

Morning Glory May Rival Largest Copper Co's.

Arizona Heads List Red Metal Producers of United States

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

WILL EXCHANGE a Winchester hammerless, pump action, long barrel, 12-gauge shotgun, model 1912, practically new, for a good 20-gauge shotgun of same pattern. Inquire at The Patagonian Office for further information.

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

Mrs. Daisy M. Allgire is returning to Brawley, Calif., after spending the summer with her brother, Charles E. Mead, and family.

Miss Sarah Yoder, Charles Pierce and sister, Eleanor, of the San Rafael Valley were Tucson visitors Monday.

Evelyn Francis of the San Rafael Valley was a county seat visitor Monday.

Our Golden Crust Bread is the best that can be made. You can get it fresh in Patagonia by 9 o'clock a. m. Made by HOME BAKERY, Nogales, Ariz.

Wilford Kinsley of Hereford is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kinsley, in the San Rafael Valley.

D. A. Cummings and family of Los Angeles have arrived in the San Rafael Valley, where they make their home on the Duke Parker ranch, which they purchased several months ago.

FOR SALE—Three-quarter Poland bull, 8 months old; price \$50. Inquire of A. H. GLIDEWELL, Patagonia, Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Peterson of the Big Jim mine were Nogales visitors Monday.

Supt. J. J. Peterson and Mr. Pickering of the Big Jim mine were Tucson visitors today on business for the mine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell and the latter's nephew were county seat visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sullivan and family of the San Rafael Valley were Nogales visitors Monday.

Our Golden Crust Bread is the best that can be made. You can get it fresh in Patagonia by 9 o'clock a. m. Made by HOME BAKERY, Nogales, Ariz.

A number of San Rafael Valley residents attended the dance Saturday night at Sonota.

Harry B. Finstman of the San Rafael Valley was a Nogales visitor Monday.

H. J. Bishop of Douglas, ore buyer for the Copper Queen, was a business visitor here today.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Buchanan, Mrs. J. W. Williamson and Miss Melvina Williamson of the San Rafael Valley were Nogales and Patagonia visitors today.

Fire extinguisher chemicals may be obtained of Bert Babon at the East Side garage, Patagonia, for all makes of apparatus.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Giggs returned this week from Tucson, where the former had been attending summer school at the University of Arizona.

C. L. Northcraft has been appointed manager and agent of the north half of the Baca float.

School will open for the fall term next Tuesday, September 6.

Miss Sadie Perley, teacher at the P. U. H. School, returned this week from Iowa, where she had been spending the summer vacation visiting her mother.

NOTICE OF REWARD

\$250 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person cutting fences on the north half of the Baca float.

C. L. NORTHCRAFT, Mgr. 9-2-27

ELGIN NEWS NOTES

Mrs. Lillian Reeves and children returned Saturday from a two months' visit in Oklahoma and Texas with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Eva Barnett entertained the ladies of the W. C. T. U. Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Troy Ramsey are planning a visit to California the last of next week.

Mrs. C. A. Gardner returned Saturday from a six weeks' visit with relatives and friends in San Francisco.

Mrs. Eva Barnett is suffering from a sprained ankle.

The Hansons motored to Nogales Monday.

State Mining Notes

Tombstone—Bunker Hill Mines Co. shipped 180 tons silicious ore to Douglas for smelting since the latter part of July.

Lordsburg—First carload of machinery arrives for doubling power plant at Eighty-Five Mine of Calumet & Arizona Mining Company.

Douglas—New lead smelter of the Phelps Dodge Corporation initiated recently.

Florence—Rich silver strike reported on Tom McAuliff property, 18 miles northeast of here.

Roosevelt—Arizona Cinnabar Company installing smelting equipment in plant for treatment of mercury ore.

Warren—United Verde Extension Mining Company appropriates \$200,000 for exploration of Bisbee Queen shaft near here.

Oatman—Vein of rich gold ore at 500 feet in Tom Reed mine is 16 feet wide.

Kingman—The drift from the 850 level of the Western Apex mine is in quartz and calcite.

Courtland—The Holmes Copper Co. was incorporated with capitalization of \$10,000,000.

THOSE WHO TOIL HONORED ON LABOR DAY

Although the observance of Labor Day was brought about by the labor unions, it is not a day for organized labor alone. In its broadest sense, Labor Day is an anniversary set aside for all those who toil.

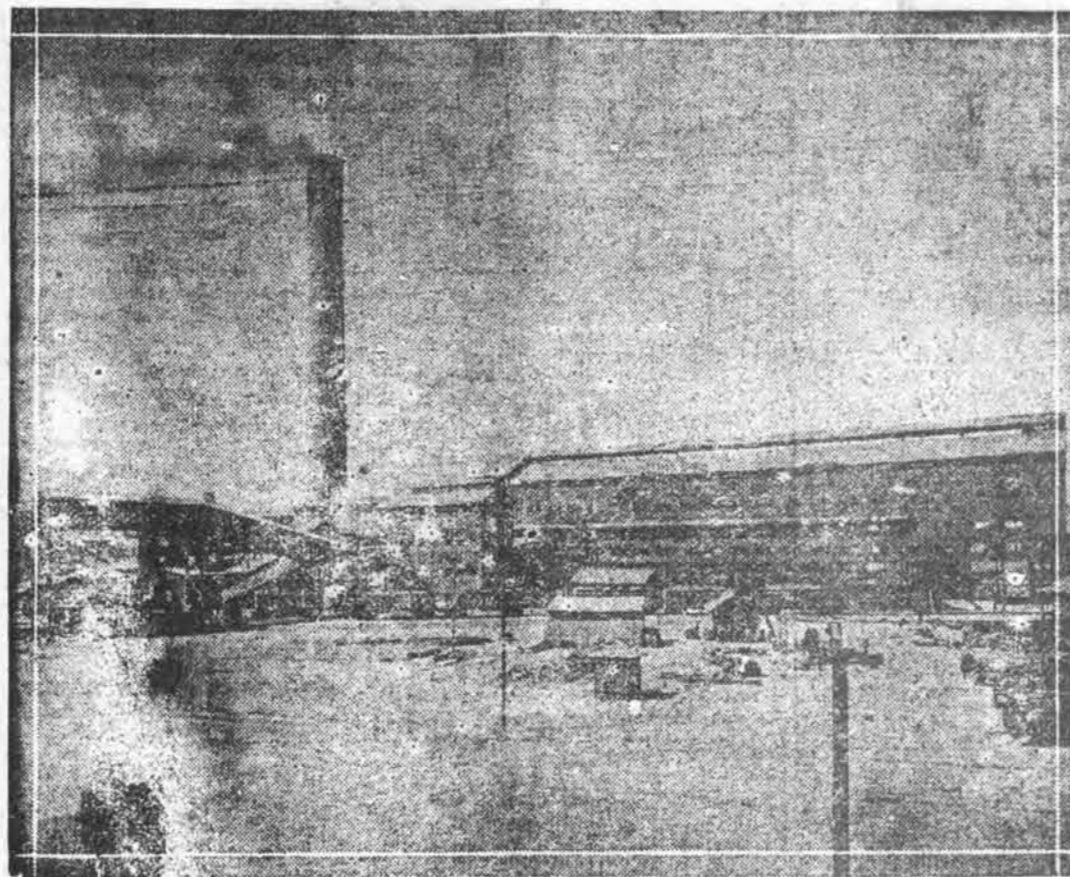
In the illustrated feature article, "Spirit of Labor Day," by Elmo Scott Watson in this issue of the Patagonian, you will find a thoughtful interpretation of the real spirit of Labor Day—"the consciousness of every man who works that in HIS job is the dignity of labor, the divinity of toil."

Be sure to read this article.

62-Year-Old Princess Files

St. Johns, Aug. 31.—Although the Fokker monoplane, St. Raphael, which heaped off from England today with its royal passenger, Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, was not expected over New Foundland before dawn, light-house keepers along the entire east coast were preparing for an all-night watch for the plane.

New Smelter for Arizona's Lead Dividends Paid By Ten Mines Reach Big Total



New Lead Smelter of Phelps Dodge Corporation at Douglas

August, 1927, marks the birth of another new industry in Arizona, the mining, concentrating and smelting of lead. And if developed to the extent hoped for, the lead mining industry will take up the loss suffered by the copper mining industry during the last nine years since the armistice. Not many years ago Michigan enjoyed the position of premier copper producer of the United States, only to be displaced by Montana—and Montana soon surrendered the leadership to Arizona. Not many years ago citizens of Arizona thought the dreams of the copper miner to be impossible of realization—and then lived to see Arizona produce 40 per cent of the nation's copper. And now there are people in Arizona who believe that Arizona can never be a large lead producer, but large sums of money are being spent by the lead miners to bring their dream of premier lead production to realization.

Nine of the 14 counties in Arizona are known to have lead deposits, development of which may open large mines. Cochise, Graham, Mohave, Yavapai, Santa Cruz, Pima, Pinal, Gila and Yuma counties have lead prospects which will warrant further development, but Cochise has furnished almost the entire lead production of Arizona in former years, though the Grand Reef mine of Congressman L. W. Douglas has been developed to a point where it is known that a good mine can be brought in.

The development of lead mines in any or all of these counties will mean more population, more payrolls, the opening of outlets for millions of dollars of Arizona's agricultural products and the adding of millions of dollars to the taxrolls of the state. Another Bisbee, Jerome, Miami, Morenci or Ajo is likely if any one of the many lead prospects in any of the nine counties develops into a real producing lead mine.

Arizona produced only 10,646 tons of the primary lead smelted or refined in the United States in 1926. During that year the United States produced 695,830 tons, so it is shown that Arizona produced only a very little more than 1 1/2 per cent of the total United States production, and the Shattuck and Copper Queen mines in Bisbee produced almost all of the Arizona production.

Sensing the possibilities of further lead development in the state, the Phelps Dodge Corporation, owners of the Copper Queen mine, decided to gamble with the future and erected a smelter costing approximately \$400,000.

They utilized the buildings abandoned at their copper smelter when the new reverberatory furnaces were blown in early in the year and effected great savings over the cost of an entirely new smelter construction. This new lead smelter was blown in at Douglas on Thursday, August 18. Its erection means the bringing of a smelter much closer to Arizona lead producers, closer personal contact between lead miner and lead smelter, and the lowering of transportation charges for long hauls which have prevented development of most of the lead properties in the state during the past years.

In addition to the new smelter, the Phelps Dodge Corporation has erected a new lead concentrator at Bisbee and has leased the concentrator of the Southwest Metals Company at Humboldt, intending to turn this plant into a concentrator for the handling of lead-zinc ores. The greatest problem which must be overcome by Arizona lead producers is the mining of low-grade ores, ores containing lead in quantities too small to allow transportation charges and direct smelting charges with profit to the mine owner. When these ores are concentrated, and a large portion of the worthless gangue, or country rock, is separated from the metal-bearing particles, the concentrates may then be profitably smelted. Congressman Douglas has erected such a concentrator at his Grand Reef property in Araviapi canyon, and a few small lead mills are operated in other parts of the state, but none of these are handling custom ores—or ores from other producers—concentrated for a small fee. The concentrator at Bisbee was erected to handle custom ores.

Another problem of almost equal importance to lead producers is the handling of complex ores—ores containing lead and zinc in combination. It has been necessary heretofore for the miner to lose the zinc content in his ore in order to obtain payment for the lead content, and the smelters have necessarily placed a penalty on lead ores containing zinc because of the difficulty in handling slag containing zinc. The lead miner was thus forced to pay freight charges on the weight of the zinc in his ores and when it arrived at the smelter was forced to pay a penalty because of the zinc. Metal lurgists have developed separation processes whereby zinc particles can be separated from the lead particles in the ore, the zinc concentrate shipped to a zinc smelter and the lead concentrate to a lead smelter and pay-

ment for all metal values in the ore thus obtained. With this problem in mind, Phelps Dodge Corporation leased the Humboldt concentrator of the Southwest Metals Company, and are preparing to handle all lead-zinc ores at the Humboldt plant. This is providing for the miner whose ores are complex—having zinc closely intermingled with lead—a market for his ores where he has had little or no market heretofore. A large portion of the possible lead production in Arizona is known to be from complex ore bodies.

The new lead smelter at Douglas provides still another necessary aid to the small producer of lead ores by speeding up sampling processes, which allows immediate cash payment for ore shipments. At various times in the past, smelters have found it necessary to make only partial payment for ores of all kinds, due largely to lack of facilities for prompt sampling. The sample taken at the smelter is the final basis upon which payment is made for ores, and naturally the smelter cannot settle until it has determined the content of the ore, and its value. To expedite ore settlements, an release the cash for use by the lead miner, whose capital in many cases is limited, the Douglas smelter has installed a completely automatic mechanical sampler, together with large storage facilities. When lead ores arrive at the Douglas smelter, they are immediately unloaded directly into the hopper and pass immediately through the sampler before they are stored in the huge storage bins from which smelter charges are made up. The entire body of the ore is crushed to where no particle is larger than three inches in diameter. This ore is then forced—every particle of it—against a revolving disc 60 inches in diameter, having two openings representing one-tenth of its total area which allows one-tenth of the ore to pass on for further sampling and sends the remainder to the storage bins. This one-tenth is again crushed until no particle is larger than 11-16ths of an inch, and another 10 per cent cut is taken by another disc 48 inches in diameter, the sample now being 1 per cent of the total ore received. This 1 per cent is crushed and passed over rippers to again reduce its size and the sample sent to the "bucking" room where it is pulverized to the point where it will pass through a 200-mesh screen. It is then thoroughly mixed, cut again and the final pulp quartered, one sample going to the shipper, one to the smelter, one to

(Continued on page 8)

Following are the dividend records of 10 of the leading mines, or mining and smelting companies, owned or controlled in the United States, according to official records taken at the end of the first quarter of 1927, as published May 13, 1927, in a Wall Street Journal:

Phelps Dodge Corporation, Douglas, Ariz., \$109,046,527; Anaconda Copper Company, Billings, Mont., \$265,695,521; American Smelting and Refining Company, El Paso, \$217,605,000; Calumet & Hecla Copper Co., Calumet, Mich., \$785,736,596; Utah Copper Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, \$149,259,053. (These five companies aggregate a total of \$926,792,696, and are either primarily, or entirely, copper enterprises. They emphasize the saying that the modern copper mine is a greater gold mine than the richest gold mine.) Kennecott Copper Co., \$106,276,484; International Nickel Co., \$57,257,434; Calumet & Arizona, Bisbee, Ariz., \$68,480,810; Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., \$55,358,000; Ray Consolidated Copper Co., Arizona, \$36,127,000; Chino, New Mexico, \$29,991,700; U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., \$53,428,878. A total of \$1,332,811,602 has been paid in cash dividends from the mines of the present 10 leading mining, or mine-smelting companies. Not one of the lot is a gold mining enterprise.

Rich Mines Not Far From Patagonia

The following Arizona mines surrounding the Morning Glory property have been constant dividend payers from commencement of operations to date, in many cases returning from 30% to 400% per annum on the capital stock, after setting aside surplus and depletion accounts: United Verde Extension, United Verde, Miami, Magua, Inspiration, Copper Queen, Ray Consolidated, World's Fair, Calumet & Arizona, Mowry and many others.

Production From Seven States

From the Manufacturers' Record of May 5, 1927, the following record of mining states and their production was taken:

Arizona, \$114,203,000, copper, silver, gold and lead; Utah, \$57,358,000, copper, silver, gold and coal; Montana, \$79,261,000, copper, silver, zinc and coal; Colorado, \$63,149,000, coal, gold, lead and zinc; Idaho, \$31,611,000, lead, silver, zinc and copper; New Mexico, \$25,549,000, copper, coal, petroleum and zinc; Alaska, \$18,288,000, copper, gold, silver and coal.

From Barron's Financial Weekly

The following is taken from Barron's Financial Weekly, showing the foreign outlook for copper:

"An increase of 16 1/2 per cent in our exports in the first five months.

"Exports of copper for the first five months of this year made a very much better showing than the same period last year. According to government figures, such shipments amounted to 439,295,360 pounds, compared with 376,490,240 pounds for corresponding months in 1926—an increase of 62,805,120 pounds, or 16.5 per cent.

"Germany's takings since the first of the year have been notably large. Total shipments to that country during the last five months amounted to 102,459,340 pounds, representing a gain of 129 per cent over the first five months of last year. With the improved industrial conditions in Germany subsequent increased demand for copper, and the fact that Holland has also more than doubled its imports of copper this year compared with the five months' period of last year.

"Demand from the United Kingdom has moved ahead this year, with a record of 19 per cent better than last year. Total shipments to British buyers from January 1 to June 1 amount-

ed to \$7,301,120 pounds, against \$1,470,720 pounds during the corresponding period last year."

Morning Glory Ready for Machinery
All is in readiness at the Morning Glory mine for the heavy machinery which has been ordered for the deep sinking operations. In the meantime the work is progressing satisfactorily with two shifts of workmen using the present standard equipment.

The new road being constructed will have been finished by the time the new machinery arrives and can be taken to the mine more easily than would have been the case over the old roadbed.

The mine payroll, exclusive of the road crew, is well over the \$3000 per month mark, and will be increased as fast as working conditions permit of adding new workers at the mine.

KINO COPPER COMPANY STILL ACTIVE ON DEVELOPMENT

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 2.—The Kino Copper Company, situated eight miles from this city, and covering 2540 acres of ground, consists of nine groups of claims. Colonel Allen T. Bird, an old-time mining man, is president and general manager. While the company is financed by a group of Nogales people, it is a corporation under the laws of Arizona. Colonel Bird believes this mineralized area equal to any in the state, and that it will eventually become a great mining camp.

The first of the group, or Red Mountain, has three tunnels on the southwestern side of the mountain. There are two miles of underground tunnels and crosscuts, in addition to some shafts and upraises. It has a large mass of quartz monzonite carrying disseminated copper, which body is an upthrust through granitoid rock. The upthrust of monzonite ore, which is 2000 feet long on the major axis, is 1200 feet long on the minor axis. It has been penetrated by three tunnels; the first tunnel, 723 feet long, has been carried through 250 feet of quartz from the north side of the mountain; the second tunnel penetrates a distance of 512 feet and crosses the line of the first tunnel, 120 feet above, an upraise connecting the two tunnels. Drifts and crosscuts have developed a body of ore averaging 2 1/2 per cent copper.

The Buena Vista, another of the Kino group, has several tunnels and winzes from which copper ore, bearing between 20 and 25 per cent, has been shipped. This ore has been found to carry gold and silver also. Nearly 200 feet of work has been done on this mine.

The King-Hudgins group is between the Red Mountain and the Buena Vista. It is developed by two tunnels and several shafts, and some copper ore, carrying gold and silver, has been shipped. The Rose Boom Hill has a large body of low-grade ore, which it is hoped to eventually recover by leaching.

The dumps of Red Mountain have been sampled and show 2 1/2 per cent copper. Plans are being made to handle the dumps following the construction of a concentrator and further development of the ore body.

Geo. Parker Jr., Geta Honors at Perry
George Parker Jr., formerly of the San Rafael Valley, this county, in a letter to his parents, who reside in Nogales, tells of his election as team captain of the Eighth Corps Area rifle team at Camp Perry, O. In practice shooting and elimination contests now going on at the camp, the boy is leading his team by a wide margin, and probably will qualify for the coming national shoot.

Export on Cattle From Mexico Raised

One firm of London rat catchers caught 28,712 rats last year.

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

HOWARD KEENER
Publisher and Owner

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MINE INVESTMENTS SOUND

Leadville, Colo., has produced \$435,244,814 in metals, from 1859 to 1936; and a new revival is said to be under way that may equal or pass the old figures. Butte, Mont. has produced even more, from a smaller territory. Other western states have added proportionate amounts of mineral wealth to the nation's resources.

Such industries as these are of permanent benefit to every farmer, gardener, stock grower, orchardist, and merchant. They make a high-class, non-competitive market for everything the grower can produce.

Legitimate mining should be encouraged. It is no more of a speculation than most other industrial or agricultural ventures. The country should recognize that the mine operator is one of the most useful citizens. He produces new material and wealth for mankind.

Mine holdings might well be a part of the permanent investment of really conservative investors

LABOR DAY

The annual observance of Labor Day is a fitting tribute to the worthiness and dignity of those who toil. It is an outward expression of an inward feeling of appreciation for those who perform the homely tasks of the world.

While Labor Day is primarily the festival of organized labor, it is also dedicated in its larger sense to all who work, whether with hand or brain. Only the idlers and parasites are rightfully excluded from the homage which it pays to those who serve mankind.

Viewed in this light, Labor Day is something more than just another holiday. It is an occasion full of moral and spiritual significance; a day on which to recount the achievements of the race made possible through earnest effort; a day on which to rejoice in the emancipation of the masses; a day for the advancement of the brotherhood of man.

TRADE MISSIONARIES

The general public little realizes how many of the inventions and aids to comfort now in general use have been popularized through the persistence and far-sighted enterprise of business men. The same is true of new products, whose introduction is often attended with difficulty, although they later come to be considered indispensable.

Years ago when the Standard Oil Company was seeking a wider market for kerosene, then its principal product, its trade missionaries were sent to South America and China, giving away lamps and teaching the natives how to use them. Of course, the lamps had to have kerosene, and China has ever since remained the world's best kerosene market.

The same methods were employed in introducing the blue flame stove, but when the demand had been created, manufacturers were willing to make the stove, which thereafter found a ready sale. Similar enterprises have been shown by public service companies in the development of household devices which use gas and electricity. Even though the equipment sold brings little profit, or none at all, the sustained demand thus created for fuel and energy increases consumption and makes possible the growth of these industries.

The widespread use of the things which make for the comforts of modern life is largely due to the untiring efforts of these missionaries of trade, who, through educating the public to the use of what at first appear to be luxuries, finally cause them to be demanded as necessities.

Paris staged another centennial celebration recently, when some one remembered that the first pirate ever seen in France arrived at the Paris zoo in 1927. It is said that the populace of that day viewed the strange creature with incredulity almost equal to that related of the American farmer, who, upon seeing a giraffe for the first time, gravely shook his head and declared: "There ain't no such animal."

Most of the natives of Nicaragua are no reported to be "quiet and tranquil"—particularly the 300 that ran afoul of the Marines.

"In a Little Spanish Town" was Written in South Dakota



MABLE WAYNE



In a little Spanish town, 'twas on a night like this, 'twas on a night like this, 'twas on a night like this, 'twas on a night like this.

Romantic Song Hit Result of Author's Game of Pretend

New York City.—A desolate, treeless little village in the West was the inspiration for the most glowing romantic waltz song of the season.

Mable Wayne, who wrote "In a Little Spanish Town," the song in question, tells how it happened. "When I was a little girl," she explains, "I was always dreaming of Spain. The most thumbed spot in my geography was the page that carried a big map of that country. I was always turning to it for consolation when I hadn't known my lessons and everything had gone wrong generally.

"Then at sixteen, I went on the stage as a pianist and got used to weekly jumps from one small western or middle western town to another. 'Got used,' I say, but I guess I never really did get very reconciled to it for the bleak little towns always made my heart ache. At least, they did until I

discovered a perfectly lovely game that I could play by myself. "This game allowed me to make up little stories about the places, and since there need be no limits to my imagination, I moved every last one of them to my favorite dream countries. In an effort to atone for them for what they had missed, I always located the very bluest towns of all in Spain.

"The day I wrote 'In a Little Spanish Town,' we had reached South Dakota and when I looked out the train window, I beheld the most dismal town of any. The few people I could see had such discouraged faces, too, as if they had never known happiness or romance. "I took a pad and pencil out of my purse and began to scribble to keep myself from crying. I was blue, anyway, because my head ached and I was wondering whether I was going to be a vaudeville ham all my life. Well, the notes that I scribbled were those of 'In a Little Spanish Town.' I felt so sorry for that Dakota place that I just dressed it up Spanish."

WHY IS A POSTOFFICE?

Is the postoffice an establishment for making money for Uncle Sam, or is it one for the service of the people regardless of profit?

That is the question Congressman Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, who is a member of the House postoffice committee, wants to see settled. And he wants it settled in favor of service to the public.

For many years it has been the prevailing idea in congress that the postoffice department should, as nearly as possible, pay its own way. But at the end of the year it is always found that the expenditures have exceeded receipts by a good many millions. When the postal employees' pay was increased in 1926 it was sought to provide the money by increasing postage rates, which was done in a manner which has caused great dissatisfaction.

Mr Kelly contends that the annual deficit is caused by the performance of free service in connection with what are really public welfare projects, such as rural free delivery, county free privileges to weekly newspapers, free department and congressional mail, special rates to religious, scientific and fraternal publications, free mail for the blind, and the like. He does not object to these free services, but contends that they should be provided for out of the general treasury, instead of increasing postage rates to meet the expense involved.

In this contention Mr. Kelly seems to be on solid ground. No one expects the other departments of the government which are engaged in welfare projects to pay their own way. Users of the mails should pay their just proportion of the cost of the service, and no more. Free service considered to be in the public interest should be paid for by the treasury department.

We wonder if the new Ford will retain the old Model T rattle.

Short skirts and short hair have provoked many long arguments.

Even those who are not spiritualists hope to see the "ghost walk" on pay day.

Believe it or not, a horse from Detroit took a prize at the state horse show.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF PIGGLY WIGGLY SOUTHWESTERN CO.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona, and do hereby adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

ARTICLE I.

The names, residences and post office addresses of the incorporators are as follows: A. E. Sanders, 724 Grand Ave., Nogales, Arizona, and Lella Sanders, 724 Grand Ave., Nogales, Arizona.

ARTICLE II.

The name of this corporation is "PIGGLY WIGGLY SOUTHWESTERN CO."

ARTICLE III.

The principal place of business of the corporation shall be Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, but the corporation may have such branch offices, within or without the State of Arizona, as may be hereafter established by the Board of Directors, and meetings of the Board of Directors may be held and any business transacted at any branch office.

ARTICLE IV.

The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by the corporation is as follows:

(a) To carry on and engage in the business of establishing, maintaining and operating "Piggly Wiggly" stores; to buy, sell, trade and deal in, at wholesale and retail, groceries, provisions, food supplies, vegetables, all kinds of grain, bran, hay, farm and dairy produce and products, articles and things for personal, domestic and household use, and generally all goods, wares and merchandise incidental to a general grocery, vegetable, food supply, meat, poultry, fish, game, produce and provision mercantile business; to buy, sell, store and deal in poultry, fresh, salt, pickled, smoked and cured meats, fish, oysters and sea food products, and to buy, sell, slaughter, pack, cure and otherwise handle poultry, cattle, calves, hogs, sheep and live-stock generally, and to manufacture, sell and deal in, at wholesale and retail, the products thereof.

(b) To obtain register, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, to hold, use, own, operate, develop and introduce, to sell, assign, lease, pledge, mortgage, grant or acquire licenses and franchises in respect of, and otherwise deal in and with or turn to account any and all copyrights, concessions, trade marks, formulae, secret processes, devices, trade names and patents, patent rights, applications for patents, brevets d'invention, and all inventions, licenses, privileges, improvements and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent or otherwise of the United States or of any other country, relating to or useful in connection with any lawful business of the corporation, including the good will of the same.

(c) To borrow and lend money, and to make, draw, accept, endorse, acquire, buy and sell all or any negotiable or transferable instruments and securities; to make and perform contracts, to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, own, exchange, sell, or dispose of, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate and deal in, real estate, any and all kinds of property, real, personal and mixed, and the good will, rights and property of any person, firm, association or corporation, and pay for the same in cash or stock, bonds or obligations of this corporation, or otherwise.

(d) To issue bonds, notes, debentures or other forms of corporate obligations, and to sell, pledge or hypothecate the same and to secure the payment thereof by mortgage or otherwise upon all or any part of the property of the corporation, to purchase, acquire, hold, sell and dispose of the stock, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, and to issue and exchange therefor its stock, bonds or other obligations.

(e) Without in any particular limiting any of the objects, or purposes or powers of the corporation, the business of the corporation shall be to do any one or more or all of the acts and things herein set forth, and all such other acts, things and business or businesses in any manner connected herewith or necessary, incidental, convenient or auxiliary thereto, or calculated directly or indirectly to promote the interests of the corporation and enhance the value of or render profitable any of its property or rights, as such a corporation may lawfully do; and in carrying on its business or for the purpose of attaining or furthering any of its objects, to do any and all acts and things, and to exercise any and all other powers which a co-partnership or natural person could do and exercise, and which now or hereafter may be authorized by law, and either as or by and through principals, agents, attorneys, trustees, contractors, factors, lessors, lessees, or otherwise, either alone or in conjunction with others and in any part of the world; and in addition to have and to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges now or hereafter belonging to or conferred upon corporations organized under the provisions of the law authorizing the formation of such corporations.

ARTICLE V.

The authorized amount of the capital stock of this corporation shall be Two Hundred Thousand (\$200,000.00) Dollars, divided into ten thousand (10,000) shares of common stock at the par value of Ten (\$10.00) Dollars each, and one thousand (1000) shares of preferred stock at the par value of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars each. The holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to cumulative dividends thereon at the rate of Eight (\$8.00) Dollars per share or eight per centum of the amount of par value for each and every fiscal year of the life of the corporation and no more, payable out of any and all surplus or net profits quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, as and when declared by the Board of Directors, before any dividends shall be declared, set apart for, or paid upon the common stock of the corporation. Said dividends on the preferred stock shall be cumulative, so that if the corporation shall fail in any fiscal year to pay such dividends on all of the issued and outstanding preferred stock, such deficiency in the dividends shall be fully paid, but without interest, before any dividends shall be paid or set apart on the common stock. Subject to the foregoing provisions said preferred stock shall not be entitled to participate in any other or additional earnings or profits

of the corporation. The owners or holders of preferred stock shall have no voting powers whatsoever, nor shall they be entitled to notice of any meeting of stockholders of the company.

In the event of the dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, or a sale of all its assets (whether voluntary or involuntary) or in event of its insolvency or upon any distribution of its capital, there shall be paid to the holders of the preferred stock the par value thereof, to wit, One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars per share, and the amount of all unpaid accrued dividends thereon, before any sum shall be paid or any assets distributed among the holders of the common stock; and after the payment to the holders of the preferred stock of its par value and the unpaid accrued dividends thereon, the remaining assets and funds of the corporation shall be divided among and paid to the holders of the common stock according to their respective shares.

The Board of Directors may in their discretion declare and pay dividends on the common stock concurrently with dividends on the preferred stock, for any dividend period of any fiscal year when such dividends are applicable to the common stock; provided that all accumulated dividends on the preferred stock for all previous fiscal years and all dividends on the preferred stock for previous dividend periods for that fiscal year shall have been paid in full.

The whole or any part of the preferred stock shall be subject to redemption at One Hundred Ten (\$110.00) Dollars per share and accumulated dividends thereon at any time after one year from the issue thereof, at such time or times and in such manner as the Board of Directors shall determine. Upon subscription thereto said capital stock shall be paid into the corporation in such manner and upon such terms as the Board of Directors may fix in cash, services, or by the sale, transfer or assignment to the corporation of property, property rights or interests therein, real, personal or mixed for the uses and purposes of the corporation, and in payment for which shares of the capital stock of the corporation may be issued, and such stock so issued shall thereupon and thereby become and be fully paid up and non-assessable; and in the absence of actual fraud in the transaction, the judgment of the Board of Directors as to the value of the services rendered or property purchased shall be conclusive.

ARTICLE VI.

The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing of its articles with the County Clerk of the State of Arizona, and the recording of same in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and the termination thereof shall be twenty-five years thereafter, with the right in the corporation to renew its charter for an additional period of twenty-five years as now provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

The management and conduct of the business, property and affairs of the corporation shall be vested in and conducted by a Board of Directors of not less than three (3) nor more than seven (7) persons, and all directors, except in case of vacancies, shall be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders, except the first board, which is chosen as in these articles hereinafter set forth. The officers of the company consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board of Directors shall deem expedient, and all shall be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors. Any two or more officers, the duties of the incumbent of which are not inconsistent, may be held by the same person. Both the officers and directors shall hold their offices for the period of one year from and after election and qualification and until their successors are elected and qualified, unless removed by the board. The directors shall have the right to fill any vacancy occurring in the board by death, resignation, or otherwise and the person or persons elected to fill any such vacancy or vacancies shall hold his office until the next regular meeting of stockholders.

ARTICLE VIII.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the principal office of the corporation on the third Monday in January of each year, commencing with the year 1929.

ARTICLE IX.

The incorporators shall name the persons who shall constitute the first Board of Directors and when so selected by the incorporators said members of the board shall serve until the

first annual stockholders' meeting and until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE X.

The Board of Directors shall have the power to make and alter the by-laws of the corporation; to fix the amount to be reserved as working capital, and to authorize and cause to be executed mortgages, debentures and other obligations which shall be liens upon the property and franchises of the corporation, and to generally to exercise all the powers and authority of the company not expressly withheld from said board by law, or by these Articles of Incorporation, or by the affirmative action of the stockholders.

ARTICLE XI.

The stockholders and members of this corporation and their private property shall be exempt from any liability for the debts of this corporation.

ARTICLE XII.

The indebtedness of this corporation shall at no time exceed the sum of One Hundred Thirty-three Thousand, Three Hundred Thirty-three and 33-100 (\$133,333.33) Dollars.

ARTICLE XIII.

Duane Bird, of Nogales, Santa Cruz

County, Arizona, who has been a bona fide resident of the State of Arizona for at least three (3) years, is hereby appointed the lawful agent of this corporation for and on behalf of it, to accept and acknowledge service, and upon whom may be served all necessary process in any action, suit or proceeding that may be held or brought against this corporation in any of the Courts of the State of Arizona, and for all purposes required by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 9th day of July, A. D. 1927.
A. E. SANDERS,
LELLA SANDERS.

STATE OF ARIZONA,
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ.

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on this 9th day of July, 1927, by A. E. Sanders and Lella Sanders, who stated to me that they executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

DUANE BIRD,
(NOTARIAL SEAL) Notary Public.
My commission expires December 5, 1928.



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
- Flatulency
- Diarrhea
- Wind Colic
- To Sweeten Stomach
- 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 *Wm. H. Fletcher* Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

PLACE OF REFINED ENTERTAINMENT

—THE—
A-Z-T-E-C
CLUB

Where the Family Parties Are Held

NOGALES — SONORA — MEXICO

MUSIC BY

THE BEST JAZZ ORCHESTRA IN TOWN

SPECIAL ENTERTAINERS

BEST REFRESHMENTS AND CUISINE



THE PROPER PLACE TO DINE

JUST STEP across the line to a place where courtesy and service go hand in hand.

COME OVER and let us serve you with the most tempting dinner you can obtain in all Sonora.

OUR PRICES are reasonable and we cater to your trade and the trade of your family.

NUT'S PLACE

Silvio Nuti, Prop.
63 Elias Street Nogales, Sonora

Material Considerations

Have no weight with us. Our conception of our profession is that service must at all times come first; that to serve all alike is the first law of the good funeral director.

All who wish our type of service may have it—and the cost depends entirely upon the wishes of those we serve.

Parker-Grimshaw Co.

Funeral Home

Morley Avenue Phone 210
NOGALES, ARIZONA

Member National Selected Morticians
By Invitation

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

Comfort Shaves

are due to sharp blades. Make shaving a pleasure. With a Valet AutoStrop Razor every shave is speedy and luxurious. Self-stropped in 10 seconds.

Valet Auto-Strop Razor
—Sharpens Itself

—\$1 up to \$25

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 al-
ways welcome.

HARRY RENSHAW,
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

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Records compiled by the American
Newspaper Publishers' Association
show the enormous amounts spent
last year for the advertising of well-
known products.

The sum of \$4,095,000 was expended
in advertising the Chevrolet car alone,
which heads the list of big appropri-
ations. Other large expenditures in
order of size were:

Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert
tobacco, \$4,034,000 Postum and Grape
Nuts, \$3,527,000; Listerine, \$3,484,000;
American Tobacco Company, \$3,323,
000; Ivory Soap and Crisco, \$3,051,
000; Dodge automobiles, \$2,038,000.

It is reported that these will appear
moderate in comparison with the
amount to be used in advertising the
new Ford car during the next year.

All of which, in view of the great
prosperity experienced by the con-
cerns manufacturing the products
named, once more gives a practical
illustration of the trite but true say-
ing: "It pays to advertise."

A critic declares an English movie
actress to be without a peer. But she
is probably doing her best to land
one.

Henry Carson of Chicago was fined
\$19 for pulling three fire alarms to
celebrate the arrival of a son, but
said it was worth it.

A wrecked flier found in a ditch
near Rapid City bore on the wind-
shield the inscription: "I do not choose
to run in 1928."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

From Our Ladies'
Ready-to-Wear Dept.

FINAL CLEARANCE ON DRESSES

Beautiful Dresses, of the Finest
Materials. Values Up to \$22.50,

Now \$9.75

Another Group of Better Dresses,
Values to \$30.00 and \$35.00

\$14.00

"LA VILLE DE PARIS"

Nogales' Largest Store

Leather Goods

BITS SPURS
HARNESS
SADDLES

Belts Boots
Cowmen's Supplies
All Repair Work
Promptly Attended
To

PRICES RIGHT

Nogales
Saddlery

313 Morley Ave.
NOGALES ARIZONA

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona

TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, Arizona

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT
Optical Specialist

Arizona Optical
Company

313 Morley Avenue
NOGALES ARIZONA

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

NOGALES, ARIZONA

"LA PERLA"
Jewelry Store

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

Elgin and Waltham Watches

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repair-
ing. All work guaranteed.
Reparacion Perfecta, de Alhas y
Relojes. Trabajo garantizado.

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 f.o.b. Nogales,
Ariz., at 80% 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

KEY CITY TAILORS
H. T. CONNER

138 Grand Ave. Phone 212
Nogales, Ariz.

Up-to-Date Cleaning and Pressing
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Suits Made to Order
All Dye Work Guaranteed
Mail your clothes to us. We will
deliver them on time.

Our Work, Our Prices, Our Service
Will Please You

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.



People who wouldn't think of going to any but a good,
reputable dealer for food, clothing, or furniture, patronize the
worst kind of "dumps" when it comes time to buy a tire.

They do this thinking it is necessary in order to get a tire
bargain.

We'll sell you the best tire made—a Goodyear—at a price
as low as you can get anywhere.

EAST SIDE GARAGE

R. C. Blabon, Proprietor
PATAGONIA ARIZONA

International Casino

Alex Rossi, Mgr.

At the Plaza, Sonora, Mexico
(Just across the border)

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS PLACE TO EAT
AND DRINK

HANK'S GARAGE

Hank Myers, Prop.

AUTO REPAIRING

STUDEBAKER SERVICE

CARS GREASED AND OILED

340 Grand Avenue, Nogales, 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 Gasoline
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 shop-
pers:

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.

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

1927

Santa Cruz Patagonian,
Patagonia, Arizona.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$_____ for
_____ year subscription, at \$2.00 per year.

Name _____

St. and No. _____

City and State _____

Nogales Auto Co.

STORAGE — REPAIRING — ACCESSORIES
STUDEBAKERS
 Store Your Car Here While in Nogales and Let Us Check It Up for Needed Repairs
THE BEST AUTO MECHANICS IN TOWN

NOGALES-TOMBSTONE STAGE

Bob Laney, Prop.

Nogales-Bisbee Stage's new time table, effective August 1, 1927. Though stage to Bisbee, making connections for Douglas, Lordsburg, Deming and El Paso. Train connections made at Fairbank or Douglas for all points east on No. 2.

NORTHBOUND		SOUTHBOUND	
Nogales, Leave	11:30 a.m.	Douglas, Leave	2:15 p.m.
Patagonia, Leave	12:30 a.m.	Bisbee, Leave	3:30 p.m.
Fairbank, Leave	1:40 p.m.	Tombstone, Leave	4:45 p.m.
Tombstone, Leave	2:05 p.m.	Fairbank, Leave	5:00 p.m.
Bisbee, Arrive	3:15 p.m.	Patagonia, Leave	6:00 p.m.
Douglas, Arrive	4:15 p.m.	Nogales, Arrive	7:15 p.m.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

All Over the World

Something Saved
 On Everything at
Piggly Wiggly

Per Dozen	LEMONS	29c
Just full of juice—per dozen	SMALL ORANGES	23c
1-Pound Packages, each	SUNSWEEP PRUNES	15c
2-Pound Packages, each		25c
5-Pound Packages, each		53c
No. 2 Cans, each	LA GRANDE PEAS	14c
A quality pea at a low price.		
No. 2 Cans, each	FANCY CORN	12c
6 Bars of Crystal White and 1 10c Cake of Fairy, all for	SOAP	25c
No milit, but as much as you want.		
48-Pound Sacks, each	FLOUR	\$1.90
A wonderful buy on a quality flour.		
Per Package	KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES	8c
No. 1 1/2 Cans, each	TOMATOES	10c
No. 2 Cans, each		12c
No. 2 1/2 Cans, each		15c
5-Pound Cans, each	POND'S PEANUT BUTTER	\$1.18
The finest peanut butter packed.		
Hills Bros, per pound	COFFEE	51c
Your Luck, per pound		48c
MONARCH, per pound		51c
All Flavors, per package	JELLO	10c
Small Jars, each	ELGIN MAYONNAISE	10c
Half Pint Jars, each		20c
Pint Jars, each		39c
Quart Jars, each		73c
The Mayonnaise without an equal.		

MAKE PIGGLY WIGGLY YOUR HEADQUARTERS WHILE IN NOGALES

PIGGLY WIGGLY
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

IT IS HERE!

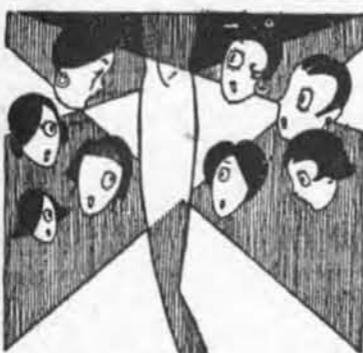
The bargain event of the CENTURY!

A genuine and gigantic sale now in full swing at Nogales' most progressive Department Store—

THE "El Paso"

Originators of Low Prices
 129 Morley Avenue
 Nogales, Arizona

Come a-running to Nogales, and then straight to the Bargain Center of the border.



NEW TYPE HOSE \$1 PAIR

Offers an entirely new standard of hosiery value. Gives unusually satisfactory wear.

Silk to the top, silk to narrow garter hem, and silk and rayon from top to toe. Lovely, clear texture. All wanted colors. For regular, outside and slender build.

Features include Daintee Heel, Slipper Sole, and Positive Run-Stop.

Made by Westcott with the exclusive Seamless Shaped Foot with Comfort Toe, a remarkable development in hosiery that shapes the foot without uncomfortable knots or folds at toe, or seam at sole. Eliminates the wrinkle at top of toe.

Superlative value.
 For Sale by
ARMY STORE
 205 Morley Ave.

Nogales, Arizona

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 1.—Export duty on cattle shipments from Mexico were raised from 1 peso to 25 pesos. The raise is said to have been made to force cattlemen to ship their steers to Mexico City, where a shortage exists.

It is perhaps appropriate that a man with a foggy intellect should have a fog-horn voice.

Low flying is prohibited in many cities, but high flyers go on unnoted.

If a woman has so all-fired much intuition, why does she ask so many questions?

The Best of Meats

COLD MEATS, FRESH EGGS, CHEESE, BREAD, PASTRY, VEGETABLES
 And everything a first-class meat market handles, will be found here.

The City Market

G. C. EDGEELL, Prop.
 PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

NEW SMELTER FOR ARIZONA'S LEAD

(Continued from page 1)

the shipper's representative and the other kept for possible umpire assay. The entire process is automatic and mechanical, requiring but a small part of the time necessary under the old system, and results in the money for ore shipments being paid the shipper much earlier than under old methods.

Most modern appliances for lead smelting have been installed in the new smelter. Every precaution is taken for the safety of men employed, and large dust chambers and bag houses catch every particle of lead fume passing, so that only harmless vapor is allowed to pass out the stack.

The blowing in of the new smelter and the erection of the concentrating plants will undoubtedly bring about development of lead properties in all parts of the state where lead ores are known to exist.

Interesting News Notes

Redfern Believed in Brazil
 Para, Brazil, Sept. 1.—An unconfirmed report received here says Paul Redfern landed in the vicinity of Almquer, Brazil.

Sonora's New Governor Inaugurated
 Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 1.—Many local people went to Hermosillo to attend the inauguration ceremonies of General Fausto Topete as governor of Sonora, Mexico.

Colonel Parker Succeeds Faulkner
 Colonel Hugh Parker, U. S. A., has arrived in Nogales from Atlanta, Ga., and will succeed Colonel Faulkner as second in command of the 25th Infantry at Camp Little.

To Scrap 150 U. S. Airplanes
 Washington, Aug. 31.—One hundred and fifty army training airplanes now in the hands of national guard air units are due for the scrap heap tomorrow when war department orders requiring that they be salvaged as obsolete in the interest of safety become effective.

Garrity Elected Veterans' Head
 Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31.—John J. Garrity of Chicago, was elected national commander-in-chief on the first ballot of the United Spanish War Veterans. Garrity has a long and distinguished war record. He was colonel of the 132nd Infantry in the World War.

W. C. T. U. Oppose Al Smith
 Minneapolis, Aug. 31.—Seven days of activity, centering around plans for relentless warfare against "wet" candidates, were climaxed by repeated reference to the proposed presidential candidacy of Gov. Al Smith of New York. This was at the National Women's Christian Temperance Union convention, which closed here today.

Lindbergh Featured in Magazine
 Tucson, Sept. 1.—Sommemorating the history-making flight of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh across the Atlantic to Paris, the September issue of Progressive Arizona has been dedicated to aviation and Colonel Lindbergh. The issue has been chosen as the official program for the reception and celebration in honor of the noted flyer who he visits Tucson September 23.

ARIZONA MINING MEN TO MEET IN GLOBE OCTOBER 10

The Arizona section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Arizona chapter of the American Mining Congress will hold a joint meeting at Globe, October 10 and 11. The technical papers on the program will be furnished by the Institute, those relating to business taxation and public relations, by the congress. F. W. MacLennan, general manager of the Miami Copper Company, Miami, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The success of the joint convention at Denver last fall and the wide interest in the Salt Lake City meeting last month, promises equal success at Globe.

Georgia is said to be the first state to establish public schools.

MICKIE SAYS—

WE HAVE MANY HUNDREDS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ON OUR BOOKS, AND EVERY DAY LOTS OF THEM FALL DUE—SO IT'S A GREAT FAVOR TO US IF YOU COME IN AND RENEW BEFORE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES. THANK YOU



BOYS AND GIRLS

When a dog attacked 8-year-old Robert Glendin of Leeds, Eng., his pet horse came to the rescue and kicked the dog to death.

Baby Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, received three tons of toys from Australia, where her parents recently visited while Elizabeth remained with her grandmother, Queen Mary.

Dolly and Polly Rouse, twin sisters of Bethel Grove, Ark., won the state 4-ft club demonstration prize for their skill in putting up school lunches.

Little King Michael of Rumania, 5 years old, is entitled to wear a crown, but prefers an Indian head-dress sent to him from America.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPT. EXPLAINS ROAD TAX EXEMPTIONS

Phoenix Aug. 31.—E. W. Whitworth, head of the motor vehicle department as superintendent, said yesterday that affidavits for the use of filing exemptions to the gasoline road tax were being distributed to all county assessors with the request that they not temporarily as agents in giving them out to those who wished to take advantage of the provisions under the law. These provisions stipulate that if motor vehicle fuel not used in machines propelled on highways is not subject to the 4-cent gasoline, or road, tax.

Under the law, all government agents are exempted from paying the road tax, and special blanks have been forwarded to department heads for distribution among their inferiors for the purpose of filling out at the time of each purchase. These must be signed by the field men who are buying the motor fuel, and must carry, in addition to the department head's name, that of the man who is purchasing the gasoline.

Under the general exemption provisions, those who use gasoline for stoves, tractors and stationary engines, and, in fact, all vehicles except those propelled on state highways, must pay the regular 4-cent tax, but this is refunded to them with the filing of affidavits recording the purchase and amounts. These purchases must be accounted for within one year after they are made, and those exemptions or rebates on several purchases can be refunded the buyers under one affidavit.

One of the alleged peculiarities of women is set forth by Somerset Maugham in a current play, in which one of the characters says: "If a woman were deceived by an aviator and beaten by a Russian, the next man she would fall in love with would be a Russian aviator."

People of the United States spend an average of \$16 a year per capita for tobacco.

Sidelights

George Wolf, New York architect, will not buy another "pig in a poke." Two negroes in cast-off garb of Pullman porters visited his office, gave him a drink of good whiskey, said to be smuggled by train from Canada, offered four cases for \$285. Delivered for cash at a dark corner that night, Wolf later found them to contain bricks, broken glass and other rubbish.

Edward L. Doheny, who owns more gasoline than almost anyone else in the country, recently spent a night in a Texas desert because he didn't have any of it with him. Next morning he gave \$10 for a gallon and a half from a passing flivver and proceeded to Fort Stockton. Mr. Doheny is chairman of the Pan-American Petroleum Company.

Miss Gladys Glad was pronounced by Florence Jagfeld as his most perfect 1927 chorus girl. She is 19, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 120 pounds and is a blonde with long hair. Naturally, Mr. Ziegfeld's decision made Gladys glad.

Alex Cekirotis, a small boy of Lynn, Mass., confessed to playing football with a can in which his father had hidden \$1135, saying the can had been carried away by another boy after the game. After consternation had held sway in the household for some time, the mother found that Alex was mistaken when she discovered the can and money in a closet.

Miss Ruth Skibinski of St. Petersburg, Fla., asked a strange young man, Palmer Riggs, to take her downtown in the car he was driving. Accommodating, he complied with her further request that he accompany her into the police station. Then she had him arrested, as the car had been stolen from her a few days before.

Police men of Paris are to have a course in the English language.

J.C. PENNEY Co.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION—
 "where savings are greatest"

25th Anniversary

A Bit of Youthful Charm
 Makes Each Fall Frocks More Attractive Than the Last!

There's something flattering and delightfully becoming about the frocks this Fall—so varied in styling that every type of figure can be fitted easily. Satin and heavy crepes drape gracefully.

\$1.475 to \$2.475

Interesting New Skirt Lines and Jacket Effects

While the impression is still one of straight lines, many variations make the selection more interesting. Colors are important—rich blues, browns and a few greens vie with black.

Sizes For Women, Misses and Juniors



25th Anniversary School Hose Are Sturdy Hose

The correct hose for school days must look well to please the miss and wear well to please her mother!

Our full mercerized hose is especially serviceable. Pair... 25c
 Silk and fiber hose, flat knit for misses. Pair... 49c

25th Anniversary Fascinating Millinery

Fresh! New! Priced To Please!



Before anything else—your old hat is out of place! These smart new ones have arrived just in time for the cool days that aren't far away!

1.98 to 4.98

Velvet and Felt—Alone or Combined

The colors are rich and deep—in keeping with the gold and red brown of the fall season. The prices are universally attractive.



THE THINKER—BY RODIN

Spirit of Labor Day

penning upon its militant strength alone for its success is doomed to failure.

Such utterances as these are evidence of the fact that Mr. Gompers' warning so long ago that "intelligence must prevail," has been heeded by American labor, and a part of the American laboring man's prosperity today is due to the fact that he has brought to his task an intelligent conception of both its rights and its obligations. For that reason Rodin's famous statue, "The Thinker," is not an inappropriate symbol of the American working-man, a man of brains as well as of brawn.

Rev. Charles Steidle, an eminent sociologist and student of labor problems, once wrote:

When the last chapter of the story has been written, it will be found that the chief glory of labor has not been in what its leaders or men gained for themselves nor for their generation, but in what they secured for those who followed. This fact should make us more generous in our estimate of the value of the services of those who are today giving their hearts and lives to many a cause which seems to make but little progress. . . . The normal man, he be rich or poor, educated through books or through experience, be he black or white, yellow or red, no matter what his circumstances—so long as he is a man who is doing a man's job in the world, is helping the other fellow in a way which is rarely appreciated. The poorest, neediest man in the world, who is doing his best, is rendering a real service to the richest man in the world. He is making a contribution to the world's work which more wages do not repay. Even the despised immigrant who doesn't understand a word of English, but who is contributing his share to the common good by shoveling dirt in a construction camp, is making a debt to the man who will later drive over that railroad track in his comfortable Pullman, made smooth-running because that Italian made a good job of his shoveling. But everywhere in human life, in the lowest places, in shop and factory, on the street and on the road, everywhere, men and women and even little children are bringing their contributions to the great treasure house to which we all come and freely draw—some more, some less; and he who draws most becomes the greatest debtor to all mankind.

Here's the point, then: Let's talk less about helping and let's think more about "exchange" of service—for that's what it is.

Read these words again: "The man who is doing a man's job in the world—who is doing his best—making a contribution to the world's work—contributing his share to the common good." They lead inevitably to one phrase—"The dignity of labor." That phrase has been given a slightly different wording by Thornton Oakley, writing in the American Federationist on

THE DIVINITY OF TOIL
 Toiler, toiler of the mine,
 Draving Pluto's umphs and shrines,
 Draving dark in depths of earth
 As some god of mystic birth,
 Wrestling from deep-hidden pyres
 Food for man's insatiable fires,
 Toiler, toiler dost thou see
 In thy toil Divinity?

Toiler, toiler of the mill,
 Molding matter to thy will,
 Rearing towers crowned with flame,
 Bessemer's Titan frame,
 By thy fierce, all-potent fires
 Forging man's proud, cloud-runs
 spires,
 Toiler, toiler, dost thou see
 In thy toil Divinity?

Toiler, toiler of the rail,
 Piercing crag and spanning vale,
 With thy engines' headlong roar
 Circling nations shore to shore,
 Binding close in mesh of steel
 Man with man for common weal,
 Toiler, toiler, dost thou see
 In thy toil Divinity?

Toiler, toiler of the sea,
 Cleaving black immensity,
 With thy hulls, majestic, vast,
 Scouring wave and typhoon's blast,
 Bearing north, south, east and west
 Man upon his ceaseless quest,
 Toiler, toiler, dost thou see
 In thy toil Divinity?

Thou that through the year's swift flight,
 Led by soaring visions' light,
 Conquering earth, sky and main,
 Buldest toil's enduring fame,
 Ever lifting man's desire
 To the pure, celestial fire,
 Thou, O toiler, thou shalt see
 In thy toil Divinity.

And this is the spirit of Labor Day—the consciousness of the man who works that in HIS job there is the dignity of labor, the divinity of toil.

Third Rail Stops Engine
 By means of a third rail that develops electricity during the movement of the train, a device recently invented by an Italian, stops trains without the action of the engineer. When anything obstructs the track a light shows in the engine cab. If this is ignored a bell rings, and should the ringing escape attention the engine is automatically stopped by the device that applies the brakes. The third rail can also be used for a telephone service for drivers.

Winter Layers Help Profits

Poultry Prices Usually Highest During Fall and Early Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Prices of farm eggs as well as of live and dressed poultry are usually highest during fall and the early winter months. Profits from the farm flock can be materially increased by taking advantage of this market situation in handling the flock, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Timing production to the market demand can be accomplished best by hatching early and by having early maturing strains.

Revenue From Eggs.
 Most of the revenue from the farm flock is obtained from eggs. It is important, therefore, to develop the flock from good laying strains. This requires careful selection of hens that mature early, that lay best after they begin, that seldom go broody, and that lay well throughout the late summer and fall.

The size of the flock is an important factor to consider also. Maintaining about 200 or 400 birds enables the flock to be divided to advantage for breeding purposes. A flock of 200, for instance, can readily be divided into two units, 50 yearlings and 150 pullets; and a flock of 400 into 100 yearlings and two units of 150 pullets each. The pullets are used primarily for egg production and the yearlings for breeding purposes. Yearlings are preferable to pullets as brooders because usually they lay larger eggs, which hatch into bigger chicks. Moreover, the yearling hens have gone through a molt the preceding fall, and thus have had a rest prior to the breeding season, and for that reason they usually produce stronger chicks than pullets. A still more important reason for using yearlings as breeders is that they should be only the best birds of the pullet flock of the preceding laying year, and the continuous selection from year to year should assist greatly in improving the quality of the pullets raised each year. Farmers should give more attention to the selection of their breeding stock every year and flock units of about 200 or 400 birds will enable them to do this to advantage.

Hatch Pullets Early.
 Since pullets normally do not begin laying until they are at least seven months old, it is important that they be hatched early enough to permit laying during the season of high prices—from October to February. These and other points of interest to the farm flock owner are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1524-F, now ready for distribution. Copies may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Foundation Stock Most Important Turkey Item
 In deciding on the breed of turkeys one will encounter the same kind of problem as deciding on a breed of chickens, or other live stock, except that with turkeys there are fewer breeds, so the task should be an easier one. Whatever breed you decide upon, select birds as near standard, or even larger if possible, providing, of course, you do not forget type. Length of shank and thigh, if out of proportion, should not be mistaken for size. Good length with full, rounded body and breast indicates value. Size and strength of bone indicate constitutional vigor, which should be maintained through the selection of the best at all times.

Hay for Colts
 A colt from six months to a year in age should have about all the hay he will clean up, preferably a good clover free from dust. If clover or alfalfa hay is not available, then timothy hay will be necessary. For grain, feed about 1 pound of oats to every 100 pounds of live weight of the colt. If you wish faster growth put a small allowance of linseed oilmeal with the oats. It is also advisable to allow the colt a carrot or two every day if you have them; it will keep him in shape.

Oats to Fatten Lambs
 That oats equals corn for fattening western lambs is shown in the cooperative tests just completed by the Agricultural Experiment station at Purdue. These two popular midwest grains were fed in rations containing cottonseed meal, corn silage and clover hay. Oats not only proved its value as a substitute for corn, but replaced over 40 per cent of the roughage in the ration as well. Common opinion has indicated that oats has never equaled corn for fattening lambs.

Bullnose in Pigs
 Bullnose occurs in young pigs up to six months old. The snout or nose is short and wide or enlarged; the breathing is labored, with a snuffling noise, when fed or exercised; later the difficult breathing occurs all the time. There may be mucus or bloody discharge from the nose, and periodic attacks of suffocation. It is said to be due to congenital defects in short-nosed swine, also to foreign bodies getting into the nose and to germs such as the green pus germ.

Fix Farm Buildings Before Cold Comes

Particularly Wise to Arrange House for Machinery.

Construction of the necessary out-houses and sheds and repairing the barns and other buildings is a good job to occupy one's attention before cold weather comes.

The buildings usually constructed during the late fall consist of implement sheds, poultry houses and hog houses, states Prof. David S. Weaver, agricultural engineer. Where concrete foundations or floors are to be used, it is best to put these in before hard freezing weather comes.

"This work is not expensive when the labor on the farm is used," says Professor Weaver. "The prospective builder should talk the matter over with his lumber dealer and see how little cash it takes to put up a shed in which to house the machinery. We find that there is a depreciation of about 15 per cent each winter in that machinery allowed to stand uncovered and exposed to the weather. Sometimes, this amount of depreciation on high-priced machinery will pay for constructing the building in which it should be housed."

Repairs are necessary, also, especially in the dairy barns. Professor Weaver states that the less food required to maintain the body heat of the milk cow, the more she will have to use in the production of milk. Half of a day spent in repairing the stable will keep out the cold winds of winter and will bring a big return in milk and satisfaction. All holes in the roof and walls should be closed, drainage provided and the windows made snug and tight.

This does not mean, however, that all ventilation should be closed off. Plenty of fresh air without drafts blowing directly on the cow is the proper thing for producing animals.

Removing Spray Residue From Apples and Pears
 A progress report has been issued by the Oregon experiment station dealing with experiments on the removal of spray residue from fruit. This is a very pertinent question in the northwest particularly where large quantities of sprays have been applied in an effort to keep the codling moth in check. The growers seem to be faced with the options of removing the excess spray material before the fruit is marketed, to use less arsenic, or else to substitute some other spray for insect control.

The following suggestions are made as a result of the preliminary work that has been under way. The removal of spray residue by wiping and brushing has not been entirely satisfactory. No form of mechanical cleansing thus far tested has proved effective under all conditions. More or less injury to the fruit and the spread of decay organisms may result.

Varieties of Currants
 There are a great many varieties of currants on the market. Perfection is one of the very best. However, this plant does not have the strong, upright growth that many other varieties have. It needs to be pruned rather severely. Otherwise the fruit clusters will not be as large and handsome as this variety is capable of producing. Of all the varieties of currants this one requires heavier pruning than any of the rest.

Agricultural Items
 Potato blight is a preventable disease. . . . A man's most productive work is done above his ears. . . . The man who is willing to do a piece of work already has it half done. . . . It is good practice to treat timbers that are exposed to the weather with creosote to prevent decay. . . . The potato crop is as important as it is uncertain. A good crop with good prices makes it very valuable. . . . We often wonder if there isn't more power farming done due to a lack of inspiration than there is to a lack of information. . . . Do a good turn for the birds these hot days. Be sure that their baths and drinking fountains are kept filled with fresh, clean water. . . . If a farmer has all the work he can do in haying season, it will not pay him to rake the scatterings in the hay fields. He had better cut a neighbor's field on shares. . . . Authorities say that the price being paid for milk justifies feeding the best producers to get a few more pounds each day. Weigh the feed; weigh the milk; keep a pencil and tally sheet near the scales.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
WHAT is the spirit of Labor Day? There may be as many answers to that question as there are answers, but from several of them, though phrased in different terms, it may be possible to arrive at some statement which will come near expressing the meaning, not only to labor but to all other divisions of human society, of this day of days for the working man.

Labor Day was first suggested in the New York City Central Labor union in May, 1882. It was decided to observe the first Monday in September of that year as a festival day, with a parade, speech-making and picnics. Labor held that, whereas there were other holidays representing the religious, civil and military spirit, there was none which stood for the industrial spirit. Accordingly this first celebration was held, and it was a big success.

In 1884 the American Federation of Labor officially proclaimed the first Monday in September as Labor Day. All wage earners, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality, were urged to observe it until it should be as uncommon for a man to work on Labor Day as it would be for him to toll on the Fourth of July. State legislatures were urged to make the day a legal holiday, and 32 of them eventually did enact laws to that effect. Congress made it a legal holiday in 1894 for the District of Columbia and the territories and, although a number of states have no Labor Day law, the federal act has been accepted by all of them, and this holiday is generally observed throughout the United States.

Perhaps one of the first interpretations of the spirit of Labor Day was that uttered by the late Samuel Gompers, the "Grand Old Man of American Labor," in the first Labor Day editorial which he wrote after congress had made it a legal holiday. The editorial, which appeared in the American Federationist for September, 1894, follows:

In the cycle of time we are again on the dawn of our most important national holiday—Labor Day. Most important, since it for the first time in the history of the world devotes a day to the recognition of the fact that the wage earners must hereafter be regarded as the important factor in the economy of life in this day when so many look upon the dark side of the progress of the labor movement and predict worse things in store for the laborer, it is not amiss to direct attention to the fact that the life of the human family is one vast struggle, and that though the progress is not as swift as we, as well as our impatient brothers and sisters of labor, would like it to be, yet the fact that in our decade we can see the rights of labor more clearly defined, the vantage ground obtained, and obtaining a clearer insight into the existing wrongs, the more intelligent perception and determination to achieve labor's rights.

The past year has witnessed several contests, some of them defeats, but though defeated in the immediate object sought, they have awakened a new conscience in the American people, and will contribute more to the thorough organization of the wage workers of our country than hundreds of meetings, speeches or pamphlets. The great

conquering armies in the history of the world have had their reverses, and the labor movement cannot expect to be an exception to that rule. Each defeat acts as a trenchant warning to the toilers of America that error must be avoided, that intelligence must prevail, and that no success can come to them unless it is through their own efforts and their own organization, and by their persistency manifested.

Pessimism results in indifference, lethargy and impotency and this in turn simply permits the corporations and trusts and the entire capitalist class to fleck from the toiler rights which have been dearly bought. The organizations of labor must be thorough and complete and above all must be permanent. Those organizations which arise like a flash in the pan only to show how arduous is the struggle before the toiler, in order to overcome the antagonism of the wealth-producing classes of our country.

Today more than ever the toilers recognize how essentially they are thrown upon their own resources; that they have few if any outside their own ranks who sympathize with them in their efforts for the emancipation of mankind.

Toilers, organize. Let us carry on the good work and in a few more revolutions of the earth upon its axis we shall have a better world—a better mankind. Waiting will not accomplish it; deferring till another time will not secure it. Now is the time for the workers of America to come to the standard of their unions and to organize as thoroughly, completely and compactly as is possible. Let each worker keep in mind the words of Longfellow:

"In the world's broad field of battle,
 In the bivouac of life,
 Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
 Be a hero in the strife!"

Written at a time when American labor had not yet won the many victories which have characterized its progress during the past 40 years of American economic history, that editorial is a striking reflection of the spirit of Labor Day, 1894, when the greatest concern was for the "rights of labor." Since that time the compact organization of American labor, for which Mr. Gompers uttered his plea, has brought about amazing changes.

In some foreign countries revolution has failed to accomplish for labor what a process of evolution has accomplished for it in the United States. Today the American worker is the most prosperous of any in the world, and he is the envy of wage earners everywhere. And Labor Day, 1927, finds him still standing steadfastly for the "rights of labor," but he is also conscious of the responsibilities of labor as well. That sense of responsibility was voiced recently by one of its leaders, John P. Frey, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, when he said:

A portion of our obligation, our duty to the great movement which we represent, is to deal with employers with whom we have friendly relations in such a manner that we will not only retain their full confidence, but by example lead other employers to realize that not only as a matter of justice, but as a matter of individual advantage to themselves, it is to their interest to establish friendly working relations with trade union organizations of their employees. . . . If our trade union movement is to fulfill the purpose for which it exists, its policies, its methods, its attitude must be such as to win and retain the confidence and good will of the majority of employers. Trade union members, trade union discipline and the militant spirit are essential to our welfare, but a trade union movement de-

better not. Taking exercise as a duty is a wholesome and usually a lone-some activity.

For this reason, no doubt, golf is a boon to those on the shady side of life's noon. It is about the only hiking that they can enjoy. Chopping down trees, though they have the trees, invites the catastrophe that blood pressure always threatens, and mountain climbing has its penalty of heartburst. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Exercise as a Duty
 When should physical exercise for the elderly cease? Old dogs don't romp, old horses don't roll. They know better. Young people carry on their athletics because they like to—not from any sense that it is for their welfare.

As soon as persons of accumulated years feel that they have no desire to cavort and cut up dices with their legs and arms, perhaps they'd

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA
 MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

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Americans Use More Electricity Nowadays
 The ordinary daily life of the average American is growing more electrical every year. In 1925 the average home in this country used 305 kilowatt-hours of electrical current or about enough in a day to operate 20 ordinary house lamps one hour. In 1926 the consumption had grown to 400 kilowatt-hours per family, an increase of about 10 per cent. The rates throughout the land experienced a slight decrease so that even though people used one-tenth more electricity, the average family bill for the year 1926 was only \$29.24 as compared with \$27.89 the year before. These statistics are the result of a nation-wide survey made by Electrical Merchandising.

Chicks in Airplane Ride
 Within a day after they had pecked their way into the world 350 chickens took an airplane ride from their native city of Sussex, England, to their present home in the Rhine-Hessian village of Gerushelm. Hardly were they out of their shells when they were packed in a crate, rushed to the Croydon airport, and taken by airplane to Cologne. There a truck rushed them to the railway station and a fast passenger train landed them in their new home before sundown. Not a single chick was lost on the trip, and all chirped most of the way and on arrival. They were taken into Germany to improve certain German strains.

Two in One
 "I'm going to marry a pretty girl and a good cook."
 "You can't. That's bigamy."
 The fog record for this country is held by Sequin, Maine, which was 2,734 hours in 1907, about 30 per cent of the entire year.

LAST STAND of the cockroach army
 No use waving that white flag!
 Peterman's will get him

EVERY cockroach in thousands of homes has been exterminated by Peterman's this season. You must have a powder for roaches. Peterman's Roach Food is the right powder. It entices cockroaches from their nests. They get just a little on their legs. Back to their nests they go behind baseboards, under floors, where no spray could reach them. Every cockroach they touch, their young, every egg is exterminated. Nothing is left but a little dry dust. No odor.

Peterman's
 Peterman's has the right insecticide for each insect. On sale wherever drugs are sold.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 25 years.

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturer of Monocristalline Acetylsalicylic Acid

Use and Waste
 "Do you think money has been used in politics?"
 "Used," rejoined Senator Sorghum.
 "It has been cruelly wasted!"

Right!
 Teacher—What is the hardest thing to learn about farming?
 Student—Getting up at 5 a. m.

The furniture carpet beetle, which recently reached this country from Europe, is fond of chewing up hair upholstery.

Eight thousand workers will be required to can Hawaii's pineapple crop this season.

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MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *W. C. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

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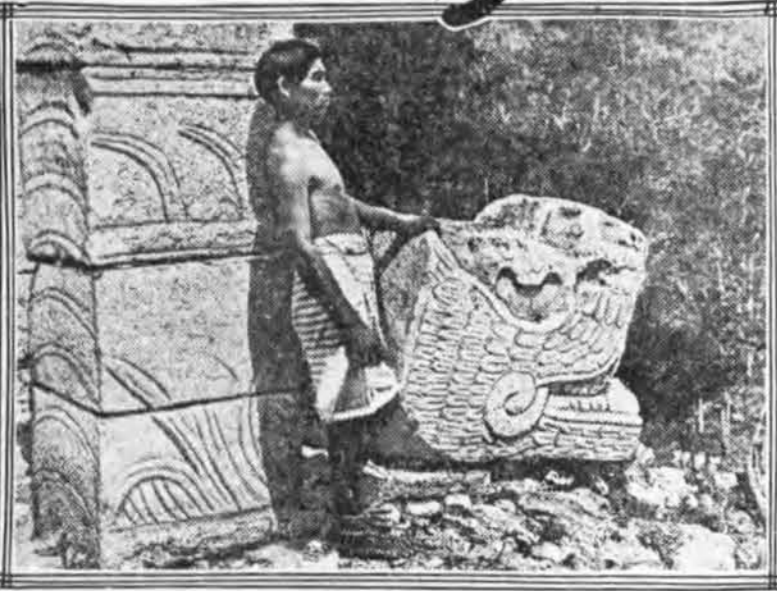
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 PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD—exterminates cockroaches.
 PETERMAN'S ANT FOOD—exterminates ants.
 PETERMAN'S DISCOVERY (Liquid)—exterminates bedbugs (used through spout on can).
 FLYOSAN—kills flies and mosquitoes.
 PETERMAN'S MOTH FOOD—protects against moths.

You must have a specific insecticide for each insect. No single insecticide will exterminate them all. We have had nearly 50 years' experience. We know that is true.

Peterman's
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Remains of the Mayas



A Maya of Today Beside a Carving of His Ancestors.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

FEW civilizations of the past in any part of the world have been so worthy as that disclosed by the ruined cities of the Mayas in Central America. From about 500 B. C. until sometime between 471 and 530 A. D. the Mayas lived in the region now included in the states of Tabasco and Chiapas in Mexico, the department of Peten in Guatemala, and just along the western frontier of Honduras.

There a magnificent civilization had been developed. This region, now overgrown with a dense tropical forest, had been cleared and put under intensive cultivation. Great cities flourished on every side. Lofly pyramid-temples and splendid palaces of cut stone, spacious plazas and courts filled with elaborately carved monuments of strange yet imposing dignity, market places, terraces, causeways, were to be counted, not by tens and scores but by hundreds and thousands.

Indeed, it is not improbable that this was one of the most densely populated areas of its size in the world during the first five centuries of the Christian era, the seat of a mighty American empire.

Nor did other arts and sciences lag behind architecture and sculpture in the Mayan cultural procession. Metal, it is true, the Mayas of the Old Empire did not have, but the lack of it did not prevent them from carving such a hard substance as jade, which they made into beautiful pectoral plaques sometimes six inches square, showing their principal deities and rulers in acts of adoration or sacrifice. Necklaces, anklets, wristlets, earrings, nose ornaments, beads, and pendants were fashioned from the same refractory material.

Exquisite wood carvings, delicate modeling in stucco ceramics, painting, weaving and gorgeous mosaics made of brilliantly colored feathers were some of the other arts in which, so far as the native races of the New World are concerned, the Old Empire Maya acknowledged few equals and, with the possible exception of the Inca in the art of weaving, no superiors. And when one comes to a knowledge of the abstract sciences, such as arithmetic, chronology and astronomy, they had few peers among their contemporaries, even in the Old World.

Great Mayan Exodus. But the Mayan Dark Ages were approaching. Art, architecture and learning were soon to suffer a temporary eclipse—one, indeed, from which the first never again fully recovered. The Mayas during the Seventh century were forced to abandon the Old Empire region, where they had wrought so laboriously and had achieved so splendidly, and to seek new homes elsewhere.

The cause, or perhaps better, causes of this great Mayan exodus are as yet obscure. Climatic changes rendering the region unfit for further habitation, intertribe strife, foreign invasions, intellectual and social exhaustion following hard upon such rapid esthetic development, devastating epidemics of yellow fever, even such a modern manifestation as the high cost of living, have been suggested to account for this great historic event.

This last explanation seems a likely one. The agricultural practices in vogue among the ancient Mayas were such as gradually to exhaust the productivity of the land available for cultivation. Planting eventually became impossible, as the repeated burnings which alone served to clear the ground in the absence of tools and work animals, permitted such a thick sod to grow that no cereal could force its way up through it.

The people, it seems, were literally starved into searching for new homes. No lesser calamity than this, apparently, could have driven a whole nation to such a drastic step as the complete abandonment of a region where in they had expended such a tremendous effort.

Yucatan must have held not a few disappointments for these early adventuring Americans. It is at best but a parched and waterless land. There is no surface water, and there are no rivers or streams and only one or two lakes. The country is of limestone formation, with only a subterranean water supply and relatively few places where this may be got at naturally. And these first Mayan explorers had neither time nor means for drilling wells.

Cities by Water Holes. Here and there about the country a few natural openings or wells have been formed, great holes in the ground, sometimes several hundred feet in diameter, places where the limestone crust has become undermined and has fallen through, exposing subterranean water. These the Mayas called cenotes, and wherever they existed, there, by very force of circumstance, important centers of population were established and flourished.

The place where Chichen Itza, the great city of the New Empire, was later to be founded, was peculiarly favored in this respect, for here the waterless plain of Yucatan is pierced by two of these great natural wells within half a mile of each other. Under primitive conditions, this fact alone determined that an important city would one day grow up around them.

In the late New Empire five centuries and more after the cities of the Old Empire had been abandoned and lay in desolation, buried beneath a vast tropical forest, Chichen Itza had grown to be the largest city of her day—indeed, more—the holiest city of her times, the Mecca of the Mayan world.

In 1004 A. D. the three largest city-states—Chichen-Itza, Uxmal and Mayapan—formed a triple alliance, under the name of the League of Mayapan, by which the government of the peninsula was divided equally among them.

This is the period of the true Mayan Renaissance. Under the peaceful conditions and general prosperity brought about by the league, art and architecture revived.

But not yet had Chichen Itza reached her greatest development, her crowning glory as the holy city of the Mayas. In 1201 A. D. the ruler of Mayapan made successful war on Chichen Itza, and from this time until its final abandonment, in 1448, the city was held in thrall by foreign rulers, the Toltec-Aztec allies of Hunnuc Coel.

This foreign influence from the distant Vale of Anahuac gave to the city not only new rulers, but also new customs, new esthetic inspirations, a new architecture, even a new religion, all of which reacted powerfully upon the Itza people and raised their capital to a position of honor and sanctity never enjoyed by it or any other Mayan city before or since.

Great Building Boom. The conquerors brought with them the worship of the fair golden-haired god, Quetzalcoatl, the "Feathered Serpent." Removed to Chichen Itza, this Toltec Zeus became Kukulcan, a direct Mayan translation of Quetzalcoatl; and presently all over the northern part of the city, which dates principally from this last period, temples and sanctuaries were rising to the new god, all adorned with highly realistic representations of the Feathered Serpent—in columns, balustrades, cornices and bas-reliefs—until his sinuous trail was to be seen on every side.

In two and a half centuries, 1201-1448 A. D., more buildings went up in the city than had been built since its foundation, close to six centuries earlier.

A considerable part of Chichen Itza has been brought to light by the excavations of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, begun in 1924. One of the principal structures found, which has been named the Court of the Columns, covers five acres.

After Chichen Itza was abandoned, in the middle of the Fifteenth century, and the Itza had withdrawn from Yucatan back toward the south, whence they had originally come, it is highly probable that a few stragglers lingered on in the deserted city and sheltered themselves here and there in its empty temples and palaces.



Radio Reception Goal Is Reached

Not More Than 20 Per Cent of Sets Will Reproduce Properly.

By KNUTE PETERSEN. in Radio World.

Great improvement has been effected in broadcasting and reception during the past few years. In the early days even the best transmitting stations used phonographs and player pianos promiscuously before the microphone. Now these stations are using the highest type of available artistic talent directly before the microphone. All "mechanical performers" are prohibited.

At first little thought was given to the modulation. Often it happened that the wave was badly overmodulated. Now the average percentage of modulation occurs on even the loudest passages. Furthermore, the modulation is so low that the second harmonic which is introduced into the signal when the percentage of modulation is too high is negligible.

Not much thought was given previously to quality of modulation over the entire audible scale. Now the modulation is the same for all essential frequencies within a very close margin.

At the receiving end the improvement in quality has been slower than at the transmitting end, because many entered the receiver manufacturing field who had no adequate knowledge of the fundamental principles of radio in general and quality in particular.

Accumulation of Knowledge. But knowledge of these things was accumulated and broadcast in technical circles and great improvement in the received programs was the result.

There was no one thing that came first in this general improvement of equipment. The realization that more power was required to operate loudspeakers satisfactorily brought larger tubes. The demand for the low notes in the signal brought large transformers with high inductance primaries and it also brought resistance coupled receivers with high mu tubes. The demand for the low as well as the high notes brought cone speakers of large dimensions.

The demand for convenience of operation brought about simplified control in the receivers. At first it was thought necessary to have a variable for every component part of the circuit. As a result there were receivers which had a rheostat for every tube, one or more variable high resistances for oscillation control, one separately controlled condenser for every tuned circuit together with a vernier condenser for each, potentiometers for varying the grid bias, taps on the primaries to change the coupling, taps on the secondaries for varying the tuning range, rotatable primaries for changing the coupling, and other variables without number.

"Variomania" Disappears. As a result of this mania for variables, which has been called "variomania," receivers horrible in appearance and well-nigh impossible to operate appeared. At present variables are used only for tuning and for volume control, and these are reduced to the smallest possible number. One or two controls for tuning and one for volume control are now popular. Many sets use a single control for tuning and another for volume control. The result is that the receiver is simple to operate and it is possible to build it so that it looks like a piece of art.

The demand for convenience also brought socket power devices. At first these were designed to eliminate the "B" batteries only. Then they were built to include the "C" battery also. Finally attempts were made to build them so as to eliminate the filament battery also. Fair results have been obtained and the prospects for complete success along this line are very bright. In fact, many receivers of excellent performance characteristics are now in operation in which no batteries whatsoever are used.

Competition Fruitful. The keen competition between the phonograph and the radio was one of the greatest forces for improving the quality of both. But a few years ago the quality of phonographically reproduced music was atrocious. It was an ordeal to listen to one of the instruments. Radio came along. It was an improvement over the phonograph, but though it was at first, the phonograph manufacturers got busy and turned out instruments capable of reproducing recognizable music. That was a challenge to the radio element. They accepted it and now the duel is being fought. The best phonograph reproduction is now on a par with the best radio reproduction, and either is almost as good as original.

In the competition between the phonograph and the radio the phonograph had the early advantage of greater talent. Nearly all the great artists of voice and instrument were bound by contract to the phonograph makers. Radio had to take what was left. At first there was not much to take, but now practically all the great artists are available to the radio.

Radio has one advantage over the

phonograph, and that is that its programs come to the listener right off the grid. Phonograph music is bought in the store deliberately at so much per package. Radio music comes wafting through space so that he who listens may hear by simply tuning in on it. A peach plucked off the tree is much more delicious than a peach fished out of a tin can. The two peaches might have grown on the same tree, or even the same branch; but the canned peach grew a season or two ago, the one plucked off the tree did not stop growing more luscious until the moment it was picked. The plucked peach ripened in the sun, the canned peach ripened to the shade of a warehouse, or perchance under the action of a chemical. So it is with the music from the phonograph and the radio. The phonograph record has been perfected in a studio and deprived of some of the human element. The radio rendition is the result of growth and it is alive and vibrant.

The artistic phase of radio has always outrun the technical development. In the early days when "mechanical performers" were used the technical equipment at both the transmitting and receiving ends was so poor that nothing but the novelty of the thing sustained interest in broadcasting.

First-Class Artists Now. Later, when mediocre human talent was employed, the technical equipment improved a little but still the reproduced programs were mediocre. Now when artists of first magnitude perform before the microphone, the average reproduction is of first order.

Of course one frequently hears a radio receiver which gives the illusion of reality, but such receivers are none too plentiful. The defect lies mainly with the receiving equipment. Soon the listener will not be satisfied with distorted radio. The general buyer is learning fast.

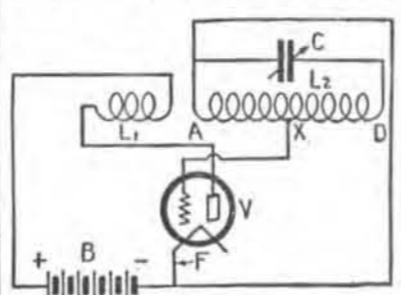
Poor reception is not now so much a matter of technical development of receivers as with the exploitation of radio. It is well known how to build receivers capable of fidelity of reproduction, but there are many sets built which cannot reproduce any program properly. And these sets are in daily use. They serve well to impart news and useful information to their owners, but they are not able to create the illusion of reality.

These receivers also serve to keep the rhythm of a musical composition and hunch forth a great volume of sound. Hence they serve well those who would fill the room with noisy cadence. But when it comes to reproducing classical music as rendered by the great artists or organized groups of artists, these sets can do no better than create a displeasing caricature.

It is safe to say that more than 80 per cent of the sets in use today fall in this class.

Constants of Wave Meter Should Not Change in Use

It is essential that the constants of a wave meter should not change in use. Some slight difficulty has been experienced with vacuum tube wave meters, owing to the necessity of substituting a new tube when the original one, with which the instrument was calibrated, burns out. Varying inter-electrode capacities of the tubes, for example, would seriously alter the maximum wave length to which the wave meter will tune, thereby introducing inaccuracies over the whole of the range. Col. K. E. Edgeworth describes in his (British) patent a circuit which overcomes this difficulty. Here it will be seen that a tube V is



Wave Meter Circuit That Holds Its Calibration if Tube Is Changed.

provided with a tickler coil L1 and a "B" battery. This is coupled in the normal manner to a grid circuit inductance L2, tuned by a variable capacitor C. One end A of the inductance L2 is connected to the filament F of the tube; while instead of connecting the free end D directly to the grid of the tube, the actual grid connection is taken to a tapping point X along the inductance L2, so that only a portion of the turns of the inductance are actually in the grid circuit. Obviously, then, the tube capacity is in shunt only with a few of the turns instead of all the turns, as would be the case with the normal arrangement. This means that any slight variation in tube capacity will not materially alter the wave length of the circuit L2 C; since the capacity variation is only in shunt with a few of the turns.—London Wireless World.

Parallel Series Plan to Connect Loud Speakers

Connect loud speakers (when more than one are used) in parallel series. When this is done the energy is divided between them and the entire volume will go through each individual speaker in turn. In the series connection, the tip of one cord goes to the set, the other tip of that speaker goes to the next speaker and the tip of the second speaker goes to the third one, while the tip of the third speaker goes to the set.

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. H. FLEWATER, D.D., Dean, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (© 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for September 4

SOLOMON'S WISE CHOICE

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 3:4-15. GOLDEN TEXT—Happy is the man who findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding. PRIMARY TOPIC—Solomon's Wise Choice. JUNIOR TOPIC—A Young Man's Wise Choice. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Choosing Things Worth While. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Best Things in Life.

Following the death of David, Solomon was anointed king (1 Kings 1:3-40). David had failed to show the people who should be king after him (v. 20). Though an old man, he is stirred into action by the combined appeals of Bathsheba and Nathan. He immediately sent for the faithful three—Zadok, Nathan and Beniah, and commanded them to anoint Solomon king.

I. God's Gracious Offer (vv. 4, 5). Solomon made a lavish sacrifice to the Lord. The magnitude of the offering shows that he had strong impulses toward God and that he was unwilling to hold anything back from God.

Following the sacrifice, the Lord made to him this gracious offer. This offer was not on the basis that the Lord cared for the number of animals, but the attitude of the man's heart toward him. "Ask what I shall give thee," placed very wide possibilities before the king. God, as it were, signed blank checks and turned them over to Solomon to fill in any amount that his heart desired. This was not a reckless act on the part of God, for He foreknew what was in Solomon's heart to ask. This offer to Solomon is no exceptional one, for opportunities equally limitless are placed before us. God is saying to every one of His children, "Ask and it shall be given you." The matter with its limitations is placed before us in John 15:7. "If ye abide in Me and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." These unlimited offers are open to those who abide in Christ and let His words abide in them.

II. Solomon's Wise Choice (vv. 6-9). The Lord's gracious offer brought the king face to face with the responsibility of making a choice. There was no middle course open to him. God deals with all His children in such a way that a choice must be made by them. Solomon was keenly aware of the difficulty and responsibility of his position. David was a great king. For a young man to take up the work of an illustrious father and push it to completion is a most difficult task. Comparatively few ever succeed. Besides this, he had to deal with the disturbing elements which had been set in motion by the usurper, Adonijah. Being made to shoulder so great a responsibility so suddenly, brought him to keenly feel his insufficiency. In his reply to God he pleaded that his being king was not of his own choice but an act of God's loving kindness. He argued that, since God had made him king, he was bound to qualify him to fill the place. All who have been called of God to fill positions of honor and trust can surely exercise that same boldness of faith. When called to positions of honor and trust we should humbly present ourselves before God for help. To feel ourselves unworthy and unfit for great and responsible work and to cast ourselves upon God for help is not cowardice, but a good sign that we shall not fall at the critical moment. Solomon's object in asking for wisdom was not for display but for the good of others.

III. God's Untinted Gift (vv. 10-15). Solomon's speech pleased the Lord. God gave him more than he asked. Because he put wisdom first, God saw that he could be trusted with material good also. Christ saw the same thing when He said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matt. 6:33). He who puts God and spiritual things first in time and importance can be trusted with temporal things. That which God promised him above what he asked was riches, honor and length of days. All who feel the lack of wisdom can go to God with confidence (Jas. 1:5). God blessed Solomon with a singularly comprehensive mind (1 Kings 4:29-34). He was a botanist, zoologist, architect, poet and moral philosopher.

Christian Life

"The perfection of the Christian life is to lose sight of oneself completely and to make everything of Christ."

No Man His Own Master

No man is his own master; he is either governed by Christ or governed by Satan.—Echols.

God Is Faithful

God is faithful, and He can never allow anyone to be empty in His blessed presence.—Echols.

Humility

Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self.—Spurgeon.

GLINT OF METAL IN FALL WEAR; GINGHAM FROCKS FOR SCHOOL

RESPLENDENT dress is undoubtedly foretold for autumn and the coming winter. The tendency toward greater elegance is evidenced throughout the new showings. This elaboration of the mode extends to daytime as well as evening themes.

The impressive note in every collection of advance styles is the opulence of the fabrics employed in their making. Such velvets! So sheer one can "draw them through a ring," so indescribably lustrous, so colorful—the

colored velvet skirt, bronzed wine color will also characterize the metal fabric blouse.

Yet but a few days and the familiar "Oh dear, there goes the school bell" refrain will be ringing through the house. To mother the "call to arms" is also sounded, which means a rush to the sewing room, to make up school clothes fast as machine wheel will whirl.

It is at this time that mothers find gingham their best friend. For school



ACCENTS TREND TO ELEGANCE

new chestnut and leaf browns are especially effective. Competing with these alluring velvets are sumptuous metal weaves of every sort. The glint and glitter of gold and silver pervades the entire fabric realm from sports woolsens and knitted to silks and satins and velvet.

Skirts made of supple metal cloth, which has been finely plaited, are among autumn's thrilling new modes. They are for daytime wear, too—bridge parties, afternoon teas and such. This gorgeous item is shown in the picture posed by dainty Mary Philbin, who won her chance and made good in Hollywood in a beauty contest some very few years ago. Posed over this skirt is a blouse of black crepe with rows of metal braid as shown. This costume is typical of the new modes for formal daytime wear.

Other fetching styles include transparent velvets with an applique of gold motifs. Sometimes the lustrous velvet or satin (satin is as prominent as velvet) dresses have no trimming save a metal girdle or belt lavish in detail

the child needs a fabric that will stand frequent tubbings. The beauty of gingham is that it always emerges without losing its original fresh crispness, and best of all it "wears like iron." A child may outgrow a gown of gingham but seldom does she outwear it.

In making up gingham the material should always be shrunk. It may be put through water and dried in the sun without injury to color or fabric. It adds so to the prestige of gingham this season, the fact that it comes in such lovely one-tone effects as well as in the staple checks and plaids. The little girl in the picture is wearing a plain one-tone gingham in a soft leaf green shade trimmed with darker green and white. The frock is charmingly smocked in green mercerized thread to match the darker tone.

Color schemes, which employ several shades as demonstrated in the instance of this attractive gingham frock, are all the rage—a hint to sewing mothers.

This theory that two colors are better than one, or many degrees of the



DAINTY GINGHAM FROCK

and with, perhaps, a conspicuous buckle.

Varying the style of the metal skirt with the fabric blouse is that of the finely plaited transparent velvet skirt (preferably black) with a metal novelty blouse. This blouse may be of metal cloth entire or of a silk and metal weave. The element of color enters into the metal blouse in enhancing tones and tints which are artfully worked into the very weave.

For instance if one have a deep wine-

same color, if you please, is worthy of being put into practice not only for washable gingham and the like but in making up wool crepes, jersey cloths and crepe de chine as well.

The straight-down-from-the-shoulder line is the favorite styling. Considerable fagoting is used, often done with very bright threads. A one-tone with a plaid gingham is often fagoted together.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY. (© 1927, by Western Newspaper Union.)



STORY FROM THE START

Garth Guthrie, Canadian war veteran, having to live in the open on account of weakened lungs...

CHAPTER II—Continued

"Because, at present, my duty is here, as you can see." Then the man, whose intimate knowledge of the innuinate had seemingly taught him little of men, laughed rawly...

here, 'Pretty, isn't it? Nin da, I dwell here. She has chosen her home. So we called her Ninda. She was one of us." "Miss Quarrier," went on the man whose face had softened—grown boyish...

you will stay—here, with your friends." He turned cryptically to the nurse. "She was a soldier; she did not flinch from wounds, and went out, followed by the puzzled eyes of the other."

CHAPTER III

Daylight found man and dog on the high river shore. At times the man spoke to the niredele, who, sensing his master's mood, repeatedly renounced from short excursions to nuzzle Guthrie's hand. Again and again, before the light came, the whimpering huskies had taken up their wailing...



"You See He Found Two of Us."

that he had been able to talk so freely of Ninda. She had proved her mettle—she, too, was a soldier. He pictured Ethel, with her horror of the ugly, thrown into the situation which Joan Quarrier had calmly met with delicacy and skill.

Little Visible Charm in Captured Mermaid

That the belief in mermaids should have survived all these years is extraordinary; but there is another curious side to the matter—that each successive mermaid seen through the centuries seems to have been uglier than its predecessor.

the sailors of the shipwrecked schooner manned four long oars. In the bow, the geologist, still smarting from his humiliation, talked in low tones to his sailing master. Beside the steersman stood Guthrie, holding a compass, for the shores were invisible. Near him, with forefoot on the rail the niredele peered into the white wall of mist, his black nostrils dilating as he caught, at intervals, on the moist air, scents vague, illusive, enticing.

"The clean-cut mouth of the man beside her curled in the smile she had come to associate with the factor of Elkwan. Then her eyes, shifting to the dim ribbon of spruce edging the marshes, saw the face of the girl of the photograph at the post, and she wondered what was behind it all."

"A thousand miles of silence—except the call of the geese." "You won't be here for the Black Brant and the Grand geese. They are the last to reach the west coast—they and the swans."

"Not until I've had it out with Laughing McDonald," he laughed. "But whatever do you do in winter here? You'll admit it's forlorn enough then. Is it hard to keep warm in this terrible cold?"

Old Federal Bureau

The work of the bureau of engraving when started in 1862 by the first chief, with one male assistant and four female operatives, occupied one room in the attic of the west wing at Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. There was a gradual increase and by 1878 there was no additional space available for the growing bureau, and on June 30, 1878, congress appropriated \$300,000 for the purchase of the site at Fourteenth and B streets, southwest, for the erection of a building, which now stands. The building was completed and occupied July 1, 1880.

POULTRY

DUCKS GAIN WELL WITH GOOD FEED

With good rations and proper methods of feeding, ducks will weigh six or seven pounds when they are twelve weeks old, according to the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., which says that ducks should be fed four times a day for the first two weeks, and after that, three times a day.

A ration good for the first three days consists of 30 pounds of shredded wheat waste or ground wheat, 20 pounds of wheat bran, 10 pounds of corn meal, 9 pounds of meat scraps, 9 pounds of sand, and 9 pounds of condensed buttermilk.

After the second week a ration of 50 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of corn meal, 20 pounds of alfalfa meal, 20 pounds of meat scrap, 25 pounds of low-grade flour, and 2 1/2 pounds of sand gives good results.

For the first two weeks, the ration should be mixed with buttermilk, but after that water may be used. The mixture should always be fed moist and enough flour should be added to make it stick together. A good rule to follow is to moisten it so that when a handful is squeezed together it will break into small lumps when dropped on the ground.

Pick Breeders in Late Summer From Yearlings

Vigor is the first thing to keep in mind in selecting breeding stock. The active hens, those up early and to bed late, are the best layers. Too many trap nests have been used during the past two or three years. It is not of much use to trap nest unless the pedigree hatching is followed. Good selection is better for most poultry men.

Poultry Items

Keep young stock free from parasites. Give young chicks plenty of sunshine and green feed. Fresh eggs won't stay fresh long. This is especially true of the fertile egg. Getting rid of the surplus male birds early helps, as the pullets do better without them. In selecting hens pick those that have capacity for feed. The little short, dumpy kind of a hen cannot consume enough feed to make her a profitable layer. Fresh land used for poultry runs will reduce losses from internal parasites of the chicks. If chickens eat a lot of feed and still do not lay, it is time to look at the ration and find out what is lacking. Where there are too many male birds in the flock, there may be some injury to the hens, known as torn backs. Such birds are not sick, but only injured. Growing chicks in close confinement is an efficient way to control intestinal parasites. Sanitation pays. Mature hens have a tendency to become too fat. It is much better to keep pullets separate from other hens. Chicks of the second brood should be placed in a thoroughly disinfected brooder. Early batches are not so subject to diseases and parasitic troubles which exact such a toll from improperly cared for later hatches.

SOUTH-WEST NEWS NOTES

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Yuma county courthouse at Yuma, Ariz. The structure, erected in 1909 at a cost of \$60,000, was completely ruined. An attempt to rob the First National Bank at Grady, N. M., was frustrated recently when the night watchman frightened burglars away from the bank. The Arizona highway commission recently announced the appointment of E. M. Whitworth of Tucson to the newly created post of vehicular superintendent of the state. Yavapai county's tax rate for the coming year will increase one and a half cents, bringing the rate to \$7.66. It was determined in Prescott when the county budget was accepted. Four months after the date on which construction began, the new lead smelter of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, the first modern plant of its kind in Arizona, was blown in at Douglas, Ariz. Excavation will begin on the river bed for the bedrock foundation of the San Carlos dam soon, according to reports from Bisbee, Ariz. There are now 350 men employed there, and the force will be materially increased in September. Sale of the complete facilities of the Miami (Arizona) City Water and Power Company to the People's Light and Power Company of New York city was announced by Mayor Van Dyke of Miami, following a recent meeting of the Miami city council. Work on the new scenic road to the Sandia mountain crest overlooking Albuquerque is now in full swing, and the State Highway Department expects to complete the work in three months. Work was begun at Balsam Glade, on the old loop road, and the first new link will carry the road to Capulin Springs. Expense of the hearing of former Governor Arthur T. Hannett before the state board of bar commissioners amounted to \$1,494.10 exclusive of witness fees, according to Jose D. Sent, secretary of the commission, who certified the expense to District Judge Milton J. Helmick of the second judicial district. E. J. Merchant, Albuquerque contractor, was awarded the contract for the construction of the Shaves Memorial building at St. Michael's College in Santa Fe, N. M. Merchant's bid was \$70,000. The college burned down last fall and Miguel Chavez, Santa Fe property owner, donated \$65,000 for reconstruction. Douglas B. Nichols, member of the East Las Vegas, N. M., police force, was held in connection with the death of Zenon Gurule, who died after he had been shot in the back at the Sappelo dance hall near East Las Vegas. Nichols declared that the gun fell from his pocket and was discharged, the bullet striking Gurule in the back. A notable triumph for copper, the "everlasting metal" that is the basis of Arizona's largest industry, was announced in Phoenix when directors of the Arizona Industrial Congress were advised by headquarters of that organization that brass pipe had been ordered for all water lines in Arizona's newest and tallest skyscraper in Phoenix. A total of 4,555,000 trout will be planted in New Mexico mountain streams in 1927, according to plans of the state game and fish warden as represented in the forest service bulletin. The varieties of trout to be planted include rainbow, brook, Loch Leven and native species. About 2,000,000 of the total will be brook trout. El Club Político Independiente de Nuevo Mexico, which had its origin at a meeting of editors of Spanish-American newspapers in the state at Santa Fe on May 14, at present claims a total membership of 8,000, according to Antonio J. Martinez of El Nuevo Mexicano, secretary of the club. The state convention is scheduled for Sept. 9 at Albuquerque. Two tracts of public lands totaling approximately 46,000 acres, in Pinal county, Arizona, will be opened to entry by qualified ex-service men October 1, when the official plats of surveys will be filed in the district land office at Phoenix, according to word received by the Denver, Colo., land office from the general land office at Washington, D. C. Archaeologists and ethnologists who have studied the American desert and the evidence of prehistoric life found there are beginning to question whether real antiquity is not here in the Southwest, rather than Egypt or Mesopotamia. If this country was not the cradle of the human race, it was at least the trundle bed, according to Dr. W. H. Nelson, author of "Alluring Arizona," the latest book from the press dealing with Arizona of yesterday as well as today. Clifford Dunlap of Phoenix, Ariz., charged with shooting Deputy Sheriff Edwin B. Conoley of Pinal county to death was ordered bound over to the Pinal county Superior Court by Justice Roy Guild of Florence, Ariz., on a charge of first degree murder. Eloy B. Trujillo, former state corporation commissioner for New Mexico, has been appointed state adjutant of the American Legion by the newly elected state commander, Joseph Lieberman, of Gallup. Announcement was made through legion headquarters in Santa Fe.

WOMEN CAN NOW DO MORE

Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Keeps Them Well

Fifty years ago there were few occupations for women. Some taught school, some did housework, some found work to do at home and a few took up nursing. Today there are very few occupations not open to women. Today they work in factories with hundreds of other women and girls. There are also women architects, lawyers, dentists, executives, and legislators. But all too often a woman wins her economic independence at the cost of her health. Mrs. Elizabeth Chamberlain who works in the Unional factory making overalls writes that she got "wonderful results" from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Chamberlain lives at 509 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J. She recommends the Vegetable Compound to her friends in the factory and will gladly answer any letters she gets from women asking about it. If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped other women, why shouldn't it help you?

Finds New Coal Energy

While a German scientist, claiming to have plans for a mammoth ship for deep sea service that will make 200 miles per hour, another scientist in England claims to have found a method of securing energy in coal that will be five times the energy now secured, the discovery being made in learning the proper temperature at which powdered coal may be fed into the firebox, and he claims he can install his device in any power plant and save much more than one-half the cost of fuel.



As We Grow Older Proper Kidney Function Is More Than Ever Important.

As we grow older, there is apt to be a gradual slowing up of bodily functions. The kidneys are the blood filters. If their action becomes sluggish they do not thoroughly cleanse the blood of poisonous wastes. This tends to make one tired and achy, with often a nagging backache, drowsy headaches and dizziness. A common symptom of imperfect kidney action is scanty or burning excretions. Elderly people recommend Doan's Pills. This tested diuretic is endorsed the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS 66c

Something Like Warm Miss Quizz—Isn't the climate here heavenly hot? Sailor—Nothing to where I was last summer. Why miss, it was so hot that we had to take turns going down to the stovehole to cool off!

CORNS

Ends pain at once!

In one minute pain from corns is ended. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads do this safely by removing the cause—pressing and rubbing of shoes. They are thin, medicated, antiseptic, healing. At all drug and shoe stores. Cost but a trifle.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Uncanny Author—How are my novels going? Bookseller—I can't figure it out—unless it's shoplifters.

INDIGESTION

If you are troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation or similar disorders

Green's August Flower

will help you. Has been used successfully for more than half a century. 25-cent bottles. At all druggists. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh

For Wounds and Sores Many back for first bottle if not cured. All dealers. W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 36-1927.