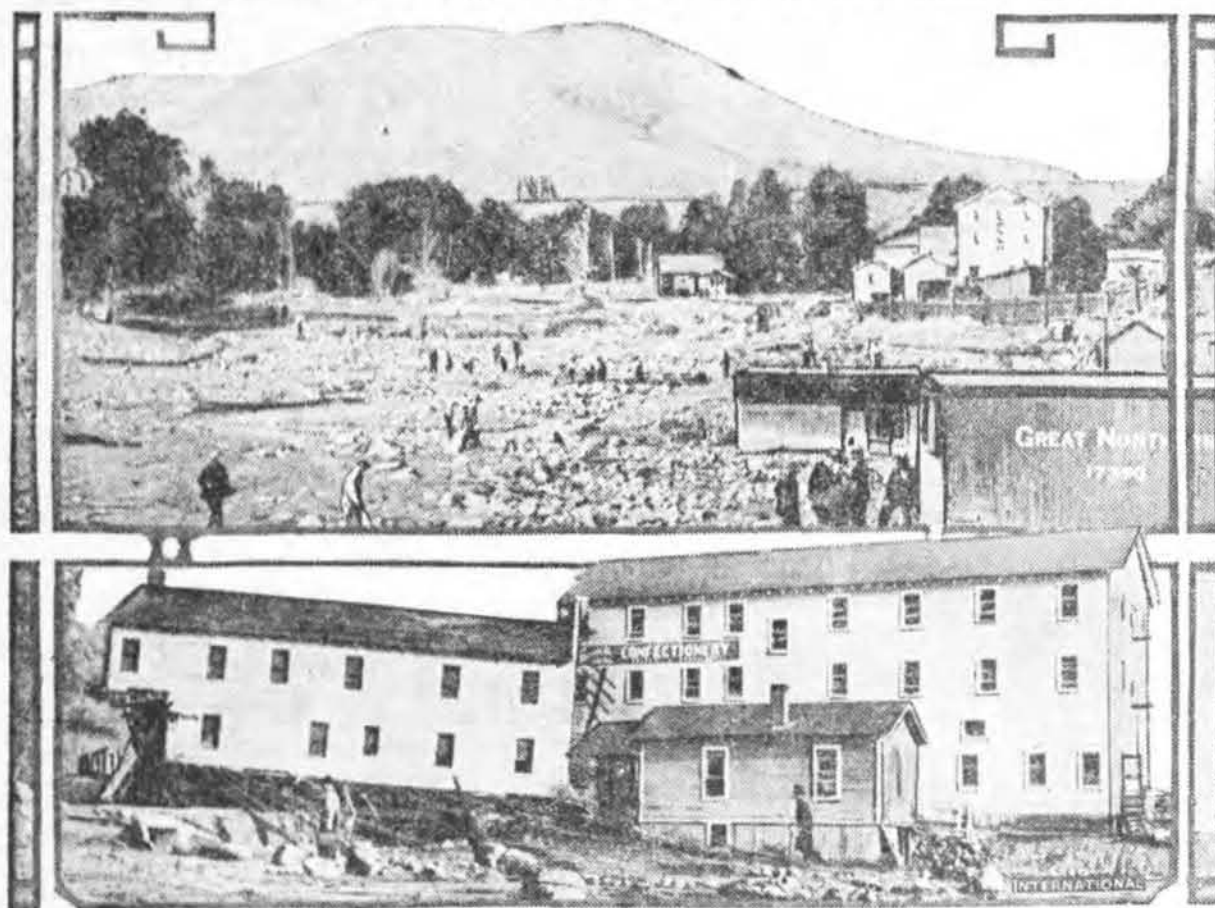
Has Several Noteworthy Style Points.

attached at the neckline, across the back, and knotted low at the front, make a graceful finishing touch that is one of the new season's best ideas. Ecru lace, or lusted net and lace, are most commonly used for the undersleeves and vester and look well with any of the popular colors for frocks. Fashion emphasizes cloth in fall dresses, including tailored styles for the street, the coat frock and afternoon dresses, as well as those which are expected to do service for any daytime wear—like the handsome model pictured.

Just now black has little representation in dinner and evening gowns, except in lace or sheer fabrics posed over a color. Beading is introduced on all colors.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

Wenatchee Ravaged by a Cloudburst and Flood



Scenes in Wenatchee, Wash., after the cloudburst and flood that killed a number of persons and wrecked many buildings. Above, a general view of the railway terminal yards; below, two hotels jammed together, the one at the left having been carried two hundred feet by the water.

Rescued After Floating Ten Days on Pacific



Crew of the P.N.S. No. 7, the Honolulu flight plane, rescued, after being afloat ten days, near the island of Kauai. This picture was made just before the flyers hopped off for the flight to Hawaii.

Famous Rock Not to Be Destroyed



The famous overhanging rock over the Gulp road, Montgomery county, Pa., near Valley Forge. The rock, which George Washington's engineers blasted on their journey to Valley Forge, has been in danger of being demolished by dynamite because of the fact that a certain reckless speeder had the top of his car torn off by it. Aubrey Addison, a banker, bought the property and turned it over to the Valley Forge Historical society to be preserved.

Revive Their Old-Time Hunting



Above are shown Crow Indians watching for a sight of the buffalo herd for the spectacular mimic hunt in Yellowstone National park, in which the days of their fathers were revived.

ONLY ONE LEFT



The sole surviving widow of the War of 1812 is Mrs. Mary Ann Williams of Philadelphia, who is ninety-two years of age. She is an ardent Democrat and does not like the modern fapper.

LEMUR FROM AFRICA



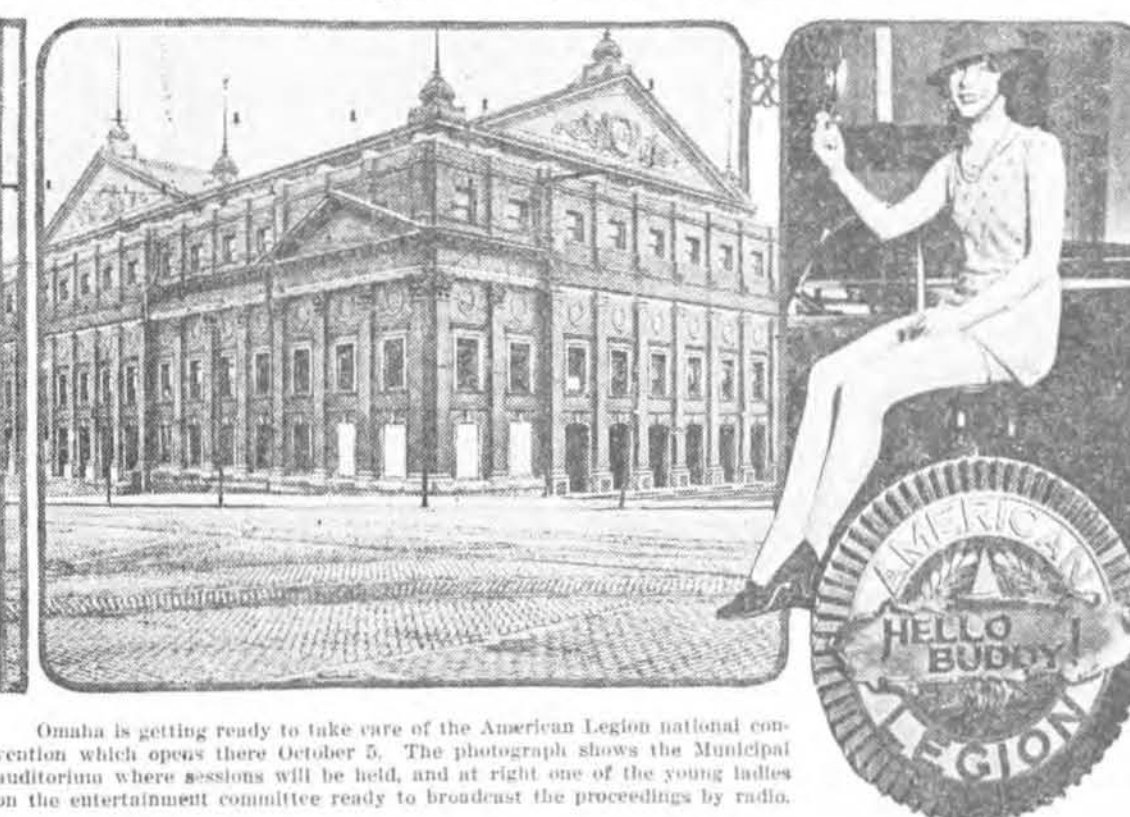
This beautiful ring-tailed lemur arrived in New York from Africa the other day on the steamer Minnewaska, together with a lot of other animals and birds. In the picture only one half of his tail is shown.

Burial of the Shenandoah Victims in National Cemetery at Arlington

Scenes at the burial of four victims of the Shenandoah disaster in the national cemetery at Arlington. Above, a battalion firing the final salute over the graves. Below, the casket of Lieutenant Commander Lansdowne being taken to the cemetery on an artillery caisson, with military escort.



American Legion Meets in Omaha on October 5



Omaha is getting ready to take care of the American Legion national convention which opens there October 5. The photograph shows the Municipal auditorium where sessions will be held, and at right one of the young ladies on the entertainment committee ready to broadcast the proceedings by radio.

SWIFT BRICKLAYER

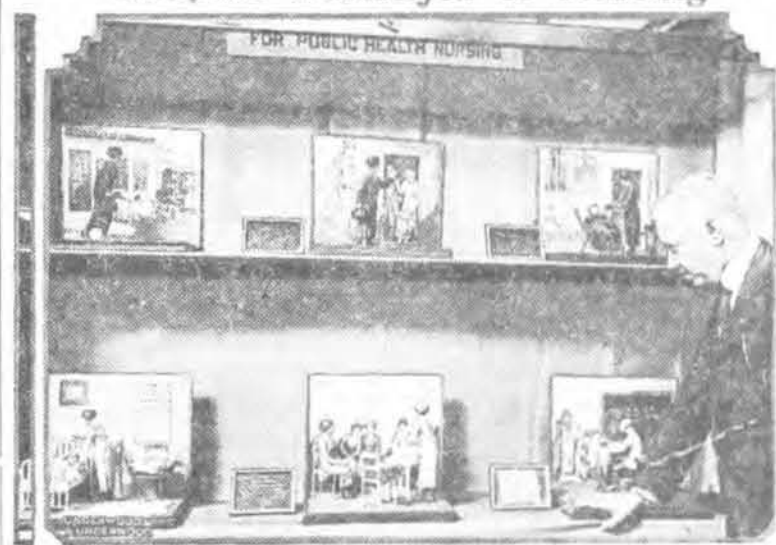


James Garfield Brown, bricklaying Indian athlete, successfully defended his title as world's champion bricklayer in a contest at Olathe, Kan. In six hours and 46 minutes Brown put down 43,044 bricks in all—218 tons or five carloads—at the rate of about two bricks a second. He laid 410½ feet of road 28 feet wide, keeping six "long-men" busy handling down material.

Indian Slaughter House

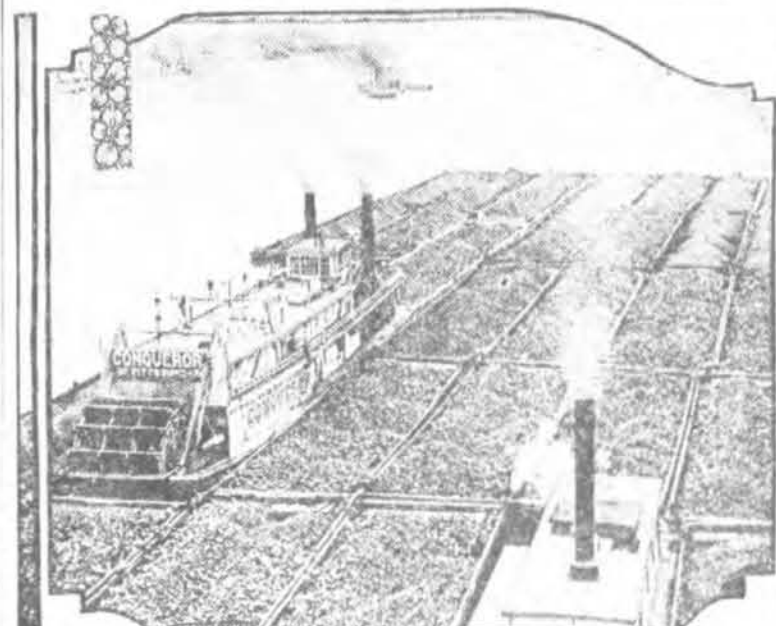
When what is now North Dakota and Montana were inhabited solely by Indians the natives utilized a high precipice at the foot of an incline between two insulating hills for their slaughter house. The buffalo were rounded up and started on a stampede down the incline, only to tumble headlong over the precipice. The fall killed hundreds of buffalo every time. The Indians then cured and dried their winter's supply of meat. When the railroad was put through and the town of Granville, N. D., started it was necessary to haul thousands of carloads of buffalo bones away from his spot.

Graphic Portrayal of Nursing



One of the most interesting exhibits at the hygiene and sanitation exhibition which has just been opened at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington is a graphic portrayal of the varied fields of nursing. Charles Whitebread, assistant curator of the division of medicine in the institution, is shown with the model.

Shipping Reserve Stocks of Coal



Here are 27 barges laden with coal totaling 25,650 tons, on the Monongahela river near Pittsburgh. It is reserve loads like this that are being shipped to sections which the strike affects.

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THE RURAL TELEPHONE

The Ground Connection

The ground connection in the rural telephone is just as necessary to good service as the line wire, the telephone, the batteries or any other item that goes to make up the telephone system. When the subscriber is as careful of the connection through the ground as he is of the line, a carefully constructed connection through the ground will do a great deal toward improving the efficiency of one's telephone system.

The first consideration in making the ground connection is the ground rod. It should be a pointed iron rod one-half inch thick and at least five feet long with the connection soldered to it. Care should be taken in driving the rod that the soldered connection is not broken, and the rod should be driven entirely into the ground. The wire soldered to the top of the ground rod should be No. 12 copper wire, and not less than four feet long.

After driving the rod the lead-in wire should be connected with the larger wire in a copper sleeve. This can be purchased from the local telephone company. In making this connection, be sure that both wires are perfectly clean before inserting the ends into the sleeve and twisting them. Under no circumstances twist the two wires together unless you are prepared to solder them at the time you make the connection. Carelessness in this matter often results in trouble later.

After connecting the lead-in wire and the ground wire, tack the larger wire as near the foundation as possible, leaving enough slack so that the wire is not taut. Tack the lead-in wire at least every two feet between the ground rod and the lightning arrester. The ground rod should be placed as nearly under the lightning arrester as possible on the outside of the house.

Deaths From Liquor Increase

Washington—A collection of varied information as to the effect of prohibition on economic conditions and health was made recently by the research and education department of the Federal Council of Churches as a part of its report on the prohibition question. No definite conclusions were stated, but it was remarked in the report that in general the number of deaths from diseases that grow out of liquor-drinking showed a drop in 1920, early in the prohibition regime, but an increase in the years thereafter.

Woman Enters Mayoralty Race

Boston—A woman's bonnet was added to the dozen men's hats in Boston's political ring when Miss Frances G. Curtis, for thirteen years a member of the school committee, announced her candidacy for mayor. She is a member of an old Boston family and has long been active in political, educational and charitable circles.

Elk Plentiful in Wyoming

Because of the superabundance of elk in the Jackson Hole country, hunters should be to that region and bag themselves the limit, it was announced in Cheyenne by A. A. Sanders, Wyoming state commissioner of game and fish. The season opened Sept. 15. The ever-increasing elk herds cause the state great expense and inconvenience, Sanders pointed out, because the elk must be fed in the closed winters, otherwise many elk would perish.



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TWENTY-YEAR CRUSADE

If the public whose life and property is at stake would try one-half as hard as do fire insurance companies to prevent fires our annual fire loss of over \$500,000,000 would be enormously reduced and a great saving made for home owners and industry.

It has been said by the misanthropes that no one is concerned in reducing the huge fire toll and that it continues to pile up with apparently increasing momentum partly because of this fact.

Nothing could be further from the truth, says W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. For the last 20 years this organization, supported by a majority of the stock fire insurance companies operating in this country, has been expending increasing sums in fighting fire from every conceivable engineering and educational angle.

The program of furthering fire avoidance is not a matter of narrow self interest, but developed years ago from the recognition by fire underwriters of the following principles: (1) That every person and every organization owes more to the general welfare than mere industry and obedience to the law, and (2) that those whose commercial activities result from the existence of any given condition cannot avoid the responsibility of seeking to limit its public menace.

All efforts having the effect of preventing or retarding fire redound to the benefit of the public, a fact which has been demonstrated in New York and other cities by reducing the cost of insurance protection and by conserving life and property.

It is not too much to say that if it were not for the continuing efforts mentioned, the fire tax along before this would have become to the American people an intolerable burden.

GOOD TIMBER

The tree that never had to fight for sun and sky and air and light, That stood out in the open plain, And always got its share of rain, Never became a forest king But lived and died a scrubby thing. The man who never had to toil, Who never had to win his share, Of sun and sky and light and air, Never became a manly man But lived and died as he began. Good timber does not grow in ease; The stronger wind, the tougher trees, The farther sky, the greater length; The more the storm, the more the strength;

By sun and cold, by rain and snows, In tree or man good timber grows. Where thickest stands the forest growth

We find the patriarchs of both, And they hold converse with the stars Whose broken branches show the scars

Of many winds and much of strife— This is the common law of life.

—Inland Printer.

MINING MONEY SPREADS

Copper has gone back up to 15 cents, and copper mining promises well for the winter. Silver, lead and zinc are all up to good prices, so that western ores, which usually contain several or all of these affiliated metals, are in demand. The shipment of a vast quantity of zinc concentrates on a long-term contract from the Coeur d'Alene mines to Belgium means a steady market for this product.

It is the business of every farmer, every workman, every storekeeper, to encourage legitimate mining. It means money in his own pocket, more and better clothes and food and advantages for his family, better homes and better schools. Mining money spreads like oil on water, like perfume in the air; it touches everybody.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

TAXPAYERS' ORGANIZATIONS DO MUCH TO KEEP DOWN TAXES

Twelve Pacific coast and western states have just concluded a taxpayers' conference at Portland, Ore. This organization has been growing during several years past until its territory it today covers about one-half the area of the United States.

It is not a "paper" organization. It is composed of business men and women and farmers who understand that if local taxes are to be reduced, the average citizen must be brought to a realization of the fact that he pays all the tax bills. The day laborer may not get a tax statement from the county, state or nation, but the manufacturer, farmer and business man who does get such a tax statement and who does pay taxes, adds the amount as overhead of doing business to the price of every article he sells. The people must be made to understand this fact—there is no escape from taxation.

The reason that headway is being made in reducing the federal income tax is because every individual makes up his own tax statement and has evidence of exactly what he has to pay. Therefore, the movement for federal tax reduction has general support. Such is not the case, however, in cities, counties and states because the individual never has a chance to see all of his tax bills on one statement.

The Western Taxpayers' League hopes to make the foregoing facts so clear that there will be as general a demand for tax economy and reduction in city, county, state and municipal affairs as there has been and now is for a similar program in federal affairs.

Martin B. Madden, representative in congress from Illinois, chairman of the House committee on appropriations, and one of the leaders in the tax reduction program in Washington, addressed the Portland conference. He expressed great gratification at the organization of this taxpayers' association and said he hoped it could extend its activities until it included every state in the union. He then added: "An enlightened public sentiment is the only thing that will cure our taxation evils. The man who does not make out an income tax schedule should not fool himself with the idea that he has escaped taxation. In the end, as a matter of fact, he probably pays most of the taxes." He said taxpayers' organizations can be of great help in cooperating with the financial directors of our government and in helping them carry out a business program unhampered by political pressure and pork barrel methods which result from the demands of influential friends to satisfy constituents. The continual up-building of political prestige at public expense accounts for most of our governmental troubles.

QUEER QUIRKS IN THE NEWS

A. J. Sheffield of Chicago divorced his wife five years ago, but recently courted her again and proposed a remarriage. He later changed his mind and she is suing him for breach of promise.

Because Fran KStewart with a load of hay hogged the road and would not let him pass, a motorist threw a match into the hay, destroying load and wagon near Leavenworth, Kan.

John Fraser, rural mail carrier of Gary, Ind., beat a bandit unconscious when he tried to hold Fraser up while on his route.

Henry Moreson of Minneapolis, pumf from shell shock, was restored to speech upon seeing an exciting movie.

At a Jewish home for old people in New York is an exclusive Jolly Young Men's Club, to which only men over 90 are eligible for membership. The oldest member is 107.

William Phlegley of Genoa, Neb., serving 12 years for killing his wife, is going to collect \$1500 insurance on her life.

Miss Dorothea Dixon of Albany, N. Y., poisoned by eating restaurant hash, was awarded \$1000 damages against the proprietor of the hash "foundry."

When James Wiseman objected to his wife parking her chewing gum in a parlor vase, she slashed him with a razor and the police were called to restore peace.

Weighing about a pound, a ball of hair was removed from the stomach of a 13-year-old girl at Fitchburg, Mass. She had formed the curious habit of swallowing strands of her own hair.

Upon testimony of physicians that the heart of Mrs. Anna Sellek of Newark, N. J., has been permanently moved out of position in an automobile accident, she was awarded \$4000 damages from Howard Burch.

STATE MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Tucson—Tungsten reduction plant to be placed on claims of W. R. Ramsdell Mining Company in the Sterritas. Plans are under way for reopening the famous old White Hills mines.

Tombstone—Twenty-six cars of silver-lead ore sent to smelters from this district during August.

Dos Cabezas—Gold Prince mine to be reopened.

Vicksburg—\$50,000 paid for Arizona Silver-Copper property. Will ship a carload of ore daily.

Bisbee—Operations to be resumed at the Denn mine, near here, after a shutdown since December, 1920.

St. Johns—Mining operations have been resumed by the San Carlos Asbestos Company.

Dos Cabezas—Dos Cabezas Mining and Milling Company, with capital

stock of \$100,000, files articles of incorporation.

Ajo—Ajo Arizona Copper Company to operate 19 mining claims, about six miles from here.

Globe—Old Dominion Company is planning enlargement and improvement in several departments.

Morristown—Expert engineers still testing Hamayampa river gravel for placer gold.

Paradise—Keystone Lead Silver Co. incorporates with \$1,000,000 capital for developing properties in Hilltop district, near here.

Maricopa—Pacific Gold Mines, Ltd., capitalized at \$1,500,000, files articles of incorporation.

What this country needs is an interstate commerce commission that can give the railroads higher rates and the farmers lower ones.

ARE YOU A CAPITALIST?

Everybody who works and saves something and builds a home or lends his savings to some industry to be used in production is a capitalist. A member of a labor organization which has banks and other assets is a capitalist. The greater the supply of capital the greater will be the demand for labor to make use of that capital.

"If capital is scarce and timid, the demand for labor is less," says Chas. H. Carson of the American Bankers' Association. "The more productive capital there is and the more it seeks to be used, the more authority does labor exercise in its demand for wages."

One of the most annoying things in the world is to be prepared for an emergency that doesn't turn up.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY—No. 1694

THE STATE OF ARIZONA, Plaintiff, vs. GERONIMO S. SICRE, et al., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale for delinquent taxes issued out of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, in an action wherein THE STATE OF ARIZONA was Plaintiff and the respective persons hereinafter mentioned were Defendants, upon a judgment rendered on the 1st day of September, 1925, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said respective Defendants for the foreclosure of Plaintiff's tax liens on, and sale of, the respective parcels of land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, described on the list appearing hereafter, in satisfaction of the respective amounts of said taxes thereon for the years specified, with interest thereon from date of said judgment at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the interest, fees, penalties, assessments, and costs, and costs of suit shown on said attached list, with accrued costs; the years for which the respective amounts of said taxes are unpaid, the persons, defendants in said action, against whom said respective liens were ordered foreclosed, the respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, against which said respective amounts of said taxes were assessed for said years, together with the respective amounts of said taxes, interest thereon to date of said judgment, four per cent penalties, fifteen-cent fees for making back tax books, and costs, being as shown on the attached list thereof appearing immediately after this notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will, on the 13th day of October, 1925, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Nogales, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, separately sell at public auction, for current lawful money of the United States of America, said respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate belonging to or assessed in the name of the respective defendants, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment against the same, with interest and costs, with accruing costs, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Dated this 11th day of September, A. D. 1925.

H. J. BROWN, Sheriff.
By H. J. PATERSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Years	Names of Defendants	Description of Property	Amount of Taxes	Interest to Judgment	4% Penalty	15-Cent Assessment	Costs
1921, 1922	Geronimo S. Sicre	Lot E of the Subdivision of Lot 40, Block 16 of the Town (now City) of Nogales	\$180.45	\$34.63	\$7.22	.50	\$6.25
1922, 1923	John Peterson	Lot 2, Block L, Smelter Tract, in the City of Nogales	25.25	9.38	1.41	.15	6.35
1920	O. H. Mankel	Lots 41, 42 and 43 of Mendible's Subdivision of Block 108, Northern Addition to City of Nogales	23.98	11.20	.96	.75	6.23
1921, 1922, 1923	Jesus F. de Castellano	Lot 5, Block L, Smelter Tract, in the City of Nogales	43.31	12.28	1.56	.45	6.35
1921, 1923	George Roberts	Lots 8 and 9, Block I, Smelter Tract, in City of Nogales	17.28	4.62	.60	.60	6.25
1917, '18, '19, '23	Adela de Mexia	Lot 28, Block B, Mountain View Subdivision, in the City of Nogales	10.80	4.69	.44	.60	6.25
1920, '21, '22, '23	Mildred L. Hardie	Lot 14, Thompson's Subdivision, in City of Nogales	61.68	17.77	2.58	.75	6.25
1921	Stephen Alexander	S 1/4 NW 1/4, S. 23, T. 22 S., R. 18 E.	8.29	2.74	.31	.15	6.25
1920, '21, '22, '23	Ysabel M. Rodriguez	Lot 69 of Beck's Subdivision in the City of Nogales	25.45	7.42	1.01	.60	6.25
1919, 1923	Amparo Aguirre	Lot 80, Beck's Subdivision, in the City of Nogales	12.95	3.54	.52	.30	6.25
1917, 1920, 1921	Margarita Chamberlain	Lot 27, Block B, Mountain View Subdivision, in the City of Nogales	52.70	21.06	2.99	.45	6.25
1921, 1922, 1923	Anastacio Rodriguez	Lots 17 and 18, Block B, Mountain View Subdivision, in the City of Nogales	11	22.18	5.36	.90	6.25
1921, 1922	J. T. Spillman	Lots 10, 11 and 12 in the subdivision Lots 8 and 9, Block 102, Northern Addition, in City of Nogales	35.50	18.32	3.42	.90	6.25
1917	Alfredo Monge, Jr.	Lot 17, Block F, Smelter Tract, in the City of Nogales	2.95	2.33	.11	.15	6.25
1921, 1922, 1923	Guadalupe de Parada	Lot 2, Block J, Smelter Tract, in the City of Nogales	23.42	6.20	.89	.45	6.25
1920, '21, '22, '23	E. R. Acosta	Lot 4E, Block 102, Northern Addition, in the City of Nogales	67.16	29.93	2.68	.60	6.25
1920, 1923	J. P. Hall, Harry Dolson	Lots 35, 36 and 37 in Block A, Mountain View Subdivision, in the City of Nogales	21.92	7.77	.98	.90	6.25
1919, '20, '22, '23	Emilia de Martinez	Lot 1, subdivision Lot 40, Block 16, City of Nogales	332.32	81.87	6.26	.75	6.25
1917, '19, '21, '22, '23	Luciano B. Flores	Lot 10, Block P, Smelter Tract, in City of Nogales	30.49	9.10	1.12	.75	6.25
1921, 1922, 1923	Pedro Gonzales Arechiga	Lots 3 and 4 of the subdivision of Lots 8 and 9 in Block 102, Northern Addition to the City of Nogales	81.47	19.56	3.26	.90	6.25

Published Sept. 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 1925

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY—No. 1704

THE STATE OF ARIZONA, Plaintiff, vs. ROSA DIAZ et al., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale for delinquent taxes issued out of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, in an action wherein THE STATE OF ARIZONA was Plaintiff and the respective persons hereinafter mentioned were Defendants, upon a judgment rendered on the 1st day of September, 1925, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said respective Defendants for the foreclosure of Plaintiff's tax liens on, and sale of, the respective parcels of land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, described on the list appearing hereafter, in satisfaction of the respective amounts of said taxes thereon for the years specified, with interest thereon from date of said judgment at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the interest, fees, penalties, assessments, and costs, and costs of suit shown on said attached list, with accrued costs; the years for which the respective amounts of said taxes are unpaid, the persons, defendants in said action, against whom said respective liens were ordered foreclosed, the respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, against which said respective amounts of said taxes were assessed for said years, together with the respective amounts of said taxes, interest thereon to date of said judgment, four per cent penalties, fifteen-cent fees for making back tax books, and costs, being as shown on the attached list thereof appearing immediately after this notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will, on the 13th day of October, 1925, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Nogales, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, separately sell at public auction, for current lawful money of the United States of America, said respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate belonging to or assessed in the name of the respective defendants, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment against the same, with interest and costs, with accruing costs, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Dated this 11th day of September, A. D. 1925.

H. J. BROWN, Sheriff.
By H. J. PATERSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Years	Names of Defendants	Description of Property	Amount of Taxes	Interest to Judgment	4% Penalty	15-Cent Assessment	Costs
1920, 1921, 1922	Hugh Young	Part of the E 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 16; Part of the NW 1/4, Sec. 15; Part of the N 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 15, all in T. 22 S., R. 16 E.; also Lot 24 in Block E of the Patagonia Townsite	\$166.44	\$52.85	\$6.66	.90	\$6.25
1922, 1923	xT. A. Hanlon	Lot 5 in Block 27 in the Town (now City) of Nogales	212.64	42.25	7.94	.30	6.25
1920, 1921	Leonardo Enciso	The East 30 feet and the West 20 feet of Lot 10 in Block 5 of the EMs Ranch Tract, in the City of Nogales	27.93	11.34	1.09	.30	6.25
1921, 1922	Jesus Moreno	SW 1/4 SE 1/4 NW 1/4; SE 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4 and N 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 17; N 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Sec. 18; all in T. 22 S., R. 17 E.	29.31	11.58	1.17	.30	6.25
1922	Carmen McMahon	The West half of Lot 2 in Block M of the Noon Addition 1 mile City of Nogales	17.65	4.20	.71	.30	6.25
1921, 1923	Pedro Villa	SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S. 19, T. 21 S., R. 13 E.	10.62	1.70	.42	.15	6.25
1922, 1923	Luia Castile	S 1/4 NW 1/4 and N 1/4 SW 1/4, S. 35, T. 23 S., R. 14 E.	102.80	21.64	4.11	.30	6.25
1923	Manuela P. Williams	Lots 4, 5 and 6 in Block A of the Mountain View Tract in the City of Nogales	17.10	2.26	.68	.45	6.25

Published Sept. 18, 25; Oct. 2, 9, 1925

HALF-AND-HALF

Get up and rock the baby; Rock it yourself, sez Pete; Well half of it's yours, sez Nellie; And the other half's yours, sez Pete; Now the rest of the story I hate to tell.

But Nellie got up and rocked her half And Pete let the other half yell.

—The Jersey City E.R.

The Powers will confer on China, says a report, but unless precedents are ignored, what the ywll confer on it won't be worth much to China.

Philip Kinton, 18, charged with robbery, was allowed to leave a Brooklyn court to give blood for transfusion to his sick father.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona

The State of Arizona, Plaintiff, vs. R. N. Keaton, et al., Defendants. Action brought in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and the Complaint filed in the said County of Santa Cruz in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA to R. N. Keaton, M. W. Enson, O. B. Glover, H. O. Bostwick, Carmen Flores, Luz C. de Palanuelas, Zorardo Cardenas, Mangela Lujan Lully, administratrix of the Estate of Mark Lully, deceased; Beasle Rose, Nogales Realty Company, a corporation; Mrs. C. C. Nordholm, Sidney Francis, Luz O. de Rites, Glin Lim, Matilde G. de Francis, Defendants, Greeting:

In a suit brought to recover delinquent taxes, YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and answer the Com-

plaint therein filed with the Clerk of the said Court, at Nogales, in said County, within twenty days after the service upon you of this Summons, if served in this said County, or in all other cases within thirty days thereafter, the time above mentioned being exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, this 31st day of August, 1925.

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

By E. RUTH FRENCH,
Deputy Clerk.

First publication Sept. 4, 1925.

Fourth publication Sept. 25, 1925.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(194374)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, August 17, 1925.

NOTICE is hereby given that Duke Ernest Young, of Greater P. E. Arizona, who, on August 5, 1920, made forest homestead entry (list 03630), No. 018173, for E 1/4 E 1/4 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 17, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 18, and on April 20, 1925, made additional forest homestead entry (list 3-3450), serial 057963, for W 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 17, S 1/2 NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 18, all in Township 19 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. G. Falor, Clerk of the Superior Court, at Tucson, Arizona, on the 30th day of September, 1925.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. R. Nally and Henry Kane, of Greater P. E. Arizona; B. L. Hitch and Mary Romero, of Tucson, Arizona.

STEPHEN D. POOL,
Acting Register.

First publication Aug. 28, 1925.
Fifth publication Sept. 25, 1925.

Patagonia Barber Shop

WILLIAM FESSLER, Proprietor

Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty

PATAGONIA

ARIZONA

PATENTS

are being quickly sold to manufacturers and capitalists.
If you have an invention, send us a model or sketches for search and report on patentability.
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7th & E. Sts., Washington, D. C.
Established in 1880.

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Attorneys-At-Law
Nogales, Arizona

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Dr. W. F. Cheno with
Physician and Surgeon
Nogales, Arizona



Immediate Service

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

EAST SIDE GARAGE

R. C. Blabon, Proprietor

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ARIZONA

Children Cry for



Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

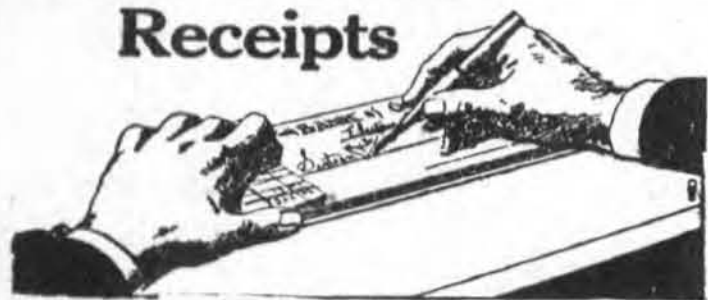
Constipation Wind Colic
Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

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

Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. H. 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.

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

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

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

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WE HAVE A STOCK OF
Kelly-Springfield Tires
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We Also Carry
AUTO ACCESSORIES, GAS, OILS,
AND GREASES

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

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

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

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

B. P. O. E.
NOGALES LODGE NO. 1297
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Elks' Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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

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

What the World Is Doing

As Seen by Popular Mechanics Magazine

Eliminating Hand Capacity in Radio Sets

Hand capacity, which makes close tuning difficult, often can be eliminated by mounting the variable condensers farther away from the panel. This can be done by providing a longer condenser shaft as follows: A short length of 1/4-in. brass rod, long enough to extend through the panel, is placed in one end of a thread spool and the condenser shaft in the other. If the rod and shaft do not fit tightly, drill them and the spool to take cotter pins. Mount the condenser in the desired position on the subpanel by means of two 1/2-in. brass strips, 1/4 in. wide, bent to form brackets of sufficient length to support it.

Dashboard Map on Roller Used with One Hand

An auto map that can be used with one hand and interferes with steering but little, is attached to a spring roller screwed into the dashboard beneath the instruments. Replacing hand maps, which usually mean stopping the car and having the wind whip and tear the paper, the new chart is framed on two



ends, giving it rigidity. To inspect, the driver simply pulls out the roll. The spring returns it to position out of sight, when reading is done. Entering another state, a new map may be inserted readily.

How Folks Earn Their Living Shown by Business Survey

During the increase of population in the United States from about 24,000,000 in 1850, to more than 105,000,000 in 1920, a lack of uniformity in increase in many occupations was noted. Some entirely disappeared, new ones, like auto driving and electrical work, came into prominence, and others showed little change. In 1850, to every 1,000,000 inhabitants there were 1,323 wheelwrights, but the class has nearly disappeared today, while 1920 found an army of 7,587 machinists to every million inhabitants as compared with the 1,089 in 1850. The proportion of clergymen is nearly the same today as seventy-five years ago, the reports showing one for every 949 persons in 1850, and one for every 912 in 1920. The relative number of physicians and surgeons has decreased, blacksmiths have been greatly reduced, and but 519 sailors were found to each million inhabitants in 1920 as compared with 3,044 in 1850. There were twenty-five times more plumbers to each million in 1920 than in 1850. Electricians numbered 2,014 to the million in 1920, steel workers 8,006 and barbers almost as many.

The World's Bird Population

Statistics gathered by the department of agriculture indicate that the total bird population of the world is approximately 75,000,000,000 or about forty times the number of human beings. Records showed that there are an average of approximately 224 birds for every hundred acres of land. On this basis, the bureau of biological survey estimated that in the northeastern and central states of America, there are 82,600,000 robins, 69,300,883 English sparrows, 50,514,499 song sparrows, 33,815,491 catbirds and 22,126,185 bluebirds. Nine species in all, made a total of 364,455,847, while the other kinds swelled this figure to 1,750,000,000.

682,722,161, the estimated number for that part of the United States, or about a fifth of the whole bird population for this country.

Cutting Pipe at Angles

Cutting pipe accurately at an angle with a hacksaw is no easy job, as it is difficult to scribe a line on the pipe. However, by using the rig shown in the drawing, a clear mark can be made. All that is necessary is a stand with an ad-



justable top to hold the pipe at the desired angle, and a can of white paint into which the end of the pipe is dipped. The stand is readily knocked together in a few minutes. The top is hinged onto the vertical part and two slats are tacked on to hold it at the proper angle. The drawing clearly shows how the rig is used. After dipping, the pipe is set away to allow the paint to dry, or if the job must be done at once, a mark can be scribed along the edge of the paint. It is, of course, necessary to have both the stand and the paint pot on a level floor.

If the phones don't seem satisfactory in operation, try reversing the polarity.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY—No. 1699

THE STATE OF ARIZONA, Plaintiff, vs. LUZ FLORES, et al., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale for delinquent taxes issued out of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, in an action wherein THE STATE OF ARIZONA was Plaintiff and the respective persons hereinafter mentioned were Defendants, upon a judgment rendered on the 1st day of September, 1925, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said respective Defendants for the foreclosure of Plaintiff's tax liens on, and sale of, the respective parcels and land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, described on the list appearing hereafter, in satisfaction of the respective amounts of said taxes thereon for the years specified, with interest thereon from date of said judgment at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the interest, fees, penalties, assessments, and costs, and costs of suit shown on aid attached list, with accrued costs; the years for which the respective amounts of said taxes are unpaid, the persons, defendants in said action, against whom said respective liens were ordered foreclosed, the respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, against which said respective amounts of said taxes were assessed for said years, together with the respective amounts of said taxes, interest thereon to date of said judgment, four per cent penalties, fifteen-cent fees for making back tax books, and costs, being as shown on the attached list thereof appearing immediately after this notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will, on the 13th day of October, 1925, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Nogales, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, separately sell at public auction, for current lawful money of the United States of America, said respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate belonging to or assessed in the name of said respective defendants, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment against the same, with interest and costs, with accruing costs, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Dated this 11th day of September, A. D. 1925.

H. J. BROWN, Sheriff.
By H. J. PATERSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Years	Names of Defendants	Description of Property	Amount of Taxes	Interest to Judgment	4% Penalty	15-Cent Assessment	Costs
1921, 1922, 1923	Luz Flores	Lot 5 in Block P of the Smelter Tract, in the City of Nogales	\$ 38.66	\$7.12	\$1.54	.45	\$6.25
1922, 1923	Maria F. de Calles	Lot A in Subdivision of Lots 5 and 6, Block J, Noon Addition, in the City of Nogales	53.19	9.66	2.12	.30	6.25
1922	George B. Foster, Jr.	Lot 202 of the Western Subdivision of Lot 36, Block 1, in the City of Nogales	29.05	6.23	1.16	.15	6.25
1922, 1923	Francisco Echeverria	Lot 30 in Block B of the Mountain View Subdivision, in the City of Nogales	5.15	.96	.96	.30	6.25
1917-1923	Antonio Cady	The East half of Lot 2 and the Western part of Lot 3 of Block M of the Noon Addition, City of Nogales	3.14	2.26	.12	.45	6.25
1922, 1923	Helen and J. J. Doyle	Lot 2 in Block C, in the Patagonia Town-site	12.16	2.20	.49	.50	6.25
1917	Contreras & Valenzuela	Lots 13 and 14 in Block O of the Smelter Tract in the City of Nogales	2.84	.92	.09	.30	6.25
1923	Josefa M. Espinosa	The west 62 feet of Lot 18, Block 18, of the Town (now City) of Nogales, and the following part of Lot 73, Beck's Subdivision, in said City: Commencing at the S.E. corner or said lot 73; thence in a westerly direction along the N. side of Milo street, 52 ft. to a point; thence N.E. 89 ft. to a point; thence easterly 23 ft. to a point; thence 76 ft. southwesterly to point of beginning.	30.16	4.41	1.00	.15	6.25
1922, 1923	Francisco Pontes	Lot 1 in Block 18 in the Town (now City) of Nogales	110.46	23.01	4.42	.30	6.25
1922	Rosa Lee Ford	The westerly 40x100 ft. of Lot 21, Beck's Subdivision, in the City of Nogales	11.74	3.10	.47	.15	6.25
1922, 1923	Tito Flores	Lot 70, Beck's Subdivision, in City of Nogales	19.02	3.88	.76	.30	6.25
1923	Sadie Castellan	Lots 1 and 2, Herold Subdivision, in City of Nogales	101.36	12.43	4.05	.30	6.25
1921, 1922, 1923	Aurelio Carbo	Part Lot 3, Block H, Noon Addition, in City of Nogales	251.62	65.36	19.86	.45	6.25
1922, 1923	Lilly Annie Durfee	Lot 16, Block B, Mountain View Subdivision, City of Nogales	7.14	1.55	.28	.30	6.25
1922, 1923	Guy S. Bryant	NW 1/4 and NE 1/4, S. 19, T. 20 S., R. 17 E.; S 1/2 SE 1/4, S. 18, and NW 1/4 NE 1/4, S. 19, T. 20 S., R. 18 E.	80.34	13.40	2.53	.60	6.25
1922, 1923	Evan C. Thomas	Lot 11, Block 4, Herold Subdivision, in City of Nogales					6.25

HOT PACK CORN FOR SUCCESSFUL HOME CANNING

In canning a starchy, nonacid vegetable like sweet corn it is necessary to watch every step to insure a safe, appetizing product, says the bureau of home economics, U. S. department of agriculture. Success is not just a matter of luck. Behind every jar of home-canned food that keeps or spoils there is a reason. The following directions for home canning sweet corn are based on all the facts the department can obtain:

Corn for canning should be gathered about 17 to 25 days after silking, the exact time depending upon variety and season. Shuck, silk, and clean

carefully. Cut from the cob without pre-cooking. Add half as much boiling water as corn by weight, heat to boiling, add done teaspoon of salt and two teaspoons of sugar to each quart, and fill boiling hot into containers. Process immediately at 15 pounds pressure, or 250 deg. F., quart glass jars 80 minutes, pint glass jars for 70 minutes, and No. 2 tin cans for 70 minutes. Corn should not be canned in No. 3 tin cans because of the difficulty of heat penetration.

COMPENSATION LAW WILL BE VOTED ON SEPTEMBER 29

Phoenix—Effort to keep the Workmen's Compensation act off the bal-

lot of the special election on September 29 met with a setback Tuesday afternoon, when Judge Jencks in superior court here sustained a demurrer to the complainant attacking the legality of the election. The judge held that the election had been properly called and that title to the bill calling the election and providing for an amendment to the Constitution was broad enough to cover all subject matter.

"Some folks," said Uncle Mose, "is attachin' too much importance to what dey believes and not enough to how dey behaves."

Business Poor? Try Advertising

Observations of Other Inhabitants: The world was better when women didn't count on getting more than one wedding ring in a lifetime.

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.

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.

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

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LEVI STRAUSS

Makers of Two Horse

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A new Pair FREE if They Rip

STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Proprietor Nogales, Ariz

Hot and Cold Baths

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

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NOGALES, ARIZONA

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

NEIGHBORS

By ROBERT STEAD

Author of
"The Cow Puncher"
"The Homesteaders"
WNU Service
Copyright by Robert Stead

"BUT ON THESE PRAIRIES—"

"Tell me, Jean," I pressed at length, "why can't we go back; why can't we start over again—like that?"
"We have always been good friends," she murmured.
"Good friends—yes. Must it stop at that?"
"And neighbors," she continued. "We have always been good neighbors. Perhaps that is the trouble."
"How—the trouble?"

"Well, it's like this," she said, and again the toe began to gyrate in the snow. "We've known each other so well, and so long, there isn't anything—much—left to know, is there? Could you stand the boredom of a person who has no new thoughts, no strange ideas, no whims—nothing that you haven't already seen and known a hundred times?"

"There never could be boredom with you, dear. Just to have you with me, to feast on you, to know you were mine, would be enough for me."

"For about a week. You'd soon tire of a feast with no flavor to it. I would, at any rate. . . . Oh, I see it working out already. I don't want to gossip, and Jack and Marjorie have been everything they could to me, but already I can see them settling down to the routine—the deadly routine. Bad enough anywhere, but on these prairies, with their isolation, their immensity—unbearable. I couldn't stand it."

Frank Hall and Jean Lane, hero and heroine of this fine story of homesteading on the Manitoba prairies, are the two persons talking. It's a case of love since childhood in Ontario. But now the lovers seem to have come to an unfordable stream in Manitoba. You see, the girl thinks she knows the young man too completely to be happy with him—at least under the conditions of homesteaders' life on these great prairies. The romance of Frank and Jean begins early. Lured by his four-year-old playmate, Jean, Frank, aged six, ventures on the forbidden wall of a dam. He falls into the water, and is saved from possible death by clinging to Jean's outstretched arms. Next day he has a vision of romance when Jean informs him that because of their adventure of the day before he is in duty bound to marry her. He agrees, the only proviso being that they are to wait until they are "grownups."

With Jean's brother John, also aged six, Frank begins school. Two years later they are joined by Jean and Frank's sister Marjorie. A little later Jean confides to Frank, in verse, her hope of some day becoming "Mrs. Hall." He accepts the "proposal." Frank is fourteen when his mother dies. He takes a job in the mill where his father works. The boys are eighteen when John's father is killed in an accident. Two years later Frank's father and John's mother are married. Dissatisfied with conditions, and ambitious, the two boys make plans to go to Manitoba and "homestead." The girls agree to go with them. Evidently the study of life among the homesteaders of Manitoba is at first hand. So, in addition to the love story, the story has a sociological and historical value. The story of the marriage of John and Marjorie on Christmas day, the gathering of the neighbors and the presentation of their wedding gifts is an illuminating glimpse of the democracy of the frontier.

Robert Stead, the author, was born on a farm in Manitoba. He has been a newspaper editor and publisher and is now an official of the immigration and colonization department of the Canadian government. So he knows whereof he writes.

CHAPTER I

My earliest recollection links back to a gray stone house by a road entering a little Ontario town. Across the road was a mill pond, and across the mill pond was a mill; an old-fashioned wooden mill which was the occasion and support of the little town. Beside the mill was a water wheel; not a modern turbine, but a wooden wheel which, on sunny days, sprayed a mist of jewels into the river beneath with the prodigality of a fairy prince.

The mill pond was held in check by a stone dam which crossed from the road almost in front of our door to a point on the mill itself. The stone crest of this dam rose about two feet above the level of the water in the mill pond, and was about two feet wide. Along this crest my father walked on his way to and from the mill, but I had strict orders not to attempt the feat, with the promise that I would be thrashed "within an inch of my life" if I did.

And now I must introduce Jean Lane, daughter of our nearest neighbor, Mr. Peter Lane. Jean is to travel with us through most of the chapters of this somewhat intimate account, and you may as well meet her at four, bare-footed and golden-haired and blue-eyed, with a wisp of white cotton dress and a gleam of white teeth set between lips of rose-leaf. Demurely down the road she came to where I lay sprawled on the river bank contemplating the leisurely precision of the water wheel beyond. When she reached me she paused, sat down, and buried her feet in the soft sand of the bank.

"I want to go to the mill," she said, when her little toes were well out of sight.

"But you can't go to the mill," I said, with the mature authority of six. "You'd fall in."

"I wouldn't, neither,"—she glanced at me elusively from under her yellow locks—"not if you helped me."

It was a difficult situation. Here was I, a young man of six, honored by a commission of great responsibility from a young woman of four. My native gallantry, as well as a pleasant feeling of competence, urged that I immediately lend her across that two foot strip of masonry. But the parental veto, and the promise of being thrashed within an inch of my life, sorely, and, as it seemed to me, unfairly, curbed my chivalry.

"I'd like to take you over, Jean," I conceded, "but my father won't let me."

"Did you father say you mustn't take me over?" With almost uncanny intuition she thrust at the vulnerable spot in the armor of my good behavior.

"No; he didn't say anything about you."

"Then you can take me?" I dug my toes into the sand beside hers, but did not answer.

"If my big bruvver John was here

he'd take me over, quick," she continued, with a quivering lip.

John Lane was six, like me, and no bigger. The allusion to him as her big brother, who would take her over quick, and the quivering lip, were too much.

I scrambled to my feet. "Come," I said, with masculine recklessness, starting for the dam, and she followed joyously.

We are about half way over when something happened—I never knew what—but I plunged into deep water like a stone thrown from the shore. I took a great mouthful and came up spluttering, choking, frantic. The slippery wall gave no grip for my hands, and in a moment I must have gone down again, but Jean's hand came out over the ledge and her little arms were reached down to mine. I grasped them and hung on—lunging in water to my neck, while Jean and I both shouted lustily.

Help came quickly in the person of my father, who had seen the accident from one of the upper windows of the mill, and had come rushing out at a pace which had quite upset the operatives on his route. I was dragged up on the dam in a moment, and I can remember Jean standing beside my father, crying a little, and saying, "Please don't scold him, Mr. Hall. I made him do it."

I expected my father to scold her, but he took her up in his arms and held her to his breast.

"You're a brave little girl, Jean; you're a wonderful little girl," I heard him say, and he kissed her on the face, which he hardly ever did to me. Then homeward he led me, wet and miserable, and speculating silently on what it may mean to be thrashed within an inch of one's life.

But it proved to be a day of surprises. I was not thrashed within an inch of my life, nor at all; I was undressed, and rubbed with a warm towel, and put in bed, and given a large tumblerful of hot choke-cherry who, because it was still early in the season and the water was cold. And my little sister Marjorie came and looked at me with large, dark, comprehending eyes, and said, "I know why you didn't get thrashed."

"Why didn't I get thrashed?" I ventured.

"Because you were so awful wicked. When you're awful bad you don't get thrashed; it's only when you're a little bad," she explained.

I had to stay in bed for the remainder of the day, which I think was more a punishment than a precaution so I had opportunity to think on Marjorie's philosophy. It was evident that she was right; I had the proof in my own experience; I had been very wicked, and had escaped punishment. My consciousness of evil-doing, however, rested lightly upon me. I had escaped the strap which hung behind the kitchen door, and which was a much more immediate menace than any possible torments of the after world. I spent the remaining hours of the day in imagining situa-

tions in which I would save Jean from all kinds of disasters.

Next morning found me none the worse for my experience; indeed my lip over the dam already seemed a more or less vague recollection. After breakfast I made a journey to the big pine which grew at the very end of our little farm—a surviving monarch of the forest that in some way had escaped the locust cloud of axmen which had swarmed through the country twenty years before.

Perhaps it was as I lay under the great pine on that sunny summer morning and watched the filmy clouds float gently overhead that I caught my first glimpse, shyly, wonderingly through the golden gates of romance. It was a vision of Jean; a vision which has remained with me through the years, growing, thrilling in my moments of happiness, fading in my hours of darkness, but at no time quite obscure. Perhaps it was my first glimpse of that vision which brought me on that morning to my feet where the great pine's swaying lace-work of sun and shadow patterned the green grass and set my heart flitting with the joy of being alive.

I was about to shape my lips for a whistle when I became conscious of a presence. It was Jean, her golden locks held together by a midjet sun-bonnet, waving for some vagrant curls which nestled against the peach-pink bloom of her cheeks; her chubby bare feet seeking cover in the grass. "I saw you going to the big tree," she explained, "so I came too."

"Uh-huh," I commented cautiously, being gripped with a sudden sense that this young woman had led me into difficulties only a day ago. Men cannot be too careful.

She sidled toward me. "Do you know what you have to do for yesterday?" she queried.

"No," I said, with some misgiving, thinking that possibly my behavior had been reported to the Lanes to my disadvantage.

"Gwandanna says when a young lady saves a young gentleman, he has to mawwy-her," she said, speaking very slowly at first, but finishing her sentence with a little run. "So you have to mawwy me."

She was beside me now, and her face was radiant with the excitement of her secret.

"But I can't marry you! Only grownups do that!" I protested.

"Won't we be grownups some day?" "I guess so," I admitted. And then with a sudden burst of resolution I added, "And then I'll marry you."

She held her face up to me and I leaned over and kissed it shyly. Then, hand in hand, we retraced our way down the cowpath, along the rows of sprouting corn, by the stables and past our house. Jean led me to her own home, which was next to ours, down the road.

"You have to ask mamma," she said, as our little figures dropped their shadows across Mrs. Lane's kitchen floor.

This was more than I had bargained for. I was beginning to discover that Miss Jean was a young woman of action as well as decision. But I was game.

"Mrs. Lane," I said, bracing my legs for the ordeal, "I want to marry Jean."

Jean's mother looked at me with a smile that broadened until it broke into open laughter.

"I am afraid you are very precocious children," she remarked. I didn't know what that meant, but she gave us each a doughnut, and we went away happy, Jean twirling hers on her finger for a wedding ring.

CHAPTER II

That same summer I began going to school. Perhaps I should say that John Lane and I began going to school, as it was something of a joint adventure. We talked of it together for weeks before the great event. At that time my objective in life, in so far as I had one, was to be a locomotive engineer, but John had elected to be the owner of a wooden mill—blatantly overlooking the little question of capital—and we discussed our school training in the light of these ambitions.

On the eventful morning I remember my father coming into the loft and leaning over my bed, where I feigned sleep. "Puir wee mannie," I heard him say, dropping into the Scotch tongue which he reserved for moments of emotion, "it's a long road he's starting on, and a hard one, too, or he'll no be like the rest of us."

My mother scoured me well and dressed me in a clean new suit and took my cheeks between her hands and kissed me, and told me to work hard and grow up a good man like my father. At the gate I met John, and together we started down the turnpike of life.

I spent the day becoming accustomed to my new environment, and marveling over a certain bald spot on the teacher's head which spoke resplendent when the light struck it a certain way, and wondering what possible advantage it could be to a lo-

comotive engineer to know that A had two slanting legs tied together in the middle.

Two years later Marjorie and Jean started going to school, and we were proud boys indeed as we led them up the aisle to the master's desk.

In those days, when large families were still considered proper, two children were a comparatively small impediment; indeed, it was commonly said among the townspeople that the smallness of my father's family had made it possible for him to pay for and clear his farm. At any rate my mother was a person of leisure by comparison with neighbor women who were trying to clothe, clean, and discipline ten or twelve children apiece.

The Lanes were in the same happy circumstances as ourselves, and being also our nearest neighbors, a considerable friendship had sprung up between the two families. This developed as we children grew older and had mutual interests in studies and sports. Jack—he was Jack now—and Jean often came over to our house on a winter's evening, bringing their school



Jean's Head Came Out Over the Ledge and Her Little Arms Were Reached Down to Mine.

books, and the four of us sat about our big kitchen table poring over our studies or throwing or intercepting furtive glances between Jack and Marjorie, and I may confess, between Jean and Frank. Jean was fair, with large blue eyes and clear pink cheeks and lips that always made me think of roses. They seemed always as delicate and tremulous as a rose leaf after rain.

At eight o'clock we would close our books, and mother would say, "Marjorie, you may bring up a basin of apples," or perhaps it would be a dozen ears of roasting corn, and we would sit about the fireplace, munching in great happiness. Then we would have a game of blind man's buff, in which I had a way of catching Jean, or button, button, who's got the button? or hide-the-handkerchief. And at nine Jack and Jean would leave for home, and we would go with them to their gate, and I would help Jean where the drifts were deep. And Marjorie and I would walk back arm in arm, and she would talk an unnecessary lot about Jack.

Jean's first poem was written about this time. She developed it one night while ostensibly busy at her studies, and slipped it into my hand when we parted in front of her house. I hurried home, but my mother and Marjorie sat so close to the lamp that I had no opportunity to read it until I went upstairs to bed. Then I smoothed the crumpled little sheet and read—

When I am old
And very tall
I hope my name
Will be Mrs. Hall.

I lay awake for hours that night, joyously piecing together bits of rhyme, but I was no versifier, and had to be content with prose. I put it in very matter-of-fact form on my slate, which I managed next day to leave on Jean's desk.

"Your proposal is accepted,—F. H."

When I was twelve Granny Lane died, and after that Mr. and Mrs. Lane often came over, too. As we worked at our lessons we would hear the restful clicking of our mothers' knitting needles, while our fathers fought over their checker board in a silence broken only by an outburst of triumph upon some clever strategy, or of chagrin when some deep-laid scheme had gone awry. Or sometimes the men would lay aside the board and, turning their chairs toward the fire, with their pipes well lit and glowing in the bowl, would begin to recount tales of their youth when they were part of the locust army of ax men that had swept through the land and in some strange way had left standing the great tree

at the end of our farm. Then lessons were forgotten, and we children drew silently close to the fire, as big-eyed and flushed with adventure, we entered the enchanted halls of romance.

It was when I was fourteen, and about to enter the mill, that mother was taken sick. I had never known mother to be sick, and it was hard to understand the silent house and the darkened room. Mrs. Lane came over and took charge, and Marjorie stayed at home from school to help.

One day as I came up the path Marjorie met me with, "Mother wants you," so I went into the room. Father was there; it seems he had not gone to the mill that afternoon. He was sitting on a chair with his elbows resting on his knees and his cheeks between his hands, and a stray beam of light from the afternoon sun fell through the window and across his forehead. I wondered that I had never noticed before how old he was.

"Is that you, liddle?" my mother called in a thin, weak voice, and I came beside the bed. "My boy, my boy!" she said, and her face worked strangely, but she could say nothing more than just "my boy." Then I knelt beside her, not knowing what else to do, and she put one of her thin hands in my hair, and ran her fingers slowly, with a strange sort of caressing, up and down and about my head. And then an odd thing happened. She began to sing, in a strange, high, tremulous key. "The Lord Is My Shepherd." She did not sing it as you have heard it in church, but with a gentle rhythmic beat, like a lullaby, just as she had sung it to me many a time when I was a little child. After a while she seemed to fall asleep, and I slipped out again. Father had never moved, but beads of sweat were standing on his forehead.

Marjorie met me, round-eyed and pale, at the door. "Oh, Frank! Is mother going—is mother going to die?" The last words were breathed rather than spoken.

"I don't know," I said, pushing by her and gulping at something in my throat. . . .

After mother's death Marjorie had to stay at home from school and take charge of the house. Marjorie had a vast native ability behind her deep black eyes, and in a short time matters were running as smoothly as could be hoped. I took a job in the mill—my dream of being a locomotive engineer had vanished almost with my baby teeth—and I was now working from seven in the morning until six at night for a consideration of three dollars a week. My father earned ten dollars a week, so we were in easy circumstances. There were no picture shows to tempt our spare quarters, nor automobiles to make us envious of our more fortunate neighbors.

Jack Lane also took a job in the mill, when I did. We graduated into long trousers together, and made our youthful excursions, arm in arm, into the town on Saturday nights. Jack was a handsome boy, with the fair skin and hair of his sister Jean, and many a equine eye was turned on him as we strolled about the little town, or even as he worked at his post in the mill. But while Jack was by no means above a little flirtation, he used to dismiss such events with the comprehensive remark, "They're not in the class of Marjorie—or Jean."

We were eighteen when the accident happened to Peter Lane. He was working about a shaft, as he had done perhaps a thousand times before when some loose end of his clothing lapped around it. He clutched the shaft and whirled with it until the strength of his arms gave way; then his body flew out and his head struck a beam. . . . Outside the mill wheel placidly sprayed its mist of jewels as from the hand of a fairy prince.

Death has disorganized these two households so closely associated. What is their future?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Worth-While Furniture

Gradual buying of worth-while furniture is so much more sensible than hasty selection of a panorama of pieces that do nothing more than relieve a home of utter barrenness. Apparently it never occurs to some people to buy part of a handsome suite when they can't afford the suite complete. They crowd a room with haphazard matching pieces, ignoring the future of their home entirely, when they might happily combine a lovely new dresser with the simplest bed, until their matching values can be bought. Mahogany and walnut finish go well together, walnut and certain finishes of oak combine agreeably, but mahogany and oak will not make friends.—Family Herald.

Scouring Ash

Volcanic ash is used in making scouring soaps, abrasives and similar products.—Science Service.

The AMERICAN LEGION

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

LITTLEFIELD GETS RESULTS FOR A. L.

Friends of Raymond B. Littlefield say he once had intentions of following the profession of civil engineering as his life work. "Should he not have changed his mind," they say, "he would have been infinitely successful, for he is always engineering something or other to a successful completion."

The latest engineering feat to win him credit was the building of the department of Rhode Island of the American Legion into one of the strongest beams in the national structure of the Legion. This was done during his administration in 1924.

Legion work has been a particular favorite objective for Mr. Littlefield's engineering genius. He began serving the Legion as a charter mem-



Raymond B. Littlefield.

ber of James Stanton post of the Legion, Central Falls, R. I. He served in post offices until the bigger job came in 1923 when at the department convention he was elected department adjutant, which office he held for one year. Indication of his efficiency and popularity as a department adjutant is revealed by the incident of his election to the department commandery by acclamation at the department convention in August, 1924. He is at present serving as alternate national executive committee.

The same gradual steps that took him from just a buck Legionnaire to the department commandery, he followed in the great adventure of 1917-1918. He enlisted in the Rhode Island National Guard on May 23, 1916, and served in that organization with ranks of private, corporal and sergeant. Then came the World war, and he went overseas with the Seventy-third Art. C. A. as a sergeant major, where he served in the line of advance. He was recommended for a commission when the armistice was signed.

Mr. Littlefield was born in 1885 at Central Falls, R. I., where he was educated in the public schools.

Junior World's Series for Boys' Ball Teams

Holding of a Junior world's series for boys' baseball teams throughout the country under the auspices of the American Legion will be proposed at the national convention of the Legion at Omaha from October 5 to 9 by the national Americanism commission.

Decision to this effect was reached following a recent conference between Legion officials and Maj. John L. Griff, fifth, commissioner of the Western conference, who offered his assistance in working out the idea.

Recent developments portend success for the plan, if it is approved at the national convention.

Kenesaw M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, placed his stamp of approval on the plan to form the boys' league.

J. A. Butler, a member of the staff of the National Amateur Athletic association, and Allan Waters, of the Legion's community and civic betterment bureau, are co-operating in working out the details of the plan. Mr. Waters conceived and worked out the details of the plan of the Junior baseball league for possible sponsorship by the Legion.

The present intention is to promote the organization of baseball leagues for boys of fourteen to seventeen in all parts of the country, according to Frank Clay Cross, director of the Americanism commission. Championships will be staged by districts, by states and regions, leading up to the national contest to be held each year at national conventions of the Legion. In the Junior world series, as it will be called, the victor of all states east of the Mississippi river will play the champion of the West.

The Junior world series is one feature of a general plan for Legion activity in sponsoring and promoting a greater active participation on the part of the general public in athletics.

SICK WOMEN SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

Letters Like This Prove the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness, backache and nervousness. I had these troubles for years and had taken other medicines for them, but I have found no medicine so good as the Vegetable Compound and I recommend it to my friends who have troubles similar to mine. I saw it advertised and thought I would try it and it has helped me in all my troubles. I have had six children and I have taken the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before each one was born, for weakness, vomiting, poor appetite and backache, and again after childbirth because of dizzy headaches. It is a good medicine for it always helps me. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills for the last eight years for constipation."—Mrs. MABEL LA POINT, R. F. D. No. 1, Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.

In a recent canvass, 38 out of every 100 women say they were benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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unightly and annoying - improved by one application of

Resinol

Germans Saving Money

Recent savings bank figures show that the Germans are beginning to save again and in the last year and a half the number of depositors has grown rapidly. During the inflation period no one in Germany thought of saving money. It was a policy of either "spend it before it is worthless" or of "get-rich-quick." Gradually, however, with the stabilizing of the mark value, the wisdom of economy has begun to reassert itself. Government officials and brain workers furnish the largest percentage of the depositors.

A Substantial REWARD Thousands of people in America have been liberally rewarded for installing on their homes USKIDZ shoes on their shoes. USKIDZ wears and wears and wears. It is made only by the United States Rubber Company, the world's largest manufacturer of rubber products. The money it saves on shoe bills is remarkable. Have your old shoes re-bottomed with USKIDZ. Buy new shoes with genuine USKIDZ soles. USKIDZ is comfortable, healthful, good-looking. Protects against slipping. Look for the name USKIDZ on the sole.—Adv.

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

Safe Accept only a Bayer package

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the wonderful face bleach makes the skin beautiful.

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Mrs. Carnegie Welcome

Merchants and people in general of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, are pleased that Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will continue her summer visits at Skibo castle, for her coming means the spending of a great deal of money in the district.

Silence is better than unmeaning words.—Pythagoras.

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BELL-ANS INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

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BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

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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 Sweetmeat, untouched by hands, full of flavor.



All that the name implies

FAULTLESS STARCH

FAULTLESS STARCH insures faultless results. Either as a cold or a boiled water preparation you are certain to get faultless results with this wonderful all-purpose starch.

To make a boiled starch with FAULTLESS just add boiling water to your cold water starch mixture. No cooking required. FAULTLESS STARCH is always ready for instant use.

For more than 35 years FAULTLESS STARCH has been the favorite in millions of homes.

Faultless Starch Company
Kansas City, Mo.



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Modern Finance
Robbs—If you had \$1,000 what kind of a car would you buy?
Shultz—A \$2,000 one.—Judge.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin.
On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red, rough hands.—Advertisement.

Male and Female
He—Well let's talk about something.
She—No; let's talk about somebody.
—Progressive Grocer.

ALL RUN DOWN, NOW HEALTHY

"Honestly, in all my 15 years of experience as a nurse I have never known of a medicine that compares with Tanlac." Is the glowing tribute of Nurse M. E. Chappelle.

"Fine and again I have recommended Tanlac and always with surprising results. Some time ago my Mother complained of being generally run down and on the verge of a nervous breakdown. She had no appetite, her stomach was disordered, digestion weakened and her bowels were most irregular."

"Tanlac came to her aid at once, brought on a vigorous appetite so that she began to eat with the greatest relish, and made the digestive organs function properly once more. In a short time she was well, happy and strong, and although over 80 years of age she is now vigorous enough to look after her household duties and go out quite a little, too. This is why I praise Tanlac and consider it the best tonic and health builder ever discovered."

What Tanlac has done for others it can also do for you. Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 10 million bottles sold.

Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation. Made and recommended by the manufacturers of Tanlac.

TANLAC FOR YOUR HEALTH

You Need this Tonic
HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS

It tends to promote good health, strengthen the digestive organs and to keep the stomach in good condition. At All Druggists.

To build you up

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 39--1925.

DAIRY FACTS

SANITARY FLOORS FOR DAIRY BARN

Sanitary floors are a first requirement to a cleanly dairy. Non-absorbent material and without crevices where dirt and filth can lodge is recommended. It should be easily washed and disinfected.

In building a dairy barn floor, all rubbish and refuse within the enclosure should be removed and the floor area graded to the required level, allowing, of course, for the thickness of the floor. The soil should be thoroughly compacted. If it is possible for water to get under the floor at any time, this possibility should be reduced by using a fill of clean gravel, cinders or crushed stone and providing suitable drainage. The gravel or cinder sub-base, if used, must be thoroughly compacted and consolidated by tamping or rolling.

Forms for defining floor slabs, alleys, ways or other areas to be concreted should be of smooth lumber, rigidly braced in line and carefully set to proper grade. The manger curb is usually placed first. It should be not less than four inches thick and is usually made about six inches high on the stall side. Uprights supporting stanchions are of several types. Some are attached to anchors which are set in the curb and others are embedded in the concrete. Feed and litter alleys are usually placed after the curb, then the stall platform and manger are placed.

The length of stall platform, that is, the distance from manger curb to gutter, will depend upon the breed of cattle kept. For Jerseys or Guernseys the average length is about four feet eight inches; for Holsteins about five feet is necessary. The platform should be pitched about one inch from the curb toward the gutter.

The surface of the manger should be finished smooth, with corners carefully rounded to make cleaning out easy and to provide a comfortable surface for the animals to eat from. Litter and feed alleys should be finished with a wood floor to secure an even but gritty surface, thus providing secure footing for the animals.

Good Appearing Cows Not Always Most Profitable

In dairying it is entirely possible to get nothing for something. This is the conclusion of the New Jersey state dairy specialist after reviewing records of dairy herds in the Mercer County Cow-Testing association. It was found that though some cows had unsatiable appetites and good appearance they were miserably in their milk output, whereas other cows eating but little milk would give four and one-half times as much milk.

Three cows ate \$79 worth of feed apiece in one year and returned their owners 3,292 pounds of milk each. Two other cows each ate \$108 worth of feed and gave their owners 14,817 pounds of milk each. Thus, for 2.1 times as much feed the good cows gave four and one-half times as much milk.

By calculating further, the specialist found that it cost the owners of the poor cows \$2.40 in feed for each 100 pounds of milk, against \$1.13 for an equal amount of milk from the good cows. When labor, housing and haulage expenses were added, it was found that the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk with the poor cows was greater than prevailing sale prices. Hence, these low-yielding animals were eating up the profits made on the high-producers.

This is a clear case, concludes the state specialist, of wasting feed, labor and barn space on worthless cows, or of getting nothing for something.

Save Young Live Stock to Increase Net Profit

Cutting down the high and costly death rate among infant live stock is one of the farm problems for which the farmer must apply the solution himself. The causes of early deaths in live stock fall into three general classes:

1. Conditions little influenced by treatment: Malformation, extreme feebleness or extreme prematurity, certain accidents during birth.
2. Conditions capable of considerable reduction, chiefly through proper hygiene, sanitary isolation, and medical treatment: Tuberculosis, acute respiratory diseases, certain acute contagious diseases, some forms of animal parasitism.
3. Conditions capable of a very great reduction through proper feeding, care, and sanitation: Acute gas, trinitestinal diseases, gorter troubles, prematurity (if not extreme), many forms of animal parasitism.

Failure to Breed
Failure of cows to breed may be due to one of many causes. The chief cause, however, is infection with contagious abortion. This disease brings about changes in the maternal organs which make conception either uncertain or entirely impossible. The treatment consists of manual manipulation of the uterus and ovaries and regular irrigation. A cure can be brought about only by a prolonged course of treatment at a considerable expense to the owner.

FARM POULTRY

WINDOW GLASS IS HELP FOR POULTRY

A short time ago scientists found that animals do better when they can be in the open at least a few hours each day exposed to the direct rays of the sun. This has been demonstrated to be especially true of hogs and chickens. The reason is that ordinary window glass acts as a filter to the direct rays of the sun. Glass filters out the so-called ultra-violet rays—the rays that have a great deal to do with invigorating the animal.

Recently Prof. L. V. Crum, physicist of Iowa State college, has completed some tests that are of interest in this connection.

Professor Crum took 24 chickens that had been kept under ordinary glass for three weeks. The birds were divided into three groups of eight each. One group was housed under glass cloth. The second group was housed under cello-glass, another product that does not exclude ultra-violet light, and a third group was housed under ordinary window glass. All were given the same feed and general care. The experiment continued for four weeks. Two of the chickens kept under ordinary glass died of rickets. The remaining six gained 180 per cent in weight during the four-week period. All of the eight chickens kept under the glass cloth remained healthy and made a gain of 250 per cent during the four-week period. The group kept under the cello-glass did not do so well as that under the glass cloth. In this group two birds also died, but it appears that one of them died from an unavoidable cause, for which the cello-glass could not be blamed. The other, however, died of rickets, but it was not a healthy bird when the experiment began.

While this test is not reported because it is conclusive, we refer to it merely to remind our readers that ordinary window glass is not as good a product as we have been in the habit of thinking, because it screens out some of the most active rays of the sunlight, says the Wisconsin Farmer. No doubt the open front houses that have come into such general use in recent years owe their beneficial effect upon the flock at least partly to the fact that the ultra-violet rays of the sun pass freely through the curtain fronts.

Many Poultry Diseases Are Easily Preventable

Though most poultry diseases are curable, they all require more time and work than the average farm flock is worth. Therefore, it may easily be seen that prevention should be the first and most important rule in poultry sanitation and disease control. Roup, tuberculosis, chickenpox and fowl cholera are the most dangerous diseases affecting chickens.

Most farm poultry houses lack a simple and effective method of ventilation. In many houses the fowls are overcrowded, and when this is the case and there is no good method of ventilation, the air is sure to become damp, and we all know that it is in just this sort of an atmosphere that roup thrives. To avoid this condition, see to it that the front of your poultry house has an open space that equals at least one-fourth of the floor space of the building. And allow at least three square feet of floor space for each fowl.

Poultry diseases spread through the droppings of diseased birds. Most flock owners have dropping boards under the roosts, and if they haven't they should have by all means. If a part of the flock is diseased, millions of germs may be removed through the droppings instead of leaving them in the litter to contaminate the other birds. Much of the surplus moisture is also removed through the droppings.

Keep the drinking water pure and clean, and sterilize the vessels every two or three days so long as disease is present in the flock. A teaspoonful of permanganate of potash may be dissolved in all the water it will make purple for drinking water whenever the birds seem in need of a tonic.

Poultry Notes

Separate the cockerels and the pullets.

Give plenty of feed to growing stock.

Each duck yields about two ounces of marketable feathers.

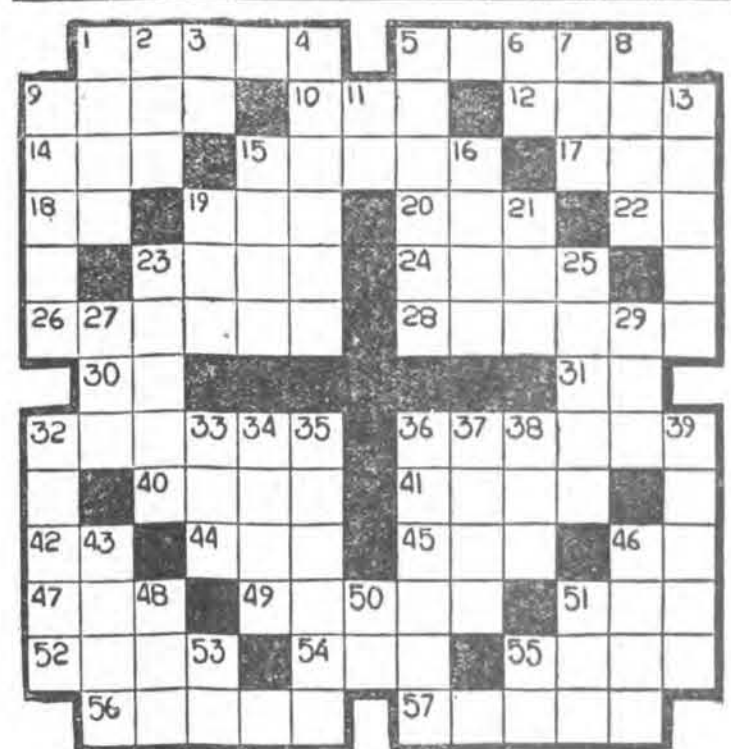
Houses must be sprayed frequently with a good disinfectant to keep down mites, lice, and disease germs.

Rations for the laying hens should be compounded so that the hens will eat at least one-half as much mash as grain.

Soft-shelled eggs may be caused by a lack of shell material, which may be the case if the hens do not have access to oyster shell.

It is profitable to keep hens comfortable. Keep the coop free from draft, still well ventilated and dry. The coldest coop is the tightly closed, ill-ventilated one.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



(Copyright, 1925.)

- Horizontal.**
- 1—A narration
 - 2—An unburnt brick dried in the sun
 - 3—Needy
 - 4—A ditch running around a castle
 - 5—Consumed
 - 6—A black bird of the cuckoo family
 - 7—Steam ship
 - 8—Every one of
 - 9—Senior (abbr.)
 - 10—A woody perennial
 - 11—A fastening implement
 - 12—Delighted
 - 13—Takes feloniously
 - 14—Part of the verb "to be"
 - 15—A prefix meaning "two"
 - 16—Declares
 - 17—To reduce to a lower grade, as in school
 - 18—To fall in drops
 - 19—End
 - 20—A measure, as of cloth
 - 21—Sick
 - 22—To compensate
 - 23—Walks with a limp
 - 24—A night bird
 - 25—Something connected with winter
 - 26—Summit
 - 27—Opposed to "awenther"
 - 28—Removes the dust from
 - 29—A measure of length (plural)
- Vertical.**
- 1—Habitual drunkards
 - 2—Part of the foot
 - 3—Either
 - 4—Decorates
 - 5—A mystic syllable used by the Hindus
 - 6—A round feather scarf
 - 7—Brings forth
 - 8—Any soft mixture or composition
 - 9—A negative
 - 10—Automobile accessories
 - 11—Opposed to "awenther"
 - 12—An authoritative sanction
 - 13—Human ingenuity
 - 14—A popular American dessert
 - 15—Domesticated
 - 16—Something which disappears when a person stands up
 - 17—Illuminated
 - 18—Strikes with the hand
 - 19—Part of the verb "to be"
 - 20—To deprive of life
 - 21—To rive
 - 22—Snake-like fish
 - 23—A prefix denoting "ill"
 - 24—A bird used as an American symbol
 - 25—Fine particles of rock
 - 26—Is indebted
 - 27—Missouri (abbr.)
 - 28—Aged
 - 29—West Side (abbr.)
 - 30—A measure of area

Solution will appear in next issue.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle.



HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

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

NURSERY RHYME PUZZLE



MOLLY, my sister, and I fell out,
I don't know what she's mad about
I took her doll, her reins and ball,
But there's no need to fuss at all;
She ought to know they'd be returned,
She couldn't act worse if they'd all been burned

Find Molly and another person. Lower right corner down, on hair bow Upper right corner down, along doll.



Sedan \$775, f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

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Keydet—"Were there many men in the parade?" Jackie—"Yeh, just gobs and gobs!"—V. M. I. Snipser.

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Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye



Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Hard Position

"As an artist, I want your opinion."
"As a friend, I don't like to give it." data.

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Soothes and Heals
Rashes and Irritations
Cuticura Soap Keeps the Skin Clear

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Removes Dandruff Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
No and \$1.00 at Druggists.
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HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the foot, makes walking easy. 10c by mail or at Druggists. Hilcox Chemical Works, Patuxent, N. Y.

Green's August Flower
for Constipation,
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Torpid Liver
Successful for 60 years.
10c and 50c bottles—
ALL DRUGGISTS

RUB YOUR EYES?
Use Dr. Thompson's Eye-water.
Buy at your druggist's or
110 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

The Navy department is co-operating with the weather bureau in the use of airplanes for obtaining weather data.

How Much Are Poor Roads Costing You?

5,000,000 of America's 18,000,000 motor vehicles are recognized as an economic necessity on the farm.

Is your car giving the full efficiency of which it is capable—and at the lowest cost per mile possible?

Not if you are jolting over bumps and ruts. Not if you get stuck in the mud.

In addition to the time you thus lose along the way, you also pay from one to four cents a mile more in gasoline, tire and repair bills than you would pay on permanently paved highways.

Think, too, how many so-called improved roads have gone to pieces within the past few years, thereby piling up huge maintenance and rebuilding costs.

Contrast all this with the record of Concrete Roads—the roads that have repair built out and maintenance built in. Firm, rigid and unyielding, free of bumps, ruts, holes, mud and dust, they are, in every way, the most economical roads.

Tell your highway officials you want more Concrete Roads. Such an investment will pay you big dividends year after year.

Let us give you all the facts about Concrete Roads, including the experience of other communities. Ask for our free booklet, R-3.

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NOGALES, ARIZONA

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Phone 105

Make your winter purchases now, as the stocks are complete and we have a full run of sizes and colors and patterns in all classes of merchandise which we stock.

Sheep-Lined Coats—Moleskin, 36 inches, four pockets, with belt. Pockets on these coats are leather tipped\$9.50

Leather Coats—Blanket lined. These coats have wool knit collars or leather collars. At \$11.50 and\$12.50

Army Wool Shirts—Either government issue or coat style\$3.95

Extra Heavy Wool Shirts—O. D.; made of government heavy wool melton cloth, which is overcoat material\$4.95

Wool Long Pants—O. D., gov't issue\$3.00

Men's Knit Jackets—Four pockets, wool, \$5.50, \$6.00 and\$7.50

Men's Heavy Sweaters—In all colors, shades and various weights.

Boys' Sweaters—All wool, at\$2.95 and \$4.95

Blankets—U. S. Army blankets; brand new and perfect\$5.00

New English Army Wool Blankets—About five pounds\$4.50

Quilts—Satin center quilts; good grade; spl. \$3.50 Khaki color quilts\$4.50

Very high grade quilts at\$5.50 and \$6.50

English Army Blankets—Slightly used but perfect\$3.50

Wool Underwear—Army; shirts and drawers; per garment\$1.50

Union Suits for Men—In cotton ribbed and all weights of wool.

Two-Piece Heavy Cotton Ribbed Underwear—Special at69c

Heavy Wool Sox—Government issue; 3 Pairs for\$1.00

Levi Strauss Overalls—Two-Horse brand, per pair\$2.00

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

World - Girdling Travelers Have Daily Paper At Sea

CRUISE NEWS



Vol. 1. No. 9. Published at Sea. FRIDAY. Price: 15 Mills.

Germany Joins Conference.
Berlin, Dec. 19. — Germany has formally accepted an invitation to participate in the "conference" on the "Cruise News".

Above: Head of an ocean daily.

ONE of the novel and far reaching offshoots of the radio is the publication of newspapers at sea. The traveler in these days is never so far from land, even on a voyage around the world, that news for his daily paper does not reach the ship.

The largest ship to circle the globe, the Red Star liner *Belgenland*, throughout an annual pleasure cruise of 30,000 miles publishes a daily filled with radio information, known as "The Cruise News".

On the *Belgenland's* next voyage from New York around the world westward, next winter, on which she will be absent four and a half months, she will be in daily receipt of voluminous press reports, either from America or Europe, and for many days in succession from both. On her last cruise she received daily news bulletins from Marion, Mass., all the way from New York to Panama Canal, a distance of 2196 miles. In the Caribbean she also picked up "press" from San Diego and San Francisco, receiving daily reports from the latter until she reached Hongkong.

All the leading governments broadcast news. Germany is the most active in this respect, and its great station at Nauen is the most far-reaching from which ships at sea receive "press." England has a powerful station at Oxford.

The *Belgenland's* operator came into touch with Nauen at 179 degrees west longitude, half way round the globe from Central Eu-

Radio operator receiving "press" reports for the ocean daily.

rope. The messages, after covering about 12,000 miles of space, came through clearly, but the operator could not tell which way they had come around the globe.

In the far eastern seas the editor of the ship's newspaper had an abundance of "press," from different sources. In the Red Sea the *Belgenland* came into touch with New Brunswick, N. J.

Through the means here outlined, the passenger coming down to breakfast on the cruise ship found daily at his plate a copy of his "Cruise News," containing fresh advice from his home country.

While transatlantic liners have had daily papers for several years, it is only recently that the perfection of long-range stations has made possible the receipt of daily press reports by a ship cruising around the globe.

When bandits held up Miss Lulu Harrison of Kansas City she saved her diamond rings by concealing them in her mouth while they robbed her two male companions.

The ambition of millions of American youths was realized by that boy who went on the witness stand at Dayton, Tenn., to testify against his teacher.

One good way to get along with the yellow race is to treat them white.

FOR OVER 40 YEARS

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

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

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

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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.

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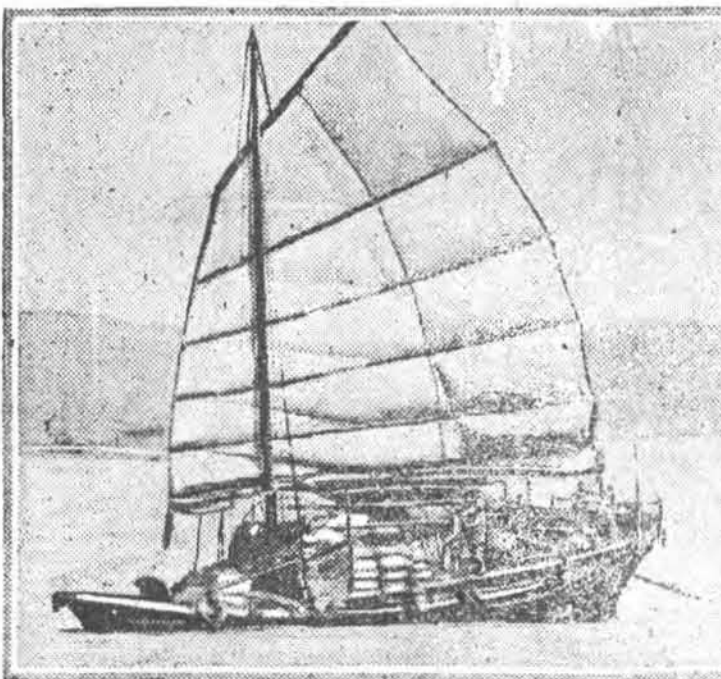
313 Morley Avenue

NOGALES, ARIZONA

Things That Pleased Me Most On a Cruise Around the World

By PROFESSOR RISSER PATTY

Member of Faculty, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa



(C) 1925 Red Star Line—S. S. Belgenland World Cruise Photos
AN AGE-OLD FREIGHTER AT HONGKONG

GASOLINE and steam are not the willing servants of commerce in China, as may be gathered by anyone who has visited the great ports of Hongkong and Shanghai. There are thousands of boats in Chinese waters devoted to carrying goods—the kind that are classified as lighters in America and

Europe—and most of them are of the type shown here, with sail the propelling power. Old and clumsy as these boats appear, they move a vast tonnage of freight to and from the great steamers that load and unload in the Chinese ports. The boat shown here is laden with sacked grain. The master makes his home on board, with his family.

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ALWAYS
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PRICES

Fall Shoe Values

Low Priced for All the Family

Worthwhile and Dependable Leathers—Smartest Styles—Lowest Prices

Very New and In Demand This Clever Patent Pump



A model that smart dressers are selecting for early Fall or present wear. Of patent leather with covered Spanish heel. Exceptional value at—

\$4.98

Real Style and Big Value In Men's Fall Dress Shoes



Excellent all-leather gun-metal with the lines and refined style of a thoroughbred. Well made and carefully finished; Goodyear welt; medium sole; rubber heels. Very moderate in price at\$4.49

Unerring Style for Men Tan Calf—Real Value



A style-leader that includes also splendid leathers and excellent workmanship. Gun metal calf; Goodyear welt; rubber heels; wide toe; very low priced at.....\$4.98

Growing Girls' Patent—Wide Strap



Splendid style combined with comfort. Note the wide, two-button strap and low walking heel. In patent. An excellent value at the low price of—

\$2.79

A Boys' Shoe For Fall



Our feature Fall shoe for the boy. Sturdy, dependable mahogany calf, well-made, comfortable; roomy toe; rubber heels. Real value—
Sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2\$3.25
Sizes 12 1/2 to 2\$2.98

An Investigation Worth Making!

As customers who are familiar with our methods know, our stocks do NOT include goods of other than thoroughly dependable and reliable quality.

Should it be said by anyone that our low prices are possible because our goods are inferior to those priced higher elsewhere, investigate for yourself by making your own comparisons.

Accept nobody's claim in this respect but get the facts for yourself in your own way.

In this manner you can determine the Store that deserves your patronage.

J.C. Penney Co.

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BUTTER

GOLDEN STATE, Per Pound64c

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SUGAR

10 Pounds for70c

MATCHES

Large Box, each4c

CORN FLAKES

Per Package10c

CATSUP

Burt Olney's, Pint Bottles, each25c

NEW PACK, JUST RECEIVED

Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, per pkg.15c

Aunt Jemima Buckwheat, per package19c

SYRUP—HIGH NOON MAPLE SYRUP

Pints, each30c

Half Gallons, each60c

Gallons, each\$1.20

A wonderful syrup at a wonderful price.

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Per package6c

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Fancy Colorado, per pound4c

SWEET POTATOES

Fancy Yams—per pound7c

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Bring them to the Piggly Wiggly.

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IN BUSINESS FOR 700 YEARS

A large lumber company in Sweden has been in operation for 700 years, and is said to be the oldest lumber concern in existence.

Through scientific methods of forestry its timber holdings are worked on a continuous yield basis. Every 70 or 80 years this company's loggers return to the same timber tract for cutting, and the cut-over land problem is unknown to them. The company has some 800,000 acres of land on which forestry has been practiced for hundreds of years.

Some such plan as this will be adopted by the larger lumber organizations in the United States to renew our timber resources as they are depleted.

Just as the scientists became hopeful of being able to prolong human life along came the automobile.

Rolling stones may not gather any moss, but you can't sit on one.