

Patagonia is the Center of One of the Richest Mineral Belts in the World. Altitude 4053 Feet. Rainfall 20 Inches. Finest Climate in the United States. Good Schools A Place You'd Like for a Home.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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

VOL. XIV

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PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1926

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 38

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

The ranch house of Pete Bergier of Serano Canyon was completely destroyed Tuesday afternoon by fire which originated from a defective stove in the kitchen. The house and contents were destroyed before the fire was finally extinguished. Mr. Bergier estimates the loss at fully \$10,000. Several years ago a cloud-burst in the canyon back of his house filled the residence with mud which had to be taken out in wheelbarrows. Financial reverses recently hit Pete pretty hard when the price of cattle was cut in two. With all his misfortunes, Pete has the real western spirit and says "they haven't got me licked yet." There was no insurance on the house.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pierce returned Saturday from an extended automobile trip through the northwest.

Col. J. Ike Jones of Parker Canyon and son, John, were Nogales visitors Monday.

J. B. Schreiber, president of the Morning Glory Mining Company arrived in Patagonia last week from Scranton, Pa. He states that the mine, which is located near Harshaw, will be developed on a large scale as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be settled.

Al Chapman of Alto brought in a fine specimen of lead galena ore from the Salero district which weighed 165 1/2 pounds. It is being admired by mining men. Al believes there is much more of the same stuff where the specimen came from.

Imported poodles, natural color, \$90 yard. Washington Trading Co.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kollberg of Salero were Patagonia visitors Monday. They were accompanied by Dan Davison and Jack Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones motored to Fort Huachuca Sunday to visit Mrs. Jones' sister, Mrs. John Oliver.

Mrs. Frank Jolly of Vaughn, who had been sick for several years, died Sunday at St. Joseph's hospital, Nogales. Funeral services were held in the border city Tuesday afternoon and were attended by a large crowd of friends and acquaintances.

FOR SALE—20 milk cows, 9 yearling heifers (will be fresh in the spring, 5 yearling steers, 8 calves, mostly purebred Jerseys—all at bargain prices. Will sell singly or all together. Write or see C. P. Woodward, Sonoita, Arizona.

Halbert W. Miller of Phoenix gave a lecture, together with a moving picture exhibition, at the opera house Wednesday night in the interests of vocational education. A comedy reel was also shown. Ralph H. Zimmerman, Mr. Gibbs and County School Superintendent Mrs. Grace A. Farrell also spoke on school matters. Farmer Brown, who accompanied Mr. Miller to Patagonia gave a short talk in which he urged local people to organize a branch of the Farm Bureau.

The Circle Z ranch will act as host next Monday night to the 25th Infantry of Nogales. A band concert will be given at 6:30 at the ranch, which will be followed by an officers' dinner and dance.

C. W. Brand of Cleveland will return to the Circle Z ranch next Monday to join his family.

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

Miss Margaret Davidson and Munday Johnston of the San Rafael Valley were Patagonia visitors Tuesday.

While Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Peterson of the Big Jim mine were attending a movie in Nogales last Saturday night sneakthieves stole the rear cushion and emergency kit from their car, which was parked in front of the police station.

Miss Bobbie Campbell and Miss Josephine Mendes of Los Angeles arrived here last Saturday for an extended vacation. Miss Dottie Campbell and Miss Jeanette Monroe, also of Los Angeles, will arrive at the Circle Z tomorrow.

OH, EMERY!

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

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Howlett of Casa Grande were Patagonia visitors today. Mr. Howlett is negotiating for the purchase of the business of the C. B. Wilson estate. Mrs. Howlett is one of a committee arranging for the Arizona Pageant at Casa Grande Ruins, which will be held on November 5, 6 and 7.

Harry Stoddard of Vaughn and Pat McCarty of Canille were San Rafael Valley and Harshaw visitors Monday.

Charles Pepper and Jack Davis were arrested this week on complaint of Dan McKinney, foreman of the Babocomari grant, charged with burning brands on 25 head of cattle belonging to his firm. The men were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Howard Keener and released under \$1000 bond for appearance at their preliminary hearing Monday, August 30th.

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

Sam Thomas, Chinese merchant, has leased the Reagan building and is having it remodeled. He will announce his plans at a later date.

Elbert Kinley and daughter, Isabel, were in Nogales shopping on Monday.

C. J. Traak and family left Monday for a month's vacation in California.

Mrs. Fred Barnett of Rockdale ranch was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gatlin and daughter, Ruth, were Patagonia visitors today.

Ed Hahnline, candidate for constable in the second district, fractured a bone in his right arm Sunday afternoon when he attempted to crank his nice green flyover while on a campaign trip through the San Rafael Valley. He declares he will never try to crank a Ford again.

Mrs. Craig Pottinger of Nogales was a Patagonia visitor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Miller and son, of Phoenix were here Sunday.

Hugo A. Escobar, Tona Coronel, Panchita Diaz, Justina Diaz, Laila Leonard, Manuel Mireles and Oscar Leonard, all of Tucson, were guests Saturday at the Commercial hotel.

P. P. Dunbar of El Paso was in town Tuesday.

Registration books closed today for the primary election to be held September 7th. They will be reopened September 13th so those who did not register for the primary election may register for the general election, November 2nd.

ELGIN NEWS NOTES

S. M. Beebe and family left last Monday for Oakland, Calif. to make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Neil left Saturday of last week for a 3-weeks' visit with Mrs. Neil's mother in San Antonio, Texas.

The Mexican dance at the Elgin schoolhouse was largely attended by both Americans and Mexicans. There were several visitors from Benson, Bisbee, Patagonia and Fort Huachuca present. There was good music and a nice luncheon.

Everyone in Elgin was greatly grieved over the death of Mrs. Ella Jolly, who was dearly loved by all who knew her.

Mrs. Cora Everhart entertained a number of friends at dinner Sunday. All had a fine time.

Miss Velma Sorrells was a 19-day visitor in Elgin recently, guest of Miss Lois Reeves.

Mrs. A. C. Dalton returned Saturday from the hospital at Fort Huachuca, where she recently underwent an operation.

Miss Hettie Lee Dalton leaves next week for Fullerton, Calif. where she will attend high school.

Mrs. Eva Barnett of Elgin was a Patagonia visitor Tuesday en route to Nogales to attend the funeral of Mrs. Frank Jolly.

Taxes in the United States today are \$15 a year for each person, as compared with \$75 in Great Britain, \$35 in France and \$25 in Germany, according to government statistics.

Philosophy, with a woman, takes the form of a conviction that her trackies are attractive.

Ask Yourself This Question---



"What evidence has there been, in YOUR county, of any attempt on the part of Ellinwood's friends to corrupt the electorate?"
The answer in all truth, must be NONE!
The same answer is true of the other thirteen counties of this state.
Don't permit your intelligence to be insulted by vague whispermongers of enormous sums being expended, in other counties, to corrupt the voters in favor of Ellinwood.
You have not seen any evidence of this and neither have the whispering henchmen of Hunt who are trying to poison the minds of the voters with this kind of a smoke screen.
They never charge that the money is being expended in the county where they are talking, but always say that this is going on in the other counties.
The next time anyone gives you any of this propaganda, simply tell them "SHOW ME!"
They cannot, for the simple reason that there is no truth in it.

make times good with Ellinwood

Advertising Cannot Corrupt an Electorate-- Political Patronage and Political Tyranny Can and Are Doing It Now!

What is morally or legally wrong about a group of Arizona citizens, who want a clean, economical, business administration of this state, buying newspaper space in which to tell the voters about a man who will give the state that kind of an administration?

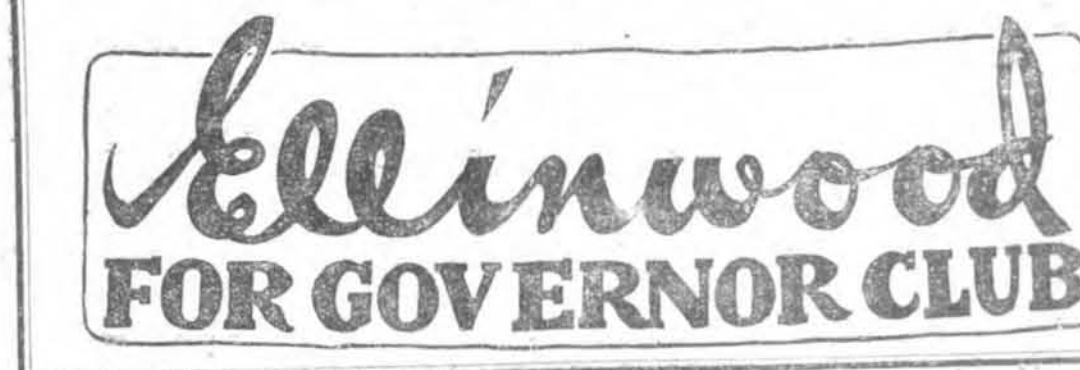
There IS something both morally and legally wrong, however, about a candidate who uses the taxpayers' automobiles, the taxpayers' gasoline, the taxpayers' employes and the taxpayers' money to conduct a political campaign designed to perpetuate himself in office!

Ellinwood is making a clean campaign, using only the energies of the friends of good government in his cause.

Hunt is blundering and blowing about an opposition of great wealth while he uses YOUR employes at the State Capitol, YOUR state automobiles, YOUR state gasoline and YOUR money, which pays the state employes, to make his kind of a political campaign.

Which campaign favors of corruption to YOU, thinking voters? Show Mr. Hunt and his henchmen that you resent their insults to your intelligence. Show Hunt and his henchmen that you can see through his smoke screen and that you don't like what you see there.

Do this with your ballot on September 7th—
DO IT BY VOTING FOR ELLINWOOD!



PROGRAM FOR PATAGONIA'S BIG LABOR DAY CELEBRATION

The program for the Labor Day celebration, sponsored by the Patagonia Volunteer Fire Department, will begin at Northern's grove promptly at 1:30 p. m. with the following events:
At Northern's Groves—Bronco Riding, men's bareback riding, ladies' bareback riding, and relay race. Suitable prizes for all the above events.
At Patagonia—Boys' sack race (for boys under 15 years), Kirk's four-year (all ages), fat man's race (for men weighing over 250 pounds), ladies' race, men's cigar race, candidates' broomstick race, 100-yard dash for boys under 15 years. Merchandise prizes will be given for all the above events, which will be donated by the merchants of Patagonia.
Cow pony races, \$10 cash prize.
Weiner roast starts at 5 p. m. dancing at 8 p. m. Music will be furnished by the celebrated Log Cabin Orchestra.

Don't forget the date—Labor Day—September 6th.
Galveston, Texas.—The gentlemanly Munro is due here about September 17 with 500 Porto Rican laborers aboard en route to Arizona cotton fields, agents for the vessel announced Wednesday. They will be taken to Phoenix on a special train, it was said.
Reclaim Your Gullies on the Farm.—Gullies may be filled in and reclaimed by building soil-saving dams across them. These may be made of a variety of materials including straw, brush, straw, horse manure, woven wire, while permanent dams may be constructed of earth, masonry or concrete. The beginning of soil gullies is often traceable to some such practice as dragging a plow or driving a wagon across a sloping field when the ground is wet.

GOVERNMENT SENDS TWO WAR SHIPS TO NICARAGUA

Washington, Aug. 25.—The navy was called on today by the state department to protect American interests in Nicaragua, where another revolution has developed.

As a result orders were issued for the dispatch of two American warships to the Nicaraguan ports of Bluefields and Corinto. Selection of the vessels for duty there was left to Rear Admiral Latimer, in command of the special service squadron in Central American waters.

Decision to send warships to Bluefields and Corinto was reached after the state department had received additional reports from American diplomatic representatives in Nicaragua as to conditions there. The department did not disclose the substance of these reports, but there were indications that the need for additional protection for American lives and property at both ports and at Managua, the capital, has been emphasized.

Information reaching the department has convinced officials that the late Nicaraguan outbreak is likely to continue for some time. On the other hand, the Nicaraguan legation several days ago declared that the revolutionary movement had been suppressed.

Coincidental with the decision of the American government to send warships to Nicaraguan ports, the minister from that country received a dispatch from President Chamorro charging that the Mexican government was violating international obligations and actively aiding the revolutionists.

The minister was told that Monday the Mexican steamer Concor attempted to land arms and men at Corinto. Several members of the landing party were captured, the dispatch added, and they were said to have declared the steamer was in the service of the Mexican government, which had furnished 40 revolutionists abroad with 1000 rifles, five machine guns, two field pieces and some revolvers.

Admiral Latimer advised the navy department late today that he had assigned the gunboat Tulsa to duty at Corinto, which is on the Pacific coast. Word also was received that the gunboat Galveston was proceeding by way of the Panama canal to Cristobal, this indicating the vessel was bound for Bluefields on the east coast.

HUDDIN BOY FREED BY JUSTICE AFTER HEARING AUG. 21

Alfred Huddin, 18-year-old boy, who was held on a complaint signed by Robert Reed of Fairbank, following the death of his daughter in an automobile accident September 17, on the Patagonia-Tombstone road, charging manslaughter, was freed by Justice of the Peace Howard Keener of Patagonia after evidence had been submitted showing that the accident was avoidable by the driver of the car in which the young lady was riding at the time of the accident.

A coroner's jury which investigated the accident shortly after the wreck had stated in its verdict that the accident had been caused by criminal carelessness on the part of young Huddin. The verdict was just at that time based on the evidence brought out by the county attorney, James V. Robins. No counsel represented the Huddin boy at that inquest and the only evidence the jury could consider was that brought out at that time. At the preliminary hearing the boy was represented by Attorney Duane Bird of Nogales, who brought out the fact that the driver of the sedan car, in the rear could have avoided the accident had he used ordinary caution that he had been warned by one of his passengers not to try to pass the Ford car which was being driven in a reckless manner by young Huddin, and that he had taken the wheel from Miss Dorothy Reed, sister of the dead girl, with the remark that he would get by after she had failed to do so on at least two previous attempts.

In the opinion of the justice, the responsibility should have been more upon the driver of the death car than upon the driver of the Ford in front, even though the latter car was driving on the wrong side of the road and had deliberately cut in front of the car following to prevent its passing, because, by the repeated efforts of Huddin to prevent the car in the rear from passing the driver of the sedan was well aware of the danger and should have used every effort to safeguard the lives of his passengers.

That young Huddin was guilty of reckless driving the court does not deny, but stated that the accident was caused by the fact that both cars were driven by young boys who were unmindful of the dangerous pastime they were engaged in and that the charge of manslaughter should not have been brought against the driver of the Ford, but that a charge of less gravity would have fitted the case.

HON. E. E. ELLINWOOD MAKES STOP IN PATAGONIA; CREATES GOOD IMPRESSION ON VOTERS

Hon. E. E. Ellinwood, Democratic candidate for governor, and party stopped for a short time in Patagonia Thursday afternoon, en route to Nogales, where Mr. Ellinwood was to deliver a political address. During the party's stay here, Mr. Ellinwood made a short speech at the opera house, which was listened to with interest by about 40 people, who had been hurriedly notified that the gubernatorial candidate would talk there. He was introduced by Senator Leslie Hardy of Nogales, who told of his rise in the business and professional world. Considering the hour (2 p. m.), there was a good audience which greeted the speaker cordially.

In his introductory remarks, Senator Hardy mentioned the fact that Mr. Ellinwood had lived in Arizona 35 years and had worked up from a small town lawyer to high prominence in his profession. He had heard only one derogatory remark as to his fitness for the governorship, he said, and that had been that he was a corporation lawyer—that is, that he had been a success as a lawyer. Hardy asserted that he could see no plausible reason why the people of Arizona should not have a successful man as their governor. He stated that Arizona needs big men in big places and has had too much of small men in big places.

Mr. Ellinwood opened his talk by complimenting Patagonia on its beautiful setting in the mountains, and deplored the lack of a sanatorium here because of the local location and unequalled climate.

Mr. Ellinwood told of his hesitancy in accepting to run for governor, as he was occupied by business and would find the governorship too burdensome for one of his age. But, he stated, beginning with a petition signed by ex-service men at Flagstaff, other petitions and letters from all parts of the state decided him to sacrifice his personal feelings in the matter and make the race as he felt his only duty was to be helpful in establishing a business government in Arizona. He stressed his sincerity in this matter, stating that, if elected, he would not seek re-election.

In attacking the Hunt regime, he pointed out that the year before Arizona became a state the cost of government was \$309,089, that it had risen steadily ever since until it now cost the taxpayers \$5,435,570 for its government. Governor Hunt, he said, had defended this cost by declaring that the state government was able to care for a population of a million people, but, the speaker asked, why should the 400,000 people now in Arizona be compelled to pay this exorbitant cost until the state had a million in population? Mr. Ellinwood also claimed that the object of the direct primary system was being circumvented by organized minorities in Arizona in the road department, which is used as a political organization to perpetuate Hunt in the governor's chair, and is using state automobiles and state gasoline paid for by the taxpayers to accomplish its purpose. He said that not only were state employes coerced by the governor but that a card index system is kept by state stenographers of those friends and individuals who sold the various departments of the state merchandise to the amount of \$100 or over, and that these persons were all visited by representatives of the governor's organization to determine whether they were supporting him.

Mr. Ellinwood declared that he would not wreck the reputation of a lifetime by serving anyone but the people of the state. Arizona, he said, had been a state for 14 years but that it had been too long a transition; that it still did not have a good reputation among the other states, and this solely because of its governor, whose taste, at least, was questionable in having his picture taken with his arms about two L. W. W.'s and in sleeping in cells with prisoners at the state penitentiary. He asserted that the next is bulging with capital which would gladly be put to work in Arizona were it not afraid of Arizona under present conditions.

He concluded that he desired to give the state a better reputation and to make it a better place in which to live.

Queer that a girl refuses to get out of her hands from being in a room, but is proud of them if she acquires by driving a car.

Golf may be a pastime for the aged, but it certainly does wonders for the vocabulary.
Home: A place where some woman wears 14 buttons a day.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

HOWARD KEENER, Publisher and Owner

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application

OUR INTEREST IN THE OTHER FELLOW

No one man ever made a baseball team, and no one man ever carried on a successful business by himself.

But the majority of carpenters secure employment from individuals or corporations, who, in turn, are dependent for the business they do upon the sale or manufacture of products derived from some farm crop.

WE SHOULD BE A NATION OF THINKERS

A remarkable man died in this country a short time ago. This man was not a "superman".

He had a broad vision. He built up his business by helping others to build up their business.

He could see that in order to sell a pump for irrigation purposes, he had to do a whole lot besides build a pump.

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A TOUCH OF OLD SPAIN



These entertainers have been brought to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia where 150 years of American Independence is being celebrated.

The question will be asked, "What has all this to do with my job or my business?"

It has everything to do with your business or job, whatever it may be. You have the same brain to think with as the man mentioned.

Get over the idea that you can make prosperity for yourself alone, and realize that you depend upon the "other fellow" for your business.

The United States is a world leader in many ways. For this reason, it should become a land of thinkers.

The lesson to be learned from this man who has passed on is plain and simple. He lived his life largely in the interest of the other fellow.

THE HOME NEWSPAPER

If there is anything in your town worth talking about, ten chances to one your own newspaper had a hand in putting it there.

Every town gets its money's worth through the home newspaper. It's the wagon that carries all your goods to market.

It is the guardian and defender of every interest, the forerunner and pioneer of every movement and the sturdy advocate of law enforcement.

Business Poor? Try Advertising

Comparing candidates to prizefighters we find that candidates pay out the same amount with a chance to lose as prizefighters take in with an agreement to split the money.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF TIERRA DE ORO MINING COMPANY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That we, the undersigned, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of becoming incorporated under the general laws of the State of Arizona, and for that purpose adopt, execute and acknowledge Articles of Incorporation as follows:

ARTICLE I The names, residences and postoffice addresses of these incorporators are:

Name of Incorporator—George P. Wilson; place of residence—San Diego, Calif.; Postoffice address—3600 Orange Avenue.

Name of Incorporator—L. N. Tully; Place of Residence—San Diego, Calif.; Postoffice Address—1734 29th Street.

ARTICLE II

The name of this corporation shall be Tierra de Oro Mining Company.

ARTICLE III The principal place of business of the corporation within the State of Arizona shall be at Nogales, Arizona.

ARTICLE IV The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by this corporation is:

First: To acquire in any part of the world by purchase, condemnation, exchange, location, appropriation, donation, or in any other manner whatsoever, or in any manner whatsoever, to receive, own, hold, use, operate, lease, supply, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of, in any manner, the world, mines, mine property, ores, deposits of mineral, rock, earth, water, water-rights, power, light, reservoirs, canals, flumes, ditches, or other casements, mills, smelters, or other machinery, saw-mills, stores, hotels, boarding-houses, vessels, tramways, or any other kind of property.

Second: To contribute in any manner to the expense of promoting, conducting, improving, or maintaining in any part of the world any works of any kind whatsoever, however owned, which in the judgment of its Board of Directors for the time being, may be calculated directly or indirectly to advance the interests of the company; and to buy or otherwise acquire, hold, guarantee, pledge or contract with reference to, or otherwise dispose of, in any manner, the shares, bonds, obligations, or other securities of this or any other corporation, or of individuals; to contract for, hold and acquire the stock of any foreign corporation.

Third: To promote, maintain, develop, perform, execute, acquire, own, hold, or dispose of, each, all or anything incidental to, or necessary, convenient, or proper in the judgment of the Board of Directors for the time being, to carry out, or perform any of the matters, things, or purposes aforesaid, or incidental thereto, or connected therewith, or to exercise or acquire any rights, franchises or privileges which may be deemed necessary, requisite, useful, convenient, incidental or auxiliary to any of the purposes, objects or things herein or that

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

in the judgment of its Board of Directors for the time being may tend to advance the interests of this company, directly or indirectly.

Fourth: To do such business of whatever nature or in such places, in any part of the world, as the corporation's Board of Directors for the time being may from time to time by By-Laws, Resolutions, or otherwise, determine.

ARTICLE V

The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be One Million, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,500,000.00) divided into one million, five hundred thousand shares (1,500,000) of the par value of One Dollar (\$1.00) each.

The capital stock of this corporation may be issued for cash, services or property, upon such conditions and terms as may be determined by its Board of Directors, who shall have full power and discretion to fix the value of the property or services in exchange for which stock may be issued, and whose valuation shall be conclusive.

The Board of Directors may sell stock for cash at such price or prices as they may from time to time determine. All stock shall be issued fully paid and forever non-assessable.

ARTICLE VI

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing of these Articles of Incorporation in the office of the Corporation Commission of Arizona, and the re-creation of a certified copy thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and it shall terminate twenty-five (25) years thereafter unless renewed in the manner and form provided by law.

ARTICLE VII

The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a Board of not less than three nor more than seven Directors. Such Board of Directors shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified, and until the election of such Directors the incorporators shall manage its affairs.

The Board of Directors shall have full power, and authority to establish By-Laws, and alter and amend the same, and make all rules and regulations, consistent with the management of the affairs of this corporation.

The Directors shall be stockholders of this corporation and any person ceasing to be a stockholder shall cease to be a Director.

ARTICLE VIII

The officers of the corporation, other than the Directors, shall be such as may be determined by the By-Laws, and they shall be elected in the manner and for the term as will be set forth in the By-Laws provided.

ARTICLE IX

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which this corporation may at any time subject itself, shall not exceed two-thirds (2/3) of the amount of the capital stock.

ARTICLE X

The private property of the stockholders of this corporation shall be exempt from corporate debts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 6th day of July, 1926.

GEORGE P. WILSON (Seal) L. M. TULLY (Seal)

STATE OF ARIZONA) COUNTY OF MARICOPA)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 6th day of July, 1926, by GEORGE P. WILSON and L. M. TULLY.

(SEAL) R. E. CONGER, Notary Public.

My commission expires January 15, 1927.

1st publication Aug. 20, 1926. 5th publication Sept. 21, 1926.

FRIENDLY TOWNS

Small cities and towns that do not have a "welcome" sign on every main road leading into the place are regarded as "slow" and out of date.

As a rule, the signs emphasize friendliness regardless of whether the community has it.

Once upon a time, it is related, there was a man who believed in signs, and taking the one at the edge of a strange town literally he drove in and prepared to be real friendly. He sat on the curb for an hour and not one person even looked friendly, much less asked him any questions about what luck he was having among strangers.

This is a mistake common to us all. We boast of our friendliness and advertize the fact to the world, but we never exercise our shaking arm on strangers, and never discommodore ourselves in order to give them pleasant remembrances of their visit.

The touring season is at hand. Thousands of motorists are going to be passing through. Some of them will stop here if they get the right kind of a reception; more of them will be our guests if we show ourselves hospitable.

If we are going to be friendly, let's loosen up and act human when a stranger comes within our gates.

On a good ear of corn one encounters no detour.

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

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

THE STATE OF ARIZONA, Plaintiff, vs. H. Z. BELUE et al., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an Execution and Order of Sale for delinquent taxes issued out of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, in an action wherein THE STATE OF ARIZONA was Plaintiff and the respective persons hereinafter mentioned were Defendants, upon a judgment rendered on the 16th day of August, 1925, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said respective Defendants for the foreclosure of Plaintiff's tax liens on, and sale of, the respective parcels and kind and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, described on the list appearing hereafter, in satisfaction of the respective amounts of said taxes thereon for the years specified, with interest thereon from date of said judgment at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and the interest, fees, penalties, assessments, and costs, and costs of suit shown on said attached list, with accrued costs; the years for which the respective amounts of said taxes are unpaid, the persons, defendants in said action, against whom said respective liens were ordered foreclosed, the respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, against which said respective amounts of said taxes were assessed for said years, together with the respective amounts of said taxes, interest thereon to date of said judgment, four per cent penalties, fifteen-cent fees for making back tax books, and costs, being as shown on the attached list thereof appearing immediately after this notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will, on the 13th day of September, 1926, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. of said date, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Nogales, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, separately sell at public auction, for current lawful money of the United States of America, said respective pieces and parcels of land and real estate belonging to or assessed in the name of said respective defendants, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment against the same, with interest and costs, with accruing costs, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Dated this 16th day of August, A. D. 1926.

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

Table with columns: Years, Names of Defendants, Description of Property, Interest to Judgment, Amount of Taxes, 4% Penalty, 15-Cent Assessment, Costs. Rows include defendants like Rudolph Bachman, Nora E. Berry, W. W. Ford, Elena Holden Grijalva, Longinos Crespo, Louis Lopez, Rafael Lopez, and V. Soto Ortega.

Political Announcements

DEMOCRATIC

United States Senator

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

Carl Hayden

State Mine Inspector

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

W. P. Mahoney

County Supervisor

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

ELBERT L. KINSLEY

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

A. E. SANDERS, Nogales.

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

C. C. CRESSHAW, Nogales.

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

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL.

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.

W. T. ROATH

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. I solicit your votes on the strength of having given, during the past two terms, an economic and efficient administration of the Sheriff's department.

HAROLD J. BROWN.

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.

ED HAINLINE

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 7th.

FRANK B. CARROON

2 COLONIAL RUGS—\$1.00

This ad., with \$1 bill, check or M. O. in cash, pre-paid, two \$1.00 Colonial Rug Rugs. Rich colors, artistic borders. Washable, hence sanitary. Your rugs woven in Colonial patterns, which are the rugs, only 75c per yd. Postpaid. Borders colored, Tan, Blue, Green or Pink.

Suitable for every room in the house. VALLEY WEAVERS, B110, Pico, Cal.

Green manuring is one of the oldest methods used to maintain or increase the productivity of the soil. The Romans used legumes, which were sown in September and turned under in May for the benefit of the following crop.

Farm accounts are necessary in analyzing and reorganizing the farm business on profitable lines.

Supt. of Public Instruction

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

C. O. CASE, Phoenix.

School Superintendent

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

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.

WOODIE GATLIN, Patagonia.

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.

W. A. O'CONNOR.

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.

ROBERT E. LEE.

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.

MRS. ANNA B. ACKLEY.

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.

HOWARD KEENER.

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.

GLADYS WALKER.

State Senator

I hereby announce my 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 September 7, 1926.

LESLIE C. HARDY.

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. I will seek the nomination on the Democratic ticket at the primaries, to be held September 7, and will appreciate your support for the office.

Sincerely yours, FRANK J. DUFFY, Nogales, Ariz.

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. If nominated and re-elected I will give Santa Cruz County the same efficient and attentive service I have given during my first term of office.

JAMES V. ROBINS.

REPUBLICAN 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 respectfully solicit your support for the office.

A. S. RENDERSON.

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.

BONSALL NOON.

LIGHT UP Your Home and Outbuildings AND EASE YOUR DAILY WORK With ELECTRICITY from your own power plant at a cost of only a few cents an hour. ELECTRICITY is clean, silent, dependable and instantaneous. Let us tell you all about the plants that you can own on payments so easy that you would never feel them. There is no obligation of any kind. Drop us a line and we will be glad to tell you about them. BROAD ELECTRIC AND RADIO SHOP 138 Grand Avenue. Phone 273W NOGALES, ARIZONA

INDIVIDUALITY IN COIFFURE; EVENING GOWNS FOR AUTUMN

TO BOB or not to bob—that is not the question that engages most women today, for they are already bobbed. But, with the passing of time, since women began shearing their long locks, the bob has been varied in many ways and women have learned to be discriminating in their choice of styles. Their problem now is to select the most becoming of the fashionable hair cuts and to cultivate a certain individuality.

Fashion has turned its back upon all the frizzy and frowsy curls and wavings and insists upon coiffures that are sleek and shining and conform to the shape of the head—or

back and waved, reaching the nape of the neck, where it is pinned down, makes a dignified coiffure. There are some solutions that will keep the wave in the hair for some time.

The sequel to summer's story of evening dress begins with the arrival of the first proud ships from France, bearing gowns in the modes designed for autumn. These ships are docking every day now, and delivering their exciting freight in the shape of authentic styles, which may become popular fashions—or may not.

It is evident that the new silhouette with bloused bodice, full skirt (usually gathered at the sides) and



TWO DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES

seem to. Waves must look soft and natural but neatness is the first essential of a beautiful coiffure. Hair cutting has become a very fine art indeed and the hairdresser must consider suitability of style to face and personality before beginning to clip.

Very few women can wear straight hair becomingly and bobbed heads compel much more attention than was given to long hair, for the hair must be kept wavy. Many women resort to the permanent wave, but it takes a real expert to insure a satisfactory result and one must run the risk of

belt, or sash, at a low waistline, will be featured in evening gowns as well as in all other apparel. But the new favorite does not exclude the straight-line dress, tiered and flaring skirt and two-piece effects which are just as well represented among the new arrivals.

Other style points that may be counted on are rich fabrics, hand trimmings and plenty of glitter of rhinestones and strass in bands and ornaments, and of crystals. Moire and satin gowns vary the georgette and semi-sheer crepe models that make up a large part of the imports



FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING

making the hair brittle and having it break and become scraggly, or of being entirely too frizzy. When the hair is soft and inclined to be curly, water waves, set in the hair with combs, are beautiful. Some women have the knack of accomplishing a wave with curlers or curling irons but most of them patronize the beauty parlors.

Some of the new styles in bobs leave one in doubt as to whether the hair is short or not. In one of them the hair is quite long at the sides, waved, parted and brushed back over the ears. The back is shingled. For older women, hair combed straight

and elegant gowns of black lace hold a position of importance in the modes.

Black lace and black georgette are combined in the adaptable gown pictured, which is intended for afternoon or evening. The georgette is tucked and cut in bands, alternating with lace bands, to form the lower part of the sleeves. The net top of the lace flouncing provides the yoke and upper sleeves. The patterned part of the flouncing contributes the full skirt and the wide sash is made of georgette pleated about the edges.

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

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Labor had been to me a phrase;
But now through all my length of days
It means no mere "commodity,"
But human beings just like me—
Who live and love and plan and hope
For greater things. And if they grope
In dull, blind fashion, crudely planned,
I shall not fail to understand.
—Bralley.

LUNCHEON, OTHER DISHES

Sometimes for luncheon try this tempting combination:



Tomato Rarebit.—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucen, and when melted add two tablespoonfuls of flour. Pour on

gradually three-fourths of a cupful of thin cream and as soon as the mixture is thickened, add three-fourths of a cupful of strained tomatoes mixed with one-eighth of a teaspoonful of soda; then add two cupfuls of finely cut cheese, two eggs slightly beaten, salt, mustard and cayenne to taste. Serve as soon as the cheese is melted on hot graham crackers or toasted bread.

Ham and Noodles.—Butter an earthen baking dish, put into the bottom a layer of boiled noodles; add a layer of cold boiled ham cut into bits, then another of noodles, repeating until the dish is full. Cover with buttered crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven until hot.

California Mince Pie.—Pour one cupful of boiling water over one cupful each of apricots and prunes. Let stand three hours, remove the skins from the apricots and the stones from the prunes. Cook in the water in which they were soaked until nearly all the water is cooked away. Mix the dried fruit with one cupful of raisins, one-half cupful of minced citron, the juice of an orange, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg and one-fourth cupful of walnut meats, one cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of almonds. Bake in two crusts.

Green Onions on Toast.—Cook the tender green onions, stems and all, and serve them buttered on toast or in a cream sauce, using three or four over each piece of toast; they are also good served with a drawn butter sauce as for asparagus.

Spanish Steak.—Have two pounds of roast steak cut two inches thick from the top of the round. Pan broil in a hot frying pan on both sides until well browned. Add three-fourths of a cupful of boiling water and bake forty-five minutes, with the thick part of a can of tomatoes laid on over the onions; season to taste, add cheese if liked.

Let's Have a Sandwich.

At this season of the year when sandwiches are enjoyed by the millions, a few recipes will be favored.

Green Pepper and Parsley Sandwiches.—Cut a slice from the stem-ends of four green peppers. Remove the seeds and the white portion and finely chop through a meat grinder. Chop one small mild onion and one-fourth of a cupful of finely chopped parsley, mix all lightly and moisten with any good salad dressing. Use as a filling between slices of graham bread spread with butter. Cut into small triangles and serve with cocktails.

Crab-Meat Sandwiches.—Remove the meat from fresh boiled crabs, or use the canned meat. Finely mince with a fork or silver knife, adding an equal measure of finely chopped and drained cucumber, discarding the seeds. Add three tablespoonfuls of chopped chives or green onions. Moistened with mayonnaise dressing. Use as a filling on buttered bread that has been spread with horseradish butter.

Egg and Tomato Sandwiches.—Spread thin slices of bread with any good salad dressing. Cover half of the slices with lettuce leaves and tomato, each being covered with a thin layer of salad dressing. Chop six hard-boiled eggs, add seasoning and finely chopped water-cress (about one-half cupful), spread the remaining slices with the egg mixture. Put together in pairs, press edges together and trim off crusts. Cut into triangles and garnish each with one-fourth of a slice of tomato sprinkled with finely minced parsley and a tiny rose of mayonnaise.

Midsummer Sandwiches.—Work a cream cheese until soft, adding fresh cream to make of the consistency to spread. Add one-fourth of a cupful of chopped stuffed olives, four sweet gherkins, two tablespoonfuls each of capers and chives finely chopped. Mix thoroughly, moisten with mayonnaise and use as filling for buttered rye bread. Serve with crisp red radishes.

Adding cream to mushrooms prepared as above and serving them on buttered toast is a most tasty dish and one which most people consider a rare treat.

Nellie Maxwell

Great Is American Labor

By JOHN L. LEWIS
President, United Mine Workers of America.



Labor day is purely an American institution, born of an American idea, founded upon the rock of American liberty and celebrated by American citizens. That is what makes Labor day an occasion of the utmost importance in the yearly cycle of American history. Out of it all has come a deeper realization of the rights of those who toil, a broader recognition by everyone of what labor has done and is doing for this great country of ours. Labor is and must be constructive. It must build, not destroy. Labor makes all the things that are conducive to greater prosperity and happiness for all the people.

The American worker is the best in the world. He is more productive and more efficient. His daily or yearly output is larger than that of any other worker in any other country. This fact is proved by statistics from everywhere. The American worker is more progressive than any other. He takes pride in advancement, in skill and knowledge, his aim and hope being to reach the pinnacle of achievement in his particular line of endeavor.

The American worker may well boast his high degree of intelligence and education, which fits him for the realities of life. America affords him opportunities in that direction that are not found in any other country. Here, in this beloved land of ours, there are schools for everyone, where man, woman or child may enjoy the benefits of development and opportunity. More sons and daughters of workingmen are in colleges and universities here in America than in any other country on earth.

When we lay down our tools to celebrate Labor day each year we should recall all of these advantages that we enjoy as American workmen. We should allow our minds to wander over the vast domain of labor in America and visualize the wonderful blessings of American citizenship and American opportunity. Such thoughts will cause us to hold our heads a little more erect and it will make our step firmer and steadier when we march in the ranks with our fellow workers. Labor day is Labor's day.

Trace History of Labor in America

Result of Work of Years
Soon to Be Given
to World.

Documents of the labor movement in America have been gathered at the University of Wisconsin into a library of historical value. The proceedings of labor union meetings, trade agreements and other literature, including writings of radical groups, have been accumulated during the last twenty years at a cost of nearly \$50,000.

Most of the material in this collection, which is the foremost of its kind in the United States, has been published in the eleven-volume Documentary History of American Industrial Society and the two-volume History of American Labor, compiled by Prof. John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin economist, and others.

Among the interesting documents are hundreds of personal papers and manuscripts of Stephen Pearl Andrews, called the first American anarchist.

Some of the Andrews papers indicate that he was the first American to invent a shorthand method of writing. Also Andrews' attempt to construct a universal language is buried in the dusty documents, as well as much of his unpublished writings.

A special librarian has been employed since 1924 to collect and catalogue contemporary documents and to secure other missing documents to fill in the gap of fugitive material which came into existence after 1890. Mrs. Anna Campbell Davis, the librarian, spent much time in various sections of the country collecting and copying documents.

From 1900 to 1918 the American Bureau of Industrial Research, headed by Professor Commons, spent \$37,000 in collecting the documents. For several years after 1918 little work was done, but work was resumed nearly two years ago, and more than \$5,000 was expended, a large part of which came from university appropriations. Graduate students in economics are studying the material.

Deliberative Progress

No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is inviolable. There is no way whereby our labor movement may be assured sustained progress in determining its policies and its plans other than by sincere democratic deliberation until a unanimous decision is reached. This may seem a cumbersome, slow method to the impatient, but the impatient are more concerned for immediate triumph than for the education of constructive development.—Samuel Gompers.

Labor the Builder

Labor is discovered to be the grand conqueror, enriching and building up nations more surely than the proudest battles.—William Ellery Channing.

Trade Union Idea Based on Justice

Industrial Liberty the Aim
of Organizations of
Workers.

Those who believe that the trade union movement exists principally for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours and improved conditions of labor, fall far short from understanding the true purpose of trade unionism.

The trade union movement of North America exists primarily and principally so that those who work for wages will have a controlling voice over their lives as wage earners.

The trade union movement if it did not aim to establish freedom, and liberty, and justice for the wage earners, would be a purely commercialized movement, aiming only to secure as many dollars and cents as were possible, regardless of the rights and the welfare of others.

Human liberty, the right of men to control their own lives, is the inspiration which has created and which will perpetuate our trade union movement.

The wage earner knows from the most bitter experiences, that political liberty and religious liberty of themselves do not make men truly free. These two priceless conditions must be accompanied by industrial liberty before men are truly free, before they are in a position to have that full control over their lives which every man must enjoy if he is to have the same opportunity as all other men to work out the problems of his life, and establish human liberty upon a basis where everyone will enjoy the same rights, the same opportunities and the same privileges.

The wage earner has the same right to exercise control over his life that the employer has to control his business. When employers take the position that control over their business is of greater importance than the right of their employees to have control over how they shall live and work, then there is established a condition of inequality and injustice which is equal to that which is found in those countries where the people are prevented from enjoying self government through the power exercised by hereditary rulers.—John P. Frey.

Toilers Protected by Work of United Labor

The shorter workday means reasonable regulation of the work period, so as to conserve physical and creative energy and to provide opportunity for the interests in life necessary to normal, intelligent humans.

The demand of the trade union that the worker be given protection against hazards of production has brought compensation legislation to assure his family the means to carry on in an emergency. Workmen's compensation has a tremendous stabilization effect in the lives of workers.

The Dignity of Labor

By VICTOR A. OLANDER
Secretary-Treasurer, Illinois Federation of Labor.



The Dignity of Labor is a wonderful blossom which flowers only on the thorny stem of willing effort, rooted deep in the knowledge of Life.

It is the essential joy of existence, for it is the consciousness of achievement. At its coming the barriers between artisan and artist vanish as the mists of the night before the rays of the morning sun.

Inspiration, that heavenly messenger at whose touch man works marvels, then reaches out with lavish hand, and Labor stands forth a shining creature, resplendent in the realization of his being as the image and likeness of the Creator.

To Customers of General Motors

General Motors is unwilling to leave to chance anything involving your satisfaction with your purchase of a General Motors car.

This is why more than seven years ago the General Motors Acceptance Corporation was organized. It assures customers of General Motors who prefer to purchase out of income a sound credit service at low cost.

In the General Motors line there is a "car for every purse and purpose," and the GMAC Plan can be comfortably fitted to the individual circumstances of buyers of assured income.

The GMAC Plan is offered through General Motors dealers exclusively. Ask your nearest dealer to explain its advantages.

GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

operating the GMAC Plan for the purchase of

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE

OAKLAND · BUICK · CADILLAC

FRIGIDAIRE · DELCO-LIGHT

Railroad Safety Device

After working 36 years, Arnold Zigor of New York city claims to have perfected an invention which can eliminate grade-crossing deaths. The device, attached to the side of an engine, utilizes an arm which trips a signal block, which in turn closes crossing gates while the train is half a mile away.

Optimistic

"What are you fishing for, little boy?"
"Whales."
"But there are no whales in this pond."
"No, nor anything else, so I might just as well fish for whales."

The Poor Thing!

Diner—Walter, would you mind taking the fly out of this soup?
Walter—Do it yourself. I ain't no life guard.



Movie of an awful night

NO longer need your nights or days be ruined by mosquitoes. Flit destroys these pests.

Flit spray clears your home in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes. It is clean, safe and easy to use.

Kills All Household Insects

Flit spray also destroys bed bugs, roaches and ants. It searches out the cracks and crevices where they hide and breed and destroys insects and their eggs. Spray Flit on your garments. Flit kills moths and their larvae which eat holes.

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.

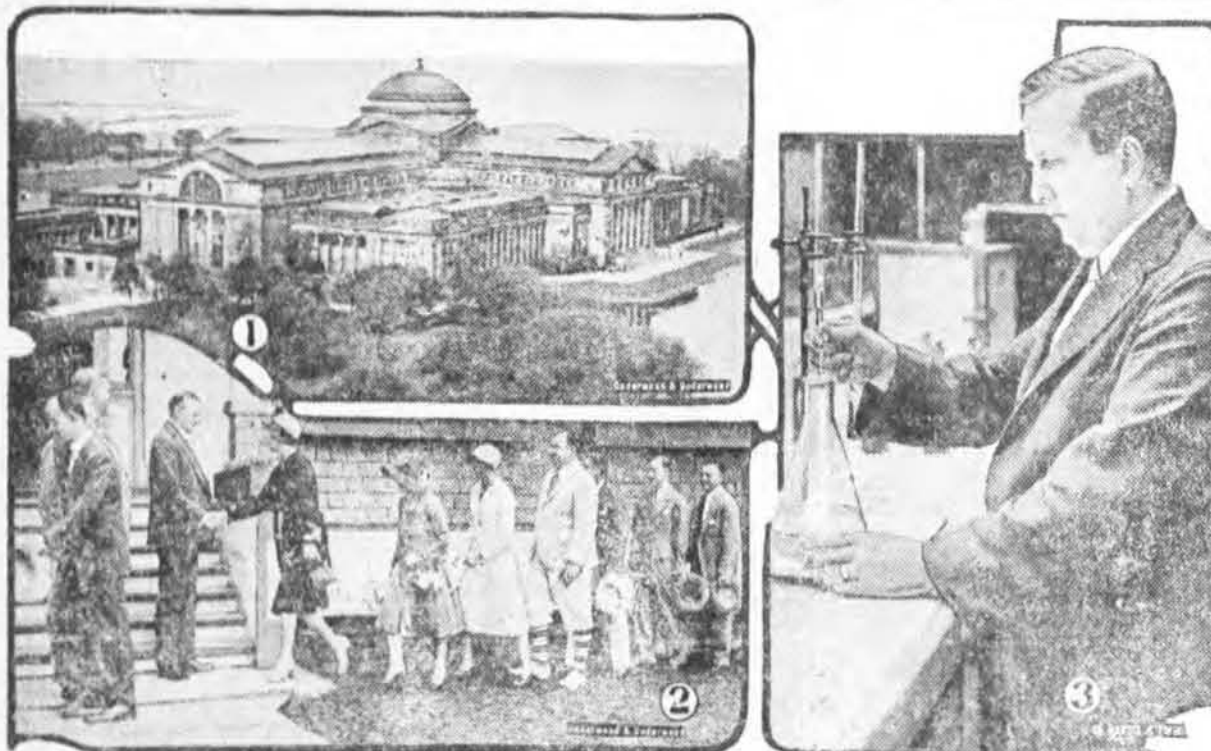
Get a Flit can and sprayer today. For sale everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)



DESTROYS
Flies Mosquitoes Moths
Ants Bed Bugs Roaches

"The yellow can with the black band"



1—Fine Arts building of Chicago World's fair which will be rebuilt and occupied by Industrial museum endowed by Julius Rosenwald. 2—President Coolidge greeting members of the vaudeville profession at White Pine camp. 3—W. Z. Linder of the national prohibition unit experimenting in making alcohol "drink-proof."

Mangy Hogs Not in Much Demand

To Obtain Top Price Feeders Must Have Animals Free of Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The raising and marketing of hogs is now a more profitable enterprise than it has been for a number of years. On June 25 the price of hogs in the Chicago market ranged from \$13.55 to \$15.00 a hundred pounds. Swine growers and feeders are interested in getting the top price. It is important, then, that the animals reach the buyer in good condition, well-fleshed, and, especially, free of disease.

Depreciation in Value.
The United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the depreciation in market value of animals affected with skin disorders. It frequently happens that hogs with mange are allowed to reach the market. This condition often affects growth and fattening and makes the animals less desirable. The carcasses of such hogs have an unsightly appearance, the cuts of pork are reduced in value, and in some cases it is necessary to remove the entire skin in order to make the meat salable. Hogs affected with mange in the advanced stage are condemned as unfit for food under the federal meat inspection regulations. It is only reasonable for the packer to pay less than market quotation for mangy hogs, or refuse to buy them at all price.

Hog mange is caused by insect-like parasites called mites. The sores in the early stage are found on the head around the eyes, nose, and ears, and from these parts they spread, according to the activities of the mites, until the entire skin is involved.

Prevent Mange.
Mange may be prevented by keeping the hogs in clean pens or pastures, away from filthy wallow holes and by the use of oillers or rubbing posts. Crude oil (petroleum) is effective in keeping the animals free of parasites, including mange mites. While there are various types of oillers on the market, a simple home-made one may be arranged by driving a post firmly in the ground and wrapping it securely with zunny sack. Oil is poured over the post from time to time to keep the cloth saturated. If a clean cement wallow is provided, the oil may be poured on the water and in this way reach the skins of the animals. A sand wallow may be utilized also in sections where hog lots are sandy. A space about 20 feet square is provided with side boards 8 to 10 inches high, the space filled with clean sand and the oil spread over the sand. The hogs will get the benefit of the oil in the sand bath. The sand should be changed from time to time, otherwise some of it may become hard.

If the herd has become affected with mange, dipping will be found effective in destroying the mites. Full information concerning mange, its prevention and treatment, is given in Farmers' Bulletin 1085-E, a copy of which will be furnished, as long as the supply lasts, upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prospects for peaceful settlement of the British coal strike are good, for the miners voted in favor of resumption of unrestricted negotiations with the mine owners, and conferences between the latter and the miners' executive committee were begun.

UNITED Spanish War Veterans held their annual encampment in Des Moines, Iowa, and elected United States Senator Elmer W. Means of Colorado their commander in chief. He served in the Philippines during the war with Spain. Mrs. Jennie R. Dix was chosen president of the Spanish War Nurses. Detroit was selected for the 1927 meeting, and Havana, Cuba, for 1928.

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TROUBLE is brewing in Tangier and British and French warships are there to meet the situation. The population is in a state of great excitement, due partly to the torturing of native prisoners by the international police and partly to the statement of Gen. Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, that Tangier should be included in the Spanish zone in Morocco. This is Spain's price for the relinquishment of her claim to a permanent seat in the League of Nations council, and if it is not conceded there is a chance that she may veto the admission of Germany to the league or more likely follow the example of Brazil and withdraw from the league. An Italian cabinet member says any solution of the Tangier question which does not include consideration of Italy's rights as a signer of the treaty of Algeiras and as a Mediterranean power will be protested to the League of Nations.

SCIENTISTS JOIN BATTLE on European Corn Borer. Andrew Boss, vice director of the Minnesota experiment station, attended one session of the meeting of the corn belt committee on European corn borer control held in Chicago recently. Entomologists, agricultural engineers and agronomists joined in studying and discussing the corn borer situation. The entomologists predicted that the pest would reach Indiana this year and that ultimate invasion of the heart of the corn belt is certain. Ohio experiment station men are co-operating with the European corn borer committee, manufacturers, land owners and farmers in carrying on experiments for destroying with mechanical devices corn stalks and other refuse which shelter the borer. Several parasites of the corn borer have been imported from Europe and, according to United States department entomologists, four varieties are becoming established in this country.

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Sulphur-Lime as Summer Fungicide for Peaches. The New Jersey Agricultural experiment station is still recommending dry-mix sulphur-lime as a summer fungicide for peaches for the control of scab and brown rot. Four pounds of high calcium lime should be added to every 50 gallons of 8-4-50 dry-mix used in combination with lead arsenate in order to avoid arsenical injury. Growers making their own dry-mix should use eight pounds of lime with every eight pounds of sulphur when preparing mixtures to be used in combination with lead arsenate. It is also recommended that the amount of lead arsenate be limited to one pound of the powdered form to 50 gallons of spray mixture. Special care should be exercised in measuring or weighing lead arsenate since more than the recommended amount may cause serious injury to twigs and foliage.

Wanted for a transfer was made to the conductor by a rather fussy old woman. "You'll be sure to tell me when we come to my transfer station, won't you?" she asked sweetly. "Yes'm," said the conductor wearily. "The next time he passed through the car the elderly lady, remembering the ways of conductors, said to him again, 'You won't let me go by my transfer station, will you, conductor?' You will be sure to tell me when I get there, won't you?"

IDEAL BROOD SOW
The ideal brood sow has a long, deep body, of uniform width from shoulder to ham with a wide spring of ribs, wide loin and a strong, evenly arched back. She is medium to heavy boned and has legs of medium length. The heart girth should be full and the sides straight and even. The coat of hair should be smooth and fine. The jaw should be trim and there should be a complete absence of coarse features about the head and of deep creases and wrinkles in the skin.

FARM FACTS
After the pigs are weaned it takes only sow sense to keep them growing. Usually the farmer does not save money—he accumulates live stock and other forms of farm property. Don't count your pigs before they're weaned unless you provided farrowing quarters free from roundworm infestation. Fencing with just the hurdles and the feet goes hard in hand with delinquent taxes. In two months a field of weeds can sap the ground of moisture that would mature next year's crop. Fall plowing improves the physical condition of the soil, kills insects, and puts the land in excellent condition for spring crops. For best results it is as important to cultivate the young orchards as it is the potato or the corn crop. It may also be necessary to continue the cultivation after the trees come into bearing.

Values of Oats and Corn Used in Ration

Concentrates and Carbohydrates for Horses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Oats are one of the best concentrates for feeding horses. The protein and carbohydrate contents of this grain are better proportioned for this purpose than in the case of corn, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The hull in which the oat kernel is incased, though of small nutritive value, greatly improves the palatable character of the feed by adding bulk. Oats should be rolled or ground for very young horses, but may be fed to the mature animals either whole or ground. In order to prevent ravenous feeders from choking it is advisable to place a little chopped clover hay, wheat bran or a few whole corn cobs in the feed box with the oats. While oats may form the entire grain ration for horses the substitution of two or three pounds of wheat bran will improve the daily ration, provided it does not produce a too laxative effect.

Corn is more generally grown than oats in many horse-producing sections and for this reason and because it is usually more economical to feed it is often given preference over oats. Because of the high carbohydrate content more energy per pound is derived from corn than from any other grain suitable for horse feed. Since corn is somewhat low in protein it is well to supplement it with a leguminous hay. The combination of corn and alfalfa hay as a ration for horses is growing in favor. Equal parts by weight of these feeds very nearly make a balanced ration. In the absence of legumes a little linseed meal or some other protein concentrate may be fed with the corn. Corn is not only fattening and heat-producing but also very palatable. Horses unaccustomed to corn must not be changed to it suddenly because of danger from colic or other digestive disturbances.

Corn is generally fed on the cob or shelled, but sometimes is used in the form of corn-and-cob meal. This feed, which is particularly suitable for horses which lack the necessary time or teeth to chew unground corn thoroughly, is of about the same feeding value pound for pound as shelled corn. Certain precautions must be taken in feeding it, however, as when stored for a time it has a tendency to generate heat with the consequent formation of mold. For this reason it is best to grind the grain only as needed.

Several Advantages in Fall Freshening of Cow

There are several advantages in having the cows freshen in the fall provided there is a sufficient supply of labor available during the winter months. Cows freshening in the fall may be fed so that they will produce a good flow of milk during the winter months. During the latter part of this period the feed tends to decrease, but it will be increased with the stimulus of spring pasture. The period of smallest flow will be during the latter part of the summer, when conditions are not favorable for high milk production and labor can be used to advantage in other farm work. This tends to equalize labor to a greater extent than when the majority of the cows freshen in the spring.

Calves born in the fall make good growth during the winter and are able to make some use of the pasture in the spring. Calves born in the spring are not sufficiently mature to make much use of pasture even in the latter part of the same season, an account of the annoyance of heat and flies.

Sulphur-Lime as Summer Fungicide for Peaches

The New Jersey Agricultural experiment station is still recommending dry-mix sulphur-lime as a summer fungicide for peaches for the control of scab and brown rot. Four pounds of high calcium lime should be added to every 50 gallons of 8-4-50 dry-mix used in combination with lead arsenate in order to avoid arsenical injury. Growers making their own dry-mix should use eight pounds of lime with every eight pounds of sulphur when preparing mixtures to be used in combination with lead arsenate. It is also recommended that the amount of lead arsenate be limited to one pound of the powdered form to 50 gallons of spray mixture. Special care should be exercised in measuring or weighing lead arsenate since more than the recommended amount may cause serious injury to twigs and foliage.

Wanted for a transfer was made to the conductor by a rather fussy old woman. "You'll be sure to tell me when we come to my transfer station, won't you?" she asked sweetly. "Yes'm," said the conductor wearily. "The next time he passed through the car the elderly lady, remembering the ways of conductors, said to him again, 'You won't let me go by my transfer station, will you, conductor?' You will be sure to tell me when I get there, won't you?"

IDEAL BROOD SOW

The ideal brood sow has a long, deep body, of uniform width from shoulder to ham with a wide spring of ribs, wide loin and a strong, evenly arched back. She is medium to heavy boned and has legs of medium length. The heart girth should be full and the sides straight and even. The coat of hair should be smooth and fine. The jaw should be trim and there should be a complete absence of coarse features about the head and of deep creases and wrinkles in the skin.

Great Personages of the Bible

By REV. LEONARD A. BARRETT

The Brother Who Stayed at Home

THERE lived upon a little farm in the central part of Ohio a man who, not content with the very modest income which his farm yielded, sought a fortune in oil wells of the Far West. Being poor and short of money he was persuaded to mortgage his little farm in order to secure the necessary funds with which to make his investment. He was persuaded by others who, like himself participated in the investment, that the oil wells in the Far West country would someday make him rich. He left the care of his farm to others and for several years lived a life of sacrifice denying himself even the ordinary comforts of life in order that he might live near the scene of his invested funds. Daily he went to see the big drills make deep holes in the earth. The noise of the drills seemed like music to his ear. Were they not going to make him rich? Would they not bring him wealth for his old age? He was confident that before long his money would come in and he could pay back the mortgage and live a care-free life the remainder of his days. So, daily, for long hours he sat near the oil wells patiently waiting for the oil to flow. But, no oil came from the deep-sunken wells. They said the drilling was done at the wrong place. The drills were removed to some other field, the workmen went away, and all the old man had as an evidence of his investment was an empty hole in the ground. Discouraged and sick at heart he came home only to find that a more pathetic condition awaited him, for the bank which loaned him the money was about to demand payment of the mortgage. This meant that his little farm was about to be sold in order to pay back the borrowed funds. Now, this farmer had two sons. They lived near the old homestead, and even though they had financial obligations of their own, were successful in raising sufficient money with which to pay the mortgage, and the old homestead was saved.

During the months which passed by, there came to the little farm one day, a strange visitor. He was the representative of a large and successful oil company. He did not ask the little old man to borrow money with which to make an investment, he asked only for the privilege of leasing the little farm for the purpose of drilling for oil. He offered the farmer a percent upon all oil which should flow from his farm. The offer was reluctantly accepted, and the wells were dug. One day as the farmer was walking among the oil wells he was surprised to discover that all the men at work were greatly excited. They talked loud and long and seemed very much elated. They slipped one another on the back, shouting, "We got it, we got it." The farmer came near and, lo! he saw crude oil flowing in abundance from his farm. He could hardly believe it was true. He called together his sons and neighbors to witness the strange sight. They all united in proclaiming him an independent man. They congratulated him, and that night there was a big party in the old farmhouse to celebrate the wonderful event of the day. During the evening when they were celebrating and having a good time, the little old man would frequently repeat the words, "I did not know that the farm I mortgaged in order to find oil in the Far West, had oil flowing in abundance within its own soil. 'Think of it,' he would say, 'oil was flowing in the very soil I mortgaged.'"

This experience of the little old man not only made him rich but it also teaches an important life lesson, that the richest blessings in life are to be found just where we are. What we are looking for the most is so near us that we fail to see it.

Once upon a time a father had two sons. One became a prodigal. He spent all his money in speculation for pleasure, and when his money gave out, and he had nowhere to go, he went home. This prodigal had a brother who stayed at home. Truly this brother did not show a very Christian spirit when his prodigal brother returned home, but, notwithstanding that, he exercised the part of wisdom by remaining at home. He found the joy and happiness he desired near him, and did not speculate for pleasure in a far country. The moral lesson has its application in all walks of life and in the various experiences of the human lot. The best things in life, and those most worth having, are most likely to be found nearest to us.

Knew What She Would Do
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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mexican Catholics Ask a Truce and Reform of the Constitution.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

MEXICAN Catholics are now seeking a compromise of their controversy with the government. The episcopal committee, made up of archbishops and bishops, last week presented to President Calles a petition for suspension of the religious laws pending constitutional reform "so that worship, education and charity may from now on enjoy due guarantees."

The committee denies that the priests were rebellious in suspending public worship in the churches, and says they have given proof of their respect for the law as far as their consciences permit. The petition continues: "We answer the charge of not having petitioned for reform of the constitution by stating that the governors, for one reason or another, did not enforce the objectionable clauses, so we are not called upon to demand a repeal of the clauses, which were a dead letter. Similar action with regard to the constitution of 1917 we considered less called for since President Carranza himself qualified them (the religious clauses) as unjust and uncalled for and proposed the reform of certain articles that are contrary to liberties claimed by the Mexican Catholic people."

"These were not effected because of events known. Nor did General Obregon urge compliance with the objectionable laws. So we had no reason to object.

"Now, animated by a most sincere patriotism, desirous of a true and lasting peace, we ask you to use your influence to reform said articles, effectively, and also the penal prescriptions lately sanctioned.

"As a basis for this reform, we request full independence of church and state, so that the constitution and organic laws and regulations be faithfully interpreted; that the state dictate no laws prescribing any religious or legislative matters, as, for example, the fixing of the number of priests, or imposing conditions on the exercise of the ministry, etc.

"This is the true conception of civil law as observed among people faithfully respecting the independence of spiritual and temporal power. Accordingly, we ask the following liberties, to which we are entitled as Christians and citizens of a cultured nation and as men: Liberty of conscience, of thought, of worship, of instruction, of association, of press—all without onerous restrictions destroying the substance of the constitutional principles."

Though the Catholic authorities have repeatedly asserted that they do not countenance any revolutionary attempts, the government agents say they have uncovered extensive plans for rebellion, and scores of arrests were made. The one actual attempt at revolution so far was scotched by agents of the Department of Justice of the United States when they nabbed Gen. Enrique Estrada and more than 150 of his followers near San Diego, Calif., on charges of violating the neutrality laws. The band of insurgents had an armored truck, machine guns, rifles and lots of ammunition and was on its way to cross the border.

Secretary of State Kellogg, calling on the President at White Pine camp, told him of his discussion with the leaders of the Knights of Columbus who had presented that order's demand for intervention in the Mexican dispute. Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg were in complete agreement that no grounds exist for such intervention or for any variation of the administration's policy of dealing with the Calles government.

There has been but one specific complaint of infringement of American property rights in the church embargo, and not any complaints of bodily injuries to American citizens. The administration, it appears, has not felt warranted in interfering to prevent the expulsion of American

clericals from Mexico, inasmuch as these expulsion measures have applied to all foreign clericals alike.

In the controversy over confiscatory oil lands the President is satisfied that the Mexican government has made large concessions.

SECRETARY KELLOGG took occasion, in a speech at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to state the administration's attitude toward the Geneva preliminary arms limitation conference, and the government cabled the full text to American diplomatic missions in all major capitals. Dealing with published reports that the United States might withdraw from the Geneva deliberations, which have been complicated by efforts of the French and other delegations to have a limitation formula which would cover land and sea forces, aircraft and even national economic resources and possibly man power, Mr. Kellogg declared that "we are now working to make the Geneva meeting a success," and expressed hope that "progress towards naval limitation, as well as toward limitation of land armament, will result."

He made it clear that "what we desire is results," but left the door open, if the Geneva meeting should adjourn without constructive action looking toward reduction of military burdens, for the Washington government to initiate a conference among great naval powers with a view to extending the scope of the Washington limitation agreements.

YET another result of Mr. Kellogg's conference with the President was the decision to ask the Canadian government to receive American officials for discussion of a plan whereby the supply of bootleg liquor from Canadian sources can be completely shut off. The proposed agreement would permit American prohibition forces to arrest liquor smugglers wherever smuggling was attempted. It was given out that the President determined that national prohibition, being the law, should be enforced to the limit of the government's power. Gen. L. C. Andrews has been persuaded to continue in office at least until the present congress ends. He believes the agreement he negotiated with the British will stop the smuggling of liquor from British possessions, and he expects congress to amend the Volstead act so the diversion of industrial alcohol to beverage purposes can be prevented.

WITHOUT waiting for the return of Carmel Thompson, his personal investigator in the Philippines, President Coolidge has made it known that he still does not regard the Filipinos as capable of independence at this time. He believes that they should make further political advancement before being trusted to govern themselves. But that the United States will be justified in granting them independence eventually, he has no doubt.

POINCARÉ'S government in France, of which Ambassador Herrick, home on vacation, speaks most optimistically, is putting into effect its retrenchment program, the first step being to cut down the wheat importations to the extent of 28,000,000 bushels the ensuing year. Dr. Andre Queuille, minister of agriculture, told the cabinet that by increasing the percentage of whole wheat in flour the country could dispense with 5,000,000 bushels this coming year. A further saving of 23,000,000 bushels will be effected by the obligatory use of 10 per cent of other cereals in bread-making.

WHEN Julius Rosenwald, Chicago capitalist, was in Europe recently he was immensely interested in the famous Deutsches Industrial museum in Munich, and determined that his city should have a similar institution. Accordingly, last week he gathered together a number of Chicago's leading men and announced that he would give \$5,000,000 to equip such a museum, to be located in the Fine Arts building in Jackson park, a World's fair structure whose reconstruction has been provided for at a cost of \$5,000,000. Mr. Rosenwald's guests were enthusiastic over the project and gave assurance of financial and moral support that makes it carrying out a certainty. The museum with all its industrial exhibits in-

stalled will represent an investment of \$20,000,000.

Another Chicago institution that will be of national interest, the Shedd aquarium, soon to be built in Grant park, was given an additional \$1,000,000 by Mr. Shedd last week, making his total gift \$3,000,000. It is planned to make this aquarium the greatest, from a scientific standpoint, in the world.

UNITED Spanish War Veterans held their annual encampment in Des Moines, Iowa, and elected United States Senator Elmer W. Means of Colorado their commander in chief. He served in the Philippines during the war with Spain. Mrs. Jennie R. Dix was chosen president of the Spanish War Nurses. Detroit was selected for the 1927 meeting, and Havana, Cuba, for 1928.

PROSPECTS for peaceful settlement of the British coal strike are good, for the miners voted in favor of resumption of unrestricted negotiations with the mine owners, and conferences between the latter and the miners' executive committee were begun.

TROUBLE is brewing in Tangier and British and French warships are there to meet the situation. The population is in a state of great excitement, due partly to the torturing of native prisoners by the international police and partly to the statement of Gen. Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, that Tangier should be included in the Spanish zone in Morocco. This is Spain's price for the relinquishment of her claim to a permanent seat in the League of Nations council, and if it is not conceded there is a chance that she may veto the admission of Germany to the league or more likely follow the example of Brazil and withdraw from the league. An Italian cabinet member says any solution of the Tangier question which does not include consideration of Italy's rights as a signer of the treaty of Algeiras and as a Mediterranean power will be protested to the League of Nations.

JACK DEMPSEY and Gene Tunney will fight for the heavyweight title in Philadelphia on September 23, instead of in Chicago or New York. Tex Rickard has made arrangements with the Sesqui-centennial authorities for the use of the stadium and the contest has received the O. K. of the Pennsylvania boxing commission, Governor Pinehot and Mayor Kendrick. That's the status of this momentous affair at this writing. There may be a change any day.

ALLIED armies of Marshal Chang and General Feng, after a siege lasting 112 days, drove the Kowanchun or national forces out of their strategic position in Nankow pass. The losers, however, retreated in good order while their heavy guns slaughtered the Manchurians. Foreign military observers say that in this campaign the Chinese employed modern war methods with notable skill.

The Kuomintang are said to have received hotbed support from Russia. The same influence is said to be animating the march of the Cantonese government troops in southern China against the central provinces controlled by Wu Pei-Fu.

DR. HENRY WADE ROGERS, former president of Northwestern university and also former dean of the Yale law school, and since 1913 a judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, died in Trenton, N. J., at the age of seventy-three years. During his ten years at Northwestern he raised that institution from the status of a suburban college to that of a metropolitan university.

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Ventilation in Pyramid

Inside the great pyramid it is considerably cooler than the outside air. It is, however, excessively hot. L. Dow Covington, who cleared out one of the ventilator shafts leading from the king's chamber, succeeded thereby in permanently lowering the temperature several degrees, and there is an Arab tradition that if the other shaft were also cleared out the current of air circulating through these passages would not only cool the interior still more, but there would be generated beautiful harp-like music.

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Tibet Has Y. M. C. A.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian association that is located in Chengtu, China, has extended its work until it is in the shadow of Tibet. The province in which Chengtu is located has a population of 90,000,000 people; the city has more than 600,000. It is the last treaty station; beyond there are no railroads, and transportation has to be by "chair." The city has electric lights, motor cars and telephones.

Helium Solidified

The solidification of helium gas has been one of the ambitions of Prof. Kamerlingh Onnes, who maintains a large laboratory at The Hague. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to convert helium into a solid. Recently Professor Keesom of Leyden university, who was working in Onnes' laboratory, succeeded in such an experiment. By using very strong pumps Keesom subjected the helium to a pressure of 150 atmospheres and a temperature of 4° degrees absolute, when the gas solidified.

Soldiers Collect Taxes

The administration decided to use soldiers to collect taxes in the small islands off the western coast of Ireland. Residents there have not paid taxes for years. A boat was provided by the ministry of justice to take away live stock seized for taxes on Eddy Island.

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Tales from the Jury Room



WHAT goes on behind the locked doors of the jury room? How do twelve men, sitting in judgment of evidence on which rests the fate of a human being, deport themselves? Lawyers and judges can't tell you because they are barred from jury service. No one is supposed to know but the jurors themselves. But information leaks out, and in many cases eavesdroppers have overheard the entire proceedings in supposedly sealed jury rooms.

Recently a jury was deciding the fate of a murderer. The case had attracted national attention. All through the night and on into the morning the jury remained out. When the twelve men finally filed out of the stuffy room with their verdict they were amazed to see morning newspapers, printed several hours earlier, carrying news of the verdict they were about to announce. It was "Guilty," and the newspapers said "Guilty." The only part of the proceedings the papers lacked was the penalty.

Investigation later revealed the method by which the newspapers thus had "scooped" the jury itself. A reporter, using a physician's stethoscope applied to a pipe connecting with a steam radiator in the jury room, had been able to overhear practically everything said in the room above. Deception as to the guilt of the defendant had been arrived at by the jury just in time to allow the reporter to inform his paper before the presses started rolling for the final edition. In three more hours the jury had fixed the penalty, but the big news already was out.

The secrecy that envelops the debates held within the frequently hideous, dirty, smoky jury room has a fascination for almost any imagination, says the New York Times. Just what brought the decision in such a case? What were the facts that tipped the scales in favor of a defendant whom all the world thought guilty? Even judges themselves are curious about the workings of the jury's minds—for it is of many minds.

"I'd like to hear those fellows deliberate," once said a judge, who had charged countless juries.

"You can, your honor," spoke up a court attendant. "There's a crack in the wall where we often listen to 'em, I'll take you there."

Somewhat incredulous, the judge followed his guide. The crevice was found. He placed his ear to it.

Loud voices issued forth. "What makes you believe that?" "It's not so!" "You." "I." "Who said so?" "The judge." "Well, what does he know about it, the old fossil?"

"I think I have heard enough," said his honor, removing his ear from the opening—which, by the way, was sealed up soon after.

On low slim a thread the life of a man hangs only those know who have sat around the table in the sealed chamber. The slightest circumstance may save a man from or condemn him to prison; yes, and even the chair. The weight of another human being's

existence rests heavily on the shoulders of those who have it in their power to make or break it. They grasp at any favoring evidence.

Not long ago, in a case tried in the Criminal court of New York, some men were accused of having thrown a waiter out of a hotel window. The strongest witness for the plaintiff was a woman who testified that she had seen the act committed from her room window at a distance of about 100 feet. The jury had been out for hours. They seemed hopelessly deadlocked.

Half of the men were unwilling to believe that the woman could have seen so far; the remainder were disposed to accept her testimony. The dinner hour came and the controversy was temporarily brought to an end. When the court attendants saw the guarded jurymen return from their evening meal they sighed, expecting an all-night session.

The twelve returned to the jury room. The night was hot and sultry. Like caged animals they paced back and forth, snarling and snapping, for they wanted to get home. One man stepped to the open window for a breath of air. Bright lights were shining in a printing establishment more than two blocks away. Every movement of the typesetters was plainly visible. "Here, you fellows, look!" His companions crowded around him, in less than half an hour the jury was of one mind.

Any one familiar with juries and jury duty will tell you that, with rare exceptions, the men serving in criminal cases are tremendously conscientious of their responsibility. "There is a genuine effort to be fair," to quote a man who has served in both criminal and civil cases. "The juror in a criminal court feels the gravity of the situation. Not so, however, the one in a civil court. In the civil case his human qualities enter into play—he is prone to be swayed by prejudice.

Regarding the seriousness with which the juror takes his responsibility when he is called on to judge between right and wrong, the well-known example can be cited of a dozen who went out to determine the guilt or innocence of a youth accused of grand larceny. They began to talk the matter over before the guard had fairly closed and locked the door. They weighed what the lawyers had said, they spoke of the cast in the defendant's eye, they removed their coats and, as their conversation became more heated, their collars. They puffed great clouds of blue smoke into the dense atmosphere.

After four hours they were still talking. "Let's take a vote," at last spoke up a self-constituted leader. No one had thought of that before—they were all novices at criminal jury duty. Every mother's son of them wrote "guilty" on the page that he tore from his note book.

Gentlemen of the jury fall into certain distinct types. The most amusing of them is the one who, in the vernacular of the courtroom, is called the "peewee." He is a very small person at home, and in his place of business no one listens to him. It is when he gets inside of a jury room that he has his innings.

"I was the guy that decided that

case," he tells his wife when he goes home. "You should have heard me talk it over with the judge afterward. I said to him . . . and he agreed with me."

Some peewees even bring their wives to the courtroom, so that those ladies can behold them as they stride majestically into the box with the air of a torador who is about to confront the bull.

Then there is the "jury lawyer," the man from the business world, who, in his college days, took a course in law. He remembers just enough of Blackstone to be convinced that he knows more of the legal aspect of the trial than the lawyers, and sets forth his knowledge in a lengthy oration.

Many a time it is the member with a prejudice who forms the stumbling block in the way of a peaceful settlement; perhaps his prejudice is religious, perhaps racial.

Last, but not least, there is the naturally stubborn man—the bugbear of every jury.

In civil suits one of the difficult problems that confront jurors is the awarding of just compensation in personal injury cases. Here prejudices of all kinds enter. Many are the tricks the gentlemen of the jury play on one another in the settling of these disputes. On one occasion a woman sued a trucking company. Her injury was slight, and was largely due to her own carelessness, most of the jury felt. Eleven voted to give her \$500, the twelfth held out for \$1,000. "Let's compromise," spoke a man having initiative. "Every one of us will write down the sum we think should be given her. We'll total the figures and divide by twelve." They agreed. Much to the surprise of the twelfth man the answer was \$500. "I don't believe it's occurred to him that I put down zero," the speaker later whispered to his companions.

Justice and fair play are, on the whole, the rule of the game, says a business man who has served on seven juries. "Several times I have heard it discussed how a large verdict could be rendered with the probable chance that the court would permit it to stand and not set it aside. A well man who depends on his health and strength to make his living for himself and family, which is the position of nine out of ten jurors, cannot measure in his own mind the amount of damages that would compensate for the loss of such health.

A man was run into by a motor car that was driven without proper regard for the rights of pedestrians. He was injured so that he could not do any hard labor that required him to be on his feet. The evidence seemed conclusive as to the injury. He was a naturalized citizen. One of his own race was on the jury. The foreman asked this juror what he thought was fair under the circumstances, and the juror answered: "His lawyer will want at least \$2,500; it has probably cost the man about \$2,000 thus far for the loss of time and for expenses. If he had \$10,000 in cash he could buy a little business on which he and his wife could support themselves. So I should say a verdict of \$14,500 would be fair." The jury awarded him \$15,000.

remark: "I have no pain now, dear mother." One carried this warning: "The driver of this bus is a Guy's hospital student. The conductor is a Guy's hospital student. The policeman is a Guy's hospital student. Any one who throws a brick will be a Guy's hospital patient."

Too Busy
Arehle—Do you think you could learn to love me?
Alice—No; I have as much as I can do to learn tennis and bridge.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Meigs Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for August 29 THE TEN COMMANDMENTS—DUTIES TO MAN

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 20:12-21.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Commandments About Men.
JUNIOR TOPIC—How to Serve Men.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Loving and Helping Others.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Ideal Human Relationships.

- I. The Fifth Commandment (v. 12).
1. How this commandment may be broken.
(1) By showing disrespect to parents. Disrespect is shown to parents—
(a) By speaking of them as "the old man" and "the old woman."
(b) By being ashamed to be seen in their company.
(2) By disobedience.
(3) By not supporting them in their old age.

2. Promises annexed to this commandment.
(1) "That it may be well with thee" (Eph. 6:3).
(2) "That thou mayest live long upon the earth."
- II. The Sixth Commandment (v. 13).
This is a bulwark thrown around human life. Man was created in God's image. Every attempt to take human life is a thrust at God. This commandment may be broken:
 1. By sinful anger (Matt. 5:22).
 2. By hatred (1 Jno. 3:15).
 3. By immoderate recreation.
 4. By employers having unsafe surroundings, thereby causing the death of their employees.
 5. By sending children to toil in shops and factories before maturity.
 6. By suicide.
 7. By infanticide.
 8. By wars.

- III. The Seventh Commandment (v. 14).
This is a bulwark thrown around the home. This commandment may be broken:
 1. By unclean thoughts, affections, purposes and imaginations (Matt. 5:27, 28; 15:19).
 2. By unchaste conversation.
 3. By wanton looks (Isa. 3:16; II Peter 2:14).
 4. By immodest apparel.
 5. By actual adultery.
 6. By divorce.

- IV. The Eighth Commandment (v. 15).
This commandment strikes at the sin of theft. This commandment may be broken:
 1. By taking that which actually belongs to another.
 2. By false weights and measures.
 3. By extortion.
 4. By employers defrauding employees and the employee failing to do honest work or put in full time.
 5. By borrowing and not returning.
 6. By going into debt, knowing that payment is impossible.
 7. By usury.
 8. By graft.
 9. By lying advertisements.
 10. By making assignments to escape payment of debts.
 11. By strong nations oppressing the weaker ones.

- V. The Ninth Commandment (v. 16).
The sin aimed at by this command is a most deadly one—that of lying. This commandment may be broken:
 1. By actual open lying.
 2. By perjury—swearing to falsehoods by the name of God.
 3. By slander.
 4. By take-hearing (Lev. 19:16). This is commonly done by repeating a report without investigating its truthfulness.
 5. By creating a false impression (Ex. 23:1).
 6. By a breach of promise.
 7. By withholding the truth.
 8. By exaggeration.
 9. By flattery.
 10. By recommending a man for a position of honor and trust who is unqualified for it.

- VI. The Tenth Commandment (v. 17).
This commandment strikes at the desire for that which is unlawful for one to have. The sin does not lie in the desire to possess things, but in the desire to possess that which belongs to another. It is not wrong to have lands and personal property which one may have acquired honestly, but it is wrong to have lands which belong to another. It is right for a man to have a wife, but it is sinful to have another's wife. This commandment goes back of all the rest. It deals not only with the open violation, but with the inner desires and motives. It strikes at the very purposes of the heart.

- Nowhere Else to Go
I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day.—Abraham Lincoln.

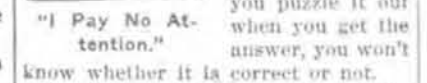
- Cure for Depression
The best cure for depression is to look around and see what is happening to other people. You are not hearing all the misfortunes of the world.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner

THE FLY

"I don't care about anyone," said the fly. "Here I am, and here I'm going to stay."
"Of course, I may fly off when bothered, but I'll be back again."
"I've just made up my mind to it, buzz, buzz."
"And when a small fly makes up the small mind of a small fly, that is all there is to it."
"Whatever that may mean, I do not know, so if you puzzle it out when you get the answer, you won't know whether it is correct or not."
"If you want to puzzle out anything like that, then it is your fault, and not mine."
"I have told you the truth."
"Well, I am having a good time walking up this window pane."
"Let them abuse me and talk about me all they want. I can do things they can't do."
"I'd like to see one of the children in this house walk up the window pane."
"I'd like to see just one of them able to do that. I wouldn't even ask to see all of them. One would be enough."
"Then I can walk upside down on the ceiling. Can they do that?"
"If they can, I've never seen them."
"I'd like to see just one of them do that. Wouldn't it be a sight to see a child walking upside down on the ceiling?"
"I don't believe a child could do that, nor yet a grownup, and they act as though I were nothing."
"There are two tricks I can do which they can't do. Of course they can do things I can't do, but still I am only a fly."
"My point is that I, the little fly, can do things they can't do."
"Now they talk about me, but I don't mind. I don't understand people's talk."
"I have made it a point never to learn. You know it would be a mistake if I understood them when they talked to me."
"Maybe you will say that I can certainly understand what they say to me or what they are meaning to say to me when they shoo me away."
"Oh, maybe so. But I pay no attention!"
"It's a warm night, but I am not grumbling about the weather."
"I am buzzing away in quite a contented fly fashion. If I bothered to listen to the people, or to understand them, I might hear things that weren't complimentary."
"They might be saying they did not want me around."
"Not that I would pay any attention to them, buzz, buzz."
"Maybe I don't understand, and again maybe I do. But whether I do or whether I don't, I certainly don't take any hints—no matter how pointed."
"Now I must walk over that child's forehead. Ah! Now I'm up in the air again."
"Well, I think I'll take a little exercise up the window."
"Now I think I'll light on her daddy's nose!"
"Ah! Here I'm up in the air again."
"Well, a little ceiling walk would be pleasant. Yes, this is nice. But I think I'll walk up that nice arm I see."
"Ah! Here I'm up in the air again."
"But it all goes toward making the pleasant life and entertainment of a fly."
"Buzz, buzz."



"I Pay No Attention."

That Nice Arm.

Hands Washed Themselves

In Mourning

His Ride

RADIO



Radio Chief Talks to College Editors.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Radio on the farm is yielding more dollars and cents return on the investment, developing a more prosperous American agriculture and bringing about a better contented, understanding class of farmers than any other single scientific contribution of the age. Sam Pickard, chief of radio, United States Department of Agriculture, told the convention of agricultural college editors recently at East Lansing, Mich.

After visiting the principal radio stations and approximately 900 farmers on a farm radio survey tour through 20 agricultural states, Mr. Pickard stated that both college and commercial broadcasters are making an intelligent effort to anticipate the farmer's problems with interesting, helpful programs, and are winning large and faithful audiences of the most enterprising class of farmers.

Practical Application.
Concrete examples of how practical application of information gained through radio is helping the farmers' bank balance were cited. In districts 90 miles from a railroad he discovered farmers who had changed their farming to more profitable lines suggested by authoritative radio talks.
"The farm fan," he said, "has two chief criticisms of radio. The one most often voiced is the curse of not getting enough sleep. Most of them admit they sit up with their sets late into the night. Many others say that while they like to be neighborly they tire of the entire community dropping in every winter evening and then forgetting to go home."
A plea for the college to dramatize informational programs, injecting into them greater interest and more humor, was made.

Competition is Keen.
"I know of no field into which educational agencies have entered that offers keener competition than that of radio. The day has passed when the mediocre speaker can hold a radio audience. The lecture of long difficult words and sentences must give way to the more friendly, natural dialogue presented by effective radio voices."
"Until educational institutions value the effectiveness of radio instruction highly enough to adequately finance a competent staff, trained in the technique of broadcasting, they cannot expect successfully to utilize this new invention, probably the greatest boon to education since the printing press was invented."
The United States Department of Agriculture's new policy of providing a staff of feature writers to weave timely information into dialogue material to be broadcast by trained announcers was commended to the college editors.

Why "Straight-Line Frequency" Is Wrong

In the course of an article in the Radio Broadcast Magazine, Zeb Bouck, well-known radio writer, points out that the expression "straight-line frequency" is incorrect. The right term is "straight frequency line," he says, for frequencies are not characterized by lines. However, there is such a thing as a "frequency line," which refers to the line of resonant frequency plotted against capacity variations in a tuned circuit. In future, then, let us refer to those condensers of the widely shaped plates as "straight frequency line" condensers. Incidentally, we must be careful though, in dubbing all condensers with unusually shaped plates as true "straight frequency line" ones for, as Mr. Bouck points out, there is now on the market a modified "straight frequency line" condenser, which is designed to give a straight frequency-line effect on the short waves and something approaching a capacity-line effect on the longer waves.

Wiring for Your Set
Need Not Be Exposed
Outdoor aerials are not essential to good radio reception. Neither is any other exposed wiring required. In an attic, wire of sufficient length may be supported in zig-zag arrangement on ordinary porcelain knobs attached to rafters. The wire may be run down through the house wall and connected to an outlet receptacle. The ground wire may be brought up from the basement through the lower sill of the house and connected to the set. Thus no wire is exposed anywhere. The user plugs in his set just as he would connect up a floor lamp or any electric appliance.

Cushion the Set
The use of four small air-cushion feet, such as are used on typewriter machines, is an improvement to any set. Placing them under the receiving cabinet will stop undesired ringing noises from microphonic pick-up action and also prevent audio sound feedback through the table carrying the set and the loud speaker. The cushion feet can be attached without the use of screws.

Fixed Condensers
The fixed condensers in a receiving set should have mica dielectrics for best results. Do not use condensers in which the dielectric is paraffined paper. For the best operation of a set it is important to use the condenser of the proper capacity for the part of the circuit it is in.

No Piker
"Man, you ain't gettin' no distance outta it, is you?"
"Say, brown gal, beat dat white-thin!" "Ems de Canary Islands!"—Princeton Tiger.

Battery Charge Gauge
A hydrometer permits the operator to know the condition of charge that exists within the battery. A full charge will float the graduated tubes high, and when the battery is discharged it will sink.

Heavy Wire Not Needed in Broadcast Receivers
There is no particular advantage in employing wire larger than No. 24 in any part of a radio set designed for broadcast reception. This size has proved to be the best for inductances, which are the most critical units as far as specified wire diameter is concerned, and it is plenty big enough to carry safely the current of the "A" circuit, which is the heaviest current in any part of any receiver.

Battery Charge Gauge
The No. 14 copper-tinned busbar which enjoys wide use among home constructors is not a bit better than the much more flexible No. 24. If bent nicely parallel with or at right angles to the panel it makes a set look rather spectacular, but direct point-to-point connection is undoubtedly better from the electrical standpoint.

Eugenie Used Canal First

The Empress Eugenie of France was one of the first passengers taken through the Suez canal when it was officially opened to traffic in 1869. She was aboard the first vessel passed through, Disraeli's purchase of the shares in the Suez canal which had been held by the khedive of Egypt, on November 25, 1875, was considered his boldest and timeliest stroke. By this move Great Britain's position in

Humor During Strike

Signs on some of the omnibuses manned by volunteers during the London strike took on a humorous tone. Said one: "A stone in the hand is worth two in the bus." On an omnibus with all its glass gone was the

Nowhere Else to Go

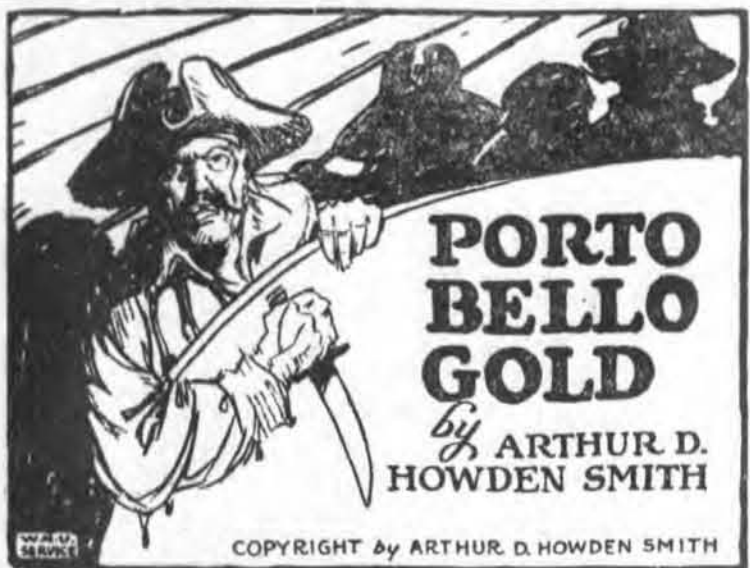
I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day.—Abraham Lincoln.

Cure for Depression

The best cure for depression is to look around and see what is happening to other people. You are not hearing all the misfortunes of the world.

His Ride

"Where've you been, Willie?"
"I hitched my wagon to a fire truck and the fire was in a suburb."



CHAPTER XIII—Continued

"Essentially true," agreed my great-uncle. "I must confess myself ignorant of such staple points as why we are here, the excuse for human existence, the relative significance of this world of ours, the utility of the differing qualities of goodness and evil. But any serious consideration, friend Peter, must convince as profound a thinker as yourself that the very existence of men and women is of itself prima-facie evidence that there can be no Divine Author of omnipotent or sentient powers."

"We better go on deck," said Peter. "After you," protested my relative as we rose. "Tis a pleasure to debate with you, Peter. Take care, pray! Gunn has not removed all of the evidence of Diomedes' passing. Strange, is it not, how a black fellow like Diomedes and a man who hath been the confidant of princes, like O'Donnell, should both be abolished by a simple organic disruption? That alone, Peter, should suffice to disprove the humbug of an all-wise Providence. An all-wise Providence, forsooth! Here am I, arranging to reconstruct for the better a most unhappy trio of kingdoms, with consequences bound to improve the well-being of the entire world, and my plan is suffered to be placed in jeopardy by an ignorant sailor's blind shot in the dark! What could be more absurd?"

Peter did not answer him, and we passed out upon the main deck, where sailors were busy removing the traces of the Walrus' first broadside which had wrought a certain amount of minor damage and caused the deaths of several men. "Twas now light enough to see about us, but the light was of a quality I had never known before—a hard, coppery glare, with the sun obscured from view. The sea was quite flat, and the wind continued intermittent, veering from one-quarter of the south to the other. Spy-glass island lay to larboard, its contour amazingly distinct—as if it were bitten into the frame of steel-blue sea and dully shimmering sky that encompassed it. The Walrus, like the James, had cleared Captain Klid's anchorage, and was running due north before the wind betwixt us and the islet called Skeleton island. Murray bent a shrewd eye aloft and hailed Martin.

"How is it you carry no sail on the mizzen?" he demanded.

"Account o' that there last — shot, cap'n," answered the mate, tugging his forelock. "If ye look to it ye'll see as how a — twelve-pounder bored into her."

We all followed his pointing finger to a gouge beneath the mizzen yard. The shot that had grazed Colonel O'Donnell's head had done more than graze the mizzen. The mast was whittled away to a depth of several inches as cleanly as if a giant's ax had chopped into it.

My great-uncle took snuff very slowly.

"What luck! What luck!" he muttered.

And then louder:

"Twas an expensive shot for us, gadzooks! Well, Martin, we must fish the mast at our earliest opportunity, but we can make shift to corner Flint without it. The Walrus is foul and heavy in the water. The James can sail circles round her in this wind."

There was a worried look in Martin's weather-beaten face.

"Askin' your pardon, sir, I don't like this — wind. We're in for a — of a storm or I'm a — lubber."

My great-uncle shrugged his shoulders.

"Storm or no storm, Martin, the Walrus carries high four hundred thousand pounds."

"Aye, sir; and by your favor, best sink her and be done wi' it and run for shelter."

"Sink her! Man, we'd lose the treasure."

"Better lose the Walrus' treasure than go down ourselves," insisted Martin doggedly. "Have it your own way, sir, but I'm a — If it ain't fixin' to blow up one o' these here terrible Caribbee storms as pluck the hairs out'n your head."

Murray regarded the four quarters of the sky for several moments.

"With your prognostications I find no quarrel, Martin," he said finally; "but I believe we have ample time to head the Walrus. Flint dares not run south because he knows the horlet's nest we have stirred up in those seas. My purpose is to box him in and force him to beach. If this wind continues we should bring him to book on the north coast of the island, and so soon as the Walrus has taken ground we will wear and beat in for the North inlet. Doth that satisfy you?"

say we'd head back in to the anchorage, Walrus or no Walrus."

My great-uncle stiffened.

"Tis impossible, he replied haughtily. "However, we will bear up for the Walrus, and you may bid Coupeau to see what harm he can contrive against her with his chase-guns."

Martin saluted and went for'ard. My great-uncle led us to the poop.

"Your old sailor is eke much of an old woman into the bargain," he remarked perfunctorily, climbing the starboard ladder ahead of me. "Let him but sniff the approach of a tempest, and he is all for the nearest haven—aye, the hardest buccaneer no less than the law-abiding merchantman."

"O'Donnell was right, it seems, when he advised you to finish the task you had begun in the inlet," I snapped, none too pleased, myself, with the outlook.

"In that case, my dear nephew, a half of us must have perished," retorted my relative. "You have had some experience of these wolves of ours when their lusts are roused. No, no; I am no milk-and-water fighter, but I prefer to batter my enemy safely at long range rather than give him an equal opportunity to tear my throat."

Peter grunted.

"You said?" Murray inquired courteously.

"Neen, I said not'ings. But I t'ink—I t'ink it is all right if you get der Walrus and yourself come safe. If you don't do bot' it don't matter if you do der odder; neen."

My great-uncle raised his prospect-glass.

"You have ably stated one of the primary rules of success in any branch of warfare, friend Peter," he said. "Captain Flint is making better going of it than I had expected. Apparently by some perversity of our continuing ill-luck he hath a more constant wind close under the island than we out here. Ah! I hear Coupeau's bark."

A cloud of smoke rolled aft as the long eighteen on the la'bd side of the James' fo'c'sle boomed. The shot dashed up a fountain of water a few feet ahead of the Walrus, which was now running neck and neck with us. Flint replied with one of his long twelves, but the shot fell short, and edged away as much as he dared, which was very little, for Murray had seen to it that he had bare sailing-room. Our chase-gun barked again, and this time the round shot ricocheted from the water's surface and slapped into the Walrus' hull.

"Neat," commented my great-uncle; "but what we require is a fair hit on a spar."

Coupeau realized as much, as was evidenced by his next two shots going high and striking the water beyond

the target. But I was distracted from watching his efforts, for at the fifth discharge Moira O'Donnell crept up the poop ladder, her eyes wide with misgiving.

"Tooth, yourself promised only a few minutes since you'd not leave me by my lone was there more fighting. Bolk," she reproached me.

"Tis no fight, I answered.

"Aye, we do but seek to drive yonder knaves ashore," Murray assured her. "They cannot reach us at this distance."

"Fetch a coil of light rope, Robert," he ordered briefly. "We shall all require to be lashed fast."

"Shall I carry Moira below?" I asked.

He hesitated.

"No, she will have a better chance—"

He checked himself.

clutched firmly an arm of Peter and me, each.

"No, no, I'll not be going down there again," she cried. "On the inside of a door I can think of naught but the sorrow that is come upon me. I'll stay up here in the open."

"Certes, this will be no safe place in a storm," I urged.

But she clung the tighter to us.

"I'll not go down. I'd sooner be taken by the pirates than go down. Down there the noises of the water and the ship will be like the crying of the banshee in the Green room where grandfather died. No, no! In the cabin there is only death, and the light is dim, and the noises will be whispering at my elbow the livelong time. I'll have none of it! Sure, I care not what danger there is, if I can stay up here and meet it in the open."

"We let you stay," said Peter soothingly. "Ja, we better let der little gal stay, Murray. Bob and I, we take care of her."

"That will we," I indorsed him.

My great-uncle eyed me a thought quizzically.

"You are, it seems, subject to chance of opinion, Robert," he remarked. "By all means let Moira remain with us. I daresay she'll be none the worse for a wetting."

But the storm held off throughout our morning-long chase down the east coast of the island and then out to sea to herd the Walrus in from the north. Coupeau hulled the miserable craft again and again, and shot away her foremast; but she steadily clawed off-shore and made desperate attempts to steal ahead of us and win a clear path before the wind, and when, toward noon, the breeze died completely the positions of the two vessels were practically the same as they had been from the beginning of the cat-and-mouse game that Murray played.

The Royal James, by nimbler handling, had gained in the last hour, and was more than a cannon-shot to the northwest of the Walrus, with the northernmost of the island's chain of hills—the one the pirates called the Foremast hill—almost due southeast of us. If the wind sprang up again in anything like the same quarter the Walrus was fast in Murray's trap. She would have the choice of two alternatives: She could stand on and fight, with the practical certainty of destruction for all hands, or she could drive ashore, in which case the crew might take to the woods, with every prospect of eluding pursuit, unless Murray made a determined effort to comb the island's crazy recesses. After the long-range battering they had received all morning, on top of the hammering in the action in the dark, there was not much doubt that the Walrus' disorderly crew would take the decision into their own hands and choose the latter as offering a fair chance of life, no matter how circumscribed.

The helmsman had just turned the hour-glass, which lay beside the compass in the hooded box in front of the steering-wheel, when a shout came from Martin, who was half-way up the main-rigging, sweeping the horizon with a glass. My great-uncle had been pondering the desirability of getting into the boats and undertaking to tow the James within range of the long eighteens, and he called back—"Is it wind?"

"Aye, aye, sir," roared Martin—and there was no midness now in the old fellow's tones. "There's the — est blow o' wind as ever came out o' the — howels o' the sky or I'm a — swab as ever was."

He tumbled from the railings and ran aft to the break of the poop, his face lit up earnestly in appeal.

"Best let me lay an ax to the mizzen, sir," he called.

My great-uncle took snuff, calmly deliberate.

"Curb your fears, Martin," he answered. "I have weathered a lifetime of gales in the Royal James. Take in sail, of course; but if we sacrificed a most needlessly 'twould cripple us for weeks. Where away is this wind?"

Martin waved an arm across the northwestern arc of the horizon.

"Look for yourself, cap'n. I be an old man, and I never seed the like."

Murray's reply was to swarm up the mizzen rigging with the unsteady agility of which he was capable, and I climbed after him. We were some fifty feet above the deck when we saw clearly with the naked eye a vast purple canopy arching forward across the northern sky, a thing of splendidly colorful intensity, savagely beautiful. Jagged streaks of lightning flashed forth from its murky depths. A tattered fringe of storm-clouds whipped out ahead of it like the tentacles of some monstrous sea-creature. And it advanced at an incredible speed, covering miles of sea and sky in the few moments that we watched it.

My great-uncle's jaw squared grimly.

"Tis too late to sacrifice the mizzen," he said. "We'd not have time to clear the wreckage."

His commands rang through the ship.

"Aloft, topmen! Strip her to a storm-jib! Hala, Coupeau! Double-lash your chase-guns and be certain the broadside batteries are secured and the ports closed. Batten all hatches, Saunders!"

"Twas as much as I could do to keep pace with him as he descended to the poop.

"Fetch a coil of light rope, Robert," he ordered briefly. "We shall all require to be lashed fast."

"Shall I carry Moira below?" I asked.

He hesitated.

"No, she will have a better chance—"

He checked himself.

But she sprang away from him and

"Let her bide on deck. Here we can aid her at need. Haste, boy! We must have the rope before the wind strikes us."

I slid down a stay to the main deck and dug the rope out of a chest of spare gear which was bolted to the cabin bulkhead. My great-uncle's last words had impressed me even more than the spectacle of that baleful curtain across the northern sky; and I was thrilled, too, by the task of preparing the ship to meet the tempest. There was almost no noise—a few shouts of command and hails of acknowledgment! but every man worked as if his life depended upon it. When the jib-sheet fouled Martin slashed it free with his knife and the sail came down with a run. By the time I had regained the poop the upper spars already were bare.

Murray was standing with Moira and Peter beside the helmsman, and while they stared, fascinated, at the oncoming storm, his eyes were upon the Walrus.

"Flint must be sober," he said bitterly. "He is taking in sail. Strap me, what a fit end to a luckless day! In the hollow of my hand, and now—Aye, 'twould be all ways fitting did he escape, whilst we—"

A snarling moan, as of great winds tortured and confused, came to us from the belly of the storm. The sky darkened. A gust of air, sulphurous and warm, ruffled my hair. The moan became a howl, a clamor.

My great-uncle snatched the clasp-knife from the belt of the helmsman, a spray-footed Esterling whose flat, gap-toothed face had remained impassive during all the excitement since Martin's warning shout had announced the storm's approach.

"Give me that rope, Robert," he exclaimed. "I am a fool to stand talking. Here, Peter!"

He flung the Dutchman a length of it.

"Blind Mistress Moira to those ring-bolts—and best knot her to yourself as well. She'll not be able to stand alone. Aid me with this fellow here, Robert. We must tie him to the wheel."

One of the clouds in advance of the storm curtain reached out over us with a crackle of lightning-bolts and spatter of rain, and our fingers flew as we secured first the helmsman and then ourselves. The voice of the tempest was become a sullen, animal roar, riven at intervals by the crash of the thunder. And the immense curtain of its front overhung the James, impenetrably sooty at the base, opaquely purple as it toppled forward. The Walrus was a specter ship to leeward, and disappeared in the gloom as I watched.

"Oh, holy Mother!" gasped Moira. "Twill be the end of all things."

And so it seemed. The Walrus was gone. The northern coast of the island dimmed and vanished. For an instant the peak of Foremast hill hung in the upper air. Then that, too, was blotted out. The purple twilight deepened. Rain sheeted down from clouds scarce higher than our mast-heads. A lurid glare of lightning flickered and was quenched in the sea. And the wind smote us with a mad howl of exultation, sucking up into its embrace everything that was not fastened to the deck.

The James shuddered under the blow, bearing down by the head and heeling to starboard. My great-uncle and I were pushed forward on our faces. The helmsman was doubled over the wheel. Peter bent to cover Moira, crouching above her on hands and knees.

Presently the ship righted herself; but as she neared an even keel there was a prolonged cran-ack! of breaking wood, and the wounded mizzenmast went by the board, crushing a score of men in its fall and brushing as many more through the hole it stove in the starboard bulwarks.

A wall of agony pierced thinly the tumult of the storm, and the James was jarred from end to end as the big spar, with all its litter of yards and top-hammer, lunged at the hull like a trip-hammer. Its dead weight dragging us broadside on into the path of the waves which followed the wind's first irresistible rush. Steep walls of water dropped on us from as high as the mainyard, thudding hol-

low on poop and fo'c'sle. Giant combers crowded so fast that we choked beneath their deluge. The waist was a lather of creamy seas that wrenched and battered at hatchcoamings and bulwarks.

Murray staggered to his feet and set his lips to my ear.

"Must—cut—free—mizzen—breach—hull—"

So much I understood, and assisted him to slash the rope which bound us to the deck. Peter saw what we were up to and loosed himself, taking care in his deliberate fashion to strengthen Moira's lashings. Then the three of us fought our way down into the hell-reek of the waist, where small boats and water-butts and dead men swirled fore and aft in a torrent of ponding seas.

There were axes in the box from which I had procured the rope, and we equipped ourselves with them, waded thigh deep through the tangle of water and wreckage and attacked the maze of stays and rigging that united the dangling mizzenmast to the ship. Not a man helped us. There was not a living man in sight aft of the mainmast, and it was as much as a man's life was worth to try to work aft of that point, for on the one side there was a wide breach in the bulwarks through which the waves poured, and opposite was the gap the mizzenmast had crushed. Whoever crossed the deck there must have been carried overboard, one way or the other.

Where we were we had some slight shelter from the poop, but 'twas sufficiently hazardous in all conscience. I can see my great-uncle still, in his black silk coat and breeches, all adrip

with the salt water as he labored with the energy of a man of half his age, always swift to perceive the strategic center of the tangle, always first to wade into the tricky web of cordage where a misstep meant a plunge upside.

Twice Peter rescued him from certain death, and once the Dutchman saved me when a mountainous sea curved down upon us over the James' bulwarks and was like to have carried me off in its passing. And it was Peter whose brute strength and cool-headedness made the most of my great-uncle's agility of wit, and hewed and hunked the mizzenmast from its moorings. Aye, and none too soon; for when we clambered back on the poop Moira met us with hands clasped in terror and pointed to leeward where a rocky headland loomed through the gray rain.

Murray gave it one look and leaped for the wheel. The Esterling was bent over in the odd, huddled posture he had assumed from the moment the storm hit us, and he lolled sidewise as my great-uncle grasped his shoulder, his body all askew from the small of his back upward. He made no response, and slipped lower in the coils of rope that bound him to his post; his gnarled fingers slid off the spokes, his feet went out from under him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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gold; they left directions for making it. Either they were frightful liars or they had made something that suited them. And it is not very probable that they were liars. We know how to make today a number of alloys that look enough like gold to be its twin. Even jewelers have been fooled by some of these alloys. Probably this is just what a few of our ancient fellow chemists did and what they considered, rightly enough, to be a considerable success."

Indians Burned Coal

Coal, as the advertisement says, may answer the burning question, but here is an oddity about coal known to few, remarks "Gerard" in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Jesuits traveling westward through Canada as early as 1660 found Indians burning coal instead of wood. In "The Jesuit Relations," edited by Edna Keeton, I discover the earliest record of coal as a fuel anywhere in America.

Describing the Ponlak nation which was a fierce and warlike people, the Jesuits made this observation:

"As wood is scanty in supply and small in size in their country, nature has taught them to make fire with coal from the earth."

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WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

\$20,000 church will be erected in Prescott next spring by Latter Day Saints.

Three Arizona counties pay half the state taxes. They are Cochise, Maricopa and Yavapai.

Among 19 cotton producing states of the Union, Arizona ranks second in ratio of 1926 production to normal yield.

Curry County Fair plans are well advanced and all indications point to a greater fall festival than ever before held in clovis.

Plans are being made in Albuquerque for the twelfth annual show of Bernalillo County Poultry association to be held December 7-11.

The fall term of the New Mexico Normal will open in Las Vegas with a faculty meeting September 6th and registration September 7th and 8th.

Albert Ferguson, a federal prisoner, serving a year's sentence for motor vehicle theft, escaped from the county jail at Santa Fe, New Mexico, for the second time.

Thirty-five members of the 158th Infantry band of Arizona national guard, accompanied the guardsmen who left for the summer training camp at Fort Huachuca.

Frank Staplin of Santa Fe, N. M., has just closed a deal for 180,000 acres of oil leases in Union county, New Mexico, and plans a survey of the holdings and drilling to follow.

More than 1,800 acres of the second cutting of alfalfa on the Carlsbad project will produce an alfalfa seed crop estimated at 200 pounds per acre or 12 car loads of 30,000 pounds each.

Malaquias Martinez, 65 years old, for many years a Republican leader of Taos county, died in Santa Fe as the result of an automobile accident which occurred last week ten miles southwest of Santa Fe on the Albuquerque road.

More than half a million trout were planted in five rivers and streams and their tributaries in Arizona from the state trout hatchery at Springerville, according to D. E. Pettis, state game warden, following the receipt of the report of John E. Griffith, superintendent of the Springerville fish hatchery.

Sixteen per cent of the applications received by the registrar's office requesting entrance into the University of Arizona this fall were denied on account of low scholastic standing, insufficient credits, or other qualifications which were not up to the standard required at Arizona. C. Z. Lesher, assistant registrar stated in Tucson.

Sixty-seven cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation, a reduction of 11 cents from the tax rate of 1925, representing a decrease in state expenditures of approximately \$700,000, is the 1926 tax



Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

Constipation Wind Colic
Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and Natural Sleep without Opiates

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



Checks Are Receipts

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

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

TRADE AT HOME!

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

WE HAVE A STOCK OF

Kelly-Springfield Tires AND TUBES

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

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

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

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

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY
F. A. French, Mgr.
Nogales, Arizona

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

B. P. O. E.
NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Elks' Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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

Milk Gives Most Food Value At Least Cost

H. C. Hooks.

Milk gives more food value for less cost than any other food known to man, according to Herbert C. Hooks, secretary of the Evaporated Milk Association.

"Dietitians are unanimous in advocating the use of milk by men, women and children," said Mr. Hooks. "Milk and evaporated milk supply some of all the materials necessary for the growth and maintenance of the body; they furnish energy for work, play and warmth."

"Milk helps repair the wear and tear of the body. It is a good as meat for building muscle. Moreover, it is cheaper. A quart of milk will supply as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak or four large eggs. Milk, particularly evaporated milk, which has twice the mineral content of market milk, is one of the best and cheapest sources of lime, which is a form of calcium. Infants and growing children need lime to build bones and teeth. It is just as necessary for adults to keep their bones in good condition. One quart of milk, or one pint of evaporated milk, furnishes as much calcium as ten large oranges, thirty-two eggs or twenty pounds of beef. Milk also is a valuable source of phosphorus and supplies a certain amount of iron."

"By some authorities milk is said to be an aid in longevity. Dr. Herman Bundesen, health commissioner for Chicago, gives his prescription for long life as follows: Drink one quart of milk a day and mix with one hour of sunshine. Repeat ad Infinitum."

"Due to the efforts of health officials to get across to the public the message of milk, its general use in the United States has advanced tremendously in the last decade. This is especially true of evaporated milk for reasons of its convenience and economy. Housewives know there is no fear of obtaining contaminated evaporated milk, because it is not only the best grade of market milk rendered double-riple by dehydrating, but it is sterilized as well."

BIG COMPANY HELPS LOCAL MERCHANTS KEEP BUSINESS AT HOME

How one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the country cooperates with their dealers to keep local business in the hands of local concerns, was interestingly brought out in talk with one of Santa Cruz county's leading tire merchants last week.

The company to which he pointed particularly for its work in this direction is The United States Rubber Company, which has perhaps gone further along these lines than any other tire concern.

There are several reasons, aside from the very good point of keeping home money at home, why our own local tire stores are the logical place to buy tires rather than the mail-order houses.

Tires need looking after by an experienced tire man. He must have a well-equipped and well-stocked shop and be able to tell whether a tire is doing its work properly, and if not, why not.

For instance, an expert tire man can tell whether tires are wearing unduly because of the wheels being out of alignment and can correct the trouble in time.

If improperly equalized brakes are causing tire wear, the tire man can tell that and warn the owner.

This sort of service you cannot expect when you buy tires from mail-order houses.

The United States Tire Company started 11 years ago to educate people to their interest in supporting the legitimate home-town tire dealer.

In addition to running its own educational campaign in local papers without interruption for 11 consecutive years, the company encourages the dealer to supplement it with advertising of his own and helps him do it. Under certain conditions it even shares the expense of the dealer's own advertising.

Recent improvements in production methods now enable the United States Rubber Company to market, through the local dealers, tires of known quality, bearing the company's full warranty, for as little money or even less than the cost of nameless mail-order tires of uncertain value.

The two great needs of a 16-year-old girl are a mother who has sense and a father who has the same.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.

340 Grand Ave.
NOGALES, ARIZONA

Battery Recharged, 75c (All makes)
Out-of-Town Orders Solicited

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.

WANTED—To hear from owner having ranch for sale. Describe; give price. Owners only need apply. E. Patterson, 417 E. C St., Ontario, Calif.

DR. F. BROCKMAN
Dentist
RELIABLE DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES
136 Grand Ave. Phone 92
NOGALES, ARIZONA

"LA PERLA" Jewelry Store

F. A. Sarabia, Prop.
107 Morley Ave.
NOGALES, ARIZONA

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

Better Send Betts To Congress

On A Proven Record

For the Best in Nogales, Sonora

VISIT THE FAMOUS

Cave Cafe

CUT IN SOLID ROCK

We specialize in Sea Foods and Game in Season. All kinds of Chinese dishes to your order.

Where the Tourists eat their meals in the cool recesses of dining-rooms cut into the rock hill-side.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS FOR

STOCKS AND BONDS

LISTED ON THE EXCHANGE

Write or Wire Us

FINIGAN & MILLER

Brokers

Members: Los Angeles Stock Exchange.
Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange

821-2-3 Stock Exchange Bldg.
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA



Immediate Service

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

EAST SIDE GARAGE

R. C. Blabon, Proprietor
PATAGONIA ARIZONA

DR. BAYARD FITTS
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist
NOGALES, ARIZONA

DR. W. F. CHENOWETH
Physician and Surgeon
Nogales, Arizona

The Patagonian, \$2; Worth the Price

SONORA NEWS

Nogales, Arizona

FEATHER DUSTERS
75c, \$1.00, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50 Each

IRVE UNDERWOOD
OWNER

DR. W. F. CHENOWETH
Physician and Surgeon
Nogales, Arizona

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NEW BRICKWOOD HOTEL
NOGALES (Ground Floor Lobby) ARIZONA
Steam Heat, Telephone and Running Water in Each Room—Free Auto Parking Space

HANK'S GARAGE
Hank Myers, Prop.
AUTO REPAIRING
STUDEBAKER SERVICE
CARS GREASED AND OILED
340 Grand Avenue, Nogales, Arizona

PATAGONIA Barber Shop
WILLIAM FESSLER, Proprietor
Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty
PATAGONIA ARIZONA

FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK, FOR SMALL HIGH GRADE VEINS,

Here Is the Mill

Efficient, Economical,
Easily Handled, Simple

Price \$3200

10-15 TON FLOTATION MILL

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

Roy & Titcomb

Incorporated
NOGALES, ARIZONA



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

WHITE ENAMEL WARE

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

Berlin Kettles \$1.00 to \$1.50
Coffee Pots \$1.25 to \$1.60

A full line to choose from; all sizes.

THE CORNER STORE
Patagonia, Ariz.

The Patagonian, Official County Newspaper

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN, Patagonia, Arizona. 1925.

Enclosed find \$_____ for _____ year's subscription to The Patagonian, at \$2.00 per year.

Name _____

St. and No. _____

City and State _____

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT
Optical Specialist

Arizona Optical Company
313 Morley Avenue
NOGALES, ARIZONA

It Will Pay You
to become a regular advertiser in
= This Paper =

PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World

DO YOU KNOW THAT OVER ONE MILLION FAMILIES ARE PURCHASING THEIR GROCERIES, MEATS AND VEGETABLES FROM

Piggly Wiggly

THERE IS A REASON.

| | |
|--|--------|
| KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES | |
| Per Package | 9c |
| SWAN DOWN CAKE FLOUR | |
| Large Package | 41c |
| POTATOES | |
| 70 Pounds for | 29c |
| COFFEE | |
| Your Luck, 1 Pound Can | 51c |
| Your Luck, 2 1/2-Pound Cans, each | \$1.25 |
| Hills Bros., 1-Pound Cans, each | 57c |
| Hills Bros., 2-Pound Cans, each | \$1.12 |
| CLEANSERS | |
| Old Dutch Cleanser, each | 7 1/2c |
| Lighthouse Cleanser, each | 5c |
| Sapallo, each | 9c |
| Bon Ami, each | 10c |
| FANCY MICHIGAN CORN | |
| No. 2 Cans, each | 12c |
| FANCY TOMATOES | |
| No. 2 Can, each | 12c |
| No. 2 1/2 Cans, each | 15c |
| PEAS | |
| Bell of Heart, No. 2 Cans, each | 21c |
| Marcellus, No. 2 Cans, each | 15c |
| These are high-grade Michigan Peas and are worth twice the amount. | |
| MARSHMALLOW CREAM | |
| Pint Jars, each | 28c |
| WHITE ROCK MINERAL WATER | |
| Pints, each | 20c |
| Quarts, each | 36c |
| SARDINES | |
| Underwood in Tomato Sauce, each | 8c |
| Imported, in Olive Oil, each | 12c |
| BUTTER | |
| SUNSET GOLD, Per Pound | 49c |
| Golden State, Per Pound | 55c |

PIGGLY WIGGLY
NOGALES, ARIZONA

ARMY STORE

205 MORLEY AVE
NOGALES, ARIZONA

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Your investment next week in new shoes for the boys will either be a good investment, paying you in good service, or a poor one.

MAKE it a SURE investment by getting him a pair of BALL BRAND shoes. Guaranteed for long wear under any conditions.

WE CARRY ALL SIZES.

The Army Store

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

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, Insolubles (gold or silver alone) each \$1.00
Discounts on large amounts.
ORES BOUGHT Loc. Nogales, Ariz., at 90% of smelter value less \$5.00 per lot sampling and assay charge.
Accuracy and Promptness My Aim
12 Years in Present Business.
Hugo W. Miller
NOGALES, Box 257 ARIZONA

Railroad crossing accidents continue to be evidence that the American people are not superstitious and do not believe in signs.

A rich oil field has been discovered in the north central Sierra, almost within the arctic circle.

Seven parts of virtue consists in the knowledge that the neighbors are watching

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona
TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, Arizona

Let Arizona Avoid Nevada's Plight By Looking Ahead!

A quarter of a century ago, Nevada was a wealthy state. Its wealth lay in its mines. Today these mines have been largely depleted and Nevada is relatively a poor state. Such a situation must not be permitted to develop in Arizona. We must provide for the protection of those who are engaged in permanent industries such as farming, cattle and manufacturing. We must exert ourselves to the end that great new and permanent taxable wealth shall be developed for Arizona. The Colorado River and the power that can be developed from it are potentially the greatest taxable assets in this state. Douglas is for immediate development of the Colorado under such conditions as will insure to Arizona a great and permanent source of taxable wealth. In Congress, he will devote his strength, energy and ability to bring this to a speedy completion for the benefit of our people.

Douglas says

"I believe that if Arizona is to obtain the advantage to which she is entitled from the Colorado River, in addition to the reclamation of lands, we must obtain the right to tax either power or the development of power from the Colorado. If this is not obtained those who are now engaged in the permanent industries in Arizona will eventually be forced to carry a very large part, if not all, of the burden of taxation in this state."

LEWIS DOUGLAS
For-Congress Club
Arthur Currier, Sec.
28 North First St.
Phoenix, Ariz.



For Representation in Congress—a true Arizonian
Lewis W. Douglas

Let's Quit Playing Politics and Get Action

Here Are the Real Issues:



Taxation

The present administration has been promising to lower taxes for 10 years. Your tax receipts prove that they have steadily gone up instead.

Colorado River

The present administration has used the Colorado River issue as a political football and has accomplished less than nothing toward its solution.

Labor

The eleven hour switcher of the present administration on labor legislation would indicate that organized labor has been given promises that were never intended to be fulfilled. Has organized labor been given a square deal in the matter of representation on the Arizona Industrial Commission? The answer is no!

Banking Laws

Would the number of bank failures in Arizona indicate that the present administration has been enforcing our banking laws? Again the answer is emphatically no!

Monopoly

The perpetuation in office of any executive is repugnant to the principles of American government.

ISN'T IT TIME FOR A CHANGE?

Here Is Ellinwood's Stand On These Issues:

Ellinwood will give the state an efficient, business-like administration, abolish waste and extravagance, remove needless employees and save the taxpayers thousands of dollars in the government of the state. This will mean lower taxes!

Ellinwood will get action on the Colorado River by approaching the issue from a business and legal angle, instead of a political one. He has the training and experience to see it through and get for Arizona the full measure of her rights and benefits from the Colorado.

Ellinwood is a believer in organized labor, employs organized labor and believes that organized labor is entitled to real representation on the Arizona Industrial Commission.

Ellinwood will see that our banking laws are enforced and that our state banks are made as safe as our national banks.

Ellinwood is not seeking a prolonged political career.

Arizona's Vote On The Above Issues Will Be For Ellinwood!

Ellinwood
FOR GOVERNOR CLUB

make times good with Ellinwood

CONCERT PROGRAM BY THE 25TH INFANTRY BAND AUG. 31

Through the courtesy of Col. A. J. Daugherty, commander of the 25th Infantry, the army band will give a concert in Patagonia on Tuesday, August 31, from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited. Following is the program:
March—"Sherman Young's," by Geo. F. Tyrrell; (b) Fox Trot—"You're Just a Flower From an Old Bosquet," by Dennis and Wheeler.
Overture—"Zampa," by P. Herold; (b) Fox Trot—"As Long as I Have

You," by Earl Hahnrich, Lewis and Simon (with singing chorus by the band);
Intermezzo—"Forget Me Not," by Alton Maebeth; (b) Dance—"La Boringuena," by Felix Astel.
Grand Selection from G. Verdi's Opera "El Trovatore," by V. F. Safirsky.
Vocal Selection—"Always," by Irving Berlin; (b) Fox Trot—"How Many Times" by Irving Berlin. Private Archie Beckwith.
"The Evolution of Dixie," by M. L. Lake. A fantasia depicting the gradual evolution of Dixie slowly through "The Creation," "Fancy Aborigine"

and "The Minute," the melody is developed until there emerges the immortal "Dixie." This in turn becomes a waltz, then ragtime and at last grand opera.
Leslie King, band leader of the 25th Infantry, conductor.

A fond mother was exhibiting her fashionable flapper daughter to the new motor. "My daughter could dress herself when she was but three years old," she said.
"Well, do you think," asked the reporter, "that her ability in that direction will ever return?"

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- 32-Inch Gingham—
Our own-brand. For school tracks. The yard 10c
- Piazza Shirting—
Just the thing for boys' school blouses. Pongee-finish with smart stripes and novelty patterns. The yard 19c
- Ramona Cloth—
The unequalled linen finish. For children's apparel. Our own exclusive fabric. The yard 45c
- Satine in Colors—
For blouses. 36 inches wide. The yard 33c & 45c
- Romper Cloth—
A strong fabric in stripes. Just the thing for play suits for school wear. 32 inches wide. The yard 19c

