

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Mrs. G. L. Stevens gave a party last Saturday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Mary Evelyn Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Page of Nogales. The following guests were entertained: Lola Mead, Helen Blankenship, Jessie Gatlin, Edna Riggs, Laura Valenzuela, Margie Pearson, Harriet Evans, Myrl Hooks, Mary Evelyn Page, Louise Stevens, and Mary Ellen Trank.

Q. R. Johnson, mining engineer of Los Angeles, has been in the district the past week looking over the Salero and other mines. Work of unwatering the Salero shaft will begin immediately.

Fred Wilson, mining promoter of Los Angeles, is in Patagonia looking over mines adjacent to the camp.

Pres. A. G. Keating of the Big Jim Mines, Inc., of Los Angeles arrived here yesterday to inspect the property. He was met in Tucson by Supt. J. J. Peterson. He will probably leave for the coast Saturday.

I still have a few sacks of Pinto Beans for sale to those who want first-class seed beans to plant. Get them before it is too late. \$2.50 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Patagonia. Howard Keener, Patagonia, Ariz.

Mrs. Jennie Beumer was a Tucson visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Oberg and Miss Cuthbert were county seat visitors yesterday.

Fifteen children from Nogales are staying at the "junior dude ranch" of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seibold for the summer.

A. M. Valenzuela has purchased a new runabout.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Peterson of the Big Jim mine were Patagonia visitors Thursday.

WANTED—Truck hauling of any kind, light or heavy, up to two tons to a load. Write to or see JOHN JONES, Patagonia, Ariz. 7-30

B. W. Broderick, president of the Chief mine, and R. J. Gley of Los Angeles and A. W. Lasher, mining engineer of Oakland, Calif., arrived in Patagonia last Saturday for a week's stay.

H. W. McFarron of Santa Fe, N. M., was a visitor here Monday surveying school section 36.

Ed La Plant and wife, S. E. Gregory and wife, and L. W. Bender and wife, all of Tucson, were Sunday dinner guests at the Commercial hotel.

Imported pongee, natural color, 80c yard. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Will Hathaway was a county seat visitor Monday.

Born, June 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goodwin, at Christmas, Ariz., a daughter, Mrs. Goodwin was Miss Hazel Wilson of Patagonia.

Senator J. J. Cox of Phoenix, candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, was in town Thursday in the interest of his campaign.

Amelia Valenzuela is spending a few days in Patagonia visiting relatives and friends.

Elbert Kinsley and son, Vernon, and daughter, Wilma, were shopping in Nogales Monday.

Mrs. Melvina Sorrells and daughter, Mrs. Pete Bergier, left Tuesday for a month's visit on the coast.

Owen Dierking is spending his summer vacation at the McParson ranch in the San Rafael valley. He resides in Safford, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Etchells and children of Mansfield were Nogales visitors Monday.

E. F. Bohlinger and A. M. Valenzuela were county seat visitors Tuesday.

Leo G. Zinsmeister was a Nogales visitor Monday.

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.

A special meeting of the Volunteer Fire Department was called Monday night to arrange for the benefit dance Saturday night, July 24, at the opera house.

Lawrence Sipe has been transferred from Susabe to Patagonia and is at the immigration station. He has rented the May house, where he has installed his recently acquired bride.

Sam Foster of Sonoita was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday.

J. H. Reagan of the Ashburn ranch was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, of Serano canyon were in Patagonia Saturday shopping.

Munday Johnston of the San Rafael Valley was a Nogales visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Neil of Elgin were Nogales visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Riggs and children were Nogales visitors Tuesday.

Sanitos table cloths, beautiful patterns. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Bob Kane has returned from Tucson and says his mother, Mrs. James Kane, is progressing nicely following an accident in which her hip was broken.

Bill Young and sister of Greaterville were visitors here yesterday.

Carl Scheler of Harshaw was in town Monday.

Tom Foster, state mine inspector, was in town Tuesday on business.

H. H. McCutchan was a Nogales visitor Tuesday on business.

Judge A. S. Henderson was a Nogales visitor Monday.

One car of ore was shipped this week from the Mewry mine.

C. W. Brand, wife and four children of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived Monday at the Circle Z guest ranch for a month's stay.

Miss Laura Greco of San Jose, Cal., arrived Saturday for an indefinite visit at the Circle Z guest ranch.

Supervisor R. A. Campbell was a business visitor yesterday in the county seat.

Ladies' silk hose, all colors, special sale. \$1.00. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Charles E. Hardy and Victor J. Wagner of Nogales met E. E. Ellinwood in Patagonia Sunday and accompanied him in Nogales. The party consisted of Mr. Ellinwood's son and Mr. Burdor.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kollberg of the Boreks mine, Salero, were Patagonia visitors this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bell and son of Tucson are guests at the Circle Z ranch.

C. H. Maenutt of Tucson is a visitor in the district looking over mining property.

Roy Moore, engineer of the United Eastern, and Jack Melver of Phoenix were in Patagonia this week looking over the Hoesy mining property, now under lease to F. A. Morrison of Los Angeles.

A. B. Richmond, ore buyer for the Magna Copper Co., was a visitor here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Ingram of Tucson were Patagonia visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Etchells and children were here Tuesday from the American Boy mine.

S. M. Cayers of Joplin, Mo., is in Patagonia on mining business.

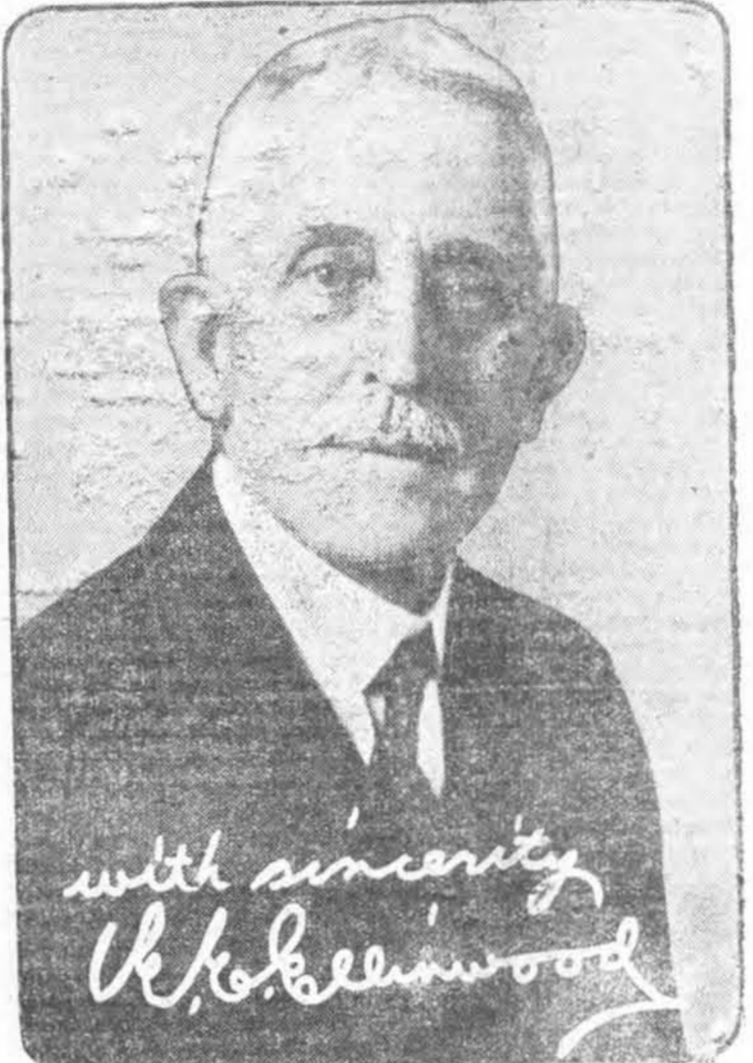
Howard E. Davis was a Phoenix visitor Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell and Mrs. E. D. Farley were business visitors to Nogales Saturday.

Jenn Costello has shipped 1000 feet of rails to his Last Chance mine in the Wrightson mining district.

Ellinwood's Colorado River Policy Outlined

Phoenix, July 18.—Reiterating his opposition to the Boulder Canyon dam and branding as detrimental to the interests of Arizona any project on the Colorado river which interferes



with a general plan of development of the entire resources of the great stream, E. E. Ellinwood, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, today issued a statement embodying his views in regard to the question. He characterized the Swing-Johnson bill as "outrageous" in that it is designed to benefit only California and Mexico and "leaves Arizona out."

"We need action" on the Colorado river, he said, and he pointed out that this could be obtained only through cooperation by the governor with the legislature, and with the other interested states.

"I am against ratification of the compact," he stated, adding that when an agreement is reached by Arizona with California and Nevada "let us talk about the pact." He would be unwilling, he declared, to accept any final settlement of the river question until the people of the state have passed upon the proposal at the polls, asserting that "while I am governor no agreement shall, with my consent, become binding except by a vote of the people." His statement follows: "The Colorado must be saved for Arizona and future generations. That has been a cry in the state the past three years. Rather, let us use the Colorado. It has been saved long enough."

"We need action on the Colorado. That is where we have fallen down. The Colorado is an interstate stream. The only way to get action and make our rights certain is by agreement with the other states through which the river flows. Unfortunately today, we are not on speaking terms with the other Colorado river states or the federal government. We have an open breach with California and Nevada. Frank negotiation, not hostility, will heal the breach. But more than that, any man who occupies the governor's chair in Arizona and who at heart is desirous of working out a speedy solution on the Colorado and keeping the question out of politics must work in harmony with the legislature. The legislature, and not the governor, has been given the final say as to what this agreement shall be. Our last legislature appointed a committee to negotiate this agreement. The present administration ignored this committee. We will never get anywhere with the legislature and the governor at loggerheads. However able, the governor's committee is without legal authority and without official standing with the other states. It can get nowhere."

"I am against the Boulder Canyon dam."

"I am against Diamond Creek, as an initial project. It must take its turn."

"I am heartily for the Arizona Glen Canyon dam."

"The Boulder Canyon dam does not

principle. It is outrageous. It leaves Arizona out."

"Glen Canyon is at the top of the river in Arizona. Boulder Canyon is at the bottom. Boulder Canyon drains five valuable canyons. Glen Canyon, together with the dams below it (each with both ends on Arizona soil), uses all of the water and develops all of the power and fits into every scheme for the development of the river."

"That is the way it was done at Roosevelt. Who will say that Mormon Flats should have been built first? True, on the Colorado, a low regulatory dam must be built on the lower reaches of the river. But that comes afterward, not first. The Roosevelt system should be applied to the Colorado."

"Taxation of the power generated on the Colorado is vital to Arizona. The right exists. The machinery is lacking. Before any development is permitted on the river, the Arizona legislature must enact the laws which will carry into effect this right of taxation. If the layman does not, the lawyer does, know that this is Arizona's hardest legislative job. Everyone realizes this state has not the right to tax such projects as at Roosevelt and San Carlos. This right of taxation is limited to that character of development peculiar to the Colorado."

"What about the pact? I am against its ratification. When we have so

MICKIE SAYS—

NICE SHOW WINDOWS MAKE A SNAPPY BUSINESS TOWN—A LITTLE TIME AND MONEY SPENT ON THE PART OF YOUR STORE WHICH THE PUBLIC SEES MOST WILL DRAW ATTENTION TO YOUR BUSINESS AND HELP OUR ADS DO THEIR STUFF



LILLIAN REED LOSES LIFE IN AUTO WRECK NEAR ELGIN

Last Saturday night, when a party of young folk were driving along the Tombstone-Nogales highway, about 5 miles from the Santa Cruz-Cochise county line, their car, a sedan, containing Lillian and Dorothy Reed, Virginia McIntyre, Archie Branch and the driver, Mr. Holohan, ran into the rear of a Ford car driven by Alfred Hudgin of Nogales, who was accompanied by Howard Dalton of Elgin. The sedan turned a complete forward somersault and landed on its side, killing Miss Lillian Reed instantly and seriously injuring Miss Virginia McIntyre, who is in the hospital at Fort Huachuca, with slight chance of recovery. The other occupants of the sedan escaped with slight injuries. The Ford car was driven through the fence on the left-hand side of the road and did not turn over, the occupants escaping with a few scratches.

Both cars were on their way to the dance at Sonoita schoolhouse.

The body of the dead girl was taken to her home in Fairbank, where she was born nearly 1 year ago, and the injured girl was removed to the Fort Huachuca hospital by Mr. and Mrs. Willard Roath of Elgin.

Alfred Hudgin, driver of the Ford car, reported the accident to Sheriff H. J. Brown, who immediately started an investigation. A coroner's jury made up of Ed Hainline, Val Valenzuela (foreman), H. H. McCutchan, John Costello, Walter Woodman, Ben F. Powell, all of Patagonia, was summoned by ex-Officio Coroner Howard Keener, and were taken to the scene of the wreck Sunday evening, later going to the home of the dead girl's father, Robert Reed, in Fairbank and viewed the remains. The jury convened Monday morning at 8 o'clock in the parlor of the Commercial hotel to hold an inquest and examine witnesses, with the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the accident.

Following testimony given by Miss Dorothy Reed, Archie Branch and Mr. Holohan, occupants of the sedan, and Alfred Hudgin and Howard Dalton, who were in the Ford car, the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We, the jury, duly summoned to appear before Howard Keener, Justice of the Peace and ex-Officio Coroner of Precinct No. 2, County of Santa Cruz, and State of Arizona, to inquire into the cause of the death of Miss Lillian Reed, after being duly sworn, inspected the body.

"Witnesses were sworn and examined, and after hearing all the evidence adduced, we upon our oaths, do find and say: That the dead body inspected by us was the body of Miss Lillian Reed; that she was aged 15; that she was a native of Fairbank, Arizona; that she died at approximately 9:30 p. m., on the Nogales-Tombstone highway, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, on the 17th day of July, 1926, and that said death was the result of criminal carelessness on the part of Alfred Hudgin, of Nogales, Arizona, resulting in an automobile accident. We recommend, in addition to any other punishment the court may inflict, that the said Alfred Hudgin be not allowed to drive an automobile in the future. (Signed) V. Valenzuela Jr., H. H. McCutchan, Ed Hainline, Ben F. Powell, Walter Woodman, John Costello."

Wednesday morning, Robert Reed, of Fairbank, father of the dead girl, swore to a complaint in the office of the justice of the peace of Precinct No. 2, charging Alfred Hudgin with a felony. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the young man and he was brought into court by Undersheriff H. J. Patterson, accompanied by Attorney Duane Bird, who has been retained as his counsel. County Attorney James V. Robins represented the State. At the request of Attorney Bird, the hearing was set for August 21st at 10 o'clock a. m., to allow him time to prepare his client's case. The accused was released on bail of \$2500 pending the preliminary hearings.

GLIDEWELL HAS LIVED HERE 10 YEARS; WOULD BE JUSTICE

A. H. Glidewell, whose announcement appears in this paper as a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 2, has resided in Santa Cruz county for the past 10 years, during which time he has engaged in mining and is quite well known throughout the mining district.

Leta Mead has returned from a visit with relatives in California. Mr. and Mrs. Blankenship, who returned here with her.

Black Jack Garden of Salero was in town Tuesday.

J. Dillard of Douglas was a business visitor here yesterday.

Sen. J. J. Cox Delivers Campaign Talk Here

Senator J. J. Cox of Phoenix, who is a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic ticket this fall, was a Patagonia visitor Thursday evening. He made a short address at the opera house, which was listened to with interest by about 100 persons. No notice of his arrival had been previously received and but few had the opportunity to hear Mr. Cox's talk on the principles for which he stands and the platform on which he is basing his aspirations to be Arizona's next governor. In part, the speaker said:

"Those of you who know anything at all about the livestock industry of our state know that it is laboring under handicaps, one of the handicaps being certain restrictions imposed by the United States government in the national forests. These, I think, can be remedied, if handled in the proper way with the government officials."

No right-thinking person wishes to see the progress of our schools and roads throttled in the least. When you elect me to the high office of governor, I shall endeavor to increase, instead of decrease, the efficiency and strength of each."

"Furthermore, our state should, I believe will, have with the coming legislature laws that will more adequately provide remunerative marketing conditions for the people who till the soil."

"The ex-service men, as individuals and organizations, should be encouraged to take a more active part in our political and civic affairs. Where all other things are equal, ex-service men should be given preference. The rear of the cannon of the enemy has died away, but the scar of sacrifice of the boys who followed the flag remains with us, and cannot be overlooked."

"I want to tell you, as I would tell the world, that I am heartily in sympathy with the theory of collective bargaining of working men. I believe in organized labor. The principle of collective bargaining has been unshakably established in all states of our Union and in all other progressive countries. This right, in my opinion, is a sacred one for men who labor, and is the only guarantee that we have for the maintenance of a high standard of living for those who toil. It is the continued advancement in education, cultural development and good citizenship among the masses of our people."

"I am conscious of the seriousness of the statement that I am about to make concerning the taxes, and fully realize the task of reducing them, but when I am elected your governor, taxes will be reduced. This can be accomplished by an economical administration and the proper handling of our school lands and the income therefrom, and by having our present laws amended, requiring all corporations, and especially the banks of our state, to pay a just and fair tax on property owned by them. I invite your investigation into these matters, and the more you investigate the more you will agree with me when I say taxes can be reduced that it is no wild statement."

"No state in the Union can boast of greater natural resources than the state of Arizona. The investment of those resources should be encouraged. I am in favor of, and will work for, the immediate construction of a dam on the Colorado river at a point in Arizona high enough up the river so that water can be stored and diverted by gravity to irrigate the arid lands of our state that are suitable for cultivation. I will work for the preservation of Arizona's rights under the law of prior appropriation. The revenue from the power generated within the state must be 100 per cent for Arizona. I have fought the compact since it first appeared in the legislature. If you have any doubt about this, I will ask you to confer with the members of the legislature who were representing us at that time. I have consistently fought against the construction of the Boulder Canyon and Diamond Creek dams. In my opinion, it is no idle dream to say that three million acres of fine, fertile land on the western borders of our state can, at some future time, be irrigated by gravity from the water taken from the Colorado river."

"There are great possibilities for every citizen in our state who sincerely tries, but we can never hope to be prosperous very long at a time in any part of the state until we have a few

that will protect depositors in banks. If we are to judge the future by the past, about the time a community recovers from a bank failure and begins to prosper, and the old financial worries are partly forgotten, the children enter school, the old church about ready to be abandoned while a new one is being rapidly constructed from funds gathered over a long period of time, at Sunday school, taken from the hands of little children, and at ice cream socials, etc., fostered by the good women of the community, old men and women bowed down with age, who have accumulated a little sum for their last days and trustfully placed it in the bank for safekeeping, all at once we meet our friends and neighbors, wringing their hands, shedding tears, telling us the bank has closed, that they are without funds upon which to live. The children are taken out of school and put to work. The hammer constructing the church ceases to ring, the old man and old woman begin to look around for work in order to live. There is a scramble in court to see who can be the receiver of the bank and the attorney for the receiver, each position paying fat fees to the lucky ones receiving the respective places, while the officials of the closed bank are either spending to unknown parts or threatening to kill themselves, trying to enlist sympathy and keep out of the spotlight. An examination of the bank records discloses, in most of the failures, that some relative or close friend of the bank officials has borrowed too much money. The favored ones at the bank, in most instances the big depositors, withdraw their money shortly before the bank closes. The grand jury is called and finds plenty of grounds to indict the officials. A trial is had; the officials may or may not be convicted, the moral effect of it is all about the same, because the failure continues to exist. By the time the case is finished in the higher court, we look around to see what has become of the poor, innocent depositor, and find, in some instances, he has taken his own life because he died of grief. Others are working for wages who, before the crash came, were independent financially. While all this was taking place, the children missed their opportunity of an education; the partly constructed church, with planks nailed over its eyes to hide it from the public, stands among us as one of the monuments erected as a reminder of our grand and glorious banking laws.

"Some of the citizens of our state, have the unmitigated gall to say that our present banking law is sufficient, if it were only entered. Let us see what kind of a banking law we have at the present time."

"In 1923, in the territorial legislature, there was a law passed which remains upon our statutes to the present time, exempting banks from paying taxes on real estate owned by the banks. If you care to make an investigation of this, get the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code, turn to page 1265, and read Section 9940."

"In 1921 the bankers lobbied a law through the legislature making it a misdemeanor by imprisonment for more than a year to make a statement or rumor, written or printed, or by word of mouth, which is untrue in fact, and is directly, or by inference, derogatory to the financial condition or affects the solvency or standing of

(Continued on page ten)

E. H. STOLTZ IS CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY RECORDER

1926 H. Stoltz of Nogales has announced his candidacy for the office of county recorder, subject to the Democratic primary September 7th.

Mr. Stoltz is proprietor of a music and stationary store in the county seat, and is well known throughout the county. He has been a resident of the county for 10 years, is a heavy taxpayer, a lifelong staunch Democrat and a veteran of the World War.

That he is well qualified for the office of recorder is the consensus of opinion of his friends. As head of the Stoltz Stationery and Music Store, he is recognized as one of the leading young business men of this community. He is a clean-cut young man of good judgment, energetic and willing to serve his constituents conscientiously and faithfully.

(Continued on page ten)

American People Most Artistic In World, Says Ethel Barrymore

"Americans have a keener sense of dramatic values and a broader sympathy for art than any other people," declares Miss Ethel Barrymore, in a recent interview.



Photo by White Studios Miss Ethel Barrymore

"My going into Shakespeare was no sudden impulse. I have wanted to play the big classic roles since childhood and have been preparing for this step for years, but it was only recently by forming this association with Mr. Hampden that I was able to take it.

"I was quite overwhelmed by this manifestation of interest in my Shakespearean ambitions," said Miss Barrymore. "I was not aware that my unknown friends followed my career so closely.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

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

REGULATE CARELESS DRIVERS

The fatal accident of the Patagonia-Tombstone highway last Saturday night was the result of reckless driving, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury.

There is little doubt about the greater need of a curriculum better suited to enable students to face the after-college period of their lives.

TAX INVESTIGATIONS

PRIDE GOETH WITH PAINT

2 COLONIAL RUGS—\$1.00

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Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

County Supervisor To the voters of Supervisorial District No. 3, Santa Cruz County, Ariz.:

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 hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Supervisor of Santa Cruz County, to represent District No. 1.

School Superintendent To the Public: I have decided to again become a candidate for the office of County School Superintendent.

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.

County Assessor I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Assessor, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, to be held September 7, 1926.

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.

Superior Judge I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election to be held September 7, 1926.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Supervisor in the Third District, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, September 7, 1926.

Clerk of Superior Court I hereby announce my candidacy to succeed myself as Clerk of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, to be held September 7th.

County Treasurer I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the will of the voters at the Democratic primary, Sept. 7th.

Justice of the Peace I hereby announce my candidacy to succeed myself, for the office of Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 2, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election to be held September 7.

Sheriff I hereby announce my candidacy for re-nomination for the office of Sheriff of Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the voters at the Democratic primary, September 7, 1926.

State Representative I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of State Representative, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, to be held September 7, 1926.

Constable I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Constable in Precinct No. 2, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, to be held September 7th.

State Senator I hereby announce by candidacy to succeed myself as State Senator from Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election to be held on September 7, 1926.

County Attorney I announce to the Democratic voters of Santa Cruz County my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Attorney at the primaries on September 7th.

Representative in Congress In making my formal announcement to be a candidate for Representative in Congress from Arizona, I do so with a full realization of the responsibilities attached to the position.

County Recorder I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Recorder, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, September 7, 1926.

Supervisor I hereby make formal announcement of my candidacy for the Republican nomination at the forthcoming primary, September 7, for County Supervisor in the Third District.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of COUNTY RECORDER, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election to be held September 7, 1926.

County Attorney I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Attorney, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the primary, to be held September 7.

He—Before we were married you used to say there wasn't another man like me in the world.

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.

He—Jack simply raved over my eyes, my figure and my complexion.

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.

He—Because it never runs smooth.

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.

He—Because it never runs smooth.

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.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, will, after Friday, the 11th day of June, 1926, from time to time as purchasers therefor may present themselves, sell the following described land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, which said real estate is held by the State of Arizona by tax deed, the names of the former owners of said real estate, the description of said respective

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

pieces and parcels, and the total amount of taxes, penalties and costs, including the unpaid charges of the County Treasurer and County Recorder being as shown on the list immediately following this notice.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA. By JAMES L. PINLEY, Chairman.

Table with columns: NAME OF FORMER OWNER, DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, Total Amount of Taxes, Penalties and Costs and Unpaid Charges of County Treasurer and County Recorder.

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Tentative Official Budget

OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA, FOR FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1ST, 1926, AND ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1927

In accordance with Paragraph 4941 of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, will meet on the 2nd day of August, 1926, at the Office of the Board of Supervisors, in the Santa Cruz County Court House, Nogales, Arizona, "when and where any taxpayer who may appear shall be heard in favor of or against any proposed tax levies," as set out in the proposed Tentative Budget of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and as hereinafter set forth.

A. DUMBAULE,
Clerk, Board of Supervisors Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

GENERAL FUND

	Budget Past Year.	Actual Exp. Past Year.	Est. Budget Present Yr.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE—			
Assessor's Salary	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00
Deputy Assessor's Salary	1,500.00	1,187.50	1,500.00
Traveling and Office Expense	750.00	1,064.12	800.00
Totals	\$4,500.00	\$4,501.62	\$4,550.00
COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—			
County Attorney's Salary	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Deputy County Attorney and Clerk's Salary	750.00	1,624.84	1,625.00
Office Supplies and Expense	450.00	667.00	670.00
Totals	\$3,700.00	\$4,791.84	\$4,795.00
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' OFFICE—			
Chairman's Salary	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,300.00
Two Members' Salary	2,200.00	2,200.00	2,200.00
Clerk's Salary	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Deputy Clerk's Salary	225.00	225.00	225.00
Postage	250.00	159.81	260.00
Printing Books, Stationery, Etc.	310.53	35.28	285.25
Printing Minutes and Legal Notices	895.00	895.68	960.00
Tax Conference	118.33	60.00	70.00
Miscellaneous Expense	175.00	9.63	315.37
Land Classification and Appraisements	177.00		677.00
Totals	\$7,450.86	\$6,705.40	\$8,107.62
COURT HOUSE YARD AND MAINTENANCE—			
Janitor's Salary	\$1,620.00	\$1,620.00	\$1,620.00
Repairs and Maintenance	338.00	75.00	263.00
New Construction	1,167.00	582.97	581.03
Fuel (Coal, Gas and Kindling)	450.00	439.93	460.00
Water	272.00	240.70	280.00
Lights	550.00	676.31	600.00
Ice	40.00	26.25	40.00
Telephones	1,000.00	975.60	1,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	567.40	422.59	500.00
General Supplies	478.00	812.46	800.00
Telegrams	125.00	198.69	350.00
Miscellaneous Expense	365.00	13.65	150.00
Totals	\$6,872.40	\$6,684.65	\$6,147.03
HEALTH DEPARTMENT—			
Supt. of Health and County Physician's Salary	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00
Supt. of Health and Co. Physician's Traveling Expense	165.00	76.10	100.00
Indigent Outdoor Relief	5,000.00	3,095.13	4,500.00
Indigent Transportation	232.50	200.00	200.00
Burial of Indigent Dead	500.00	41.20	500.00
Coroner's Juries	150.00	141.00	150.00
Examination of Issues	75.00	20.00	75.00
Hospital Board and Medicines	1,000.00	1,300.83	1,500.00
Quarantine	961.00	98.00	800.00
Totals	\$10,173.50	\$6,872.23	\$9,925.00
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE—			
Premiums on Official Bonds	\$1,066.62	\$ 326.18	\$1,000.00
Erroneous Assessments Refunds	1,500.00	355.71	1,145.00
County Agent	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous Expense	3,100.00	8,444.03	500.00
Auditing of Accounts	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
County Fair and Chamber of Commerce	850.00	787.58	850.00
Totals	\$9,016.62	\$12,493.63	\$5,995.00
RECORDER'S OFFICE—			
Recorder's Salary	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00
Deputy Recorder's Salary	750.00	875.00	1,187.50
Office Supplies and Expense	300.00	149.65	300.00
Totals	\$3,300.00	\$3,274.65	\$3,737.50
ELECTIONS—			
Registration of Voters	\$ 94.74	\$ 82.40	\$ 375.00
Election Officers' Per Diem	700.00	507.00	1,500.00
Printing Election Supplies and Notices	301.14	216.66	300.00
Miscellaneous Expense, Drayage, Postage, Etc.	300.00	102.88	400.00
Totals	\$1,395.88	\$908.94	\$2,575.00
SHERIFF'S OFFICE—			
Sheriff's Salary	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00
Undersheriff's Salary	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Three Jailors' Salaries	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Deputies and County Rangers	3,704.12	3,325.00	3,500.00
Finger Print	120.00	120.00	120.00
Traveling Expenses	5,418.78	5,120.62	5,000.00
Prisoners' Meals	1,045.01	1,045.01	1,000.00
Office Supplies and Expense	1,600.00	735.32	800.00
Jail Matron	597.75	280.00	200.00
Totals	\$21,040.65	\$20,525.05	\$20,620.00
SUPERIOR COURT—			
Judge of Superior Court's Salary	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Clerk of Court's Salary	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00
Deputy Clerk of Court's Salary	750.00	712.50	1,000.00
Court Reporter's Salary	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Probation Officer	250.00	12.00	250.00
Court Bailiffs	7,078.29	731.80	4,346.49
Jurors' Fees and Mileage	533.26	170.25	363.00
Office Supplies and Expense	1,500.00	1,520.00	1,520.00
Court Interpreter	389.50	27.30	362.20
Meals for Jurors			
Totals	\$15,761.65	\$8,423.85	\$12,829.69
TREASURER'S OFFICE—			
County Treasurer's Salary	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00
Deputy Co. Treasurer's Salary and Extra Clerk Hire	1,735.00	2,008.07	2,008.07
Office Supplies and Expense	508.43	359.96	450.00
Back Tax Publications and Sales		1,193.31	500.00
Totals	\$4,493.43	\$5,811.48	\$5,208.07
JUSTICE COURTS—			
Salary, Justice of Peace Precinct No. 1	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$2,000.00
Salary, Justice of Peace Precinct No. 2	420.00	420.00	420.00

	Budget	Actual Exp.	Estimated Present Yr.
CONSTABLES—			
Salary, Constable Precinct No. 1	60.00	60.00	60.00
Salary, Constable Precinct No. 2	60.00	55.00	60.00
Justice Court Books and Blanks	75.00	47.58	75.00
Justice Court Interpreters	24.50		24.50
Justice Court Stenographers	175.20*	97.50	100.00
Justice Court Juries	115.00		115.00
Justice Court Miscellaneous Expense	152.25		150.00
Totals	\$2,841.92	\$2,489.38	\$3,001.50

	Budget Past Yr.	Actual Exp. Past Yr.	Estimated Present Yr.
ROAD FUND			
Road Supplies, Equipment, Supervision, Surveying, View-ing and Maintenance	\$20,518.87	\$25,961.82	\$3,481.13
Totals	\$20,518.87	\$25,961.82	\$5,176.88

	Budget Past Year.	Actual Exp. Past Year.	Est. Budget Present Yr.
GENERAL COUNTY BONDS, INTEREST AND REDEMPTION			
INTEREST—			
Road and Bridge Bond Interest	\$6,900.00	\$ 7,450.00	\$8,900.00
Highway Improvement Bond Interest	8,650.00	10,350.00	8,650.00
Road Bond Interest	6,000.00	6,450.00	6,000.00
Court House Bond Interest	1,750.00	750.00	1,750.00
Santa Cruz County Refunding Bonds Interest	4,810.00	5,280.00	4,810.00
State Refunding Bonds Interest	1,549.33	4,696.20	1,549.33
Totals	\$29,659.33	\$34,946.20	\$29,659.33

	Budget Past Year.	Actual Exp. Past Year.	Est. Budget Present Yr.
REDEMPTION FUNDS—			
Road and Bridge Bond Redemption	\$3,750.00		\$3,750.00
Highway Improvement Bond Redemption	4,375.00		4,375.00
Road Bond Redemption	2,000.00		2,000.00
Court House Bond Redemption	2,000.00		2,000.00
Santa Cruz County Refunding Bond Redemption	2,000.00		2,000.00
Totals	\$14,125.00		\$15,975.00

	Budget	Actual Exp.	Estimated Present Yr.
SCHOOL BONDS			
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1—			
High School (60M issue) Interest	\$2,940.00	\$3,245.00	\$2,475.00
High School (60M issue) Redemption	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00
High School (20M issue) Interest	1,000.00	1,050.00	900.00
High School (20M issue) Redemption	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,317.00
Grade School (85M issue) Interest	5,100.00	5,070.00	5,100.00
Grade School (85M issue) Redemption	2,000.00		4,000.00
Grade School (60M issue) Interest	3,000.00	3,390.00	3,600.00
Grade School (60M issue) Redemption	1,000.00		4,000.00
Totals	\$22,640.00	\$20,755.00	\$27,392.00

	Budget	Actual Exp.	Estimated Present Yr.
COUNTRY DISTRICTS—			
Patagonia District No. 6, Interest	\$360.00	\$360.00	
Patagonia District No. 6, Redemption			600.00
Potrero District No. 21, Interest	600.00	600.00	600.00
Potrero District No. 21, Redemption	300.00	300.00	300.00
Santa Cruz District No. 28, Interest	250.00		250.00
Santa Cruz District No. 28, Redemption	600.00	540.00	600.00
Amado District No. 13, Interest	670.00		670.00
Amado District No. 13, Redemption			
Totals	\$3,380.00	\$1,890.00	\$3,090.00

	Budget for Fiscal Yr. 1925-1926	Actual Expenditures 1925-1926	Condition of Funds 7-1-'26	Estimated Budget for Fiscal Yr. 1926-1927
GENERAL SCHOOL FUND Office of the County School Superintendent				
SALARIES—				
County School Superintendent	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00		\$3,000.00
Deputy	250.00	250.00		360.00
OFFICE EXPENSE—				
Postage	70.00	70.00		70.00
Supplies	250.00	300.00		250.00
Books, Maps, Etc.	50.00	7.50		50.00
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSE—				
Equipment, Institute, Exhibits, Etc.	375.00	356.13	18.87	450.00
TRAVEL EXPENSE				
	255.00	263.63	8.63 O. D.	355.00
Totals	\$3,250.00	\$3,247.31	2.69	\$3,435.00

MAINTENANCE FUNDS—COMMON SCHOOLS General County Levy for General School Fund												
Dist. No.	Year	Average Daily Attendance		Balance	Receipts		Actual Balance	O. D.	Budget	Allowed Avg. Daily Attendance	Budget	Allowed Avg. Daily Attendance
		6 Mo.	7-1-'26		Other Sources	Expenditures						
1	1925	842.37	862.94	862.46	\$56,906.85	\$79.43	\$56,986.42		\$79,985.66	\$60,405.80		
2	1925	40.67	42.71	24.08	3,000.00	190.72	3,214.80		5,901.00	3,000.00		
5	1925	41.41	44.78	738.02	3,000.00		3,269.11	386.81	3,568.00	3,134.60		
6	1925	130.295	151.44	2,596.53	6,862.05	673.24	9,203.87	337.95	10,938.75	8,200.80		
7	1925	27.	28.	119.41	3,000.00		3,325.12		205.68	3,687.20	3,000.00	
8	1925	12.	12.							1,500.00	1,500.00	
9	1925	21.4	23.2	218.53	1,670.00	54.90	1,709.00	312.44	1,896.44	1,551.00		
10	1925	11.6	12.	17.54	1,500.00	127.00	1,751.53		107.39	1,856.35	1,500.00	
11	1925	7.375	7.445	363.13	1,500.00		1,659.74	293.41	1,755.00	1,500.00		
12	1925	f	f	252.07				252.07		4,076.71	3,000.00	
13	1925	30.3	31.1	17.83	3,000.00	15.00	3,032.83			1,975.49	1,500.00	
16	1925	8.45	8.97	**	1,500.00	54.00	1,454.10	99.84		3,148.00	1,804.32	
17	1925	17.92	19.7	382.53	1,500.00		1,407.01	475.49		1,500.00	1,500.00	
18	1925	23.669	26.779	169.66	1,744.55	54.00	1,682.95	285.26		3,085.00	3,085.00	
19	1925	18.25	18.50	764.20	1,500.00		1,558.19	705.01		1,633.01	1,500.00	
20	1925	11.08	14.71	141.84	1,500.00	168.00	1,676.80	133.04		3,801.47	3,900.0	

Camp Fire Girls' Summer Camps To Accommodate Fifteen Thousand



The swimming hour at one of the Camp Fire Girls' Summer Camps

For some 15,000 parents, at least, the problem of where to send daughter for her vacation is solved. Within the next few days or weeks nearly one hundred camps, with capacity of from 25 to 100 girls, will open under the leadership of Camp Fire Girls. The camps are scattered from Maine to California, and from Georgia to Washington, and are open to all girls between the ages of eleven and eighteen. The most modest of family budgets can provide for them, and the most cautious mother may be assured that her daughter is well taken care of. Last year over 15,000 girls spent one week or more in these vacation camps.

"To make quite sure that parents are put at their ease as to how the girls are getting on," says Miss Dorothy Doremus, Director of the Camp Fire groups of New York and vicinity, "we insist that each girl write home regularly. The very first thing on the program, in fact, after the girls arrive in camp, is a letter or a greeting card to father and mother telling them of their safe arrival. We encourage sending the cards, at least, as often as possible, so that the vacation may be a rest for parents as well as daughters. With the rather strenuous program the girls follow, we feel that greeting cards are perhaps preferable, as the families may be remembered

Products" and "See Arizona First" campaigns, three of its efforts, which, carried on in cooperation with chambers of commerce, farm bureaus and other agencies, are credited with being powerful factors in Arizona's steadily increasing development and prosperity.

Among new activities of the organization the state colonization and advertising movement figures prominently, a vast amount of advertising given Arizona in the east and plans for extending this effort being sketched in detail. The field service maintained since the first of the year, under which the secretary is spending most of his time in the field, learning first hand of the problems of different parts of the state and aiding in their solution, is declared to have become of great importance.

A dozen instances of aid given individual growers and firms in disposing of their products when they had been unable to find markets are cited as instances of the service rendered by the congress to the individual. Federal inspection obtained for lettuce, melon, grape and hay crops; steady increases in purchases of Arizona products by the mines and railroads; an outline of the proposed women's department, and the state-wide "See Arizona" scenic photograph contest, are among the many other interesting points covered. A summary of new construction under way in the state, including irrigation, mining and railroad projects, is of special interest at this time.

Copies of the report have been mailed to all members of the congress throughout the state, and may be obtained, if desired, by addressing its main office in Phoenix.

A man hearing a noise in his chicken roost, walked out on his porch and shouted, "Who's there?"

No answer.

After calling again and receiving no answer, he said, "Answer or I'll shoot. Who's there?"

Then a shaky voice answered, "No-body—jes' no chickens."

Edwin—Why are you looking so blue?

Edward—I just heard that I lost a friend.

Edwin—Whath did she die of?

Edward—She got married.

Old Lady (at party)—I hear that your friend kissed that girl over there in public. Did you ever?

Youngboy—Er—no.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION

In accordance with Chapter XII, Title XII, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code, notice is hereby given that a General Primary Election shall be held throughout the State of Arizona, on Tuesday, September 7, 1926, for the selection of party, non-partisan, and independent candidates for the following enumerated offices:

FEDERAL OFFICERS

- 1 United States Senator.
- 1 Representative in Congress.

STATE OFFICERS

- 1 Judge of the Supreme Court.
- 1 Governor.
- 1 Secretary of State.
- 1 Auditor.
- 1 Treasurer.

COUNTY OFFICERS

- 1 Attorney-General.
- 1 Mine Inspector.
- 1 Superintendent of Public Instruction.

- 1 Corporation Commissioner.
- 2 State Tax Commissioners.

Judges of the Superior Court, as set forth in Paragraph 336, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code, as amended.

State Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, number as set forth in Section I, Sub-Division II of Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Arizona, as amended by Initiative Petition of the People, passed at the General Election November 5, 1918, and became a law on proclamation of the Governor November 5, 1918.

COUNTY OFFICERS

- 1 Sheriff.
- 3 Members of the Board of Supervisors.
- 1 Treasurer.
- 1 Recorder.
- 1 County Attorney.
- 1 Assessor.
- 1 School Superintendent.
- 1 Clerk of the Superior Court.

PRECINCT OFFICERS

Justices of the Peace, the number as set forth in Paragraph 381, Chapter VIII, Title VI, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code.

Constables, the number as set forth in Paragraph 2505, Chapter IV, Title X, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code.

County Precinct Committeemen, the number as set forth in Paragraph 3044, Chapter XII, Title XII, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, Civil Code.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the Capitol, this seventh day of July, A. D. 1926.

(SEAL) JAMES H. KERBY, Secretary of State.

Published July 23, 1926.

COLD OUTPUT DROPS year, while the output of silver in the mint and of mines, showed a total increase. It was announced by Director of the mint and of mines, showed a total increase. It was announced by Director of the mint and of mines, showed a total increase. It was announced by Director of the mint and of mines, showed a total increase.

You Pay No More for an USCO than for an Unknown Tire



The USCO BALLOON
A handsome, sturdy balloon tire at a low price. Flat, high-shock, direct tread. Strong, flexible cord construction giving full balloon cushioning and long service. Carries the name, trade mark and full warranty of the United States Rubber Company.

USCO Tires are made by the United States Rubber Company—the world's largest rubber manufacturers and owners of the largest rubber plantation in the world.

USCO

Balloons, High-Pressure Cords and Fabrics are made to give the man who wants a moderate priced tire all the value that can be built into it.

Every USCO Tire carries the standard warranty. And they cost no more—in many cases, less—than tires of unknown origin and doubtful value that you may be offered as "bargains."

For Sale By **EAST SIDE GARAGE**
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA
UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Tentative Official Budget

(Continued from page 5)

TOTALS OF MAINTENANCE FUNDS FOR COMMON AND HIGH SCHOOLS

General County Levy for: General School Fund

	Budget for Fiscal Year 1925-1926	Budget for Fiscal Year 1926-1927
COMMON SCHOOLS	\$101,683.95	\$104,685.12
HIGH SCHOOLS	11,502.40	16,653.00
RESERVE FUND 10 PER CENT	11,318.635	12,133.81
Totals	\$124,504.985	\$133,471.93
OFFICE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT	3,259.00	3,435.00
Grand Total	\$127,764.985	\$136,906.93
Less Receipts Other Sources	43,166.92	
Total to be Raised	\$84,598.065	

Special District Levy—Common Schools

Dist. No.	Average Daily Attendance	Budget 1925-1926	Expenditure 1925-1926	Balance 7-1-'26	O. I. 7-1-'26	Budget 1926-1927	Special Dist. Levy
1	8,237	862.94	\$2,793.15	\$5,059.11	\$	\$3,265.99	\$7,313.87
3	30.67	42.71	678.00	538.65	136.31	3,040.31	2,991.00
5	41.41	44.78				66.48	63.49
7	27	28				487.20	487.20
10	11.6	12				556.36	556.36
11	7.375	7.445				51.59	51.59
13	39.3	31.1	1,905.00	828.29	1,076.71	1,076.71	1,343.68
18	23.669	25.776				1,343.68	1,343.68
25	16.9	17.69				1,043.00	1,043.00
Totals	1029.694	1060.141	\$5,376.15	\$7,426.12	\$1,216.02	\$8,265.99	\$11,979.21

Special District Levy—High Schools

Dist. No.	Average Daily Attendance	Budget 1925-1926	Actual Expenditures 1925-1926	Balance 7-1-'26	Budget 1926-1927	Dist. Levy
Nogales H. S. Dist. 1	198.19	292.9	\$16,530.10	\$16,573.07	\$287.93	\$20,213.21
Patagonia Union H. S.	*	35				16,950.00
Totals	198.19	237.9	\$16,573.07	\$16,573.07	\$287.93	\$36,293.21

*Certified by Clerk, Para 3822.

RECEIPTS FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN DIRECT TAXATION

	Credit to Funds	Estimated Past Year	Actual Receipts Past Year	Estimated Present Year
Treasurer's Back Tax Fees and Penalties	General	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,787.53	\$ 3,000.00
Forest Reserve	Road		898.45	1,000.00
Forest Reserve	School		898.45	1,000.00
Interest on County Deposits (Bank Interest)	Various	2,400.00	3,708.35	2,400.00
Back Tax Interest	Various	6,000.00	11,447.56	6,000.00
Justice Court Fees and Fines	General	1,500.00	2,543.55	2,000.00
Sheriff's License Tax	General	200.00	250.00	200.00
Recorder's Fees	General	2,000.00	2,450.20	2,000.00
Road Tax Receipts	Road	403.00	623.00	500.00
School Tax Receipts	School	1,200.00	1,787.50	1,500.00
Sheriff's Fees	General	1,500.00	503.22	1,000.00
State Aid to Schools	School	4,905.92	1,327.03	40,209.65
Superior Court Fees and Fines	General	2,500.00	3,309.25	2,500.00
Board of City and U. S. Prisoners	General	1,000.00	940.94	1,000.00
Gasoline Tax	Road	6,000.00	9,099.06	9,000.00
Constable's Fees	General			
Miscellaneous Sources	Various		17,497.44	4,000.00
Totals		\$65,635.92	\$109,126.91	\$74,100.00

PURPOSE OF EXPENDITURES

	Budget Past Fiscal Year	Actual Expenditures Past Fiscal Year	Estimated Exp. Present Year	Estimated Exp. Present Year by Direct Taxation
County General Fund	\$ 75,175.87	\$ 82,476.87	\$ 76,245.57	\$54,746.57
Road Fund	20,518.87	26,901.82	15,000.00	4,500.00
General County Bonds	49,814.33	34,946.20	45,661.33	42,864.33
School District Bonds	26,020.00	22,645.00	30,482.00	27,582.00
Common and High School Maintenance	127,754.98	123,741.92	136,906.93	94,406.93
High Schools, Special Levies	16,860.10	16,573.07	36,293.21	36,293.21
Common Schools, Special Levies	5,376.15	7,426.12	17,029.18	17,029.18
Totals	\$315,520.30	\$313,711.00	\$351,622.22	\$277,522.22

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE FOR BIDS FOR THE ALTERATION OF THE BUILDING FOR THE USE OF THE PATAGONIA UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the alteration of the building for the use of the Patagonia Union High School and for the building of outbuildings and other necessary repairs will be received at Patagonia, Arizona, by the Clerk of the Board of Education of the Patagonia Union High School on or before Wednesday, July 28th, 1926, and up to 6 o'clock P. M. sharp on the said day.

Such bids shall be for the purpose of removing partitions, placing swinging doors between rooms, awing all doors to open outside, place ventilators between rooms to insure proper circulation, screen doors and windows where screens are missing, place one outside door in each room with all other openings to be windows, build steps from the front of the building into the street. Outbuildings to be of lumber with a screen in front of each. Shed at rear to be made into a workshop for the vocational classes.

Further information as to the specifications for the above-work may be obtained from Mr. E. A. Campbell, President of the Board of Education for the Patagonia Union High School, Patagonia, Arizona, where the said building may be inspected at any time by those interested in the bidding.

All bids must be accompanied by a cashier's check for Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract with the Board of Education of the Patagonia Union High School.

The Board of Education reserves the right to let the contract to the best responsible bidder, and further reserves the right to reject any or all bids whatsoever, and each bid must be accompanied by a copy of this notice.

J. R. COLLIE,
Clerk of the Board of Education, Patagonia Union High School, Patagonia, Arizona.
Published July 16, 23, 1926.

NOTICE FOR BIDS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS TO PATAGONIA UNION HIGH SCHOOL.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the transportation of the High School pupils to the PATAGONIA UNION HIGH SCHOOL over the route herein specified, for the school term commencing SEPTEMBER 8th, 1926, and lasting for nine and one-half (9½) school months of twenty (20) days each, will be received at Patagonia, Arizona, by the Clerk of the Board of Education for the Patagonia Union High School, on or before Wednesday, July 28th, 1926, and up to 6 o'clock sharp on the said day.

Such bids must be for the purpose of transporting pupils to the Patagonia Union High School from the Canille school house along the main highway through Elgin and Sonita to Patagonia, a distance of approximately 30 miles, and return along the same route. Said transportation may be picked up any and all eligible pupils who present themselves along the route at the schedule time. Bus to run on a set schedule which will include the pupils at the Patagonia Union High School not later than 9:00 A. M. and to leave on the return trip not later than 4:00 P. M. unless specially arranged for, and to run every school day.

Bus for this transportation to be Martin-Parry "Safelins" body on an extended chassis of any standard geared type. Body to be style No. 600, length 171 inches, width 58 inches, height inside 57 inches, wheel base with extension 146 inches, longitudinal seats with seating capacity for 25 children or 18 adults.

The successful bidder must contract to keep bus in good running condition at all times and to furnish all necessary oil, gasoline, tires and repairs for the same, free of all charge to the PATAGONIA UNION HIGH SCHOOL district.

Successful bidder must abide by all rules of the Corporation Commission of this State as to permits, insurance, etc., and must bear the expense of the same.

Bids must be made on a set monthly payment basis, based on a school month of twenty (20) school days. Bidder to make such reports to the Clerk of the Board of Education as may be requested.

All bids must be accompanied by a cashier's check for Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into a contract with the Board of Education of the Patagonia Union High School, and a bond of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars will be required from the successful bidder to insure the faithful performance of the contract.

The Board of Education reserves the right to let contract to the best responsible bidder, and further reserves the right to reject any and all bids whatsoever, and each bid must be accompanied by a copy of this notice.

J. R. COLLIE,
Clerk of Board of Education, Patagonia Union High School, Patagonia, Arizona.
Published July 16, 23, 1926.

The Patagonian

and Any 5 of this list of leading MAGAZINES \$2.75

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Gentlemen: I wish to take advantage of your Magazine Bargain Offer. I am enclosing the above amount in payment for a one year subscription to your paper and the FIVE Magazines I have marked with an X below.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> American Needlewoman | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Friend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Puget's Advocate | <input type="checkbox"/> Household Guest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blade & Ledger | <input type="checkbox"/> Household Magazine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capper's Farmer | <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrated Mechanics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm & Fireside | <input type="checkbox"/> Mother's Home Life |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Farm Journal | <input type="checkbox"/> Pathfinder (weekly) 26 issues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Life | <input type="checkbox"/> Today's Housewife |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gentlewoman Magazine | <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor & Gas Engine Review |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good Stories | <input type="checkbox"/> Woman's World |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Home Circle | |

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RADIO

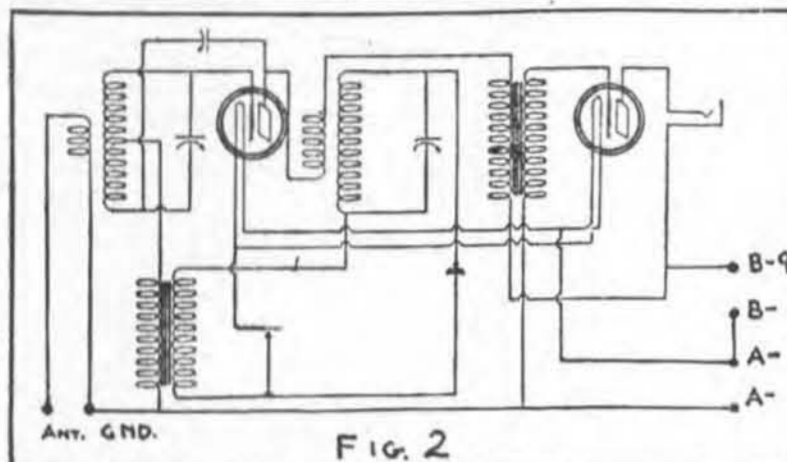


Diagram of Circuit Employed in a Center-Tapped Coil on the Radio-Frequency Stage.

By R. S. DORN BROCK, In the Chicago Evening Post. It is the purpose of the writer to herein point out the application to a well-known type of reflex circuit of a circuit modification long known but little used.

This is the use of a center-tapped coil in the radio-frequency stage, the lower terminal of which is connected to one of the small midjet condensers, the opposite side of this midjet condenser being connected to the plate terminal of the tube.

This circuit modification is probably most used in certain superheterodyne circuits, wherein a center-tapped coil is employed in connection with

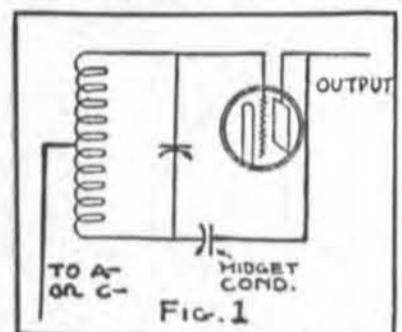


Diagram of Circuit Modification is Here Shown.

the midjet condenser "to obtain regenerative action." Then again we see circuit diagrams showing the same arrangement in a tuned radio-frequency circuit, where it is described as "the Rice method of neutralization."

Cuts Out "Blanket" Stations.

A diagram of this circuit modification is shown in Figure 1. Whatever its action, the point is that it exerts a most beneficial influence upon the reflex circuit.

In the circuit set up by the writer, selectivity was very greatly increased, local stations which covered from 15

to 25 degrees in the regular arrangement were made to cover only 4 or 5 degrees on the dial. This was in a location about ten miles from the nearest station, and on an antenna 100 feet long with 35-foot lead-in. In another location nearer to the bulk of the stations, and on an antenna 75 feet long with 30-foot lead-in, locals were confined to 2 or 3 degrees on the dials, excepting one which was only a few blocks away. This station operates on 250 meters, and blanketed about everything below it on a straight-line frequency condenser, but slightly below 300 meters even this station could be entirely eliminated. All stations above were received excellently.

Tap Is Only Change.

A diagram of the circuit employed is shown in Figure 2. Nearly every one possessing a set employing the circuit which is shown modified in this diagram will recognize it. It has been very popular and the modification outlined in this diagram will help it perform more efficiently in an area where a great majority of sets will pick up at least a couple of stations at once. This circuit is noted for its great volume and low operating up-keep, but in its original form tunes a little too broadly for efficient service.

No information of a technical nature is given, as those of the listening fraternity who do their own tinkering will understand from the diagram exactly what is to be done. No changes in apparatus need be made excepting to bring a center tap from the antenna tuning coil secondary.

Controls by Midjet Condenser.

The midjet condenser should be located on the panel, since it provides an excellent volume control. Incidentally, the writer has observed in very recent issues of various radio magazines that this method of controlling radio-frequency is being quite frequently advocated.

POULTRY

FATTEN BROILERS FOR MARKETING

For the most part, farmers and poultry raisers who keep Leghorn chickens pay most attention to the production of eggs. They think of eggs as the chief end of poultry keeping. My experience has been that by paying a little more attention to the fattening and marketing of Leghorns, the income from this source can be considerably increased, says a writer in the Successful Farming. Especially is this true when marketing broilers.

Leghorn broilers fatten easily when confined and force fed for about two weeks. They will consume about two pounds of feed during this time and should show a gain in weight of one-half to three-fourths of a pound.

There are two methods which I have employed in fattening broilers. These are pen and crate fattening. The simplest and most logical method for farm conditions I have found is pen fattening.

Following this method, the birds are confined in small pens when about one and one-half pounds in weight and are fed the following mash: 25 pounds cornmeal, 15 pounds middlings, 8 pounds meat scraps, and one-half-pound salt. This is fed as a wet mash by adding sour milk, buttermilk, or skim milk. The birds are fed this mash three times a day and are permitted to eat for half an hour at a time, when the uneaten portion is removed. It is important that the intervals between the feedings should be as nearly equal as possible.

The object of feeding this wet mash is to get the birds to eat large amounts of food so they will make maximum gains in the shortest time.

Corn meal and milk in any form should be the foundation of any good fattening mash. It should also be remembered that when milk is used in fattening fowls, not a too large amount of meat scraps should be used.

One reason for the wide spread in prices paid for Leghorn broilers and those of the heavier breeds is because the Leghorn, being more active, will not take on flesh as readily as the heavier breeds when on free range.

Roosters Can Be Sold

Now, Says J. H. McAdams

Now that the incubation period is over there is no further need for roosters in the flock and all but one or two of the best male birds can be sold, advises J. H. McAdams, extension poultryman at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Every flock owner knows, according to McAdams, that the male bird is unnecessary so far as the production of market eggs is concerned. Male birds now represent just so many extra mouths to feed, he says.

The hitch to selling male birds comes largely from the price consideration, according to McAdams, who says that when these birds were purchased last fall or early winter they were valued from \$2 up to possibly \$10 each. Today with old roosters commanding 10 cents a pound an exceptionally high price prevails, but as soon as the old roosters start moving to market the price will drop probably to about 10 cents a pound.

"Even though old roosters were such a drag on the market that he could not sell them at all, no farmer could afford to keep them in his flock," McAdams warns. "To live, a rooster must eat and the feed bill on each individual one will be at least 10 cents a month, making a total cost of at least 50 cents to hold the old birds over until February."

Poultry Hints

The results of chickens eating carbon or spoiled feed are lumberneck or indigestion.

Egg eating is a vicious habit and the best method to combat it is the slaughter of the offending birds.

Convenience for both hens and caretaker should be considered—convenience means cleanliness and cleanliness means health.

A laying hen is about the only example of a going concern that can sit still and yet produce dividends.

The first quality that makes for success and profit in the poultry flock is vigor, vitality or constitution. Choose your own name for this quality.

A chicken that is liberally fed does not, as a rule, exercise enough to run off flesh but only enough to keep in good general health and to have a good appetite.

Eggs will remain fertile up to ten days after the male has been removed from the breeding pen.

Given a chance, poultry will return good profits on the investment. Cleanliness is one of the best guarantees of success.

Poultry diseases spread principally in four ways: By the birds eating dead diseased birds, by contaminated air, through drinking water, and through the droppings of diseased birds.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for July 25

THE PASSOVER

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 12:1-13.
GOLDEN TEXT—Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Story of a Feast.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The First Passover Feast.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Memorial Feast.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Meaning of the Passover.

1. The Passover Instituted (vv. 1-23).

1. The date (v. 2).
With the institution of the passover came a change in the order of time. The common year was rolling on as usual, but with reference to God's chosen people the order was interrupted and everything was made to date from this event.

2. The lamb set apart (vv. 3-5).
This lamb must be a male without blemish, indicating that it must be both representative and perfect.

3. The lamb was killed by the whole congregation (v. 6).
This shows that it was not for the individual only, but for the entire assembly. The setting apart of the lamb was not sufficient. It must be killed, for "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins."

4. The blood of the slain lamb was to be placed upon the side posts and lintels of the door (v. 7).
When the destroying angel passed through the land he passed over the houses where the door posts were sprinkled with blood (v. 23). This blood was the evidence that a substitute had been offered for them.

5. Israel feeding upon the lamb (vv. 8-10).
This denotes fellowship. The lamb roasted signified the action of fire in God's judgment at the cross. The head, the legs and purtenance thereof show that in the substitutionary sacrifice the understanding, the walk and all that pertains thereto were involved. This shows that the atonement of Jesus Christ involved His obedience to law as well as His suffering in the stead of His own.

The eating of unleavened bread signifies that no sin is connected with or allowed in fellowship with Christ. Leaven signifies corruption (I Cor. 5:7,8). The Israelites did not put away leaven to be saved from the destroying angel, but being saved because under the shadow of the blood they put away leaven, that is, evil, in order to have fellowship with their Redeemer. The bitter herbs connected with this feast suggest the bitterness of Christ's suffering.

6. They ate the passover ready for action (v. 11).

Their loins were girded, their shoes were on their feet, and a staff in hand. The girding of the loins betokened separation from sin, and preparation and readiness for service. The feet being shod indicated their willingness and readiness to march out of Egypt. The staff in hand indicated their nature as pilgrims leaning upon a support outside of themselves. They were to leave behind them the place of death and darkness and march to the promised land.

7. The uncircumcised denied participation in the feast (vv. 43-49).
Circumcision was typical of regeneration. The significance of the requirement is that only those who have become new creatures by the power of the Cross have a right to sit at the passover feast.

11. The Significance of the Passover (vv. 24-28).
It was a memorial institution, calling to mind the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage. This was to be taught to their children from generation to generation when they came into the land.

111. The Awful Judgment (vv. 29, 30).
At midnight the Lord smote all the first-born in the land from the first-born of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the first-born of the captive that was in bondage, and all the first-born of every home throughout Egypt where the blood was not found. A great and awful cry went up from the Egyptians for there was not a house where there was not one dead.

1V. The Great Deliverance (vv. 31-36).
Ro mighty was this stroke that Pharaoh called for Moses in the night and requested him to be gone with his flocks and herds. The Israelites hastily made ready for their journey. They demanded of the Egyptians jewels of silver and gold and raiment. The word "borrow" in verse 35 means "lend" instead of the sense in which we use it today.

Our Christian Calling
To carry out our good and solemn thoughts and feelings into daily life—this is the great difficulty of our Christian calling.

He Offers Us Strength
Whatever the work to which our Master calls us, He offers us a strength in keeping with our needs.

Be Faithful
Not by sight, but by faith. Endure, endure—be faithful to the end!

A Modern Daniel Boone



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

WHEN a man is compared to the "Big Four of the American Frontier"—Daniel Boone, Davy Crockett, Kit Carson and Buffalo Bill—he is being praised in terms which every American can appreciate. And when the praise comes from such an authority as Gen. Nelson A. Miles, one of our most successful Indian fighters and himself one of the "wilderness-breakers," it is high praise indeed.

So the general's characterization of Luther S. Kelly, better known as "Yellowstone Kelly," whose memoirs have just been published by the Yale University Press, as "a most interesting character, equally as fearless, intelligent and resourceful" as the four notables mentioned, is a tribute to a truly important frontiersman. If further evidence of the importance of this modern Daniel Boone is needed, it can be found in the words of Milo M. Quaife, the historian, who edited the memoirs.

"We think of these men as the products of a bygone age and environment, as indeed they were," says Mr. Quaife. "Yet Mr. Kelly still lives in his California home, a witness of the mechanical marvels and the material progress which mark the third decade of the Twentieth century. Like Boone, he is a lover of solitude and of the wilderness; unlike Boone, he had the desire to preserve for posterity the story of the life he loved, and the education and literary capacity requisite to the task. His story is at once an important contribution to the history of the western frontier in the decades to which it pertains and a thrilling tale of sustained adventure whose personal should bring delight to every normal man and boy."

So we have in Yellowstone Kelly a paradox—a strange combination of the cultured and the primitive, a man of good family, well educated and fond of good books and a wilderness hermit whose chosen preference for the solitude brought him the title of the "Lone Wolf."

Kelly was born in the Finger Lakes country of central New York and passed his boyhood in that romantic homeland of the Iroquois confederacy. He confesses that his taste for the free life of the forest, plain and mountain may be due to his pioneer ancestry, for numbered among his forebears was the redoubtable Hannah Dustin, whose escape from Indian captivity in the early days of New England is a school history classic.

At the age of sixteen Kelly left the academy at Lima, N. Y., to enlist in the Union army, saw service around Richmond in the closing days of the war and marched down Pennsylvania avenue in the historic Grand Review. Then the regiment to which he was assigned was ordered to Dakota territory, and here his career as a frontiersman began.

While still a soldier Kelly gained considerable reputation in his regiment as a hunter and, what was more remarkable for a "tenderfoot," as a courier and guide in that trackless wilderness.

Havoc by Peat Fires
Huge trees totter and eventually fall at Wedhome Dale, Cumberland, England, often without warning. Many giants of the forest, with trunks over four feet in diameter, are numbered among the hundreds of trees which have fallen. The reason is that for several weeks past a peat fire has been burning under the surface of the earth. As the roots of the trees are consumed, the trees wither and come

of his many brushes with the savages it is in a detached sort of way, as though his principal interest was that of a spectator of a colorful and dramatic event. As witness: "Before I could note any result of the shot the ground around was fairly alive with Indians whipping their horses in our direction. On they came in wild disorder, their ornaments of bright metal flashing in the rays of the morning sun, and there was such a flutter of waving plumes and feathers that the sight was altogether thrilling. We did not stop to admire it, however, for so great was our anxiety to reach the protecting line of timber that with one accord we dropped behind the hill and made for cover as fast as our legs would carry us."

When Gen. George A. Forsyth was sent in 1873 to explore the Yellowstone he was fortunate in securing the services of Kelly as his guide and hunter. Kelly gives but scant space to this expedition, but other historians—as has General Forsyth himself—have testified to the importance of his work. Even more important were his services as scout and guide for General Miles in the Sioux war three years later.

As scout for General Miles in the Sioux war of 1876 he located the camps of Sitting Bull and Gail, and soon afterward Miles and his "foot cavalry," the Fifth infantry, had driven these Sioux across the Canadian line or forced them to come in to their agencies and surrender. Perhaps the most thrilling experiences of Yellowstone Kelly were during the winter campaign of 1876-77, when Miles set out in pursuit of the redoubtable Crazy Horse and his combined forces of Sioux and Cheyennes, caught up with them at Wolf mountain and there fought and won one of the most difficult and at the same time brilliant victories in the whole history of our Indian wars.

Associated with Kelly as scouts at this time were two other men whose names are famous in border annals. They are the celebrated "Liver-Eating Johnson" (concerning the origin of whose peculiar name there are almost as many stories as there are narrators) and John Brughier, a half-breed, who until a short time before this campaign opened had lived in the hostiles' camp. Other historians have recorded how as Miles' soldiers approached the Indians' strongly fortified post on Wolf mountain the savages shouted down to them the grim prophecy, "You have had your last breakfast" and how Kelly and Brughier replied in kind. Kelly makes no mention of this incident in his memoirs, but he does tell a splendidly dramatic story of the battle and the difficulties the soldiers overcame in hunting and fighting Indians in arctic weather. He says little about the fact that he and his scouts endured the same hardships.

After this campaign was over Kelly returned east for a visit after twelve years of absence from home scenes. But he did not stay long. He was needed on the Montana frontier, where Sitting Bull's irrevocable were still giving trouble and where soon afterward Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés made his magnificent dash for freedom from Oregon toward the Canadian line.

Then followed the "Lone Wolf" period in Kelly's life, when he lived as a hermit in the mysterious Yellowstone country, hunting, trapping and trading. It was an almost idyllic existence, except for the ever-present danger from the Sioux. The modesty of these memoirs prevents him from admitting, except in the most casual manner, that his life was ever in danger, and when he does write of some

crushing down. It is almost beyond human power to extinguish such an underground fire, those being similar to subterranean coal fires, which have been known to burn for many years before going out.

Just as Ordered
Suddenly a shriek of indignation echoed in the air. All those seated in the restaurant turned and regarded with an icy stare the young woman who had given vent to the sound. "Walter," she said, "please take this

portion of pie away. There are several pieces of straw in it." The waiter looked wistfully at the pie, and then, an amused expression flashed across his face. "But that's all right, miss," he explained, anxious to placate the angry woman. "You ordered cottage pie and, of course, it's thatched."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Wig parties, the guests wearing colored head coverings, are popular in England.

**NECKWEAR IS VALUABLE AID;
DASHING TYPES FOR SPORTS**

OF ALL the details that add interest and variety to the season's modes, neckwear is the most important, and in the company of neckwear performers, the scarf continues to play the stellar role. It is worn from morning to night on the street and everywhere else, but it is especially important as an accessory to those sports and semi-sports costumes that are just now mounting to the zenith of their popularity and evening dress can't be discussed without including scarfs and shawls.

For street and sports wear, printed silks, plain and figured georgette and chiffon, and light crepes, are the favorite mediums for scarfs. But hand-painted scarfs of chiffon or georgette

of ribbon or a cooler affair consisting of high crushed collar of lace or crepe de chine with jabot at the front, cascaded from neck to girdle.

In a little journey through the field of sports clothes it soon becomes evident that color is the most important and the most interesting detail of the new models. In outer garments, coats and capes divide honors, but in dresses for sports or semi-sports wear the two-piece mode holds, practically, a monopoly of attention. For variety's sake designs fall back upon the management of colors and have taken "Make it snappy" for their slogan. They are doing some wonderful and beautiful things with the aid of fabrics that are woven in unaccustomed and



VARIETY IN NECKWEAR

are to be reckoned with for both day and evening wear. Pastel grounds with figures in high colors, futuristic designs and new batik treatments in more definite figures, are among the interesting novelties shown. For street and sports wear the scarf is most successful when it shows some relationship in coloring or design to the hat or some other item of the toilette. This is apparent in the scarf of white silk, figured with black, worn with a tailored hat, as shown at the top of the picture and in the combination of white and black in the hat at the right, worn with scarf of white fox fur.

But the scarf is not always in the limelight—the possessor of a pretty neck may dress it with a round collar of fine batiste edged with lace, as shown in figure at the left, or with a collar of organdy finished with lace and worn with cuffs to match. Or

gayer delicate colors—like pastel tweeds and knitted materials.

Two-piece dresses are developed with plain or plaited skirts, with plaited models predominating and much variety and ingenuity in the disposal of the plaits. They are worn with jumpers, jackets or sweaters and these have long, close-fitting sleeves and "V" shaped or scarf necklines. Natural kasha is used in border effects in handsome skirt and jacket suits of colored knitted materials. A very effective combination appears in a dress of caramel-colored knitted goods, the short skirt having a wide border at the bottom of kasha and a split up the front, faced back with kasha and revealing a panel of the knitted goods underneath. Another fancy for sports wear shows a plaited skirt in white or a light color worn with a contrasting jacket. A white skirt, blue jacket and red vagabond hat prove effective, with a red handkerchief and boutonniere to match the hat.

Color is the main attraction of the simple sports coat shown here. It is made of a soft coating in peach color



SIMPLE SPORTS COAT

she may choose a collar and vestee of venice, milan or novelty laces, or collar and sleeve sets of net and lace.

On the other hand—or on the other neck which is not so pretty—one might choose a collar of ribbon and ostrich feathers in black and white, with ties

with fine crossbar in deep brown. The badger fur collar accomplishes a love-by the double-strap slippers of kid, which may repeat the colors in the coat or tones in the fur collar.

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

The Kitchen Cabinet

(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)
Never give up! There are chances and changes. Helping the hopeful, a hundred to one; And, through the chaos, high wisdom arranges. Ever success, if you'll only hold on.

FOOD FOR TODAY

Cream puffs made very small and filled with creamed cheese are delicious accompaniments to a salad.

The onion being one of our most valuable vegetables, should be used freely all through the year. Prepare tender new onions for a salad by slicing and seasoning well, then cover with sweet cream and serve. A sprig of parsley eaten after onions will remove the objectionable odor.

Onions Stuffed With Nuts.—Cook even-sized onions in boiling salted water until tender. Remove the centers, chop them and mix with butter, chopped nuts and bread crumbs. Fill the onions with this mixture and pour around them a thin cream or rich milk, or any broth; bake as usual.

Strawberry Bouches.—Cover timbal molds with rich biscuit dough and bake in a hot oven. Fill white warm with crushed and sweetened strawberries, top with a meringue and brown in a moderate oven. Garnish with quartered berries and serve well chilled.

Vienna Steak.—Take half a pound each of veal and lean beef; chop, season well with salt, pepper, onion juice and a grating of nutmeg. Cook over coals or under gas. Serve with creamed butter and paprika spread over the steak.

Marmalade Tart.—Fill a pastry-lined plate with any desired marmalade—apple, plum or grape. Cover the top with rings cut from a cored peeled apple. Sprinkle with lemon juice and sugar and bake for half an hour. Serve with spoonfuls of whipped cream, or cream cheese in each ring of apple.

Filled Rolls.—Cut a slice from the top of rolls, scoop out the centers, brush with melted butter and fill with any creamed dish such as fish, chicken or vegetable. Sprinkle with parsley and serve.

Cook string beans for several hours with a piece of firm, salt pork. Season sometimes with minced parsley, onion, chives or cheese.

Koumiss.—Dissolve one-fourth of a yeast cake in a fourth of a cupful of water and add it with a third of a cupful of sugar to a quart of new milk. Stir until the mixture is well blended, then put into bottles; tie down the corks if used and put in a warm place to stand for twenty-four hours. Open carefully and serve in small quantities. In extreme cases of nausea, koumiss has often saved much suffering as it is retained by the weakest stomach.

Foods for Occasions.
We are looking for something new and when a combination a little unusual is presented, we wish to try it.

Squab Mirabeau.—Prepare squabs as for roasting, broil five minutes in broth, then remove them. Slit them down the back without breaking the breastbone, season with salt and pepper, cover with egg crumbs and cook in butter fifteen minutes. Garnish with small onions and potatoes browned in butter.

Braised Tongue.—Cook beef tongue slowly for two hours or until tender, skin it and put it into a casserole. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three of flour and cook until smooth; add a pint of broth in which the tongue was cooked and a pint of stewed and strained tomatoes. Cook until thick, adding one chopped onion and a half a carrot finely minced, half a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a few dashes of red pepper and the tongue. Cover and simmer for two hours. Serve from the casserole.

Raspberries a la Astor.—Take two cupfuls of raspberries, add a little lemon juice and powdered sugar and a pinch of nutmeg. Mix thoroughly with whipped cream and flavor with maraschino. Sprinkle with pistachio nuts finely minced; place on ice to chill for two hours before serving.

Peach Pudding.—Pour a cupful of hot milk over a cupful of dry bread crumbs and let stand five minutes; add a half cupful of sugar, the well beaten yolks of three eggs and the stiffly beaten white of one. Mix well and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Heap thinly sliced peaches well sweetened over the top and cover with a meringue made of two egg whites and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover the pudding with the meringue and bake a delicate brown. Cake crumbs make a more delicate pudding. Another nice peach dessert is bird's nest pudding. Make a biscuit batter and pour over sliced peaches. Bake and invert the pan. Add sugar and butter and serve.

Scalloped Potatoes With Sausages.—Arrange scalloped potatoes in a baking dish and over the top place small sausages. Bake until all are well done. Serve from little baking dish.

Nellie Maxwell

TWO WOMEN FOUND HELP

By Reading Experiences of Other Women

Mrs. Nina Matteson, Box 205, Oxford, N. Y., writes:—"If it had not been for your medicine, I could not have done my work as it should have been done. Mother told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I had read in different papers what it had done for different women. She wanted me to try it, so my husband got me one bottle at first; then I took two others. Now I am feeling quite strong again."



Mrs. Ernest Tanguay of Adams, Mass., says she was ill for four years and could not sleep nights or go out on the street. She read about the Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. After taking eight bottles she was able to do all her work and go anywhere and is quite herself again.

This dependable Vegetable Compound is a household word in thousands of homes. The fourth generation is now learning the merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

For more than half a century, this reliable medicine has been used by women with very satisfactory results. If the Vegetable Compound has helped other women, why shouldn't it help you?

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Stops the pain of Corns, Bunions and Calluses.
Before putting on your shoes, sprinkle into them some Allen's Foot-Ease and walk all day or once all evening without the nerve-racking pain of hot, tired, aching, swollen feet. It gives immediate relief. Allen's Foot-Ease the Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the Feet, takes the friction from the shoes and gives rest and comfort. Always use it for breaking in new or tight shoes. Sold by all drug and department stores. Trial Package and Allen's Foot-Ease, Le Roy, N. Y.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 30-1926.

Retort Needed
Cinema Post (calling Alice)—Ah, me, what shall I do now?
A Voice—Shut up!

Physicians Stand High on Roll of Martyrs

Since the time when the "black death" swept through Europe, physicians have sacrificed themselves to the cause of public health and safety, according to Hygeia Magazine. Reed, Carroll and Lazear were lost in the fight against yellow fever; Ricketts and McClintic succumbed to typhus and to Rocky Mountain fever; Brazyl lost his eyesight from secondary infection during an operation; others have suffered terrible mutilations while investigating the X-rays.

A complete list can never be assembled because so many have passed without the recognition of the world, giving their lives silently in the routine performance of their duties.

Restore Stevenson Hut

Another bit of "south sea romance" has succumbed to the onward march of modernity. A few days ago the grass house on the famous beach of Waikeiki, where Robert Louis Stevenson loafed and dreamed, and wrote some of his best-known stories, was torn down. It would have been utterly lost had not a Salvation Army officer heard of the occurrence. He collected such of it as was usable and is having the house rebuilt on Salvation Army property in Manoa valley, an upland residence section of Honolulu. It will be restored as nearly as possible on the lines of the house where the immortal Scot lived.—Chicago Daily News.

Had to Drink Own Blood

Fearful ceremonies were connected with entry into the Secret Society of the Double Cross in Hungary, an order of which George H. R. Hunter, deputy, was once a prominent member, says a writer for the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Members had to drink their own blood to seal the entry to the association and swear to oaths which are said to have meant innumerable murders.

To Have a Clear, Sweet Skin

Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Advertisement.

Precaution is better than cure.



The morning after it was discovered

BED BUGS—the most disgusting of all insects! Get rid of them with Flit.

Flit spray destroys bed bugs, roaches and ants. It searches out the cracks and crevices where they hide and breed, and destroys insects and their eggs.

Kills All Household Insects

Flit spray also clears your home in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes. It is clean, safe and easy to use. Spray Flit on your garments. Flit kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate fabrics.

Flit is the result of exhaustive research by expert entomologists and chemists. It is harmless to mankind. Flit has replaced the old methods because it kills all the insects—and does it quickly.

Get a Flit can and sprayer today. For sale everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)



Enumerating Them

"How many in your family now, Emily?"
"Six, I think. Me and twins."

Foolish Fashion

Alice—"The new fashions will avoid everything foolish."
Minnie—"Won't they look absurd!"

Kill All Flies!

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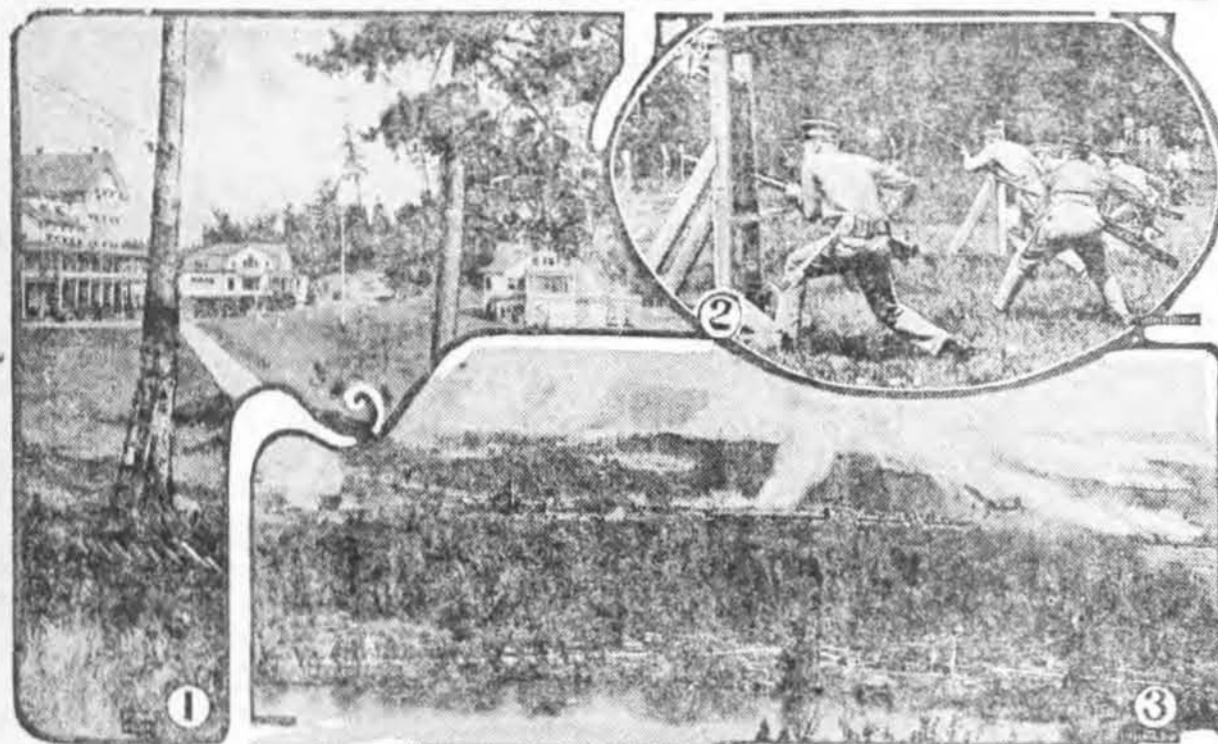


IN THE LEAD

Fisher's engineering experts—skilled beyond their calling by virtue of years of continuous research and experimentation with all types of body construction—unhesitatingly aver that none but Body by Fisher—exclusively used by General Motors for Cadillac, Buick, Chevrolet, Oakland, Oldsmobile and Pontiac cars—affords the essential virtues of safety, beauty and comfort which characterize every Fisher product. Quite logically the public knows that when any improvement which really gives an enhanced measure of safety, comfort and luxury is perfected, Fisher will be the first to present it just as Fisher has created and been the first to present every important improvement in body design and construction of the past decade.

FISHER BODIES
GENERAL MOTORS





1—View of Paul Smith's resort, near the summer White House in the Adirondacks. 2—Officers of newly organized marine corps reserve in training at Quantico. 3—Photograph made during the destruction of the naval arsenal at Lake Denmark, N. J., while the munition dumps were burning and shells were exploding.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Cummins' Gloomy Prophecy Doesn't Disturb Coolidge —Bar Meets in Denver.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS returned to Iowa in pessimistic mood and gave out an interview that reflected his gloomy state of mind and created something of a sensation—which, however, didn't last more than a day or so. The political upheaval in Iowa and other mid-western states presages a prolonged period of strife in the Republican party, which, if allowed to continue, will throw that party "on the rocks," especially if the Democrats maintain their solidarity, the senator believes. In his opinion the present "normal" Republican majority in the upper house of congress may disappear with the November election.

"One doesn't know that President Coolidge will be a candidate or that he wants to be a candidate," the senator said. "My own prediction is that he will not be a candidate. I think Mr. Coolidge has been a very successful President in all but one thing, and that is his policy toward agriculture." President Coolidge, of course, was promptly informed of Cummins' talk, but he naturally had nothing to say about it. Indeed, the correspondents at the summer White House said the Chief Executive did not seem in the least interested. He is in the habit of discounting the opinions of defeated candidates, and he has previously let it be known that he does not greatly apprehend a serious split in the ranks of his party due to the disaffection of the middle western farmers. His view is that even if the Republicans do lose control of the senate next fall, it will be due more to the prohibition issue than to the agricultural issue.

As for Mr. Coolidge's being a candidate in 1928 to succeed himself, those closest to him say no one but the President knows his intentions, and he is likely not to make up his mind until about the beginning of that year. Even if he does not intend to be a candidate, he would not admit it at this time or at a time up to the year in which the nominating convention will be held, in the opinion of Republican leaders. For, if he were to say now that he will not be a candidate, it is pointed out, his power to obtain legislation he desires from congress during the remainder of his term would disappear.

Mr. Coolidge is thoroughly enjoying his vacation in the Adirondacks, spending most of his time in fairly successful angling and in walking in the woods with Mrs. Coolidge and the dogs. Among his distinguished callers at the camp last week were Governor Smith of New York and Mrs. Smith. It was expected that Premier Meighen of Canada would soon be there to pay his respects.

IT MAY never be known exactly how many persons were killed in the terrible disaster at the naval arsenal at Lake Denmark, N. J., but the number may be thirty or more. Several days after the explosions and conflagrations began, there were soaking rains that ended the danger of further blasts and saved the army arsenal at Picatinny, near by. The loss to the navy in stores and materials is roughly estimated at \$85,000,000. The army loss was about \$5,000,000, and that to civilians approximately the same. Naval boards are now assessing these losses, and meantime detachments of marines are "mopping up" the ruins and searching for the remains of victims. The region was so devastated by projectiles and exploding ammunition that it looks like a patch of No Man's Land in France during the war. Several near-by villages suffered severely from shells and concussion.

IF THERE is one subject which should be of pre-eminent concern to the people of America these days, it is the breakdown of respect for law and the failure of the courts to cope

with organized crime. The members of the American Bar association recognize this and made it the chief topic of discussion at their annual meeting in Denver. President Chester I. Long of Wichita, Kan., in his opening address declared that the courts are helpless and futile and that the slogan of the lawyers should be "Slow down the legislatures and speed up the courts." He pictures Justice as not only blindfolded but handcuffed and put in a straitjacket by too many laws and antiquated procedure. Said he:

"The public has lost faith in the efficacy of the courts and their results in the enforcement of the criminal law. Crimes of violence have become so frequent that in several states certain classes of citizens have taken into their hands the protection of their lives and property. This is true of bankers. It is the greatest reflection on our courts."

Mayor Dever of Chicago, one of the principal speakers, advocated an unprejudiced, scientific investigation of the facts of prohibition, at the direction of congress and conducted by a commission above suspicion. He declared the liquor question is not settled and that the recent inquiry by a senate subcommittee was worthless. He said that, after six years of Volsteadism, such appalling phenomena cluster around the liquor question that it is impossible to get good government in the large cities. He said that laws to regulate ordinary human conduct were regarded by many exemplary folks as "tyrannical intrusions" on personal rights and that it was an "impossible task" to obtain respect for such laws.

The national crime commission's subcommittee on criminal procedure and judicial administration, headed by Herbert S. Hadley of St. Louis, submitted to the bar association the results of its six months of study. It holds that the law gives too much advantage to the criminal, and to correct this situation the committee recommends drastic changes in the "archaic, cumbersome and ineffective criminal procedure that now obtains in a majority of our states."

Among its recommendations, twenty in number, is one that would weaken the tenet that a man is presumed innocent until proved guilty. Another urges alteration of the unanimous jury rule so that ten men on a jury of twelve could bring about conviction in felony cases, except murder, and five on a jury of six for trial of misdemeanors.

ALL records for speed in circling the earth were smashed when Linton Wells and E. S. Evans reached the Pulitzer building in New York Wednesday afternoon just 28 days, 14 hours, 36 minutes and 51 seconds from the time when they started on their dash eastward. They used seventeen airplanes, three special trains, two liners and many small boats, automobiles, a dirigible, a drosky and their feet—seven modes of conveyance. They met with no accidents but had many thrilling experiences, especially in flying over mountain ranges. The travelers agree that the thing that has impressed them most is the backwardness of aviation in the United States as compared with Europe. They comment, too, on the remarkably cordial reception and efficient help given them by the Russians.

DICTATORS are becoming common in the old world. Just recently two more of them—dictators at least so far as financial matters are concerned—were created. One of them, as an innovation, is a king already. Albert of Belgium was given by the chamber practically unlimited powers to try to solve the country's financial problems which are made evident in the rapidly rising cost of living and the fall of the Belgian franc. Premier Jaspard, asking the chamber for this action, scored the "citizens without consciences" for their campaign against the national currency. He continued:

"Nothing justifies the uneasiness of our population. Never have we had so few unemployed. Antwerp has recovered full activity. Our crops are bountiful and agricultural production is worthy our industrial production. The budget is balanced, thanks to economy, and no new taxes will be needed on this score. It is only for dealing

with the financial problem and food supplies we ask these powers."

M. Caillaux is France's financial dictator, and he has made a good start by running over to London and signing, with Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, the definitive arrangement for funding the French debt to Great Britain. The scale of yearly payments is that proposed last August. The so-called safeguard clause, which France wishes incorporated in the agreement with America, provides that if Germany defaults in its reparations payments to France, the latter country will be entitled to ask for reconsideration of the terms in the light of all circumstances then prevailing.

THIRTEEN men, including six members of the Turkish parliament, were hanged on the waterfront at Smyrna for conspiracy to assassinate President Kemal Pasha. All protested their innocence. The trial of the condemned men, who were charged with plotting the death of Kemal Pasha on his arrival at Smyrna on June 18 last, disclosed that the very existence of the new Turkish republic was threatened by the plotters.

BASTILLE day in Paris was the occasion for a great military parade with all the splendor of the days before the war. The guests of honor were Moulay Youssef, sultan of Morocco who is the protégé of France, and Gen. Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain. Communists and other liberals did not like these two autocrats and expressed their feeling by hissing, for which a lot of them were clubbed by the police and locked up. In other respects it was a big day for the people of Paris. In an interview Dictator de Rivera warmly defended his rule in Spain and declared the recent abortive rebellion did not amount to anything. Generals Weyler and Aguilera, leaders of that revolt, frankly admit their part in the plot and maintain that what they did or attempted was constitutional, since their attack was not against the king, but against the dictator who, they assert, represents neither the king nor the country.

CHICAGO entertained another great host last week—the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in national convention. Fully 150,000 of them, from all parts of the land, were present and they had a joyous time, besides dedicating the beautiful building which is both a memorial to the Elks who died in the war and the national headquarters of the order. Amusements of all kinds were provided, including parades, dances, competitive drills and a fine balloon race. Charles H. Grakelov of Philadelphia was elected grand exalted ruler and Cincinnati was awarded the next convention.

SIXTY-FOUR banks in Georgia and the Bankers' Trust company, the operating company for 120 banks in the state, have closed their doors, the action being due to the appointment of a receiver for the trust company. The receivership was granted on the petition of the Bank of Umattila, Fla., which alleged the trust company had obtained \$491,500 from the Umattila bank to be placed on investment.

SAN FRANCISCO will benefit immensely from the action taken last week by fourteen of the city's wealthiest men whose combined fortunes are more than \$100,000,000. Led by C. W. Merrill, W. H. Crocker, Mortimer Fletschacker, Paul Shoup and Clay Miller, these men formed a foundation under which millions of the surplus wealth of their families will be donated to the benefit of the community. Each will make specific gifts for specific purposes and a self-perpetuating board of trustees will handle the bequests after the donor's death.

JOHN W. WEEKS, former senator and secretary of war in the cabinet of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, died at Lancaster, N. H., after a long illness. He was an able and loyal citizen and an unusually competent public official.

Another man taken by death last week whose name was familiar to all was Lincoln J. Carter, writer of popular melodramas and inventor of much stage machinery.

Sweet Clover Is Best for Forage

More Valuable for Pasture and Green Manuring Than for Hay Crop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The recent sudden increase in the growing of sweet clover in the northern United States has brought many inquiries to federal hay inspectors and to hay dealers regarding the marketing of baled sweet-clover hay. The acreage of sweet clover available for harvesting this year is the largest ever known, while the heavy plantings that were made this spring will result in sweet clover being one of the leading forage crops in the country in 1927. Most of this sweet clover will be used for pasture or for plowing under. Some of it, however, will be cut for hay, and the surplus above farm requirements will be offered for sale.

Hay Not in Favor.

Sweet-clover hay is not held in high favor in the leading hay markets and dealers report much difficulty in disposing of the sweet-clover hay consigned to them. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that no official standards or grades have been established for sweet-clover hay and that no such grades are contemplated for the immediate future.

The very evident lack of market interest in sweet-clover hay is due to the fact that hay from this crop heretofore offered for sale has been of very low quality and of poor condition. Practically all of it has consisted of an unattractive mass of coarse, woody stems, almost devoid of leaves and fine stems, often badly weathered or moldy, and obviously of low feeding value. The principal buyers of legume hays, including the clovers and alfalfa, are dairymen, and these demand hay that is fine-stemmed and leafy, sound, and of good color and of high palatability and feeding value. Sweet-clover hay may be so produced as to have all of these characteristics, but the type of hay usually placed on the market would be largely wasted if fed to dairy cows. Most buyers will not consider it even for bedding.

Cause of Poor Quality.

The cause of the poor quality of sweet-clover hay lies partly in carelessness in harvesting and partly in the nature of the crop itself. Sweet clover is a biennial plant, making a moderate growth the first year and a very large and rapid growth the second spring. Most of the hay is made from the second-year crop. When harvested at the right time this second-year sweet clover will make very good hay if properly cured, but the curing and storing of sweet clover so as to obtain good quality hay is very difficult. The harvesting must be done just as the flower buds are forming, and the interval during which this occurs is usually not more than three or four days. If cut too early the crop is too succulent and almost impossible to cure without spoiling. If cutting is delayed until the flowers appear the stems become woody. Such stems are coarse and very fibrous and dry so slowly in the sun that most of the leaves wither and fall off before the hay can be put into the barn. If the sweet clover is stacked or placed in the mow at that stage of curing when the leaves are clinging to the stalks, the stalks will be so sappy as to start a strong ferment that often turns the hay musty and moldy. Unfortunately, the harvesting usually comes at a season of frequent showers and at a time when farmers are too busy to watch the sweet clover closely. As a result very little second-year sweet-clover hay is saved in good condition. Recent investigations have disclosed, furthermore, that second-year sweet-clover hay, which for any reason has become spoiled, is likely to cause severe and often fatal poisoning of cattle. The trouble is thought to be due to a fungus or mold which develops on the inside of the hollow stems.

All of these conditions may be improved somewhat by planting the yellow sweet clover or one of the early white varieties, like the Grundy County. Instead of the common white species, in general, however, second-year sweet clover hay is being looked upon with increasing disfavor. Although it may be used in an emergency for home-farm use it should not be cultivated to compete with alfalfa and red clover as market hay.

First-Year Cutting.

A good word should be said, on the other hand, for sweet-clover hay cut the first fall following a spring planting. In a good season and on moist soil one and sometimes two cuttings of excellent hay may be obtained in August and early September. This hay is fine-stemmed and leafy, of first-rate appearance and feeding value, and comparable in every way to good alfalfa hay. In fact, it has been offered on one market as "near alfalfa." The only objection to first-year sweet-clover hay is the grain stubble which it may contain. If the seeding is with a nurse crop.

This can be avoided by planting the sweet clover alone or by cutting it higher than the stubble. Cutting should take place not later than the middle of September, since much food material in the stems and leaves, including the valuable protein, is carried to the roots in late fall for storage over winter.

The value of sweet clover for pasture and green manure is very great. In these respects the crop is unexcelled. The utility of the crop for hay is doubtful, especially for market hay, when it must compete with such well-known legumes as alfalfa and red clover.

Some Visible Signs of Binder Troubles

Nebraska Experts Give Few Good Pointers.

According to farm machinery experts at the Nebraska Agricultural college, a careful observation of the following "ifs" will secure better operation and less trouble:

1. If the machine travels with a jerky motion, main drive chain is too loose or it may be dry. Try a little oil on it.
2. If the slats rip off the canvas, the elevators are not square.
3. If the knottor hook is rusty and rough, it will not work properly. Polish it with fine emery paper.
4. If the binder attachment is not timed properly, it will not work. Some loaders are timed in as many as five places.
5. If the knottor hook does not turn far enough to close the fingers on the twine, no knot will be tied. Look at the knottor pinion. It should not be worn.
6. If the twine slips through the cord holder, the twine will be pulled out before the knot is tied. Adjust the cord holder spring. It should take 40 pounds to pull the twine from the disk.
7. If the disk does not move far enough, the knottor hook grasps only one cord, hence a loose end band.
8. If the needle is bent or out of shape, there will be a loose end band. The needle is of malleable iron and may be hammered back to shape.
9. If the twine is pulled from the hook before the knot is tied, try the knife, it may be dull.
10. If you wish to change the size of bundles, do it with the bundle-sizer spring, not the tension or compress spring.

Grain-Cleaning Device

Described in Bulletin

Apparatus, called a Bates aspirator after its inventor, E. N. Bates, market specialist of the Department of Agriculture, automatically removed smut and light dockage from grain by suction as a part of the threshing operation.

In this attachment the grain as it is thrown from the threshing elevator is spread out into a thin, even stream by being directed onto a low inverted cone. The cone causes the grain to pile up and flow evenly over its edge. Suction from above draws a current of air through the thin sheet of falling grain and lifts out the light material.

Need for the removal of smut and dockage at threshing time is emphasized by the fact that there was approximately 1,239,000 bushels of dockage assessable against 118,925,000 bushels of wheat produced in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon during a recent year. Of this dockage total approximately 754,000 bushels were of smut dockage. The department says the question of dockage has become one of the outstanding problems of the wheat belt.

A description of the apparatus and detailed methods of using it have been published in Miscellaneous Circular 56-M, "Cleaning Grain With the Bates Aspirator," copies of which may be obtained upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Pure-Bred Bulls Travel

at Half Rate in South

Common carriers of the Southeastern Tariff association have granted a half-rate concession on the transportation of pure-bred bulls to be used for breeding purposes when their value does not exceed \$150.

This information received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the secretary of the Southern Cattlemen's association is expected to aid in developing the cattle industry in the southeast portion of the country. The increased recognition which the breeding of good live stock is receiving from commercial sources is hastening progress in stock improvement, according to specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture.

FARM NOTES

With shingles, as with anything else, it's false economy to use an inferior grade.

Time and material spent in building a suitable poultry house or remodeling or refurbishing the old, will draw good dividends.

When the ration does not contain a sufficient amount of animal protein, the hens molt earlier, regardless of when they were hatched.

The 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture applied as a wet spray is an effective control for tipburn or hopperburn of potatoes. The spray should be applied when the first injury is noticed.

Dogs now may be immunized against rabies. Ask your local veterinarian and insure the peace of mind of yourself and your neighbors as well as prevent "mad-dog" scares.

It is undesirable to close too quickly the furrows where asparagus roots have been planted this year. Allow the asparagus to get well started and then fill in the trench only gradually when cultivating.

Great Personages of the Bible

By REV. LEONARD A. BARRETT

Ruth

INTENSELY interesting are the circumstances associated with the character of Ruth. The city of Bethlehem is famine stricken. Elimelech and his wife, whose name was Naomi, together with their two sons immigrate, because of the famine, to the land of Moab. It was a very unusual occasion for an inhabitant of Bethlehem to move to foreign soil. It was not unlike going into a land of strange gods. In the land of Moab this immigrant family did not prosper. Elimelech died shortly after their arrival in the land of Moab, leaving Naomi a widow. Her two sons, whom they had taken with them on their migrating journey, married and offered no support to their widowed mother. The two sons subsequently died, leaving Naomi without husband or children. Her only relations in the new land were her two daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth. A very important decision on the part of Naomi to return to her native land led to a meeting of farewell with her two daughters-in-law. She told them that there was no future hope for her in the land of Moab, and that the wisest thing for her to do was to go back home, and under no circumstances were the daughters-in-law to go with her. They were both young and beautiful. Fortunes awaited them if they would remain in the land of Moab. A very unusual thing happened. Ruth, one of the daughters-in-law, voluntarily agreed not to remain in the land of Moab, but to return to Bethlehem with her mother-in-law. Naomi did not ask her to go with her. Ruth's decision was simple, direct, and entirely of her own free choice. It was a wonderful confession of loyalty. Being a daughter of foreign soil, it was a sacrifice for Ruth not only to give up her opportunities in Moab but also to return to a land she had never seen and where she would be regarded as a stranger of another land. The words in which Ruth expressed her loyalty to Naomi have become a choice passage in literature. "Entreat me not to leave thee nor to return from following after thee. Where thou goest, I will go, where thou lodgest, I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do to me, and more also if I should be parted from thee and me." So Ruth went with Naomi to Bethlehem.

A decision in an important crisis in life is not difficult to make if one has the moral reserve strength sufficient for both the surrender and sacrifice. Ruth possessed this quality. The experience of her daily life was of such a character as developed those qualities which made her a strong, noble, and brave woman, a woman who possessed decision and poise. She knew how to make up her mind and also to act upon her decision. Such a quality of character reaps its own reward. It was true in the career of Ruth. With Naomi she arrived in Bethlehem in the season of the barley harvest. In order that she might not become a burden to Naomi she gleaned in the fields of Boaz. The romance between Boaz and Ruth was beautifully tender. A rich carrier of barley fields fell in love with a woman of the very poor class. The marriage of Boaz and Ruth not only brought supreme happiness to both, but also through their marriage they became direct ancestors of the Messiah. Ruth solved her life's problem not because she was beautiful or intellectually brilliant, or even clever. She won the victory in battling with the problems of life because she had the courage to act upon the conviction which her character was strong enough to make.

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STATE MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Holbrook—Much drilling machinery being shipped into San Juan Basin, preparatory to large oil development program.
Tucson—Charles Taylor makes rich silver strike in his mine, located 60 miles west of here.
Aravaipa—Aravaipa Mining Company assembling machinery for flotation mill.
Corbat—Arizona Marion Mines Company preparing to sink 200-foot shaft.
Silverbell—Stump Company mining property to be developed.
Patagonia—Big Jim property turning out high-grade concentrates.
Patagonia—New strike made by Yarbro & Downey at the World's Fair silver mine.
Patagonia—A. F. Morrison, Los Angeles mining man to develop Hoseney mine. United Eastern men may become associated with him.

Insects Spread Plant Disease
Experiments have shown that the cucumber aphid, after feeding on a mosaic plant, can transmit the disease to a healthy plant within a five-minute period of feeding on the latter. A small number of aphids produce mosaic as promptly and as consistently as greater numbers.

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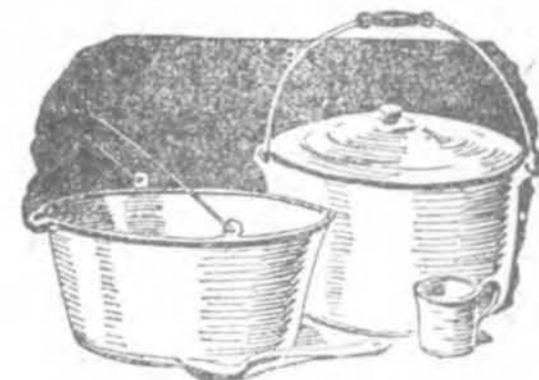
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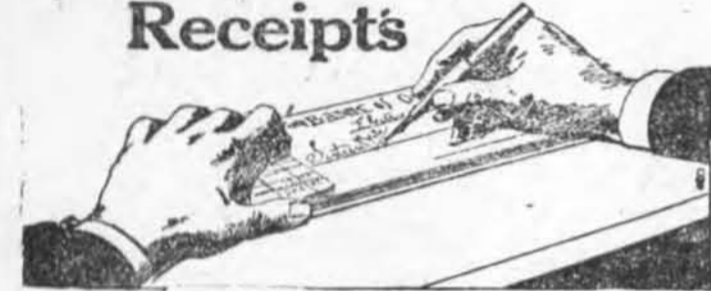
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Checks are the best receipts in the world for paid bills. Our record of the canceled Check as it is paid and passes through our books forms a chain of evidence that cannot be surpassed or disputed. Starting a Checking Account with us is a simple matter.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

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Arizona Packing Company's meats are from cattle raised in Arizona. Cactus brand Bacon and Ham is as good as can be procured anywhere, and we cure them from the meat of Arizona-raised swine. Patronize Arizona industries whenever possible and help your state grow. The money you send away stays away.

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY
NOGALES, ARIZONA



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AND TUBES

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

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

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT
PLANT

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

F. A. French, Mgr.
Nogales Arizona

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Legal papers requiring a Notary's
Seal and acknowledgment will receive
proper attention if brought to Miss
Grace Van Osdate, 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 al-
ways welcome.
HERBERT CHATHAM,
Exalted 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

Sonora News

Nogales, Arizona

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VICTROLAS

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Battery Recharged, 75c
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PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World

BELOW ARE A FEW OF THE REASONS WHY MORE PEOPLE PATRONIZE THE PIGGLY WIGGLY DAILY THAN ANY STORE OR STORES IN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| FANCY NEW POTATOES | |
| 10 Pounds for | 25c |
| 100 Pounds for | \$2.50 |
| CANNED TOMATOES | |
| No. 2 Can Solid Packed, each | 12c |
| No. 2 1/2 Can, each | 15c |
| CANNED CORN | |
| No. 2 Can, each | 12 1/2c |
| CANNED PEAS | |
| No. 2 Can, each | 15c |
| BLACK PEPPER | |
| 2-Ounce Can, each | 8c |
| CORN FLAKES AND POST TOASTIES | |
| Per Package | 10c |
| MATCHES | |
| Large Boxes, 6 for | 26c |
| CANNED MILK | |
| St. Charles, Tall Cans, each | 11c |
| Eagle Milk, each | 20c |
| SARDINES | |
| Portola, in Tomato Sauce, large oval can | 15c |
| BUTTER | |
| Golden State, per pound | 51c |
| Sunset Gold, per pound | 44c |
| LYTONA BAKING POWDER | |
| 5-Pound Can | 60c |
| 10-Pound Can | \$1.00 |

**Free Soap Deal
Case Lots**
1 Case of 100 Bars Sunny Monday Soap **\$4.25**
All This Free With a Case of Soap:
Ten 5c Packages of Gold Dust,
Ten 10c Packages Gold Dust Cleanser,
Ten 10c Bars Fairy Soap.
NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK UP ON SOAP

HOME OF QUALITY AND PRICE
PIGGLY WIGGLY
NOGALES, ARIZONA

CORPORATION COMMISSION TO SEEK FACTS ON CHANGE OF R. R. SCHEDULE HERE

At a recent meeting of the local Volunteer Fire Department, Supervisor R. A. Campbell was appointed a committee of one to write to the Arizona Corporation Commission and ascertain, if possible, whether the S. P. railroad intended to discontinue its train service through this place, or if the company had made application to the commission for any change whatever on this line. The following letter was sent to Amos A. Betts, whose reply accompanies it:
"Patagonia, Ariz., July 14, 1926.
"Hon. Amos A. Betts, Corporation Commissioner, Phoenix, Arizona. Dear Mr. Betts: We are informed that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company contemplates taking off the every-other-day train now running between Nogales and Fairbank, or running the train one day a week each way. The service we have had in the last few years in Patagonia has been anything but satisfactory, and we would like to know if such a change has been requested by the railroad company of your honorable body.
We, in anticipation of such a request, hereby enter a vigorous protest against any change that will make the service any worse than it is at present. Our merchants need an express and freight service at frequent intervals and the business of the town would be demoralized by any change other than a more frequent service.
Business here is on the increase, and it seems unreasonable to us that the railroad should wish to discontinue its train service through Patagonia. Will you kindly let us know if any change is to be made, and when the hearing is to be held, so we may take the proper steps to present a formal protest against the movement?
We take this opportunity to thank you for the successful efforts of the commission to give a daily mail service by automobile from Fairbank to Patagonia.
Very respectfully yours,
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE
By Robert A. Campbell"

"Arizona Corporation Commission, the Capitol, Phoenix, July 21, 1926.
Mr. R. A. Campbell, Volunteer Fire Department Committee, Patagonia, Arizona. My Dear Mr. Campbell: I have just returned from Washington and find on my desk your letter of July 14th concerning the rumor to the effect that the Southern Pacific Company is planning to further curtail the train service through Patagonia.
I do not find that there has been any notice given to us of the proposed change, but I shall take immediate steps to ascertain the facts, and to do whatever lies within my power to protect your interests.
Assuring you that I am glad to have your communication, and of the privilege of being of service to you, I am, with kind regards,
Yours truly,
AMOS A. BETTS,
Commissioner."

\$1000 SUBSCRIBED TO FINISH M. E. CHURCH HERE
Nearly \$1000 of the \$1200 necessary to complete the building of the M. E. Church South in Patagonia has already been subscribed, according to Pastmaster H. B. Riggs, who has charge of the fund.
About \$200 of the building fund was left when operations were stopped, and this, together with \$781 already subscribed, will assure the building being soon ready for occupancy. The work will be started in the near future.
Services will be held every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, preceded by Sunday school at 2:00 o'clock.

ASSAYING-PRICE LIST
Gold and Silver in 1 sample \$1.00
Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper in 1 sample \$2.50
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Lime, Graphite, Sulfur, Bismuths (gold or silver alone) each \$1.00
Discounts on large amounts.
ORES BOUGHT L. B. Nogales, Ariz., at 90% of standard value less \$3.00 per ton sampling and assay charge.
Accuracy and Promptness, My 31st 12 Years in Present Business.
Hugo W. Miller
NOGALES, Box 257, ARIZONA

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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing. All work guaranteed.
Reparacion Perfecta de Alhajas y Relojes. Trabajo garantizado.

ELGIN NEWS NOTES

The many friends of Mrs. Beaty met at the home of Mrs. Eva Barnett one day last week in honor of her 74th birthday. A fine time was enjoyed and punch and cake were the refreshments served. Those present included: Mrs. P. A. Hanson, Mrs. Cora Everhart, Mrs. W. T. Roath, Mrs. Lillian Reeves, Mrs. A. L. Hanson, Miss Lois Reeves, Mrs. Evelyn Hanson, W. F. Nell, Mrs. Anna Parker, Mrs. C. Hudson, Miss Ella Hudson, Miss Baffie Hudson, Gilbert Hudson, J. Hudson, A. J. Stinson, James Parker, and Mrs. Eva Barnett. Many congratulations were extended to Mrs. Beaty on her good health and all wished her many happy returns of the day.

A number of Elgin residents motored to Ramsey Canyon Sunday and enjoyed a fine outing.
A. J. Stinson and A. L. Hanson left Monday for Salt Lake City.
It has been very hot and dry here the past month.
Miss Lois Reeves celebrated her 15th birthday Tuesday with a dance and party. All enjoyed the occasion.

San Rafael Valley Notes
Miss Grace Van Osedale was a Patagonia visitor Saturday.
Mrs. John Oliver of Fort Huachuca was a Sunday visitor in the valley.
Bud Baldwin and wife and Mrs. Lizzie Gristy and Ernest Best and mother were visiting friends Sunday in Harshaw.
John Jones and wife of Patagonia and Pat McCarty of Canille were visiting friends Friday in the valley.
W. T. Roath of Elgin was in the valley Tuesday.
Pete Bergier was in the valley Thursday visiting friends.
Fred Kellogg and daughter of Sunnyside were visiting relatives in the valley Thursday.
Judge Richard Parrott of Harshaw was a dinner guest Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Baldwin.

Al—Is there anything at all you're sure of?
Bert—I'm sure I don't know.

SEN. J. J. COX GIVES VIEWS ON MATTERS OF IMPORT TO ARIZONA CITIZENS
(Continued from page one)

any bank doing business within the state.
In 1922 the bankers lobbied another measure through the legislature which prohibits the inspection of any of the records of the State Banking Department. There is no law at the present time prohibiting the bank officials from borrowing money from their bank. The records of the banks that have failed in this state show, almost without exception, that the officials of the bank have either loaned to themselves directly great sums of money out of their banks, or have loaned it to their close friends or relatives to be used for bank officials. I ask you if you feel that this is a sound banking law, and if you are willing to continue to live under the law that we now have?

"In the last five and a half years in the state of Arizona there has been a loss to bank depositors, as a result of bank failures, more than \$17,000,000, an average of over \$3,000,000 per year. It is a hard matter to dig up the records and find out anything about either a bank with its doors open, or one that has failed, for the reason that the superintendent of banks of this state is not allowed, under our law, to show any records in his office; for the further reason you may know as well as I know, that you could not go into any bank in this county or state, no matter how humbly you applied, and be allowed to examine the books of the bank. You ask why an honest banker would object to a sound banking law, and I am asking the same question. Is there any valid excuse why we should not have laws to protect depositors in banks?
"I have studied the banking laws of our country since 1922. I have corresponded with more than a thousand bankers and individuals in all parts of the United States. I have talked time and again with bankers who are now doing business in the state of Arizona, and I have yet to hear one give a valid excuse why we should not have a law for the protection of depositors. Our statute now provides that our state treasurer and county treasurers cannot deposit public money in a bank without first receiving a bond for the same. I introduced a bill in the last legislature, and it passed the senate by one vote. This bill provided that all deposits should be secured by bond, and not limiting it to county and state funds. As soon as it passed the senate, it was sent over to the house. Bankers from all over the state of Arizona rushed to the capital and lobbied day after day to strangle the bill and keep it from coming out of the committee in the house. They succeeded in keeping it in the committee. Members of the lower house never had an opportunity to vote upon it. The bankers knew if they did vote upon it, it would pass. The bankers spent their money to defeat it, and I dare them

to deny it. I dare them to deny any statement that I have made here before you. Can you blame the bankers for wanting to continue with our present law?

At the present time the banks own in Maricopa county 1003 pieces of real estate. Can you see any excuse for their wanting our present banking law to continue? You take your money and deposit it with them, and receive for your deposit a slip of paper showing the amount received by the bank. When you borrow money from them you give them security.
The railroad companies bond all of their agents that handle cash at the respective stations. Our banks bond all of the boys that work in the bank. A great number of the corporations that deposit money in the banks at our state demand and receive of the banks a bond covering their deposits. The administrators and guardians of estates have to give to our respective courts a good and sufficient bond before letters of administration are issued. I ask you, in all fairness, why depositors should not have a bond covering their deposits left with the bankers. The banks are principally owned by the mine owners of the state. The bankers either own or control most of the newspapers of the state. We have a dangerous situation confronting us, one, if allowed to continue, will soon place all of the valuable property in our state in the hands of a few. The Valley Bank now has some 12 or 13 branch banks. It would probably be worth your while to see who the stockholders of the Valley Bank are. You could no doubt better understand why some people in our state are trying to claim that the banking question is not an issue. One of Webster's definitions of an "issue" is that it is an artificial ulcer. I contend that the banking situation of this state is an ulcer, leaving out the word artificial.

ELLINWOOD ISSUES STATEMENT REGARDING COLORADO RIVER
(Continued from page one)

agreed from California and Nevada an agreement justly dividing the waters of the Colorado, then let us talk about the pact. On the division of the water public opinion has crystallized in Arizona.
"Government figures show the flow of water into Arizona at Lee Ferry to be 16,000,000 acre-feet per year, Three hundred thousand acre-feet per year, or less than 2 per cent of the total flow, is all Nevada can utilize. The remainder which at any time shall be available to Arizona and California, exclusive of the water of the Gila and Salt rivers, should be divided equally between Arizona and California.

water should be allowed to Mexico which can be put to work in Arizona or in any other state.
"Arizona's constitution provides that the people shall have the right to express approval or disapproval, by the initiative or referendum, of any proposed legislation touching their political or property rights. The determination of the rights of Arizona in the waters of the Colorado by agreement with the other Colorado river states is the most important legislative proposal which has arisen or can arise in the history of this state. If an agreement is reached when I am governor of Arizona, I shall recommend to the legislature, that such agreement be submitted to the voters. This may be done quickly. It seems strange to me that this assurance has never been given our citizens. I say to you, while I am governor of the state of Arizona, no agreement on the river shall, with my consent, become binding except by vote of the people."

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Here's glad news! Our buyers have sent us scores of House Frocks in the very newest modes at this very lowest price!

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