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SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Come to Patagonia for Your Summer Vacation. Enjoy the Cool Nights and Sunshiny Days. Cattle Raising, Dairying, Farming, Mining, Are its Principal Industries. Here You Can Enjoy All the Freedom of the West.

VOL. XIV

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1926

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 25

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

There will be a dance at Sonotta schoolhouse tomorrow night, May 29. Peltier's orchestra will furnish the music, and refreshments will be served. The proceeds of the dance will go toward funding the debt on the new schoolhouse.

Fred McKee and daughters, Amo and Louise, arrived in Patagonia from Tucson Tuesday. Miss Louise will remain over the week-end.

Mrs. Lou Stevens motored to Tucson Tuesday, and returned accompanied by Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Ormo, who will visit in here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brumer left last Monday for Los Angeles, where they will spend a week.

R. H. Theilmann, state inspector of weights and measures, was here from Phoenix Thursday on official business.

T. E. Hoady, manager of the Greene Cattle Company's San Rafael ranch, was a visitor here Wednesday with friends.

Miss Beth Fortune, daughter of Mrs. Anna H. Fortune, has returned home from Phoenix, where she has been attending school.

Beautiful assortment of spring hats.—Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinaley of San Rafael Valley spend the week-end at Hereford, visiting their son, Wilford. They were accompanied home by Wilford and Mrs. Armstrong and son. Wilford has a truck garden at Hereford and is supplying greenstuff to surrounding cities and towns.

B. W. Broderick and Carrol Walker were Nogales visitors yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Baker of Phoenix visited her sister, Mrs. C. J. Trask, over the week-end.

There will be church services and preaching Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Opera House. You are cordially invited to be present.

C. H. Macnutt of Tucson was here Tuesday and Wednesday inspecting mining properties in the district.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pierce and son, Jack, and P. J. Pierce returned Wednesday from a two week's visit to Indian Hot Springs.

F. J. McCahey of El Paso is a summer guest at the Commercial hotel, having arrived Sunday.

Porch dresses, silk dresses, and a splendid assortment of house dresses. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

C. M. Zander, secretary of public institutions, of Phoenix stopped a short time here Tuesday with a party en route to Phoenix.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kolberg of Salero were week-end visitors in the county seat.

E. D. Farley was in town yesterday from his Homestake mine in Soldier Basin.

Arthur Peck of Nogales spent Monday night at the ranch of Mrs. Minnie Ashburn.

Mrs. Ellen Oberg, Mrs. Georgia Cuthbert and Miss Marion Oberg have taken up their residence here in the Gardner house on West Main street.

Uncle Billy Powers and William Fessler left Wednesday to spend a week at Indian Hot Springs.

Miss Josephine Faulkner left Tuesday for Fall City, Wash., to visit her sister, Mrs. June Beutel, who is ill in that city.

R. C. Blabon motored to Benson Sunday and returned with Mrs. Blabon, who has been visiting relatives there.

Miss Norma Parker of Parker Canyon is assisting Mrs. Leo Klaus in the ice cream parlor.

OH, EMERY!

Chalfant's peanut brittle is a real home-made confection. Fancy boxed candies for the "particular" trade. Try 'em out. 235 Grand, Nogales.—Adv.

Hugh Hagen of Tucson was a Patagonia visitor Sunday.

San Rafael Valley Notes

Mrs. Bud Baldwin and mother and Mrs. A. C. Best were Patagonia visitors Wednesday.

W. H. Collie of Vaughn was a San Rafael Valley visitor Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Reese of Douglas were Friday night guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Baldwin.

Jerry Sheehy of Harshaw was a guest Sunday at the McPherson ranch.

Vincent Kunde of Bisbee was a week-end guest of his sister, Mrs. Clyde McPherson.

Fred Kellogg of Sunnyside was a Sunday visitor in the San Rafael Valley.

Mrs. A. M. Fryer, who suffered a slight stroke of paralysis Monday, is improving. She was taken to Tucson by her daughter, Mrs. Frank Allison, who resides there.

Mr. and Mrs. John Madsen were Patagonia visitors Thursday.

Mr. H. Pierking of Safford was a Sunday visitor in the San Rafael Valley.

Clyde McPherson and other cattlemen shipped several carloads of yearlings from Sonotta Thursday.

HARSHAW SCHOOL HAS A GOOD PROGRAM AT END OF TERM

Misses Thelma and Alice Decker, teachers at the Harshaw school, had a fine program at the close of the school year, which was attended by a large number of nearby residents. The program follows:

"The Nature Song," two-part singing, by the school.

Recitations: "Sister's Best Fellow," Paul Felix; "May Day," Alvares Arias; "Borrowing," Marie Lopez. "Rose Petals," piano solo, Virginia Sayre.

"The Sermon," Alvaro Robles. "Chick-a-dee-dee," George Yourgulez. "So Was I," Ygnacia Lopez. "School Days," Jose Lopez. "A Good Fellow," Angel Jimenez. "Aunt Tabitha," Virginia Sayre. "Let's Have a Picnic," Esilda Yourgulez.

Pageant of American Songs by the school. "In the Meadow," action song, primer class.

"The Blue Jay," Manuel Arias. "My Choice," Annie Yourgulez. "The Bees' Aeroplane," Fred Lopez. "Don't Give Up," Jesus Acevedo. "Mother's Flowers," Emma Koller. "May's House," Gilbert Lopez. "Naughty Robin," Ricardo Robles. "A Laugh," Manuela Franko.

"The Queen of May," Annie Yourgulez. "Santa Lucia," two-part song, by the school.

"An April Fool," Manuel Robles. "May Song," Alicia Felix. "Little Bird," Carlos Jimenez. "A Little Plant," Fred Lopez. "What to Buy," Ricardo Jimenez. Closing number: "The May Festival."

Pet Exhibits

Reed and raffa basketry, sewing and embroidery work, porch cushions and shopping bags, letter writing and maps, clay modeling and painted vases, free-hand drawing and paper cutting, and book covering and binding.

ELKS PLAN BIRTHDAY PICNIC

At the regular meeting of Nogales Lodge No. 1397, B. P. O. Elks, plans were discussed for the celebration of the birthday of the lodge, which will include a picnic on June 19 and 20.

Sunday, June 13th, will be Flag Day of the lodge, and all Elks and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

The building committee reported that they have the deed to the old Royal Theater property on Morley avenue, Nogales, recently purchased by the lodge for a permanent home.

Miss Van Osdale will be in Patagonia soon and will be glad to have anyone desiring to register come to The Patagonian office, where she will be on duty from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

FOR BETTER HOMES



B. G. Dahlberg, of Chicago, who has established the Celotechnic Institute of America as an aid to home builders in the construction of better homes.

BIG GAME IN SOUTHWEST IS HOLDING ITS OWN

Albuquerque, N. M., May 28.—A direct of the game reports recently submitted to the forester indicate that big game is either holding its own or slightly increasing on the forests of Arizona and New Mexico. This condition is attributed to the added protection afforded by game refuges and better law enforcement, states John Kerr of the forest service.

Deer are generally on the increase, with the black tail species decreasing or barely holding their own, continues Mr. Kerr. The black tail deer inhabit the lower elevations and are closer to settlements where hunting and grazing are intensive. This may explain why they are not increasing.

AMERICAN BOY MINE TO TAKE ON RENEWED ACTIVITY

We are receipt of a letter from Mr. Albert F. Gross of Duluth, Minn., who is developing the American Boy mine. Mr. Gross has spent approximately \$125,000 on the property to date, and expects to push the work there more rapidly as soon as new machinery, which he has ordered, has been installed.

Mr. Gross plans to put in a larger air compressor to handle the work of driving the tunnel, which has been developed to 1750 feet from the portal. At this point an air shaft will be sunk at the main Costello vein. There will be 1150 feet more to be driven before the tunnel has reached the American Boy vein, where Clark and Peterson took out and shipped much high-grade ore in past years.

Mr. Gross has taken some associates in with him on the American Boy property and expects to push the development work as rapidly as possible. The American Boy is a good property, and when the main vein is reached there should be plenty of ore to reward Mr. Gross for his faith in the property.

Tres de Mayo Installing Machinery The Tres de Mayo mine, owned by Al Peck Sr. of Nogales, is installing new machinery and will begin development work soon under the direction of Mr. Hay of Los Angeles, who took over the property some time ago.

Kino Copper Co. at Work Following Col. A. T. Bird's return recently from California, where he went to get permission to put the company's stock on the California market, the Kino Copper Company is showing activity. Several men have been put to work developing one of the old properties taken into the company, and every indication points to rapid development from now on.

Big Jim After More Water The Big Jim mine, under Supt. J. J. Peterson, is preparing to increase its supply of water by running a pipe line from the Hardsell mine, about 6000 feet distant. Work at the mill has been retarded more or less by the lack of sufficient water to run full blast. Work on the dam and pipe line has started, the mill machinery has been rearranged and the mine soon will be producing on a larger scale.

The Rand Driving Tunnel J. W. Kelly, who recently purchased the Rand mine, has let a contract to

Wickenburg—Tonopah Belmont Development Company will build a 6-ton pilot mill.

Prescott—In order to make accessible certain of the French Gulch group of mining claims, work on a number of roads has been started.

Octave—Rich Hill Mining Company to install water system, coupled with combination of sluicing and dredging for handling placer ground.

Ajo—New Cornelia Cooperative Mercantile Company is building an addition to its cold storage room.

Kirkland—Rich vanadium ores are discovered near here.

Tombstone—A mill is being installed at the Manilla mine near Canille.

Duncan—Two carloads of silver ore shipped to El Paso smelter by Ask Peak Extension mine.

Taste and Symbolism in Dress a Topic At Camp Fire Girls' Convention May 29th



Chicago Camp Fire Girl in her symbolically decorated ceremonial robe

The ever important subject of dress, with special attention to the use of original and symbolic design, will be one of the topics taken up at the National Convention of Camp Fire Girls, to be held in Stockton, Calif., May 29th. Care for personal appearance and good taste in frocks and hats and stockings has been one of the interests of Camp Fire Girls and in this connection exhibits will be held at the Convention showing attractive but not ultra models for the girls of high school age, and bringing out the use of symbolism.

Each Camp Fire Girl chooses for herself certain aims and desires for which she takes certain primitive symbols and embroiders or paints them on her Camp Fire ceremonial robe. The suggestion worked out by Camp Fire leaders, designers and artists of interior decoration, is that these symbols may be woven into frocks and hats and curtains and room furnishings with very pleasing effect. The result will be not only beautiful but original, giving to each girl a design that she will not see on anyone else.

Speaking on the subject, "The Application of Symbolism to Costume Design," Miss Mary Patterson, Associate Professor of Household Arts, San Francisco, will take up one of the sessions of the Convention.

Other topics of importance will be the conservation of parks and forests with special lectures by Mr. Stephen Mather, Director of National Parks, Washington, D. C.; Jay B. Nash, Superintendent of Playgrounds, Oakland, Cal., and Dr. Harold Bryant, Nature Guide, Yosemite Park. Among the other speakers at the Convention are: Dr. Aurelia Rheinhardt, President of Mills College; Mr. Theodore Acland Harper, author; Miss Mary Yost, Dean of Women, Stanford University; Dr. Grace Fernald, University of California; Miss Frances Lucas, University of Southern California; Prof. C. E. Rugh, University of California and Mr. Lester F. Scott, National Executive of Camp Fire Girls.

Delegates from every State will be at the Convention, many of whom will be sent by money earned by the Camp Fire Girls themselves. The program will cover from May 29th to June 3rd.

Rafael Canelario to drive a tunnel on the property, in addition to work being done by others. The high-grade ore discovered on the property will be developed to determine its extent.

The Old Mowry Shipping The old Mowry mine continues to take out high-grade lead-silver ore and is shipping as rapidly as the output can be hauled to the loading platform at Patagonia.

Hardsell and Others Shipping The Hardsell mine, under the direction of E. F. Bohlinger, as developing and shipping a fine grade of silver-lead ore, some of which runs in the neighborhood of 60 ounces in silver. The flux shipped a car lot last week and is taking out more for another shipment. Several other properties, being worked by leasers, are constantly bringing in ore to the loading platform. Rupert Byerlie is shipping ore from Duquesne by way of Zorilla.

Wife—I see they are selling almost everything on time now. Hubby—Yes, I expect to see some people before long going into a 10-cent store and asking if they can buy a handkerchief for a penny down and a penny for nine weeks.

MICKIE SAYS—

SECRETIVE PERSONS WHO SEND ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO NEWSPAPERS ARE WASTING THEIR STAMPS—BEFORE WE PRINT MATTER WHICH COMES IN THE MAILS, WE MUST KNOW WHO OUR INFORMANTS IS—BUT WE OWE THE SENDER'S NAME IF DESIRED



CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORT FOR ARIZONA MAY 1

Phoenix.—A very light abandonment of winter-sown wheat, in this state, was the outstanding feature of the Arizona crop report issued May 3 by the United States Crop Reporting Board as of May 1, 1926. The abandonment reported was the same as reported last year, 3 per cent of the total acreage sown. This leaves 32,000 acres yet to be harvested, as compared with 25,000 acres last year. From the condition figure of 109 per cent of normal, reported on May 1, a total production of approximately 912,000 bushels is forecast, compared with 672,000 bushels harvested last year.

For the entire country an abandonment of 5.6 per cent was estimated, leaving 37,085,000 acres to be harvested. The reported condition of 84 per cent of normal indicates a total production of 548,908,000 bushels of wheat from winter-sown seed for the United States as a whole. Last year the condition on May 1 was reported at 77 per cent of normal; the final estimate of production was 395,136,000 bushels harvested from 31,259,000 acres.

HAY—The average condition of tame hay in Arizona May 1 was 99 per cent of normal. On May 1 last year the condition was 87.1 per cent of normal. While the spring rains have somewhat delayed the harvest of the first and second cuttings in the southern irrigated valleys, they have caused a very satisfactory growth in the dry-farm hay fields. Grain hay should show an average acre yield not because of poor condition of the growing crop, but because most of the grains will be harvested as such this year. Should the usual percentage of growing grain be harvested as hay the care yield will no doubt be much higher than last year.

PLOWING AND SOWING—The spring rains so generally favorable to plant growth, have materially delayed the work of plowing and sowing to date. Only 82 per cent was reported as finished May 1 as compared with 86 per cent reported May 1, last year. This difference is partly due to increase of acreage over the "intended," caused by increased soil moisture.

LIVESTOCK AND RANGES—Cattle, sheep and ranges are in unusually good condition for this season of the year, with prospects for heavy lamb and calf crops, according to the monthly livestock and range report issued by the United States Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Range conditions are very good to excellent. Ranges opened early with good feed and summer prospects for feed are good. Sheep trails are in excellent shape and an abundance of water is reported on the ranges. The condition of ranges is reported at 119 per cent of normal.

Cattle have wintered in the best shape in several years and showed a gain of 5 per cent during April. Losses have been very light. The cattle business seems to have gotten a little better footing, prices are a little stronger than a year ago, restocking is generally on a rather limited basis. The condition of cattle is 98 per cent of normal.

Sheep came through the winter in the best shape in several years, losses were light and breeding ewes are going on to lambing grounds in very good condition. Early lambing has shown a high percentage and generally prospects are for a large crop of late lambs. There has been little contracting for feeder lambs for fall delivery but a heavy movement of summer fat lambs is expected. The condition of sheep is placed at 99 per cent of normal.

You seem to have had a serious accident. Yes, I tried to climb a tree with my motor car. What did you do that for? Just to oblige a lady who was driving another car. She wanted to use the road.

Prospective Tenant—I like the house very much, but I hear it is haunted. Landlord—My dear madam, I attend to that personally. The ghost only appears to tenants who fail to pay their rent and refuse to move out.

Mistress (angrily)—I never heard such impudence in all my life. You had a lot of nerve to call yourself a lady's maid. New Maid—I don't call myself that now, ma'am; but I was a lady's maid before I got this job.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR 1925

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The Department of Commerce announces a summary of the financial statistics of the state of Arizona for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.

Expenditures

The payments for maintenance and operation of the general departments of Arizona for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, amounted to \$5,220,821, or \$13.02 per capita. This includes \$1,789,927, apportionments for education to the minor civil divisions of the state. In 1924 the comparative per capita for maintenance and operation of general departments was \$13.56, and in 1918, \$10.02. The interest on debt amounted to \$53,331 and outlays for permanent improvements, \$2,353,931. The total payments, therefore, for expenses of general departments, interest, and outlays were \$7,643,083. The totals include all payments for the year, whether made from current revenues or from the proceeds of bond issues.

Of the governmental costs reported above, \$2,694,722 was for highways, \$643,353 being for maintenance and \$1,951,369 for construction.

Revenues

The total revenue receipts of Arizona for 1925 were \$5,571,902, or \$16.39 per capita. This was \$1,292,579 more than the total payments for the year, exclusive of the payments for permanent improvements, but \$1,071,181 less than the total payments including those for permanent improvements. These payments in excess of revenue receipts were met from the proceeds of debt obligations. Property and special taxes represented 58.1 per cent of the total revenue for 1925, 58.4 per cent for 1924, and 75.3 per cent for 1918. The increase in the amount of property and special taxes collected was 24.8 per cent from 1918 to 1924, but there was a decrease of 12.9 per cent from 1924 to 1925. The per capita property and special taxes were \$9.52 in 1925, \$11.30 in 1924, and \$11.42 in 1918.

Earnings of general departments, or compensation for services rendered by state officials, represented 5.4 per cent of the total revenue for 1925, 5.7 per cent for 1924, and 8.2 per cent for 1918.

Business and non-business licenses constituted 15.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1925, 10.8 per cent for 1924, and 5.3 per cent for 1918.

The increase in the percentages of receipts from business and non-business licenses was mainly due to increased receipts from the sales tax on gasoline and from motor vehicle licenses.

Receipts from business licenses consist chiefly of taxes exacted from insurance and other incorporated companies and from sales tax on gasoline, while those from non-business licenses comprise chiefly taxes on motor vehicles and amounts paid for hunting privileges.

Indebtedness

The net indebtedness (fundal or fixed debt less sinking fund assets) of Arizona on June 30, 1925, was \$2,171,024, or \$5.41 per capita. In 1921 the per capita debt was \$5.35, and in 1918, \$2.52.

Assessed Valuations and Tax Levies For 1925 the assessed valuation of property in Arizona subject to ad valorem taxation was \$652,411,399; the amount of state taxes levied was \$3,699,038, and the per capita levy, \$9.22.

TWO REGISTRARS APPOINTED

For the information of persons desiring to know when to register for the forthcoming election, we print the notice to the board of supervisors sent by Recorder Tracy Bird on May 1, 1926:

"Nogales, Ariz., May 1, 1926. The Honorable Board of Supervisors, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

Gentlemen: This will advise you that under the authority of Par. 2587, 1913 Revised Statutes, I have appointed, as of this date, the Notaries Public named below to act as Registration Officers in the districts shown opposite their names:

"Harry V. Farris, Nogales and vicinity. "Grace Van Osdal, Patagonia and vicinity.

"Trusting such appointments will meet your approval, I am, "Respectfully yours, "TRACY BIRD, "County Recorder."

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

HOWARD KEENER Publisher and Owner

Subscription Rates, in Advance: One Year \$2.00, Six Months 1.50, Three Months 1.00

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

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application

WHY THE PRINTER, ANY MORE THAN THE FARMER?

The printers and the publishers of the country have been patient and long-suffering in their submission to government competition in the printing business.

If the Department of Agriculture should contract with a norganization of poultry raisers, hog raisers or wheat raisers to furnish it certain amounts of these products which it, in turn, would sell at prices impossible for small farmers to meet, the situation would be the same as that faced by the small printers of the country who cannot meet government competition in printing return addresses on stamped envelopes.

DEMAND FOR COPPER INCREASES

Demand for copper products has increased so greatly in recent years that this industry closed its books at the end of 1925 with a record production and shipments amounting to 1,500,000 tons.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

The governors' annual conference will be held at Cheyenne, Wyo., July 26, 27 and 28. Governor Nellie T. Ross will be "hostess" to the visitors.

At the close of the session, guests will be shown scenic, agricultural, industrial and frontier attractions of the great Rocky mountain section, on a trip that will take a week's time and cover Wyoming, Yellowstone Park, parts of Idaho and Utah.

BOULDER CANYON DAM FROM A CALIFORNIAN'S POINT OF VIEW

The following appeared in the New Pacific Coast Law Journal, published at Pasadena, Calif., and should be of interest to Arizonans who are watching California's efforts to grab the waters of the Colorado river:

The impasse of the Boulder dam project still persists. Strenuous efforts are being made to rescue the project from its seeming grave.

"That there exists a situation urgently calling for relief cannot be questioned. That the Colorado river basin furnishes an immense quantity of water going to waste for lack of utilization is known to all.

"The people seeking to further the enterprise of conserving and harnessing the surplus waters of the Colorado river should be governed by Davy Crockett's sage advice: 'Be sure you're right; then go ahead.' These people have not gone about the matter in a proper, not to say an intelligent, manner.

"The Colorado river basin states own the waters of that river flowing through their respective territorial limits for such useful purposes, actual or potential, present or prospective, to which they can apply the same. In this right these river basin states are supreme in their sovereignty, under the federal constitution. They cannot be coerced in the matter. The free and whole-hearted consent, concurrence, and co-operation of these

A FIRST LADY



Mrs. W. Freeland Kendrick, wife of the Mayor of Philadelphia, who also is president of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition Association, organized to stage a great celebration to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

states, and of all of these states, is essential and must be first secured. This consent, concurrence, and co-operation has not been secured—or sought on an equitable basis.

"The 'ground' for such an enterprise and improvement not having been 'cleared' in a legal, proper and intelligent manner, all efforts—at this time—are thrown away; and all moneys expended in an attempt to promote the coveted enterprise are squandered.

"Certain recommendations and suggestions have been made by heads of departments of the federal government—cabinet officers. These are purely gratuitous intermeddling with a matter not within the jurisdiction of their offices, or within the scope of their functions and powers.

"At the suggestion of these federal functionaries, and in accordance with the plans outlined by them, efforts are being made by the sponsors of the Boulder dam project, which efforts are unsuccessful to date, to redraft the Swing-Johnson bill in such a manner as to make it acceptable to all the river basin states involved, whose interests are affected and whose sovereignty is invaded, or sought to be invaded.

"1. A 550-foot dam shall be constructed in Boulder canyon. "2. An all-American canal shall be constructed from the Colorado river to the imperial valley.

"3. A 1,000,000-horsepower hydro-electric plant shall be constructed. "4. A government bond issue of \$125,000,000 shall be floated to finance the development, to be paid off from profits in sale of power and water.

"But the redrafted bill in this proposed form arouses the opposition and outspoken denunciation of the sons of the river basin states—with the exception of California. The bill as suggested in its redrafted form, includes only the final objectives aimed at—the high lines of the purposes. However desirable and generally beneficial these ultimate objectives may be in themselves, the redrafted bill, as proposed, does not provide a working arrangement under which all the interests and rights of each of the river basin states will be delineated and such rights of the respective states fully and satisfactorily conserved.

"The redrafted bill as proposed, in its incomplete and chaotic state, with only distant high objectives outlined,

is said to have received the indorsement of Director Mead of the reclamation service of the federal government. But Director Mead, like Secretary Work, is straying beyond his legitimate functions and powers in the matter, and his approval of a bill, or of a proposed bill not embracing the first fundamentals of the proposed project, under which can be secured the pacification of the river basin states by securing and conserving to each of such states their interests and sovereignty—the indorsement adds nothing toward the final accomplishment of the object in view, reaching the goal sought; the untying, or cutting—the Gordian knot.

"It is said that the measure, as redrafted, is to become self-operative when a Colorado compact is signed by six of the seven Colorado river basin states. Such a provision will nullify and destroy the bill, should it by any possible chance in that form, become a law.

"Is the seventh state to be coerced? If so, by what right, on what grounds and by what means? In the same method a bold highwayman, at the point of and with persuasion of a gun, coerces the unfortunate pedestrian to surrender his valuables? And this is a civilized and law-abiding country?

"Are we, in the twentieth century, to be pushed back into and submerged beneath the politics, policies and principles of the Barn-Burners and Anti-Renters, flourishing in the eastern states of this country in the early part of the nineteenth century; as depleted in all their lawlessness and infamy by James Fenimore Cooper in his 'Redmen—Indians and Indians'?

"Have we not too many Cenaca Newcombs in this business?"

Swing-Johnson Bill Held Up

The following telegram from Representative Carl Hayden was received Saturday afternoon by The Patagonian, and is self-explanatory:

"Washington, D. C., May 22, 1926. Santa Cruz Patagonian, Patagonia, Ariz. By vote of 9 to 6, House Irrigation Committee today adopted my motion to postpone consideration of Swing Boulder Canyon Dam bill until next session of Congress.

"CARL HAYDEN."

FASTNESS OF DYE NOT QUESTION OF COLOR

It is a common fallacy that green, lavender, or some other color is less fast than blue or pink. Fastness depends on the chemical composition of the dye used, not on the color.

Dyestuffs are grouped into various classes according to their composition, and the dyes in some classes are more fast than those in others. Thus a green, blue, or any other fabric may have received its color from any one of a number of different dyestuffs varying widely in permanency. Without knowing just what kind of a dye was used—and it is practically impossible for the consumer to tell this—the fastness of color in two fabrics can not be predicted. A dye that is one of the poorest of its class may have been used on one of the fabrics, while the other may have been dyed with one of the best. Green, lavender, or any one color is just as fast as another if similar dyes are used.

More to read in The Patagonian than found in most weeklies

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(No. 654434)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, April 27, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that R-sario P. Lopez, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on October 14, 1922, made forest homestead entry (lat 3-3124), No. 654434, for the SW 1/4 Section 11, Township 20 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 W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 10th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jose R. Lopez, William Cummins, Roland C. Lartmore, G. P. Woodward, all of Sonoita, Arizona.

L. L. FERRALL, Register. First publication May 7, 1926. Fifth publication June 4, 1926.

The BULL'S EYE

Editor and General Manager WILL ROGERS



Another "Bull" Durham advertisement by Will Rogers, 20c. Folded Folios and screen star, and leading American to market. More comics. Watch for them.

No Governorship For Mine

My good old friend the Governor of Oklahoma was in to see me at the theatre the other night. I had just had humorous mention as a candidate for that position, as they wanted to revive the Populist Party with me as the Standard Bearer.

Well, the Governor chowed me what had happened to a friend of his who had been defeated for Governor in our state, so he discouraged me. I won't accuse him of doing it purposely, but he did. His friend's campaign expenditures were as follows:

"I kissed 6,000 babies; helped 42 voters thrash wheat; shook hands with the entire State; smoked 3,000 sacks of 'Bull' Durham; cut 22 cords of wood; helped brand 8,000 calves; spayed 4,000 of them; was sprinkled 8 times in Methodist Churches; totally immersed in cold water in muddy creeks three times by the Baptist; went to confession in every Catholic Town; paid dues to 11 Synagogues; charter member of the Holy-Rollers; listened to 800 get-together Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary speeches; bought sheet and pillow slip in every Ku Klux Klan in the State; and then I was defeated.

"Bull' Durham was my sole satisfaction not only during, but after-election. It is the only thing that stayed with me."

Will Rogers P.S. There will be another piece in this paper soon. Look for it.



"BULL" DURHAM Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City

United States Tires are Good Tires GREAT NEWS! For Those Who Want Low-Priced Dependable Tires USCO EAST SIDE GARAGE PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Both Used Truth Loosely Teacher—When was Rome built? Pupil—At night. Teacher—Who told you that? Pupil—You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day. LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Assessment Roll and Assessment Lists of the taxable property of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, have this day been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and is now on file for public inspection, in the Office of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

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

THE STATE OF ARIZONA, Plaintiff, vs. ONYX KING QUARRIES CO., 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 19th day of April, 1926, 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 the 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 accruing costs;—the years for which the respective amounts of said taxes are unpaid, the persons, defendants in said action, against whom said respective tax 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 penalty, 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 7th day of June, 1926, at 10:00 o'clock A. 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 name, with interest and costs, with accruing costs, to the highest bidder for cash. Dated this 7th day of May, A. D. 1926.

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

Table with columns: Years, Name of Defendants, Description of Property, Interest, Amount of Tax, 4% Penalty, 15-Cent Assessment, Total. Includes entries for H. O. Bostwick, Julia B. Corales, Mrs. Grace W. Cort, Maria I. de Cosma, Harry DeLeon, Candelaire Gonzales, Sam Lecker, E. W. O'Donnell, Onyx King Quarries Company, Lon Pyatt, Abelardo Sanchez, and Unknown Owners.

RADIO

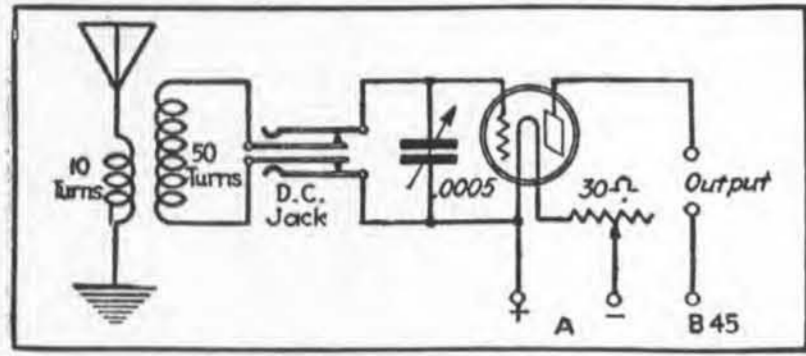


Diagram Showing How to Add a Stage of Radio Frequency to a Three-Tube Regenerative Set.

By C. J. KELLY
in New York Herald-Tribune.

More distance, greater selectivity and an all-around better set may be had by using a stage of tuned radio frequency with three-tube regenerative sets of the type utilizing a variable tickler coil to secure feedback. Although intended for this special type of receiver, the tuned radio-frequency stage may be used to advantage with almost any receiver that is not neutralized.

Aside from increasing the distance and selectivity of the set, the extra stage will permit the use of a loop antenna—a highly desirable feature these days when stations are only 15 kilocycles apart and selectivity is an all-important thing. As the loop has directional properties, interference from man-made static can practically be eliminated by operating the set with the loop in such a position that it picks up a minimum of interference.

Aerial for Best Results.
With an aerial and ground the set will be found to be superior in some ways to many five-tube radio-frequency sets. The combination of tuned radio frequency and regeneration will make for better distance records.

The radio-frequency stage may be built in a small cabinet and placed alongside of the three-tube set.

A double-circuit jack has been placed across the secondary tuning condenser to receive the plug to which the two leads from the loop are attached. By using this method it only will be necessary to insert the plug to use the loop, the double-circuit jack automatically disconnecting the secondary coil.

The loop will be found excellent for use where it is impossible to erect an aerial. The set can be installed in an automobile or motor boat and operated in a few moments, as it only is necessary to connect the battery leads and insert the plug.

The parts for the radio-frequency stage are all standard, and while most fans already have some of the parts around their workshop they may be obtained in any well-stocked parts store for very little.

List of Parts.
The following is a complete list of parts needed to construct the stage: One radio-frequency coil, one .0005 variable condenser; one panel, 7 by 10 inches; one baseboard 5 by 6 inches; one standard socket; one rheostat, 30 ohms; five binding posts, brackets and screws for coil and baseboard.

If the coil is to be purchased, any fixed coupler having enough inductance in the secondary to permit it to work over the broadcast wave lengths (from 200 to 600 meters) when tuned by a .0005-microfarad condenser can be used.

To wind the coil at home a composition or hard-rubber tube about six inches long and three and one-half inches in diameter is used, as it is a stock size and will be easy to obtain. A spool of No. 22 gauge double cotton-covered wire will be ample for winding the coils and connecting the set.

A 10-turn primary and a 50-turn secondary are wound on the same tube, separated by about one-quarter of an inch. Be careful to wind both coils in the same direction.

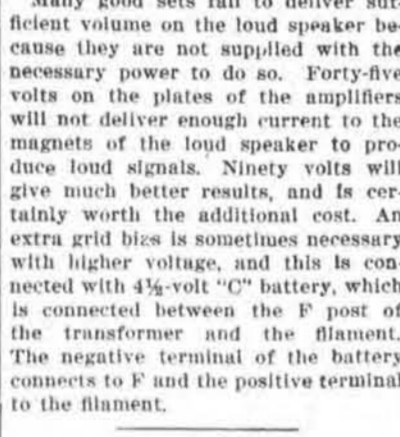
After the connections have been checked the rheostats on both the stage and the detector are turned on. Tuning will be the same as with any other set. The dials will differ slightly (usually a few degrees) because of the circuits not being matched, but both circuits will be in resonance when a station's carrier wave is received loudest.

Excessive squealing or whistling may be caused by reversed primary leads or too high plate voltage. Reduce the plate voltage from 45 to 22 volts. If this does not stop the squealing reverse the leads to the primary on the detector coil.

FOREFATHERS OF RADIO

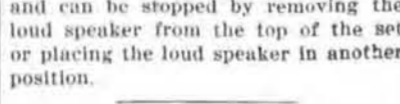
By GEORGE LEWIS
of The Crosley Radio Corporation.

While a student in the postgraduate school of Columbia university, New York city, Edwin Armstrong became interested in the development of receiving circuits for using the radio tube. Eight and nine-tube sets were coming into vogue, and it began to ap-



Edwin H. Armstrong.

pear that soon the owner of a radio set would have to remodel his home in order to get it into one room. Armstrong invented a system whereby a single tube is used both as a detector and an amplifier, coils being arranged so that after the signal current has



A Radio Log Dial
A dial upon which call letters can be marked at the point at which stations are received can be made by cutting a circular piece of cardboard one inch larger than the dial. Glue it to the back of the dial and extend the original dial markings perpendicularly on the cardboard, using these pen markings as pointers to the call letters to be written in as stations are received.

Using New Tubes
There is no advantage to be gained in using the new UX power tubes if the proper B battery voltage is not applied to the plate of the tube. These tubes were designed for power amplification and therefore the tube will not function as such if the correct "B" battery voltage is not applied. In addition to using the proper "B" battery voltage, it is also necessary to use the proper "C" battery.

gones through the detector tube once, it is, in effect, sent back through that tube several times to be further amplified. The result is that one detector tube used in this way is equivalent to a detector tube and two or more

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for May 30 JACOB AT BETHEL

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 28:10-22.
GOLDEN TEXT—I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest.—Gen. 28:15.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jacob Dreams at Bethel.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jacob's Vision at Bethel.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Young Man's Dreams and Visions.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Place of Vision in Human Lives.

I. Jacob's Flight to Haran.
He fled from an outraged brother. His deceit and cunning got him into trouble. His long exile from home was the result of his selfish ambition. "Whosoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Rebekah made her plea before Isaac for sending Jacob away, stating her fear of Jacob's probable marriage with a daughter of Canaan, when in reality she feared that Esau would kill him. Isaac at once recognized the wisdom of her suggestion. He knew that the success or failure of one's life is largely determined by his marriage. It was clear that if Jacob were to continue in the line of the covenant blessing care must be exercised in his marriage. Besides, it is a parental duty to see that children are well married. Among Christians only marriage in the Lord is allowable (1 Cor. 7:39). Isaac, alive to Jacob's destiny, issued his command and bestowed upon him the covenant blessing which had come from God Almighty to Abraham (Gen. 17:1). The elements embraced in this blessing are:

- (1) A numerous offspring (v. 3).
- (2) Possession of the promised land (v. 4).
- (3) And everything that is included in the Abrahamic covenant (Gen. 12:1-3 and Gen. 15:1-8).

We should learn from the experience of Jacob.

1. Be sure your sin will find you out.
2. That wrong home life has its perils.

Jacob deceived his father. He in turn was deceived by his children. Isaac knew that the blessing was to be Jacob's, yet he planned for Esau to have the place of prominence. He was willing for the sake of a little venison to give to Esau that which God had planned for Jacob.

II. Jacob at Bethel.

1. The Lord meets Jacob at Bethel (vv. 10-15).

With a spirit clouded by homesickness on the one hand and by fear on the other, he had a dream that night in which God appeared to him. In this dream Jacob beheld a ladder or stair reaching from earth to heaven, upon which angels were ascending and descending. Above the ladder stood the Lord who spoke to him. This ladder suggests a means of communication between earth and heaven, between man and God. Jesus Christ is the ladder which provides us a means of communication with heaven (John 1:51; 14:6; Heb. 10:19-20). Jesus became a real ladder to us, bridging the chasm between earth and heaven. He was a real man that He might identify himself with the race. He is very God, really divine, that He might lift us up to God and secure a reconciliation with Him. Earth and heaven, man and God, were separated by the introduction of sin, but through Christ a means of intercourse is re-established. This vision suggested to Jacob that the only approach to God was through a mediator. The angels ascending and descending are heavenly messengers which are sent to minister to man through the mediatory work of Christ (Heb. 1:14). God spoke to him from the top of the ladder and assured him that He is the God who entered into covenant with Abraham and renewed the same unto his father Isaac (v. 13). This assurance embraced the following:

- (1) The possession of the land (v. 13).
 - (2) A numerous offspring (v. 14).
 - (3) The promise of His personal presence and preservation (v. 15).
- This promise was fulfilled in a marvelous way with Jacob and is still being fulfilled with his seed.

III. Jacob's Vow to the Lord (vv. 16-22).

He set up as a monument the stone which he had had for a pillow. He named the place Bethel, which means the house of God. Jacob now vowed that since God had so graciously obligated himself to perform all this for him, he would enthrone God as the Lord of his life and give back to Him one-tenth of all that was given to him.

Borrowing From God

Of all created comforts God is the lender; you are the borrower, not the owner.—Rutherford.

His Word Alone

One monarch to obey, one creed to own; that monarch God, that creed His Word alone.

Safety Valves

Tears are the safety valves of the heart when too much pressure is laid on it.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner
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LITTLE HORNED LIZARDS

"Ah," said Mother Horned Lizard proudly, "it is a joy to see the bright little things."
"They don't waste any time."
"They learn so quickly. It is the same here in the zoo as it was out West."
"The children are no sooner born into the world than they scramble and look after themselves."
"That was just the way they did."
"It is the way they are still doing. Either there, or here, they behave the same, the dear, bright, obliging little things."

"Some children must be such a nuisance!" continued Mother Horned Lizard.
"I am so thankful I am a 'horned lizard' mother and that my children are horned lizard children."
"Everyone might not be so thankful to have horned lizard children, but they would be if they were horned lizard mothers! That's the point!"
"Yes, I've heard of children who had to be looked after by their mothers and their sisters and their brothers and their daddies."
"Older sisters and older brothers had to look after the younger ones, I have heard."
"And I have heard, too, that children often had nurses who told them to do this and not to do that."
"I have also heard that children have had to go to school to learn less-



Mother Horned Lizard.

sons and what they should know and what they shouldn't know."
"But my precious little horned lizard with their nice, smooth, delicate skins, knew what to do right away with no help at all."
"They're my own bright little horned lizard darlings, they are!"
"And, oh, what a proud and happy mother I am to have such bright babies."

"What a trouble they would be if I had to teach ten little horned lizards all the lessons they had to learn."
"No wonder there are no schools for horned lizards. They don't need any schools!"
"They're bright and can look after themselves almost as soon as they come into the world."
"Can't you, my ten bright little horned darlings?"
And the little horned lizards wriggled and giggled and said:
"Ah, Mother Horned Lizard, we take after you."
"You're so smart and bright, you know."
Mother Horned Lizard beamed to think of receiving such a compliment from her children.

Poultry Hints

A self-feeder for hens will prove profitable.
Have plenty of good fresh mash before the flocks at all times.
Chicks should not have coarse grains until they are nearly two weeks old.
Treat for lice if necessary, with powder on young chicks. Dipping is too severe.
Chilling of chicks often causes diarrhea, but bacillary white diarrhea is "something else again."
Follow some good method of feeding. Don't change your method after starting, at your neighbor's whim.
Feeding all the sour milk that little chicks will drink is oftentimes the best medicine and the best feed to provide for them.
Don't let chicks, poulters or even ducklings and goslings get wet and cold. They are seldom strong enough to stand that combination.
Many flocks of young stock are kept in the small brooder houses that were only large enough for them when they were small. This is a most serious mistake.
The poultry industry can never be overcrowded. As long as humanity eats, it will call for chicken.
Too-fat hens can no more lay eggs than too lean ones. Keep to the medium line.
It is a wise plan to provide a way of watering the ducklings which will permit them to get all the drink they want without spilling the water. Sometimes one side of the pen can be made of upright slats and the water trough placed just outside.

He Explained It

Father—I know a little boy no older than you, yet he can write well, and add up, and now he is learning Spanish.
Sonny—What a smart father he must have!

Modern Version

Father—Mary, recite to your mother what you learned in Sunday school this morning.
Mary—The Lord is my shepherd, I should worry.

Right

Teacher (explaining dishonesty)—If I put my hand into anyone's pocket and take the money from it, what am I?
Tommy—His wife!

POULTRY FACTS

RAISING GEESE IS DEPENDENT ON FEED

The goose is a careful and constant mother, but her love for the water must be restrained until the goslings are a few weeks old, for many dangers, in the form of muskrats, snakes, turtles, etc., lurk at the water's edge.
Goslings do not require much extra feed, if they can get all the fresh and tender grass they want, and unless this can be supplied, breeding geese is not profitable. For the first few weeks some food must be given—this should never be corn meal, for nine-tenths of the mortality among the various kinds of domestic fowls can readily be traced to feeding corn meal. Cottage cheese, or dry curds of sour milk in which red pepper (cayenne) has been sprinkled, is a very good food, and a quantity of fresh onion-top, chopped up fine, is relished by them. Stale bread soaked in fresh milk makes an excellent food for all young birds, and the way they develop when fed liberally with it will astonish anyone who has not before tried it with his fowls.

The greater part of the management of geese consists in keeping the goslings free from dampness while they are still "downy" guarding them from the attack of rats, cats, weasels, and other of their enemies, in housing them well at night, and in giving them fresh grass run as often as possible. When they become fully feathered, they are abundantly able to take care of themselves; many breeders then let geese find their own food, which they can readily do on a large farm, until fattening time, or when the grass begins to get short, when they are brought up, and liberally and regularly fed with corn, still being permitted to have their liberty until a week or two before they are to be killed, when they are penned up and fed all they can eat.

Suggestions to Follow to Raise Strong Chicks

Raising early hatches of baby chicks has long been one of the most difficult problems of the practical poultryman. Recent findings in feed and feeding, however, explain some of the trouble, and help to make it possible to raise chicks hatched at any time of the year. Another edition of a bulletin of the state's agricultural experiment station has been published to supply the poultrymen of Wisconsin with the results of these important investigations.
The ration recommended by the investigators at the University of Wisconsin consists of 80 parts of yellow corn, 20 parts of wheat middlings, 5 parts of raw bone, 5 parts of grit (calcium carbonate), and 1 part of common salt, and skim milk used freely.
They warn poultry raisers against a very serious condition called "leg weakness" or rickets, common to young chicks hatched in northern climates during the winter. The most simple remedy, they find, is to expose the chicks to sunlight. The ration given above plus sunlight is a complete one for raising strong, healthy young chicks. It needs no further supplement, they declare.

MIDSUMMER AFTERNOON FROCKS; PARIS SENDS EVENING GOWNS

MIDSUMMER is just ahead of us now, bringing the closing chapter of the season's style story. Reviewing what has gone before, it is plain that the mode took femininity as its inspiration and gave free rein to fancy. All sorts of furbelows are approved and afternoon gowns have gone through so many variations that there is only one experiment left for them to try. This is a development in the direction of simplicity. It is a welcome departure for midsummer but is only comparative simplicity at that—what with scarves, ties, capes, bows, plaits and other accessories of new gowns.

has released a flock of lovely evening gowns for summer. They are as colorful and beautiful as a swarm of gorgeous butterflies and there are almost no two alike, which is as it should be. But the world is full of a number of things calculated to help out any amiable fairy god-mother who undertakes to provide variety in evening gowns for her proteges this season. There is the diversity of approved styles for one thing and of materials, for another. Besides, the fancy of designers may go as far as it likes in matters of decoration.
In these sheer, new evening frocks, rippling skirts, uneven hemlines, godets, apron and other draperies, fringes and petal trimmings are all



SIMPLICITY IS THEIR KEYNOTE

afternoon gowns that show what a happy ending summer brings to the story of the mode. They are simple, cool and very dignified versions of correct style. Black and white printed silk makes the charming model at the left, with wide jabot and cuffs of white georgette. A flat bow with very long ends is one unexpected finishing touch at the neck and the plain standing collar has a band of georgette at the top.
Plain crepe in two colors is used for the matronly model at the right, which accents the growing favor shown to a higher waistline and the bloused bodice. Small, flat buttons, covered with crepe like the dress, are used for decoration and they are

featured and the beaded models continue to be popular. The uneven hemline is accomplished in many ways, the latest being the dip at the back, where the skirt is sometimes as much as twelve inches longer than it is in front. As for the silhouette, it is varied all the way from the slender, straight lines of bead-embroidered gowns to the very bouffant skirts of the period frock, which is usually developed in taffeta silk. Laces, including dyed and metallic varieties, and many flowers are important items among things used for adornments.
In the two models from Paris, shown in the sketch, green and gold combinations are presented. The simply designed gown at the left,



TWO LOVELY EVENING GOWNS

placed on the belt, above the plaits in the skirt and at the joining of dark and light crepe in the ties. Both gowns have long sleeves and emphasize a blouse waistline at the back and the approved skirt length. Either of them can be developed in whatever colors are most becoming, but there is nothing more chic than the black and white printed silks for midsummer. Navy blue and tan, or navy and American Beauty are modish color combinations, but there are many others that will suggest themselves for the crepe gown.
The fairy god-mother of the mode—who resides in and about Paris—

made of light-green crepe and gold lace, reveals its up-to-dateness in its scalloped skirt with backward dip and slightly bloused bodice. An equally successful model, at the right, is of green chiffon with embroidery of gold paillettes and a soft girldie of the chiffon. Green is one of the most popular colors for evening, but has many lovely rivals, as pink, geranium red, flame, hyacinth blue and mauve. White is well represented in this colorful company and black grows in favor as summer advances.

Porto Bello Gold

By
ARTHUR D. HOWDEN SMITH

WNU Service

Copyright by Arthur D. Howden Smith

SYNOPSIS

The story opens in New York, about the middle of the eighteenth century. Robert Ormerod, who tells the tale, is talking to Peter Corlaer, chief of fur traders, and a man of enormous strength, when Darby McGraw, Irish bonded boy, brings news that a pirate ship is "off the Hook." An old sea captain announces he has been chased by the notorious pirate, Captain Rip-Rap. The older Ormerod tells Robert the pirate is Andrew Murray, his (Robert's) great-uncle, commanding the pirate ship, the Royal James. Murray is an ardent Jacobite. Next day Robert and Darby encounter a one-legged sailor, John Silver, whom Darby conducts to a tavern. Robert meets a young woman from a Spanish frigate who is seeking her father, Colonel O'Donnell. He takes her to the place she designates.

CHAPTER II—Continued

He brushed by me with a click of impatience, and Darby and I followed him to the street. As we all three emerged, Mistress O'Donnell darted up to her father and caught at the lapels of his coat.

"Ah, padre," she cried in a brogue that clotted and slurred her words, "you'll not be holding it against me because I wearied of the ship and would feel the earth crumbling under-foot, and me so lonely for lack of you I was near to weeping the while I sat in my cabin with naught to do but read my Hours!"

He wilted, as must any man have done, flinging his arm around her with a gesture that verged on the theatrical.

"Tush, tush, Moira," he rebuked her gently; "twas unbecoming in you, and in Spanish lands such conduct would lead to trouble. See that you do it not a second time. I will give you in charge of Juan; and, having had your taste of freedom, you must return aboard, for I have matters yet requiring my attention. Ah, yes, and you must thank this gentleman properly for his gallantry, Master Ormerod, my dear! His father is a great merchant of this town."

Mistress O'Donnell swept me a willowy curtsy, and as I bowed acknowledgment I wondered where he had secured such exact information about me.

"Sure, I'll not be after trying to thank you," says my lady to me with a twinkle in her eye. "For I couldn't find the words would express my gratitude. But for you, 'tis an awful fool I'd have made of myself this quarter-hour past."

Colonel O'Donnell hemmed reprovingly.

"Let it be a lesson to you, my girl. My thanks to you again, Master Ormerod. My compliments to your father, if it please you. Good night, sir."

I understood that he wished to be rid of me, and accepted the cue.

"Good night, sir," I replied. "And a fair voyage to you, mistress. If I can be of further service, pray command me."

"No, Master Ormerod, here our paths diverge," she answered softly, and placed her hand upon her father's arm.

A moment later I was hurrying north and west, Darby McGraw chattering beside me.

CHAPTER III

A Caller in the Night

We sat late at dinner that night, for my father must needs have me repeat at length the tale of my experiences during the day, revealing a perturbation unusual in him, although Peter Corlaer ate on with placid solemnity.

"I have heard of this Colonel O'Donnell," said my father when I had made an end. "He was in Scotland with Prince Charles—one of the Irish crew who begged a promising venture, if what men say be true. I marvel at his temerity in landing here, for there must be a price upon his head in England. Doubtless he was consorting with some of our Jacobite sympathizers at the Whale's Head—a fitting place for such an intrigue!"

"The captain of the frigate called upon the governor this morning, so Master Golden told me, with a cock-and-bull story of a mistake in his reckoning that took him north of his course. I smell the taint of a Jacobite plot!"

"Mistress O'Donnell said they were for the Floridas," I protested. "Sure, they are not far out of their course."

My father smiled for the first time.

"The little maid would have no knowledge of her father's purpose. And if she did—No, no, lad, I had my share of plotting in my youth. Our Jacobites are a pernicious lot. But there! In such a devious business we might not hope to reach the truth, nor am I greatly concerned thereat. Most Jacobite plots are ill-planned sallies by desperate, misguided men. No, boy, what irks me most is the tidings you had of the one-legged sailor. Silver, you called him? Yes, I like it

not to hear the pirates are outside our harbor. It hath the look of daring beyond the ordinary. If Murray—"

The door behind me opened, and I saw my father's jaw drop. Peter, at my right hand, let his eyelids blink, then went on quietly cracking nuts between his huge fingers.

"Did I hear you call me, Ormerod?" The voice from the doorway had a chill, level quality that was as resonant as the tolling of a bell.

"If Murray—I thought I heard my name?"

I screwed around in my chair. There in the doorway stood the most remarkable figure I had ever seen. A large man, straight as an arrow despite the years that had planted crow's feet so thickly about his eyes, his square shoulders showed to advantage the exquisite tailoring of the black velvet coat he wore. His small clothes were of a fine yellow damasked silk, and his stockings of silk to match. Diamonds flashed from the buckles of his shoes, his fob, his fingers and the hilt of his dress-sword. A great ruby glowed in the Mechlin Jabot that cascaded from his throat. Over his arm hung a cloak, and under his elbow was tucked a hat cocked in the latest mode.

But it was the memory of his face that abided with you. The features were all big and strongly carved; the nose was a jutting beak above a tight-lipped mouth and a jaw that was brutally square; the eyes were a vivid black, flecked with tawny lights. His hair was of a pure, silvery whiteness and drawn back, clubbed and tied with a black ribbon. His cheeks and brows were furrowed by a maze of wrinkles, yet the flesh seemed as firm as mine. In every way he suggested breeding, gentility, wealth; but there was a combined effect of sinister power and predatory will, a hint of ruthless egotism which took no account of any interests save his own.

He acknowledged my prolonged stare with a slight bow, mildly derisive.

"Your son, Ormerod?" he continued. "My grandnephew? Robert, I think, you named him, for the redoubtable Master Juggins of London, who aided you to start life anew after you had contrived to wreck yourself upon the rocks of a forewarned Jacobite career."

My father rose slowly to his feet.

"Yes, he is my son, Murray. It is neither his fault nor mine that he is also your grandnephew. As to his name, Robert Juggins was a better man than you or I, and you cannot inspire my son against me by hinting at hidden chapters of my early life. He knows that I was deluded into serving the Stuarts, and lived to learn that country comes before king."

The man in the doorway nodded his head.

"I would not seem discourteous," he remarked suavely. "I note another old friend, Ormerod—or perhaps I should say an old enemy. Permit me to observe, Corlaer, that you wear well with the years—as well as myself, indeed!"

Peter squeezed a hickory-nut between his forefinger and thumb and looked up vacantly into Murray's face.

"Ja," he said.

"Lest you should be tempted by some misapprehension," pursued Murray, "I may inform you that I have every reason to suppose myself safe from any measures you might take against me. I hope to do what I have come here for tonight without injuring anybody, and if you gentlemen will listen to me quietly for a few moments I am confident that the issue will be harmless for all of us."

He cast his cloak and hat upon a chair by the fire, and put his hand upon the vacant one betwixt my father and me.

"May I?" he asked.

My father, still standing, said nothing; and Murray, with a shrug, accepted the silence for consent, sank gracefully into the seat and drew a golden snuff-box, studded with brilliants, from a pocket.

"With your permission," he said, springing the cover.

A fragrant whiff of snuff-tobacco tickled my senses as he offered it generally.

"'Tis excellent stuff," he remarked. "Ripe Rip-Rap. What? None of you? Ah, then—"

He dusted a pinch under his nostrils, inhaled and daintily used his handkerchief, a lace-edged morsel such as women carry.

My father leaned forward across the table, a blaze of hatred in his face.

"'Tis true, then?"

Murray regarded him in some surprise.

"True? My dear sir, I assured you 'twas Rip-Rap."

My father turned to Peter and me. "After I told you—about this man, Robert—I hoped that I was wrong—that I had done him an injustice. But now he has convicted himself out of his own lips."

Murray gently deposited the snuff-box upon the table in front of him.

"Ah," he murmured. "I see! You were referring to my nickname, or, shall we say, *nomme de guerre*?" My father laughed bitterly.

pirate! But let us have it, fair and openly. Andrew Murray. Are you Captain Rip-Rap?"

"I suppose most people would agree with your description," replied Murray; "although personally I prefer the word buccaner. It is susceptible to so much wider use, and there is about it a suggestion of— However, we are not interested here tonight in the more abstruse branches of etymology. I am the person popularly known on the high seas as Captain Rip-Rap, and I fancy I might have logical grounds for arguing that if any disgrace adheres to me by that admission, 'twas you, Ormerod, who drove me to the practice of what you call piracy."

"'Tis like you to take that tone," said my father. "I drove you from the practice of what amounted to piracy on the land. There is no difference in the way you earn your livelihood today, Murray. You were an outlaw, and you are an outlaw."

"I fear you are incapable of doing me justice," sighed Murray. "You should know that I have always labored to serve higher ends than the mere sordid pursuit of money, such as has possessed you and those like you."

He swung around suddenly upon me.

"But I am forgetting my purpose!" he cried. "Stand up, grandnephew, and let me have a look at you."

I would not have heeded him, but my father said quickly:

"Do as he asks you, Robert. I'd not have him think you are crooked in the legs."

So I stood.

"A likely build," he remarked warmly. "You favor your father, I see—save in the face, it may be. There you are your mother, my maid Marjory. Ah, sweet child, would she were with us now! A sad loss; a sad loss, lad!"

The expression which came to my father's face was terrible in its intensity of passion. He leaned closer to Murray, white to the cheekbones, his nostrils pinched in.

"Murray," he said, "make an end of such talk! As you value your life, mention her not again. I know not what cards you hold up your sleeve here, but if we all die in the next moment I will slay you as you sit if you profane her memory with your foul tongue."

Murray stared up at him coolly and took a pinch of snuff.

"Ah, well, you were always prejudiced," he answered. "I— But it serves no purpose to reopen old wounds. I am of one mind with you there."

He leaned abruptly across the table.

"I will be frank with you, Ormerod—and with Nephew Robert here. I am somewhat in difficulties—"

"If 'tis money—" began my father.

My great-uncle's gesture was sufficient check to this.

"I am not in difficulties for money, although I am like to be in difficulties shortly in connection with an embarrassing quantity of it. In fine, sir, I am upon the point of launching the coup of my career, one which will entail consequences of a stupendous character, and in the end, I venture to predict, echo in throne-rooms and chancelleries. Aye, kingdoms shall—"

He broke off.

"It is not necessary that I should go into that. Suffice it for the present if I say that I am in the position of a man who has partially tamed an untamed band of wild animals. My own ship I can rely upon up to a certain point, but I have associated with me—"

"That would be Flint?" interjected my father.

"I am flattered by the knowledge of my affairs which you display," replied my great-uncle with one of his courtly inclinations. "Yes; I had occasion, when I first went to sea, for a competent navigator. Flint served me in that capacity until I became independent, and I then fitted him out with his own ship. We have cruised in company since. I am not betraying a professional secret when I add that he is a man whose undoubted force of personality is offset by a certain turbulence and crudeness of wit which make him difficult to handle—increasingly difficult to handle, I may say. I foresee trouble with him in the future in connection with the coup to which I have already referred. I re-

turned to my father, and he returned to my great-uncle.

"You were ever a wise man, Ormerod," resumed my great-uncle. "I venture to congratulate you upon the soundness of your judgment. Now for you, Nephew Robert. Come with me you shall, but I prefer that you come willingly. Therefore I lay before you

these inducements: Firstly, we sail upon a venture which hath a color of state business, although a strict legalist would denounce it piratical—you see, I endeavor to deal honestly by you after my fashion; secondly, no harm is intended to you; thirdly, the rewards of our project will be singularly rich; fourthly, I design to exploit the advantages which shall accrue to me solely for your benefit—you, Robert, are my heir, and if I have need of you in the execution of my coup, nonetheless I shall be able to repay you for whatever you do in my behalf a hundredfold, both materially and otherwise. I am, after all, your nearest kin after your father, and I say in all humility my assistance is not to be despised."

"I won't go willingly," I answered. "Even did your arguments tempt me, I should resent your threat of compulsion."

"Admirably spoken," he applauded. "Egad, I perceive you have the proper spirit. You are exactly the lad I require."

"I am the lad you'll not get," I shouted. "Call in your bravos, and I'll tear their throats out for you."

"Gently, gently," he remonstrated. "My bravos, as you term them, are not lumps, Nephew Robert, and I must warn you that the killings would not be all on the one side. If you value your father, stand fast."

And he drew from a waistcoat pocket a silver whistle, which he placed to his lips. A thin blast piped through the room, and a dozen hairy sendogs surged in from hall and kitchen. Raps on the two windows indicated that others mounted guard outside.

My father's face was a mask of mingled rage and fear—not fear for himself, but for me. He stared at the savage figures, the bared cutlasses, the ready pistols, almost with unbelief in the reality of his vision. And certes 'twas a weird spectacle in that orderly house in the town we of the province looked upon as the most advanced in the colonies—and became to me the more weird as I glimpsed next the hall door a grim mahogany face and a hangman loek beneath a skrim of black hair, and behind the two a familiar carryot head.

"Ho, there, Darby!" I called out. "What are you doing in such company? Did you know those men for pirates when you drank with them at the Whale's Head?"

"Sure, they ha' taken me into their crew," he answered brazenly.

"And 'twas you let them into the house and betrayed your master!" returned my father sadly. "I had not expected this of you, Darby. Have we not been kind to you?"

Darby wiggled uncomfortably.

qule a young man to stand at my elbow and assist me in curbing unruly spirits. I promise a great future for such."

"Command of his own pirate craft, no doubt?" pressed my father.

"That would be an offer to draw most stout youths," returned my great-uncle. "Bah, what is piracy, that you and your kind prate against it, Ormerod? Is it any worse in character than four-fifths of the business practiced in this world? What are you and those like you but men who seek to deprive others of their lawful gains that you may add to your stores what the others possessed? I take from the wealthy, who can afford to lose, what they have dishonestly got, more often than not, and much of what I win I contribute to the Cause to which you gave your first loyalty."

"An admirable code of ethics," observed my father. "But come to the point. What will you have? That I should apprentice Robert to you to be indentured a good, honest, trusty and skillful pirate?"

"Even so."

My father sat back in his chair, "I'll not," he said.

Murray treated himself to a pinch of snuff.

"What does our young man himself say?" he asked.

"I say that you offer me no inducement," I answered as shortly as I could.

"Odsdiffe," he swore. "No inducement? My dear nephew, I offer you an open, bracing life—for a brief space; a share in a brave venture; an opportunity to rehabilitate your family, to rise to place, title and honor."

"On a pirate's deck?" I jeered.

"From a pirate's quarterdeck," he corrected me gravely. "I am on my last cruise. The Royal James is to vindicate her name. Aye, in years to come she will be regarded as a shrine of loyalty and devotion, and to have sailed with Andrew Murray in her—Why, sir, who remembers today of Robin Hood aught but that he was true to King Richard in adversity?"

The man's surety was amazing.

"This passes all reason," said my father wearily. "You must be insane."

"Not at all," retorted my great-uncle. "I am the leading practitioner of my profession. Winter, Davis,

Roberts, Bellamy, all the more noted—ah—pirates of recent years, were small fry compared to me. I tell you, Ormerod, you stand in the boy's way."

"He is not a boy, but a man," snapped my father. "And able to judge his own course."

"So be it."

My great-uncle turned to me once more.

"It appears this decision is left betwixt us two, Nephew Robert," he said. "So I must inform you that I am determined to have your aid in any event—by force, if you will not accompany me reasonably."

There was a snap as a Brazil nut split apart in Peter's grip. Murray waved an airy hand in his direction.

"'Tis true that you are the most powerful man I ever met, Corlaer," he remarked; "yet I urge you not to attempt violence. I have sufficient men in the house to overpower you, and I should not hesitate to slay Ormerod or you to a need. The boy is the only one of you three whose life hath value to me."

"He means it, Peter," said my father. "Keep your hands down."

"Ja," squeaked Peter.

"You were ever a wise man, Ormerod," resumed my great-uncle. "I venture to congratulate you upon the soundness of your judgment. Now for you, Nephew Robert. Come with me you shall, but I prefer that you come willingly. Therefore I lay before you

these inducements: Firstly, we sail upon a venture which hath a color of state business, although a strict legalist would denounce it piratical—you see, I endeavor to deal honestly by you after my fashion; secondly, no harm is intended to you; thirdly, the rewards of our project will be singularly rich; fourthly, I design to exploit the advantages which shall accrue to me solely for your benefit—you, Robert, are my heir, and if I have need of you in the execution of my coup, nonetheless I shall be able to repay you for whatever you do in my behalf a hundredfold, both materially and otherwise. I am, after all, your nearest kin after your father, and I say in all humility my assistance is not to be despised."

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Darby wiggled uncomfortably.

"Oh, aye; main kind, Master Ormerod," he admitted. "But they would ha' had ye, whether or no. Sure, they're a grand crew, tricky crew. And anyway, ye see, I was born to be a pirate. My troth, I was!"

Murray laughed pleasantly.

"'Tis a valiant word, and should go far," he observed. "Moreover, he speaks the truth when he says we should have won our way in to you without his aid. The accommodation was convenient, but by no means essential."

"Where is Silver, Master Bones?" he added.

The man with the mahogany face touched his hat.

"John was seeing to it the servants was all secure, sir," he answered. "Here he is now."

A gap appeared in the ranks by the kitchen door, and the one-legged man I had met on the water-front that morning stumped in on his long crutch, as cheerfully serene as any honest householder.

"Was you askin' for me, captain?" he said. "We just finished up behind there—all gagged and roped, Bristol-fashion, safe for a day, sir."

And to me—

"My duty, Master Ormerod, and I hopes we'll know each other better soon."

"I find we shall need a cart, John," said my great-uncle.

My father turned very pale.

"You—you— My G—d, Murray, you can't kidnap the boy this way! Think! There are troops in Fort George. Once the hue and cry is raised you'll be—"

"But it will not be raised," replied Murray calmly. "I regret it, but we shall be obliged to tie up you and Peter so that you will be incapacitated until some kind friend happens to call on the morrow. By that time we shall be at sea."

I snatched up the chair upon which I had been sitting and brandished it over his head.

"Call off these scoundrels of yours or I'll batter out your brains," I snarled.

"John," he said, ignoring me, "you will be so kind as to pistol the elder Master Ormerod if his son launches a blow at me."

"Aye, aye, sir," answered Silver.

And he leveled a weapon at my father. I knew, without looking behind me, that Peter and I were covered by other men. It was Peter who spoke first.

"Put down der chair, Bob," he ordered quietly.

The man called Black Dog cast the nose of a rope over his head and jerked his arms close to his side.

"Neen, neen," objected Peter, and with no visible effort he snapped the hempen strands.

A gasp went up from the room, and there was a hasty retreat from his neighborhood.

Leading to Success

We are told that constant dropping of water will wear away stones. So will continuous endeavor overcome obstacles to any worth-while undertaking. Persistent adherence to right purpose creates a "successful life" in the best meaning of that term.—Grit

"An Inking of the Plot" in next week's installment.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(C. 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Let us have enough strength to be sweet, enough sweetness to be strong and too much of both to be queer."

SUMMER DESSERTS

With the fresh fruits which the season brings in such variety one need not spend much time in preparing desserts. An occasional pudding, not too rich, is enjoyed for variety.



Tapoca Fruit Pudding.—Heat two cupsful of milk in a double boiler, add one-third of a cupful of sugar, or one-fourth of a cupful of strained honey, and stir in six tablespoonfuls of tapoca. Cook until clear. Pour into a bowl to chill, then fold in one cupful of heavy cream, whipped and flavored with vanilla. Serve with sliced pineapple, peaches or any berries in season.

Coconut Custard.—Prepare a custard of two eggs, a pint of milk and one-third of a cupful of sugar, adding a little nutmeg or other flavoring liked. Stir in one-third of a cupful of coconut or chopped nut meats, bake in a pan of water until the custard is set. Serve with a garnish of cubes of jelly.

Apricot Ice.—Take one cupful of soft apricots, cook until soft, mash and put through a colander. If the dried apricots are used soak them over night and cook before mashing. Add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and a cupful of water. Freeze. Cream may be substituted for water if desired, making a rich cream.

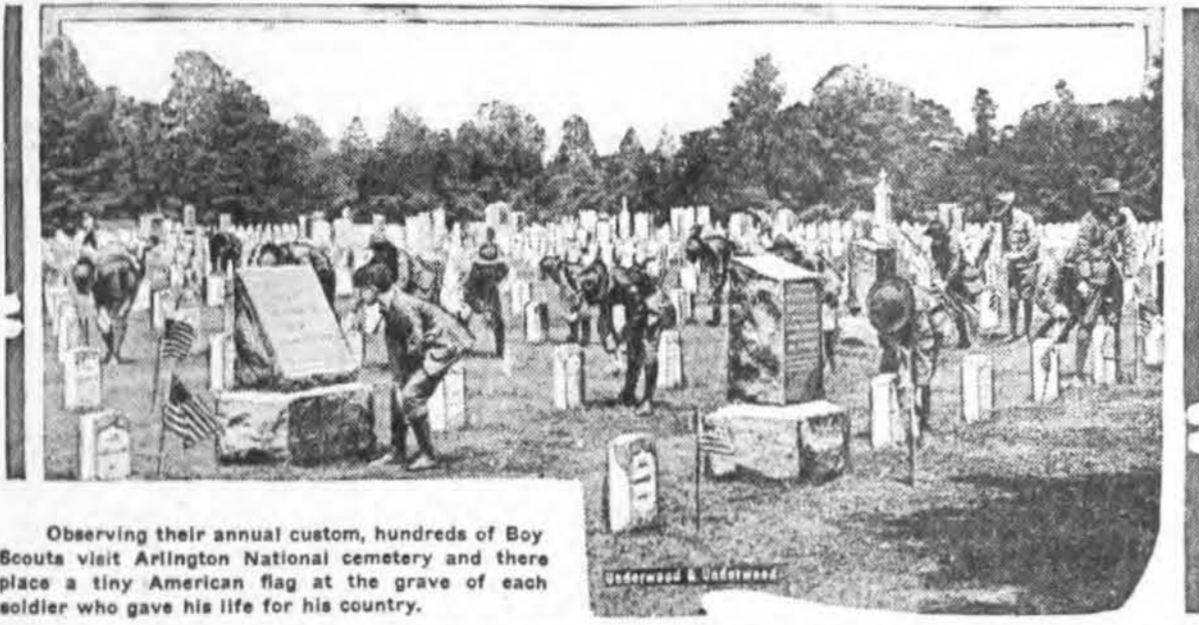
Junket.—Heat to just lukewarm one quart of milk, dissolve a junket tablet in a tablespoonful of cold water and stir this into the milk. Add half a cupful of honey and a teaspoonful of lemon or orange extract, pour into sherbet cups and let stand in a warm place until firmly set, then place on ice to chill. Serve with a garnish of fruit or berries or a spoonful of whipped cream.

Tapoca Custard.—Take three tablespoonfuls of minute tapoca, add one cupful of milk and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, cook until the tapoca is well cooked, add the yolk of an egg well beaten and mixed with a little cold water; stir and cook for a minute, then fold in the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Set away to chill. Serve garnished with various fruits or serve plain with cream.

Everyday Good Things.

A sponge cake is easy to prepare, usually well liked

BOY SCOUTS HONOR SOLDIER DEAD



Observing their annual custom, hundreds of Boy Scouts visit Arlington cemetery and there place a tiny American flag at the grave of each soldier who gave his life for his country.

Grant's Genius as Soldier Admired by War Students

But Always in His Heart Commander Was a Man of Peace.

Ulysses Simpson Grant—chance gave him the "Simpson" for a middle name—was born in a little two-room cottage, near the river front, at Point Pleasant, Ohio, a straggling village perched on a bend of the Ohio river about twenty-five miles southeast of Cincinnati, April 27, 1822.

He was graduated from West Point in 1843, No. 21 in a roll of 59, with a rank of second lieutenant, and was stationed at Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis. Before the Mexican war broke out he had courted and won the heart of Julia Dent, the daughter of a big planter, but did not marry her until August 22, 1848, six months after the war had come to an end. He had none of the war fever—it was not a war that made any appeal to his patriotism and Grant was never a militarist in principle. But Grant was a soldier and took orders. He went into the battle of Palo Alto in second lieutenant, in May, 1846, and entered the City of Mexico 16 months later, with the same rank, although he was frequently mentioned in reports for gallant conduct and was afterwards brevetted first lieutenant and later captain for distinguished gallantry in the field.

After the close of the war, Grant continued in army service until 1854, when, despairing of making a livelihood for his family out of his meager salary and having no ambition for a military life, he resigned his commission and went back to the plow. Then followed years of biting poverty and of successive failures as a farmer and in business—wasted years, dreary indolent years, hopeless and neglected years. But failures never daunted him—he never cursed his luck. If one thing failed, he tried another and never despaired—neither, perhaps, did he hope for much. Then on April 11, 1861, the shot that opened for him the door of opportunity was fired at Sumter—and it found Grant waiting at the door. On the 15th the news reached Galena that Lincoln had called for volunteers. On the 19th Grant was drilling a company and in a week he led his men to Springfield the capital of Illinois, to tender his services to the nation.

Was Grant a great military genius? How often was that question asked in the days of storm and stress when, silent and unexplaining himself he went smashing through the best laid

which were of the very essence of common sense. Like Foch, Grant was the first man to put his finger upon the weak spot of the federal military organization in the early years of the war—the lack of centralized control and of co-operation among the different armies. His first



GRANT'S BIRTHPLACE, POINT PLEASANT, O., ON THE OHIO RIVER.

great stroke was one that showed his exceptional genius for the strategy of war. Not only did he grasp the importance of the capture of Vicksburg, but his execution of the campaign that ended in its downfall was characterized by the first real evidence of military genius that had developed in the war up to that time. He was the first of the American generals to perceive that in a comparatively fertile country that it was not necessary to incumber his movements with commissary impediments, but that the thing to do was to let his army live on the country and to make its necessities a spur to quick and decisive action. It was a Napoleonic idea. All of Grant's plans for the Vicksburg campaign were novel and startlingly bold—new methods of warfare entirely to the men and the officers under him—yet he had the faculty of impressing them with their feasibility. Vicksburg stands unchallenged today as a masterpiece of strategy, with Grant in the role of the master strategist.

Proof of Genius.
Grant's strategy at Chattanooga was another evidence of his genius that brought acclaim from the severest of his critics. The battle was fought out upon Grant's plans and under his immediate direction, and Grant's recognition of the "psychological moment" for the final attack that won the battle would have delighted the heart of Napoleon—that was an achievement after the great master's own teachings. And in those tremendous final campaigns that ended at Appomattox, the student of strategy will find much to interest him, to clinch his faith in Grant's genius. Here we begin first to hear of Grant's policy of "attrition"—the terrible attrition of the Wilderness, of Spotsylvania, of Cold Harbor, of battle after battle, without rest or ceasing, until Lee was worn down, nibbled away to nothing by Grant's merciless momentum. But it was not all "attrition," not all hammering. There were remarkable flashes of his strategic genius often evidenced—he was the one general who was always

doing the unexpected. As, after the battle of Cold Harbor, when Lee was expecting him to cross the Chickahominy, Grant executed one of the most brilliant flank movements ever recorded of any army, when, with the Army of the Potomac, 115,000 strong, he crossed the James river at Wilcox Landing, entirely eluding Lee's observation and constructing for the purpose one of the greatest military bridges that the world has seen since the days of Xerxes, leaving Lee for nearly a week in absolute ignorance of his whereabouts. Here is what a distinguished foreign military critic has written of that campaign: "There were soldiers more accomplished, as was McClellan; more brilliant, as was Rosecrans; and more exact, as was Buell, but it would be difficult to prove that these generals, or indeed any others in the services, could have accomplished the task which Grant brought to complete success in that campaign."

His End Tragic.
And then the tragic close of that great career that was like the climax of a Greek tragedy, still too fresh in the memory for its poignant passages to be recalled—the struggle with sordid political environments, the wreck of fortune, the last sad days at Mount McGregor, with the nation's heart in his throat. Out of it comes forth in clear and resonant utterance his "Let us have peace," and his primal vision of the coming of a day when "the nations of the earth will agree upon some sort of congress, which will take cognizance of international questions, whose decisions will be as binding as the decisions of our Supreme court are upon us"—a vision that paved the way for The Hague tribunal, the first step toward a parliament of the world. The man of war passed from the stage in a dream of peace—his last message to the people a prayer



Grant's Tomb

of thankfulness that peace had come, as he hoped, to permanently remain. "If it is within God's providence," he wrote, when his tongue was no longer able to utter words, "that I should go now, I am ready to obey His call without a murmur. I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to continue my work, and because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which has so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict."—Kansas City Star.

Young Woman Heroine of Gettysburg

There is, or was, a couple of years ago, a little old rusty iron stove of primitive pattern carefully preserved by the Davis family of Gettysburg, Pa., in memory of Josephine Davis, a brave girl who did what she could to alleviate the sufferings of both armies the first day of the great battle. Josephine was only eighteen at the time, but a notable bread baker and housekeeper. When the guns began to rattle she arose and stoked up her little stove with wood. She was alone in her little cottage, all her men folks having gone with the Southern army, and the neighbors had fled, for the row of small houses of which hers was one, was in the line of battle. She had only a half barrel of flour and some molasses in the house, but she baked up all the flour into great crusty loaves; these loaves she sliced in thick generous pieces, covered them

with molasses, and piled them in pans. As the hungry soldiers passed her door she gave them bread, irrespective of the color of the uniforms they wore. Later in the day, badly wounded or dying men stumbled to her door, and were taken in and tenderly cared for by this heroic girl. The tiny dwelling was filled to capacity, its walls and floors were blood-stained, and it echoed with groans. All the sheets, tablecloths, towels and underwear in the house were torn up for bandages. Some of the less seriously hurt helped her to care for the worst cases, after she had bound up their wounds. Seventeen dead soldiers—both in blue and gray—were carried from Josephine's cottage after the battle was over, and double that number of wounded thanked and blessed her when the ambulance bore them away.—Kansas City Times.

Hog Cholera Is Dangerous Today

For Safety Against This Ailment Certain Precautions Are Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A recent investigation of the hog cholera situation by the United States Department of Agriculture reveals surprising carelessness among farmers in dealing with the disease. The effectiveness of the preventive-serum treatment has given many swine owners a feeling of security which is not real. "Yet without proper safeguards," declares Dr. U. G. Houck, in charge of hog cholera control, "the disease is just as dangerous today as it ever was."

For safety against this disease it is necessary to observe certain precautions. Isolate all new stock, keeping it apart from other hogs for a period of at least two weeks. This precaution applies especially to hogs purchased at public sales or other sources likely to spread infection. Permit no sick hogs to roam at large. Keep hog lots properly fenced and maintain the fences in good repair. Burn or bury deeply the carcasses of animals that die on the farm. Dead animals lying above ground attract dogs. Many outbreaks have been traced to portions of diseased carcasses carried from place to place by dogs. Do not attempt to hide the existence of the disease, since every hidden center of infection is a menace to surrounding farms.

The preventive-serum treatment is a dependable insurance against hog cholera, but this treatment, it should be remembered, is a preventive and not a cure. By adopting the foregoing safeguards swine owners may largely reduce the loss from hog cholera which last year exceeded \$20,000,000.

Developing Implements for Use in the Orchard

It is always a problem to avoid barking the tree trunks and tearing the branches when plowing and disk ing an orchard. This is especially true when the work is done with teams and the ordinary field implements. To solve this problem, some of the manufacturers have given special attention to the development of orchard implements. When these implements are used with a tractor that may be kept under perfect control when used under trees very little damage is done.

Special plows for orchard use are built very low, without levers extending above the frame, with the axle on the underside of the beams and with a very narrow track. The entire design is to reduce the barking of the trees to a minimum and make it possible to avoid catching limbs in operation. Both moldboard and disk plows may be secured for orchard use. In localities where the soil becomes extremely hard or in localities where there is a sticky gumbo type of soil the disk type of plow will give better results than the moldboard type.

Best Time to Purchase Different Dairy Feeds

A survey of the various feed markets indicates that when grain usually reaches bottom prices in June, July and August; linseed oil in May, June and July; cottonseed meal in August, September, January and February; and gluten feed in May, June and July. By making out their feed budgets accordingly and buying what feed they need at the proper time, dairymen not only can make an important saving in feed costs but also will probably feed a better ration. It is pointed out by C. S. Rhode, dairy extension specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Illinois dairymen should, and do, produce most of the feed that is necessary for their cows, but in most cases it is advisable to balance the home-grown grains with high protein feeds. It therefore is to the advantage of the dairymen to study the feed markets and determine when these feeds can be bought at the best price, he said.

FARM NOTES

Does your farm have a name? Pure-bred sires should be judged by their progeny rather than by their ancestors.

Feeds are low, and farmers who have money or plenty of credit may profit by laying in a supply of feed for fall use.

Kansas now has more than 3,000,000 head of cattle and ranks fourth in the United States in beef cattle production.

Tuberculosis of fowls should be watched for at all times, as its influence in the control of fowl cholera is not to be ignored.

Do not feed brood sows for 24 hours after they farrow. They should have plenty of fresh, clean water all the time, but should not be back on full feed for at least eight or ten days.

With potato seed high, farm management experts advise planting less to the acre. And a bushel of table stock sold now may bring enough to buy two bushels of certified seed next year.

Give the Farm Home a Distinctive Name

Movement Fostered in Tennessee for Past Four Years.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"Name your farm home" is the slogan of a movement fostered by home demonstration agents in Tennessee for the past four years. More than 3,000 homes have already been named, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture. This year the idea is again being stressed, as there are still many homes which have not registered a distinctive name either with the extension service or the state department of agriculture. The state recently passed a law permitting such registry. Farm home owners are urged to give some thought and trouble to the selection of the right name. It should be dignified, suitable, lasting, not too common, easy to say, easy to read, and easy to remember. It should appear on the mail box or over it, or on a signboard, or on the gate. It is intended that it should be used on letterheads and on the label of anything sold from the farm.

The naming of the farm home is often the first step in general home improvement. There is an effort to live up to the spirit which has been embodied in the new name. The indirect effect of the name can often be seen in the grading and standardizing of products offered for sale.

Farm Shop as Important to Farmer as Railroad

The farm shop is just as important to the farmers as division point and terminal shops are to railroad managements. C. K. Shedd, rural engineer at the Kansas State Agricultural college, is convinced. "It looks as if higher prices for machinery have come to stay, and it will no longer be possible for farmers to follow the wasteful method of using a machine until it is out of repair, then throwing it away," says Shedd.

If the machinery is to be kept in service longer it must be maintained, he points out. "A farmer cannot afford to go into the busy season with machinery that is just about ready to break down," he declares. "Suppose that one is using a cultivator with dull shovels and wabby beams. If weather conditions are favorable through June and the ground stays reasonably mellow he can do good work with such a cultivator. On the other hand, if the weather is rainy for a week just when cultivating should be done, the ground is beaten down hard and has a healthy growth of weeds when it dries. Now with such a cultivator it is impossible to do good work."

"I have known a farmer to lose 25 bushels of corn per acre because of the work done by such a cultivator. Probably most farmers of several years' experience have observed similar results—in a neighbor's field, of course."

Practical Suggestions for Pruning Grapevines

Prof. Joseph Oskamp of the Cornell College of Agriculture gives the following directions for training young grapevines:

"At planting time, and the year after, young grapevines should be cut back to two buds and tied to stakes for support. The second summer each vine should send out a cane long enough to be tied to the top wire of a trellis. This trellis, if the Kniffin system of training is used, should have two wires, one at a height of five feet and the other three feet from the ground. Number 9 or 10 wire is generally used and strung on posts set 25 feet apart.

"In the summer after the third pruning, canes will develop from the one full trunk left, and all of these should be removed in the winter pruning except 15% at the top wire and two at the lower wire; these four canes should be tied to the wires to the right and left at right angles to the upright trunk, and should be cut back to four buds each."

Lack of Equipment Will Cause Orchard Neglect

Lack of equipment has been the biggest single factor in bringing about neglect of the farm orchard, in the opinion of W. S. Brock, of the horticulture department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois. The farmer has been induced to buy the cheapest kind of hand-operated sprayers. A brave start is made with this kind of equipment, but almost invariably the individual loses enthusiasm not only because the work is hard, but because the time required is many times greater than it should be. The hand-operated sprayer has been a failure because men have refused to work it.

Apple Pomace for Cows

Dried apple pomace, when compared with dried beet pulp and corn silage at the Virginia experiment station, showed that one ton of pomace was about equal to three tons of corn silage and that one ton of beet pulp was about equal to four tons of corn silage. The pomace was highly relished by the cows and was an excellent appetizer. The experimental results indicated that the value of the pomace was 75 per cent of that of dried beet pulp and that the present price of pulp is too high in comparison with corn silage.

Tablet Throws Light on Noah and the Ark

In 1872 George Smith of the British museum found an interesting tablet in Nineveh. The inscriptions were deciphered by Assyriologists soon afterward, but Paul Haupt, professor of Assyriology at Johns Hopkins university, has recently rendered a more complete translation. He first restored the tablet to make it legible. Professor Haupt told the American Oriental society at Philadelphia that the inscriptions relate the story of Noah and the ark. According to this account, Noah cut trees down in the jungle and made an ark consisting of six decks which were divided into seven compartments. Two-thirds of the ark was under water when it was afloat. Part of the translation reads: "For our food I slaughtered oxen and killed sheep—day by day. With beer and brandy, oil and wine, I filled large jars, as with water of a river."—Pittsburgh Magazine.

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Imaginary Feast

The expression "Barneside's Feast," meaning an imaginary banquet, originates from a story in the "Arabian Nights" entertainment of a rich Barneside, to whom a poor man, Shacuba, applied for charity, saying he was starving. The Barneside invited the poor man to dinner and, calling for rich foods and rare wines, although none was actually provided, described each in detail as he urged his guest to fall into and enjoy himself. Shacuba entered into the spirit of make-believe and expressed his enjoyment of the imaginary feast. By so doing he won the favor of the rich man, who thereupon provided him with real food and later gave him a responsible post in his household.

Like Aunt, Like Nephew

E. M. Staffer, the noted hotel man, said at a dinner in New York: "This year is the centenary of Brillat-Savarin, the great epicure. Brillat-Savarin inherited his love of good food. An aunt of his died at the age of ninety-nine as she was finishing a succulent five-course dinner in bed. "I feel that I am going," said the old lady. "Quick! Bring my dessert!"

Narrow Escape

Employer (listening to the same old tale)—Let me see, it was just this time last year that you had a day off to attend your grandmother's funeral?

The Incurable—Yes!—she very nearly got buried alive that time!



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Wives and Husbands

In "Wives," by Gamaliel Bradford, the author discusses seven famous women made famous only by famous husbands. The women are Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Benedict Arnold, Theodosia Burr, Mrs. James Blaine, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Benjamin Butler, Mrs. James Madison. The author contends that each of these wives was the intellectual superior of her husband. What's the answer? Women prefer to submerge self in mate even if they can outshine him?

The stern man isn't always behind in business affairs.

THE CIRCUS COMES TO TOWN



By PROEHL HALLER JAKLON
Drawings by Itay Wilfery.

I asked my mother for fifty cents to see the elephant jump the fence. He jumped so high he hit the sky. He won't be back till Fourth of July.

Times change and fashions change. But the circus, the Biggest Show on Earth, whether it open its tent flaps in your town or mine, in your father's time or yours, is ever the same old pageant of color and action.

Tinselled ladies in tight smiles as they fly through space at giddy heights; clowns scamper insanely around the arena; cowboys and girls ride madly lither and thither; bareback riders leap nimbly from horse to horse. The circus goes on. Here is a human pyramid constructed in a wink of strong men and strong women. Over there are seals balancing gaily-colored spheres on their noses and tossing balls to each other for the reward of a fresh fish. Jumping horses, white and pink tights, dashing vehicles—with all the rings competing for our attention, we are at a complete loss as to where to focus it. We do not wish to miss anything, and still some of the very best acts get no proper attention because we are expecting something to happen somewhere else.

Before certain acts the ringmaster shouts a loud announcement which no one understands. A blast of a trumpet and a long roll of drums to

suasive oratory served up free of charge on the outside? There's the midget, with his unchanging grin, reaching from ear to ear, his calm manner and his dress suit, strikingly out of place in the light of day. Then the giant, looking sheepish in his ineffectual massiveness. Next, perhaps, a Wild Man from Borneo or a pair of midget bushmen. The Fat Lady, whose proportions are unbelievable, bursts through a simple white dress, fashioned more after the dimensions of a tent than of any garment designed for more personal and individual human occupation. In ridiculous contrast is the Living Skeleton, that animated pair of walking stiltis who exist, it seems, in defiance to nature's laws.

The others are there, too. The Sword Swallower, the Fire Eater, the Glass Cruncher, the Snake Charmer (who flies into a rage if you as much as suggest that his pets are minus their sacs of deadly poison), the Two-headed Sheep, pictured on the outside as alive and kicking as you would want, but found actually, after we've paid our money, to be lifeless and still, embalmed in a glass case.

From the circus of Nero's time to the gay show as we know it, the word itself has meant fun and frolic and a good time. We say "Didn't we have a circus?" But the Roman youth was cheated out of one thrill of the circus—he couldn't go down to the tracks early of a morning and watch the circus detain. For this is an event in the lives of little men. From the time the billposter slashes barns and fences

with gaudy posters announcing, in letters tall as a man, the great day on which the circus is to arrive, the youth of the favored town await that eventful morning when the mysterious train steams into view, comes to a halt and disgorges the queerest appearing lot of people, paraphernalia and whatnot that the eyes of youngsters ever were permitted to see. As if by magic, hundreds of hard-boiled roustabouts, working furiously and with the precision and dexterity that comes only to those who have learned their parts through countless experiences, are at their posts, and the task of unpacking a circus has begun. They work fast. The big parade is scheduled for half-past ten, and by that time wagons must be put in readiness, horses groomed and harnessed, and everything running with machinelike regularity. And what is a circus if there is no parade! A buzz of excitement runs through the town. Business is tem-



turn, much to their surprise, they found the patient sitting up and taking nourishment administered by the owner of the place. The man explained that it was the odors of frying ham and eggs that revived him.

Pride

The seaman does not commonly desire to be made captain because he knows he can manage the ship better than any other sailor on board. He wants to be made captain that he may be called captain. The clergyman does

porarily halted. Long before scheduled time, the line of march is lined with happy, carefree onlookers. Despite the crowd the street is strangely silent. Then some one shouts "Here they come!" And the parade is on. Circus men will tell you that the prestige of the enterprise depends to a considerable extent upon the length and quality of the parade. A short, shabby parade conveys the idea of a dinky, mediocre circus. "Only one band? Two starved elephants? And no calliope?" A poor circus indeed, is the thought that runs through the disappointed crowd.

Yes, the circus is an old, old institution. Nero was a circus fan at a time when bread, instead of peanuts, hot dogs, and pink lemonade, went together with circuses. This was the Circus Maximus whose 12,000,000 square feet of area lay between the Palatine and Aventine hills of Rome, and accommodated, it is estimated, nearly 250,000 spectators.

Here the Romans sat round-eyed watching the feats of the strong men and laughed at the funny faces of clowns, dead now these 2,000 years. There were athletes and chariot races and living statuary—only tights were considered not in good taste. And how the crowd would delight when those early Christians were thrown to the lions!

But, essentially, the circus is the same. All color, noise, confusion, abandonment, chaos; so it starts, so it ends. It is the great leveler. You go in palpitating and come out exhausted—physically, emotionally. To man, woman, child, it is all the same. There are additions and deletions; new fashions and features change outside and a few creep in to join with the changeless. Nero never saw elephants on roller skates. We are forbidden the horrible spectacle of feeding humans to wild beasts. But surely the Roman circus had nothing more terrible than that collection of freaks in our side show. For the Romans prized beauty and perfection even if their value of human life was cheap.

Even New York and Chicago and other large cities, which offer no end of amusements for their citizens, go to the circus and enjoy it immensely. But in these large places part of the glamor and romance of the circus, as most of us know it, is lost. No one goes down to the tracks to see it come in. It is held indoors in a large building, and runs, not for one day, but for weeks. And there is no parade. City traffic is too heavy, and the dollars that every tie-up and knot in the swift movement of vehicles loses to business are too precious to be sacrificed for a mere circus parade.

But once inside the new Madison Square Garden in New York or the Coliseum in Chicago, your city circus goer has the same good time and he thrills to the same reckless performance. Since the advent of the movies there has been some talk regarding the possibility of the slow dying-out of the circus. It is perhaps true that fewer companies are on the road now than there were twenty years ago, but many of these have been consolidated, making for bigger, grander and gaudier shows, each the Greatest on Earth.



not usually want to be made a bishop only because he believes that no other hand can, as firmly as his, direct the diocese through its difficulties. He wants to be made bishop primarily that he may be called "my lord." And a prince does not usually desire to enlarge, or a subject to gain, a kingdom, because he believes that no one else can as well serve the state, upon its throne; but, briefly, because he wishes to be addressed as "your majesty" by as many lips as may be brought to such utterance.—Ruskin.

CONVICT COLONIES STILL MAINTAINED

Located in Loneliest Places in World.

Washington.—Le Marinere, said to be the last French convict ship, sailed out of La Rochelle recently with 340 convicts destined for incarceration on Devil's Island, French Guiana.

Recently, also, Mexico dispatched a noted criminal to its lonely convict island, Maria Madre.

Russia has started air service between Kam and Solovetski Island in the White sea to transport prisoners. The famous monastery on the island has been converted into a prison.

"These three incidents show that the practice of maintaining convict colonies in the world's loneliest places has not entirely been given up," says a bulletin of the National Geographic society from its headquarters at Washington.

Famous Penal Colonies. "Devil's Island, Maria Madre and Solovetski Island are in very mixed company historically. Virginia, St. Helena, Funchal, Monte Christo, St. Helena, the Seychelles, Australia, New Caledonia, Andaman Islands, Tasmania and Sakhalin have all been penal colonies for more or less distinguished prisoners.

"St. Helena, Funchal and the Seychelles are royal prison islands. The others in their time served for common criminals or unlucky politicians. When Elba failed to hold Napoleon he was placed on St. Helena, well toward the middle of the South Atlantic, out of harm and out of the shipping lanes. That was in 1815. He died in 1821.

"Funchal in the Azores and the Seychelles on the east coast of Africa north of Madagascar are more recent prison stations. In Africa the British occasionally find it expedient to absent certain native rulers from their subjects. So, when Premphe, king of the Ashanti on the Gold coast, spilled too much blood, they sent him to Funchal in the soothing climate of the Seychelles. Premphe, after twenty years, returned to his people, so apparently he did not like the asylum.

But the English did, so they sent Mwanga, deposed ruler of Uganda, to the island. He died there. Said Sayid Khalid of Zanzibar and Saad Zaghal of Egypt. The Seychelles detention was not nearly so effective in the case of Zaghal, who is now the leader of a popular party in Egypt. To Funchal was sent the deposed emperor of Austria-Hungary immediately following the end of the World war. He died in exile. His wife and children are now in Spain.

Tourists Visit Chateau d'If. "Chateau d'If, the castle in which the hero of Dumas' novel, 'The Count of Monte Christo,' was confined for 14 years, now receives tourists from Marseilles. Curiously, Monte Christo, where Morel went after his escape, was also a penal colony island for many years. Monte Christo is owned by Italy. It lies off the coast from Leghorn and about 25 miles north of Elba.

"Czarist Russia, for a time, sent 15,000 prisoners to Siberia annually. Much of the famous Trans-Siberian railway was built with prison labor. The chief horror of Siberian exile was the knot. By it, or by terror of it, guards kept prisoners docile. The handle of the knot is a heavy wood stick, 18 inches long. Fastened to it is a thong of rawhide. About eight feet from the handle the thong is split in three parts. These strands are three feet long. The ends are tied into hard knots, although lead or iron hooks sometimes were used.

"Preparatory to administering the knot the victim was tied face downward on a rough table. Close to the knot wielder stood a clerk with a book in which he checked the number of strokes as that worthy swung them and called them. For the first 25 strokes the skin was marked white by the lash as if a chalk mark were drawn on the flesh. After that the thongs began to cut through. When a knot sentence called for 100 strokes the last one was usually omitted as a 'token of imperial magnanimity.'"

Bachelor Tax

Managua, Nicaragua.—A proposal for a "bachelors' tax" has been presented to the Nicaraguan congress. This proposal would tax all unmarried men between fifteen and sixty \$5 a month.

Floating Nursery

New York.—A floating nursery is bound for Hamburg. The Cleveland has 31 babies aboard.

Georgia Refuses Pay on War-Looted Bond

Atlanta, Ga.—A man in California, who holds a state bond of 1854, will find he holds a Joker, State Treasurer William J. Spencer has announced. The seventy-two-year old bond was presented at the capitol with claim for payment.

The treasurer will not pay, and will demand the return of the document as stolen property which, he asserted, was taken by the troops of General Sherman in the famous march through Georgia.

Also, it is not a real bond, inasmuch as it was not issued, the treasurer said.

ROSE POND STILL MECCA OF CURIOUS

Believed to Be Crater of Extinct Volcano.

Evening Shade, Ark.—Each summer, with its crop of tourists, sees a renewed interest in "Rose pond," near here, which is thought to be the filled-in crater of an extinct volcano and is pointed out to all newcomers as a natural curiosity.

"Rose Pond" is about twelve acres in extent. It is literally as "level as a floor." It takes its name from the fact that when white settlers first came here it was a marshy place, covered thickly with the wild rose that is native to this section. One old-timer says he has yet to see a more beautiful sight than was Rose pond in those days, with the early morning dew on the pink and white blossoms.

But the roses have disappeared now. The first owners found it impossible to clear the pond, so thickly did the rose brambles grow, and water stood in rock-bound courses over the marsh. So cut the brambles and rooted them out of the mud, dug out the rocks and drained the pond.

Wild hay nourished for him and later owners, but such prosaic crops as corn and cotton will not grow in the pond with any degree of success. It is as if the spot resents giving up its ancient wild heritage.

Students of geology say there is no other soil in the state just like that of Rose pond. It resembles, so it is said, ashes or lava reduced to powder and mixed with vegetable matter brought in by erosion and water from the slightly higher ground.

Woman's Will Directs Search for Lost Son

Omaha, Neb.—Provision for the continuance of her futile search for her only child, Harold, was made in the will of Mrs. Emma Haviland, fifty-three, teacher for twenty-five years in Omaha schools, who died recently. After completing his law course in the University of Michigan young Haviland was associated with a law firm here for a short time. Several years ago he left, going, presumably, to California. Although his mother searched relentlessly for him, his whereabouts are unknown.

Several weeks prior to her death Mrs. Haviland made arrangements with an undertaker for the cremation of her body. She requested Boyd Lalbele, Omaha, and Miss Geraldine Loch, Chicago, intimate friends, to scatter her ashes to the winds. This request was complied with.

The disposition of her \$7,500 estate provides for a five-year search for her son. If he is not found within that period the residue of the estate is to be divided between Mr. Lalbele and Miss Loch.

THRILLING FEAT



Miss Mabel Cody, noted aviatrix, changing from a racing speed boat to an airplane on Matanzas bay, St. Augustine, Fla. She was the first woman to perform this feat.

Short Skirts End Use of Teacher's High Chair

New York.—Modern short skirts may have a direct bearing upon classroom procedure. The brevity of skirts is threatening to do away with the teacher's "high chair."

A number of principals readily agreed that the modernly-attired teacher, perched before the class on the high chair, bears a remarkable resemblance to a silk advertisement. The effect, these educators agreed, while not necessarily evil, might well be regarded as a trifle distracting.

For a great many years the high chair has been standard equipment in every classroom, but the new policy here came to light when the requisitions of several junior high school principals for high chairs were denied. Investigation showed that the "powers that be" decreed that high chairs, short skirts and rolled stockings cannot all remain together in the same classroom. Since the teachers demand the right to keep up to the minute in style, the high chair must go.

Some Hand

Omaha, Neb.—W. F. Hoye held a bridge hand of 13 hearts and required only a bid of two to get the suit. The dealer bid one no-trump; the next player passed and Hoye bid two hearts and got it.

Arrow Kills Lion

Denver.—A mountain lion has been killed with a bow and arrow by W. A. Mullins of the New Mexico biological survey. The arrow struck when the lion was leaping from a tree.

COLLEGE BOYS WORK WAY AROUND WORLD

Answer to Challenge of Their "Prexy."

Bombay.—Two young American stowaways arrived in Bombay on a liner from Port Said the other day, their only baggage being two raincoats, a camera, shaving set, sewing kit and a Bible. They were allowed to land and go free because their passports were in order and because the shipping company did not care to take the case to court. Incidentally the youths had worked well as deck hands and had won the friendship of the officers and crew.

Questioned in Bombay the stowaways said they were college graduates taking a year off to work their way around the world without receiving a cent from home. Their journey is an answer to a challenge made by their college president, Dr. P. R. Kolbe, who in a speech before the student body of Akron university wondered why American students no longer worked their way to and around Europe during summer vacations. He even hinted that fear of the hard knocks might be the cause of this lack of wanderlust. The two students, Adh Karam, twenty-three years old and James W. Matz, twenty-two, in answer to the president's challenge, not only have worked their way to and around Europe, but are going around the world. Already they have been through England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

Start on Levithan. In New York on June 30, 1925, two weeks after receiving their diplomas, the young men got jobs on the United States liner Levithan, plying between New York and Southampton.

"We learned a little what Doctor Kolbe meant by hard knocks when we were put to work peeling onions and potatoes. It wasn't easy to become scullions so soon after our graduation from college." Karam remarked humorously. After working three months on this boat and then leaving it in England, they saw Canterbury, with its historic cathedral; London and Wembley, and "hit" through Kent. Four days after arriving in Paris they obtained jobs. They saved money, saw Paris and learned some French.

Geneva, their next important stop, was reached by walking through the picturesque French and Swiss alps. After riding around Lake Geneva and through the Simplon tunnel, they visited the famous places of Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome and Naples and inspected Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii.

Work Way to Syria.

The two wanderers next went to Marseilles, France, from which port they worked their way to Beyrouth, Syria, in the stakehole of the Pytheas, a French military transport.

In Syria they went inland, saw something of the war. They passed two weeks in Palestine. The next leg of their tour was from Jerusalem to Egypt. Walking to the desert and then "stealing" a ride, they arrived in Kantara, Egypt, after four days of travel. Because of the dirt and grime of these hard four days and their unshaven appearances, the Egyptian passport officials permitted them to enter only after a thorough questioning.

Cairo, with its pyramids, the Sphinx and the River Nile, was the next city of interest. After spending five days there the wanderers began a 150-mile walk to Port Said.

After failing to find jobs on a boat that would take them to Bombay they stowed away.

So far their wanderings have cost only \$220. Of this amount \$50.50 was used for visas, leaving only \$169.50 actually spent in living and travel for the eight months in which they have been away from home.

Men and Sparrows Like Yellow Flowers

London.—Men and sparrows both favor yellow flowers, it was declared by exhibitors at the Royal Horticultural society's show. Members were discussing the revival of the "button-hole" posy habit, and it was agreed the favorite colors for men were scarlet, cerise and yellow.

Women were said to favor pale shades, such as salmon pink, pale heliotrope and mauve. The business woman preferred dark colored flowers, the dressy woman pale tones, and the artistic woman a blend of two or three colors.

Papal Bull of 1758 Found by Chicagoan

Chicago.—Two documents of historical value, one of them a papal bull of 1758, are being translated by University of Chicago scientists for a Chicagoan into whose possession they recently came. Both are written in highly ornamental style on papyrus and the ink is well preserved. They were purchased in Graz, Austria.

The papal bull was issued in the first year of the pontificate of Clement XIII, granting a pension to a priest. It is in Latin. The other document bears the signature of Marie Theresa, Queen of Austria, and is a receipt for war supplies in the war of the Austrian succession, the translators have discovered. It is in German.



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Chicago Doctor Gives FREE Help to Anyone suffering from Rheumatism. A Chicago Physician, who for more than thirty-five years has specialized in the relief of rheumatism, has developed a wonderful prescription. It banishes rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stinging head-aches and swollen joints or any kind of rheumatism, simply and surely overnight. This doctor has had such remarkable success with his patients that many other doctors have been so amazed that they send their patients to him for his treatment. He feels that thousands of rheumatic sufferers throughout the world should have relief and has a unique way in which to demonstrate it. If you suffer the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, thumping headaches and swollen joints you can get relief overnight by just sending your name and asking for a free trial treatment of his remedy. Send no money—just ask for it and it is yours. Write today to DR. KLAU LAMOND-FORBES, 5112 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Dept. B

Good Work

Walter Hagen, the golf champion, told a golf story at a dinner in St. Petersburg during his Florida trip. "A Scotchman," he said, "played a round of golf at a famous club. Afterwards, as he was taking a shower, they asked him how he liked the course. "It's not so bad," the Scotchman said. "I lost three balls, but I found eight."

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion. Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, soft, clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Beginning Early in Life

One of the good "daddies" who had gone to Florida to get rich told his two little girls, age seven and nine, he would give them 25 cents for every letter they composed and mailed to him. Mary Ann, age seven, wrote one like this: "Dear Daddy—I want you to come home. I don't know when you are coming, but when you do come, come a day sooner." It brought daddy and double pay.—Indianapolis News.

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BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION
25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

Wanted Ham and Eggs

The tonic value of ham and eggs long has been recognized, but it remains for an inhabitant of the Thames valley, England, to place this dish in the pharmacopoeia of restoratives of life. Collapsing on the road between Chertsey and Staines, he was removed to a bungalow by motorists, who hastened on to the nearest telephone to call an ambulance, believing the man in a dying condition. On their re-



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

A REAL HEROINE



Edith May Adams of Barrington, N. J., the first American School girl to be entered as a candidate for the American Youth Award. The American Youth and Teacher Award was established by the Board of Directors of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia as a tribute to the youth and teachers of the nation. Miss Adams is a candidate for the Golden Eazlette, the highest gift in the hands of the Girl Scouts. She was cited recently for exceptional bravery for remaining inside a blazing building helping physicians to give first aid treatment to injured firemen.

CARE PREVENTS REPAIRS

By Erwin Greer
Seventy per cent of ignition grief is caused by neglect.

Laugh that off, you fellows who are always having electrical troubles with your cars.

And preventing trouble in the electrical equipment of a motor car is merely a matter of attending to the small things, as elsewhere in life. Surely you don't need the services of an ignition expert to supply proper lubrication to the generator and starter bearings, nor to tighten a frayed wire. Ignore these little things and car grief is bound to result.

More than this, the electrical unit has a language of its own which you should learn.

A break in the starter wiring will halt the flow of juice even though the starter switch be closed. A loose connection will permit the starter to turn over very slowly, if at all. Battery terminal connections must be tight or the current will be retarded. Switch connections must be snug. Ten to one, when any of these troubles occur the car owner decides that the battery must be weak—and so another trip to the storage battery station results.

When the battery discharges for no apparent cause, a condition known as a "short circuit" results. This trouble will probably lead you to the starting switch, where you will discover the insulation of a wire is chafed or rubbed off, proving that you have neglected to go over the ignition system to check up just such little things as this.

When the ammeter shows discharge when the engine is silent and the lights and ignition turned off, it is possible that the cutout points are sticking. This won't happen often, but it isn't much trouble to glance at the ammeter every time you leave the car. Maybe a slight blow on the cutout box will jar the points loose. If it won't, see a good ignition man. The cutout box won't stand for any fooling by an amateur.

Ignition troubles are most common with fellows whose knowledge begins and ends with the spark plugs. Cleaning the plugs will not always remedy ignition troubles. Hence, the boy who appreciates a good car will spend a little time learning how the ignition system of his car operates.

Do it now, or some night all alone on a country road, miles from nowhere, with a car dead as a doornail, you will wish you had.

FOR SALE—Maize and cane seed, and pink beans for planting. Write or call. BUD BALDWIN, San Rafael Valley.

HATCHING EGGS from pedigreed Reds. Ask for mating list. Large double Dahlia bulbs, 15c each or \$1.50 per dozen. S. M. BRIMBERRY, Lewis Springs, Arizona. tr

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VIRGINIA TO HAVE A TOBACCO FESTIVAL

Danville, Va., May 27.—The south's first great export crop, tobacco, will be the subject for a great festival which will be held at Danville, Va., during October, through a plan worked out by the Danville Chamber of Commerce. Danville is in the heart of the tobacco producing section of Virginia, and elaborate plans for the entertainment are being made.

The history of tobacco, from the time it was first exported to England by John Rolfe down to the present day, and tableaux of great moments in history with which tobacco has been associated, will be enacted during the celebration. Among these incidents is the one of Sir Walter Raleigh's impromptu bath when first seen smoking by his servant in England. The president of the Tobacco Association of the United States will cooperate in the movement, and just prior to the celebration the national body will place a tablet on Jamestown Island in honor of the first exportation of tobacco from this spot. The various phases of transporta-

tion and growing of tobacco, all known methods of curing tobacco, and other similar educational features will be arranged.

At the time set for the festival the great tobacco markets at Danville will be in the midst of their best fall auctions and the general public will have an opportunity to see raw tobacco brought into the warehouses and change ownership to the big manufacturers.

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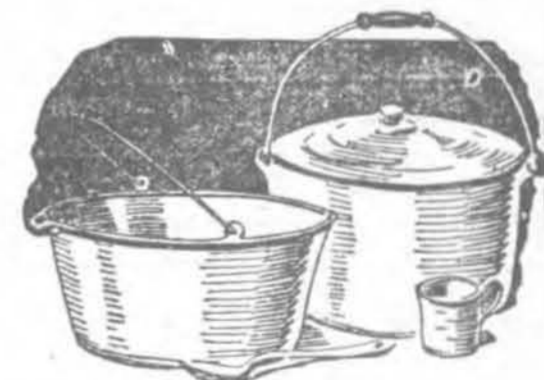
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A full line to choose from; all sizes.

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BEFORE IMPROVING PROPERTY be sure your title is clean. Title to much land in Nogales, Patagonia and other parts of this county is cloudy.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY

F. A. French, Mgr.

Nogales Arizona

NOTARIES PUBLIC

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

B. P. O. E.

NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397

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

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

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

The Patagonian, Official County Newspaper

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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.

A man in a hospital for mental diseases sat fishing over a flower bed. A visitor approached and remarked: "How many have you caught?" "You're the ninth," was the reply.

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Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

County Supervisor
To the voters of Supervisorial District No. 3, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.: I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor on the Democratic ticket. If you can vote for me I will greatly appreciate it, and, if elected, promise in return a just and faithful service. Respectfully,
ELBERT L. KINSLEY.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor of Santa Cruz county, to represent District No. 1. I respectfully solicit your support at the forthcoming Democratic primary, September 7, 1926. I stand for a business administration of the affairs of the county.
A. E. SANDERS, Nogales.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Supervisor in District No. 1, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September 7 primaries. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor to give the people of Santa Cruz County a business administration of their affairs.
C. C. CRENSHAW, Nogales.

I take this method of informing the public that I will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination September 7th for the office of Supervisor, which office I now hold. I solicit your vote, believing I have given an economic and faithful administration of the county's business affairs.
ROBERT A. CAMPBELL.

State Senator
I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of State Senator, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September, 1926, primaries.
ANDY BETTWEY, Nogales.

School Superintendent
To the Public: I have decided to again become a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primaries to be held September 7th. I have endeavored to fulfill the duties of the office in a faithful and conscientious manner and with as little expense as necessary to maintain the educational standards of the county.
GRACE A. FARRELL.

Supt. of Public Instruction
I wish to announce my candidacy for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the position I now occupy, at the forthcoming Democratic primary. I solicit your support on my record as an educator in Arizona for the last 24 years.
C. O. CASE, Phoenix.

POULTRY IDEAS TESTED

To determine the soundness of various ideas held by commercial poultrymen, the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted experiments leading to rather conclusive results. From a practical standpoint it is highly desirable for poultrymen to improve, if possible, the hatchability of eggs, to distinguish pullets from roosters at an early age, and to obtain other similar information commercially important but baffling. There has been considerable divergence of opinion on most of the questions.

Hatchability, says the department, probably is best improved by testing breeding birds for bacillary, white diarrhea, and eliminating affected birds.

The size of eggs has no significant effect on their hatchability.

There is no significant correlation between either shape or weight of egg and the sex of the chicken hatched from it. Therefore, from a practical standpoint, poultrymen can not expect to influence the sex of chicks hatched by selecting eggs according to either their shape or size.

While there is a fairly definite relation between the weight of eggs and that of the chicks hatched from them, there is no significant difference in the weight of either sex, and it is highly improbable that purebred chicks can be separated according to sex at hatching time.

The addition of skim milk to a ration induces much faster growth, the difference being observable as early as at the end of the second week. This points to the value of skim milk in growing-chick rations.

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AMERICAN YOUTH



Elizabeth ("Betty") Clark, 13, of Cedars, Delaware, is one of that state's girl candidates for the American Youth Award, established by the directors of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia from June 1 to December 1 in observance of 150 years of American Independence. If "Betty" is finally chosen to represent Delaware she will be given a week's trip to the Exposition and to Washington and the White House, where she will receive a medal from the hands of President Coolidge.

PINTO BEANS FOR SEED—These beans were grown on my San Rafael Valley ranch and are fine, fat, re-cleaned seed beans, all straw and rocks being removed by hand. They are cheap at \$8.50 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. ranch or Patagonia. Call or write HOWARD KEENER, Santa Cruz Patagonian office, Patagonia, Ariz.

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