

PATAGONIA IS IN THE HEART OF THE WORLD'S RICHEST COPPER, SILVER, GOLD AND LEAD DISTRICTS

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

JOIN PATAGONIA'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & MINES AND BE A BOOSTER FOR THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

VOL. XII

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1924

No. 11

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

I am representing one of the strongest fire insurance companies in the world. Call and see me, or send in your old policy for renewal. Howard Keener, Patagonian office, Patagonia, Ariz.—Adv.

Mining Engineer C. A. Pierce returned last Friday from Pantano, where he had spent several days inspecting mining properties.

Wesley Montgomery spent the weekend in Patagonia visiting his wife.

Mrs. Amelia Isinhood is having her land plowed, preparatory to planting corn. She will feed the corn to her large flock of chickens.

Miss Helen Bradley of Tucson was a Patagonia visitor Saturday evening.

H. P. Bohlinger, executor of the Richardson estate, spent several days this week in Nogales on business.

Mayor James A. Harrison of Nogales spent Friday in the San Rafael valley.

Mrs. C. J. Trask returned Monday from Nogales, where she underwent a slight operation in St. Joseph's hospital. She is much improved in health.

Harry Barnett has taken over the management of the City Market.

Fred Barnett and family have returned to their Rockdale ranch, after having spent several weeks in Patagonia, where Mr. Barnett is engaged in the butcher business.

Mal Eason, Canille cattleman, was in Patagonia last Saturday on business.

Pete Bergler has been on the sick list for several days. He is much improved.

Mrs. J. S. Gattin and Mrs. Albert Gattin were called to the bedside of the former's daughter, Mrs. Texas Stevenson, at Tombstone, last Saturday.

Ed Armer and C. S. Thrapp started work on the Moon Anchor claims in the Wrightson mining district, this week, which has been showing up well, and they expect to put the property on the shipping list.

Ernest Reagan spent a few days this week in town visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reagan. He is living in Tucson with his uncle, Lee Reagan.

Bob Bergier trapped a large mountain lion last week in the Santa Rita mountains. The animal measured 8 feet 4 inches from tip to tip. He also has captured many coyotes and foxes.

L. A. Bechtel of Nogales was in Patagonia Wednesday on business.

V. J. Burge, who, with his family, is visiting his sister-in-law, Miss Grace Van Osdale, and nephew, Howard Keener, went to Nogales Wednesday for a brief visit.

George Bursich of Parker Canyon was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

Jack Coombs of the Morning Glory mine was married last Friday to Isabel Tapia of Harshaw. They will reside at the Morning Glory mine.

Cecil Shields and mother, of Casa Grande, and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Shields, of Elgin were in town Monday.

A carload of ore from the Salero district was shipped Tuesday to the El Paso smelter.

The old boilers from the Mowry smelter were shipped this week to El Paso, having been sold some time ago to a wrecking company. The smelter has not been in operation for many years.

Mr. McGow returned Monday from Mexico, where he had been on a scouting expedition for New York mining interests.

Bud Baldwin of the San Rafael valley was in town last Friday.

Insure your property in a sound, old, reliable company. Howard Keener has been appointed local agent. Call at the Patagonian office and get information and rates. Adv.

A report reached Patagonia this week that a new strike of importance has been made in the old Mowry mine at Mowry. Development work has been going on at this property for several years, under the supervision of W. J. Mitchell, mining engineer, with Bert Logan in charge of the working force.

Mrs. Fred Bozotte, daughter of Mrs. Hayden Pendergrass, a former Patagonia resident, gave birth to a child at the home of her mother, in Benson, last week. The Bozottes live in California, where Mr. Bozotte is engaged as a diamond driller.

Earl Holden, grandson of Ben Powell, who has been in New Mexico for some time, is in Patagonia for an indefinite visit.

John Costello took a load of supplies to the Last Chance mine, which he has located, and intends to do some development work. He has a tunnel 60 feet long into the mountain and the ore, which is lead-silver, has shown a uniform value of 28 per cent lead and about 30 ounces in silver.

J. R. David left town Friday with a load of supplies for the Black Eye mine in the Patagonia mountains. The property is owned by Pete Hanson and other Cananea men, who have great faith in the mine's future.

Joe Benitez is doing some development work on the Draga-Z mine, owned by Supervisor O. P. Ashburn.

Harry Steen, cattleman, of Mowry was in town Tuesday for supplies for his ranch.

G. P. Woodward of Sonita was in Patagonia Saturday for supplies for his ranch.

Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, spent Saturday in town, doing their regular weekly shopping.

P. M. Etchells, who has a contract for driving a tunnel at the Mansfield for F. A. Gross of Duluth, Minn., was in town Saturday. They expect to cut the ore within the next 60 feet.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Stone motored to Nogales Sunday.

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

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. May were county seat visitors Monday.

Senator and Mrs. C. A. Pierce were Nogales visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell are showing their friends a new Ford Tudor sedan, recently purchased from J. F. Johnson, authorized Ford dealer, of Nogales.

James P. Reilly and a Mr. Kearney, accompanied by a mining engineer of Minneapolis, spent several days in the Patagonia district, and made an inspection of the Blue Lead mine.

Herman Bender of Harshaw spent Tuesday in Patagonia.

T. E. Heady and mother, Mrs. William Heady, and Miss Marie de la Ossa were Patagonia and Nogales visitors Monday from Lochiel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Byrket accompanied Senator and Mrs. C. A. Pierce to Nogales Monday.

CHESTER BRODINE KILLED

SUPERIOR, Ariz., Feb. 13.—Chester Brodine, 28, general electrician for the Magma Copper Company here was found dead at the bottom of a shaft of the Magma mine late today by a group of miners. His body was crushed and evidence pointed to a fall from the top of the shaft. Brodine came to Superior recently from Patagonia, Ariz.

AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

The following guests registered at the Commercial Hotel this week: Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Taylor, Patagonia; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Brown, Mrs. Joseph Linden Smith, Francis A. Smith, Boston; Sydney Brown, Boston; E. L. Vail, Tucson.

SCHOOL NOTES.

(Mickey Costello, Editor.)

All pupils in the Primary grade are eagerly looking forward to Valentine's Day.

The children are already beginning to mail Valentines in decorated boxes.

Virginia Sinohui, Dave Valenzuela, and Rita Rodriguez have had a hundred in spelling for two weeks.

The Second grade is making booklets illustrating Eskimo stories.

A linen towel, a sampler and a bag, which are about 125 years old, were shown by Mrs. McDonald one day last week. The articles were woven and made by Mrs. McDonald's great-grandmother. They show splendid workmanship and give an idea of the careful work required of girls in those days.

Mrs. Farrell made the school a short visit Tuesday.

The advance division of the Sixth grade is starting percentage.

The Sixth grade has started the study of parts of speech.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS' COURSE AT FLAGSTAFF NORMAL

County Superintendent of Schools Mrs. Grace A. Farrell was in Patagonia Tuesday visiting the local school. She also visited the Patagonian office and announced that a course in "Campfire Girlship" will be given at the Flagstaff Normal school by Miss Kemphorn and Miss Heintz of New York, and Miss Atkins of London, English representative. The course will be given some time in June, the exact date to be announced later.

Teachers interested in Campfire work are requested to attend the course of instruction, where credit for normal school work will be given. Mrs. Farrell will give details of the course to teachers desiring information on the subject.

Mrs. Farrell returned February 6 from Phoenix, after a three-day conference, at which six county school superintendents were in attendance. Besides the local educators, Miss Heintz of New York, Miss Maxwell of Flagstaff Normal, Miss North of the University of Arizona, and Miss Anderson of Tempe Normal were present.

Mrs. Farrell left Tuesday afternoon for Canille, returning to Nogales via the San Rafael valley.

NOGALES MEN LEASE FLOAT

Mayor James A. Harrison and H. M. Claggett of Nogales have leased the south half of the Bacia Float, in Santa Cruz county, and will stock the same with cattle. It is intended to fatten the cattle for the California market. Mayor Harrison is one of the most successful cattlemen in the southern part of the state and will give his personal attention to the business. Mr. Claggett is interested in the Roy & Titeonk, Inc., firm and until recently was financially interested in the Nogales Jersey Farm.

Roy Sorrells, who has had a lease on 17,000 acres of the south half of the float, has released the land from Mr. Harrison and his partner and will continue to run his cattle on the land.

NEW FOREST STATIONS WANTED

At the annual meeting of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, held in Seattle, Wash., recently, resolutions were passed endorsing a program for immediate federal forest legislation to permit state aid in fire protection, planting work, and to increase the amount of research in forestry. The establishment of forest experiment stations on the Pacific coast was urged in order to up investigative work in the far west on a par with the work now being carried on at the other forest experiment stations under the forest service of the United States department of agriculture. The association also went on record as being heartily in favor of an investigation looking to the accurate prediction of dangerous fire weather in the interest of better and more complete forest protection.

RIDGE-IGO ENDORSES BONUS

Ridge Igo Post of the American Legion of Santa Cruz county, at a recent meeting held in Nogales, voted unanimously to support the national adjustment of compensation or bonus law, now before congress.

MICKIE SAYS—

ONCE IN A COON'S AGE SOME POOR DUMMY WILL SEND IN A FAKE NEWS ITEM WHICH ANNYS OR EMBARRASSES THE SUBJECT OF TH' ITEM. THEY AINT NUTHIN' FUNNY ABOUT SUCH A STUNT AN' AIN' BRAINLESS GAPP WHO THINKS THEY IS DESERVES A BUST ON TH' SHOOT!



PENNEY CO. BUYS VAST QUANTITY OF UNDERWEAR

The purchase of 500,000 pairs of suits and underwear by the J. C. Penney Company recently is held to be the largest single order of its kind ever placed in this country. The order calls for suits of athletic type to be delivered in the spring of 1924.

The slight increase of this order does not lie primarily in the fact of its great quantity, nor in the further fact that the J. C. Penney Company is the largest retail department store in the world, operating four hundred and seventy-five stores throughout the United States. The significance of the order lies in the fact that the J. C. Penney Company has the buying power to place before the public enormous quantities of merchandise and to share with the public the benefits that accrue to it through large quantity purchases.

It is not the policy of the J. C. Penney Company to buy as low as possible and to tack on as much profit as the transaction will bear. A reasonable compensation for the service rendered is the rule of the company. These two factors of service and price insure quality for the lines of merchandise carried by the J. C. Penney Company are household and family necessities, and to provide these to the 475 communities in which the J. C. Penney Co. stores operate is to contribute a definite economic saving to the operations of thousands of homes.

It has ever been the axiom of the J. C. Penney Company that its one great permanent asset is its good name. To this end, the company has for more than 21 years kept faith with the public in the matter of honest goods, fair dealing and reasonable profit upon the individual transactions. And, in order that the good will of the company may be established in confidence and understanding, it has, from the very beginning, pursued a policy of manager and employe training that is unique.

DOLLAR 66.2 PER CENT OF PRE-WAR VALUE

What the average man's dollar was worth, expressed in terms of purchasing power of ordinary necessities of life, stood on January 25, 1924, at 66.2 per cent of its pre-war value, according to the latest computation of Professor Irving Fisher, noted economist. This was two-thirds of 1 per cent less than on January 1, 1923, and 63 per cent less than on January 1, 1922.

Professor Fisher calculated the dollar's value on prices of 200 separate commodities for the week ended January 25, 1924. These commodities increased in price by three tenths of 1 per cent and stood at 151 compared with the pre-war level.

SEARCHING FOR GRAVE OF OLD PIONEER KILLED BY INDIANS

Mrs. Joseph Linden Smith and daughter, Frances, of Boston, and party, visited Salero Wednesday to search for the grave of an early pioneer who was slain by Indians and buried near Salero by Mr. Pompelli, an uncle of Mrs. Smith. Mr. Pompelli died last summer at the age of 85. He lived at Salero in 1859 and was the author of the first history of Arizona. It is said Frank Richert went with the party as a guide.

The "Home Weekly"—The Patagonian

VAUGHN

Celebrate Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Young of Vaughn celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at their home Thursday evening, January 31. W. E. Neil, in behalf of the many friends who gathered in honor of the occasion, presented the aged couple with a beautiful gold plate.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Young were married near Rockwall, Texas, February 1874. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Gus Young, Elgin; Mrs. D. W. Scott, San Rafael, Calif.; Mrs. D. C. Thomas, Amarillo, Texas; Mrs. D. P. Burdett, Bayou, Alberta, Can.; Mrs. J. M. Ross, Roswell, N. M.; Mrs. J. E. Rose, Roswell, N. M.; J. W. Young, Phoenix; and Earl Young, Elgin.

For many years the Youngs have lived in the Vaughn district. To their neighbors they are known "the best they can be" and as themselves.

May they enjoy many more happy days.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis of conona was the scene of a merry party Saturday, February 2. The guests were treated to a musical entertainment during the first part of the evening and the balance of the time was spent playing Mag Jox. Those holding high score were Mrs. R. T. Fossett and W. E. Neil.

The room was tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, and increase burned from a bonfire during the evening. Refreshments were served, consisting of salad, sandwiches, cake and tea. This was served from China cups, and even the chairs were decorated with the Chinese symbols of the game.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Fossett, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Schlock, Paul Pierce, and Ed Le Gendre.

The guests departed at a late hour, voting Mr. and Mrs. Davis delightful entertainers.

ARIZONA'S FARM DEVELOPMENT

Although forty-second among the states in area of farm land in cultivation and in total value of farm crops, Arizona decisively proved its tremendous agricultural possibilities in 1923 by ranking first in average yield per acre in three leading farm crops, and plus the average value per acre in six crops. It is shown in figures recently compiled from preliminary 1923 crop reports of the U. S. department of agriculture.

The department's reports give Arizona a total value of all crops in 1923 of \$20,523,000, against \$17,833,000 for 1922, and a cultivated area of 570,000 acres. Values in the reports are hypothetical in that they are based on prices paid on the farm on December 1.

MASSONS MEET AT GLOBE

GLOBE.—Delegates from and members of Masonic lodges in every county of Arizona gathered here February 12 for the Grand Masonic Lodge week, which opens with the convocation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. Globe was in gala attire for the entertainment of the several hundred Masons who had gathered here.

The meetings of the week, which will today, opened at 10 o'clock. Tomorrow, when the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of Arizona met for its 31st annual convocation and election of officers. The meeting lasted throughout the day and closed late in the afternoon with the installation of the newly-elected officers of the Grand Commandery.

GOOD PROFITS FROM CHICKENS

Starting with 25 hens and 3 roosters, a 12-year-old poultryman in Washington county, R. L., has developed a profitable business. He began in the spring of 1922 by joining the poultry club which the agricultural extension work was organizing in his community. That year he hatched and fed 113 broilers so that they were ready to sell while the market price was high. He sent 25 of the best pullets as a foundation flock for the next season. The brood stock he kept so interesting that he studied more about poultry at the club members' state camp and short course in 1923. Here he learned to organize and this season developed a good market for his exports. An important part of his club work is the keeping of records of all expenditures and receipts. Recently he finished his 1923 accounts and according to reports made he had paid out \$79 and received \$319, leaving him \$240 for his year's work.

GOVERNOR HUNT EXPRESSES SORROW OVER WILSON'S DEATH

Statement issued by the Associated Press Sunday, Feb. 3, 1924.

The news of the death of ex-President Woodrow Wilson comes as too great a shock for me to be able to express my feelings.

The nation and the world has lost one of its great thinkers and statesmen. Woodrow Wilson had a vision of a better world, a vision in which the law of the jungle was outlawed, and in its place the philosophy and teachings of Jesus Christ were the governing principles in the lives of men.

The common people of the world were ready to embrace that vision, but when the statesman who set around the world the table adapted the ethics of the jungle to the lives of the nations of Christ, Wilson's vision was relegated to the realm of the unattainable, and all the men wrecked the world's peace.

It is too early for the world to get a proper perspective of Woodrow Wilson. When the passions and the hatreds and bitter partisanship have passed Woodrow Wilson's memory will be engraven upon the hearts of men and he will rank as one of the greatest statesmen produced in any age.

The people of Arizona join in the world's mourning.

LEGION POST COMMANDERS TO MEET MARCH 10 AND 11

PHOENIX, Feb. 14.—Governor Hunt and Mayor L. B. Whitely of Phoenix, who extend a welcome to post commanders and adjutants of the American Legion department of Arizona, at the conference of post officials scheduled to be held in Phoenix March 10 and 11.

According to an announcement from department headquarters, the list of commanders also includes Post Department Commanders Bert Clingan and Andrew Clark, Judge Dudley Whides of the superior court of Maricopa county, John C. Greenwood, national executive committee man for Arizona, and his secretary, John M. K. Redmond, Senator Mulford Winsor of Yuma, Assistant General Charles W. Harris and the following heads of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau: Louis T. Grant, Marcus D. Lynch, Dr. H. C. Watts, George P. Miller, James McHenry, Dr. A. R. Warren, J. R. Murray and Dustin W. Gordon.

The news and activities of the American Legion Auxiliary will be discussed by Mrs. R. L. Boyd, department president for Arizona, and Mrs. Harry T. Southworth, national vice president.

Activities of the post commanders will be discussed by the respective local commanders. The American Legion post at Globe is planning to stage a parade on the day of the city's anniversary.

Hard times dance are not a novelty to Grand Canyon residents, but are long year's little unknown, but again it is the urgency of the ex-service men and women of the city to spring a consolation that is destined to create a big noise and then some.

RESULTS OBTAINED FROM HENS

It was Orlin of Hansen leads the list of demonstration farm flock experiments for the month of December with a 100 per cent yield of 70 cents. W. T. Crawford of Franklin is second with 28 cents.

The day that a number are P. H. Berry, Yuma, 19 cents; P. N. Walker, Casa Grande, 17 cents; Mrs. A. G. Nick in Coconino, 15 cents.

CAMPFIRE NOTES

Mr. D. S. Ford, local representative of the American Legion of Superior, Ariz., will give a lecture on the subject of "The Campfire" at the next meeting of the Elgin Branch, February 21. Mr. Ford has had wide experience in Campfire work, and his talk will be of interest to the mothers and fathers, as well as to the boys themselves.

The World War had a marked effect upon the forest-grain consumption of some European countries, as well as of the United States. The standard of living in these countries has been so low that the forest-grain consumption has been reduced to a minimum. In order to supply the needs of these countries, the United States has been forced to export large quantities of forest-grain. This has resulted in a marked increase in the price of forest-grain, and it is expected that this price will continue to rise for some time to come.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN THE STATE IN JANUARY

The first month of the new year was not marked by any material changes in general conditions in Arizona, business on the whole being perhaps more quiet than in December, but showing some gain over the preceding year.

With the cotton season practically over, the most interesting development to appreciate is contained in preliminary 1924 crop reports of the department of agriculture, showing that of the 48 states Arizona ranked first in average value per acre of wheat, hay, cotton, barley, sweet potatoes and grain sorghums, and first in average yield per acre of wheat, sorghums, sweet potatoes, and watermelons, and second in average yield of cotton.

Range conditions are generally favorable for livestock, except in the southwestern part of the state, and will probably show a slight decline. Preliminary department of agriculture statistics show 1,092,000 head of cattle and 1,175,000 head of sheep in Arizona in 1923. Cattle shipments during 1923 are reported at 212,000 head to outside markets and 500,000 head at 95,000 head.

The average production of practically all agricultural products is practically unchanged, with copper an exception. The state's production for 1923 is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, valued at \$20,000,000. Total production is placed at \$2,775,000,000, valued at \$216,000,000, but not yet showing marked increase.

The condition of Arizona banks is good. A recent announcement from the U. S. bank for reports to the state banking department. Banking transactions reported to the Arizona India Office for 1923 in the aggregate were rather lower than those for December, but rather higher than those for January, 1923.

COMPACT WILL BE CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Despite the efforts of Democratic groups to keep the Colorado river compact out of the coming political battle, it is a certainty to be the deciding factor in the state primaries as that the pact will continue to stir, says Dunbar's Weekly.

Both Governor Hunt and Mulford Winsor will be candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and the Colorado river situation will be the major ground on which their fight will be waged.

The Colorado river situation and whether the compact will be a campaign issue will be the major ground on which their fight will be waged.

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PETRIPIED FOREST RECEIVES PRAISE

PHOENIX, Ariz., Stephen P. M. ... were quite active in the Patriotic Forest National movement, according to the U. S. Forest Service.

The U. S. Forest Service has been very active in the Patriotic Forest National movement, according to the U. S. Forest Service.

TREASURY CERTIFICATE SALE IS SUSPENDED

The sale of treasury certificates was suspended today by the treasury department, according to information received by the postmasters recently.

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Diamonds of Malopo

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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"I LOVE YOU"

SYNOPSIS—Winton Garrett, twenty-five and just out of college, calls by appointment on Archie Garrett, his New York cousin and executor, to receive his inheritance of \$100,000. Archie, honest, an easy mark and a fool for luck, assures Winton that he is practically a millionaire, as he has inherited all but \$10,000 in a rubber plantation in either the East or West Indies and in a controlling interest in the Big Malopo diamond mine, somewhere or other in South Africa, sold him as a special favor by a Dutch promoter named De Witt. Winton, en route to his mine, finds the town of Taungs wildly excited over a big strike at Malopo, including the 35-carat "De Witt diamond." Two coach passengers are a disreputable old prospector, Daddy Seaton, and his daughter Sheila. On the journey a passenger, who turns out to be De Witt himself, insults Sheila. Winton fights De Witt and knocks him out. Sheila tells him to turn back. She says that her father is a broken English army officer, who has killed a man, and is therefore in De Witt's power, that De Witt is all-powerful, being backed by Judge Davis, president of the diamond syndicate and also the resident magistrate and judge of the native protectorate. Winton finds Malopo in a turmoil, both over the strike and the theft of the De Witt diamond. He discloses his identity. He finds Sheila is cashier in a restaurant. She declines his friendship. De Witt's men slip the De Witt diamond in his pocket. He flees from arrest. Sheila takes him into her home, tends his wounds and saves him from his pursuers. He convinces her that he is president of the Big Malopo company. The next morning he breaks into the company meeting and declares himself.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

A tall old man, looking much like Judge Davis, stepped forward. He was Van Beer, the head of an association of independent claimholders, and at the sight of him the noisy crowd became silent.

"I don't know what this is about, Mr. De Witt, but I take issue with you on the point you raise," he said. "You know that the credit of the diamond companies rests on the belief that Colony law is valid here. If you are basing any action upon a negative of this belief, it will send diamond shares shooting down to— Well, Judge Davis, you know how low they'll fall if you take away the security of Colony law from Malopo. Is there any other basis of credit, here, Judge?"

"Gentlemen," cried Judge Davis in a tremulous voice, "what is all this quarrel about? Whether or not Colony law runs here has yet to be passed on by the Colony courts. We care nothing for that. We act according to our lights, believing in justice and fraternity."

"Then why don't you allow Mr. Garrett's vote?" shouted Ned Burns.

"If this gentleman is Mr. Garrett, let him produce proofs of his identity," quavered the judge.

Winton took his certificate and letter of introduction from his pocket, and handed them to the judge, who donned a pair of spectacles and examined them, finally handing them back to Winton. He approached De Witt and murmured something in a low voice.

"Speak up, Judge!" shouted a man in the crowd.

"I think the meeting had better be adjourned pending a private conference," said Davis.

"I adjourn this meeting!" yelled De Witt furiously, and began to make his way through the crowd, which broke into ironical applause.

Ned turned to Winton.

"You win, Mr. Garrett," he said. "And you've got the best diamond claim this side of Kimberley."

Winton gripped the old man's hands, and his voice broke as he tried to thank him.

"That's all right, my boy," he answered. "It was along about midnight when I got the message that you'd be in danger this morning at the meeting. So I opened the book, and, sure enough, there it was written down in black and white about Egdon, Klug of Moab, being stabbed in his summer house. No I saw you were Egdon, and this was the summer house, and you can bet I didn't sleep too much last night from worrying over it."

The crowd, which had increased until it filled the room and the greater part of the passage, showed in unmistakable ways where its sympathies lay. It surrounded Winton, patting him on the back and throwing out promissory invitations to drink. De Witt went up to Winton.

"This has been a very unfortunate misunderstanding, Mr. Garrett," he quavered. "I wish to tender you my fraternal regrets for the mistake due to the unceremonious manner of your appearance in the board room. I trust you will not feel any prejudice against the Diamond Fields Syndicate on account of it. We aim at the harmonious development of all local interests, for the common good. It is my ambition, and the ambition of our fellow citizens

assembled here, to make Malopo a center of fraternity and brotherhood, and to enlist your aid in fighting for peace, purity, and temperance."

"Three cheers for Judge Davis! Hats off to the judge!" shouted the crowd.

Amid ironical applause, which seemed in nowise to disturb or disconcert him, and had its visible effect only in the tightened lip and in an increasing unctuousness which he seemed to diffuse, Judge Davis followed De Witt. Winton turned to Ned.

"I'll never forget," he said, "and you can count on a job with me as long as you want one."

Gripping the old man's hand again, he tried to make his way through the crowd. But by this time the enthusiasm had passed all restraint. He found himself seized and hoisted upon the shoulders of two men. Struggling ineffectively, he was carried down the stairs and into the bar of the nearest hotel, where he was deposited upon the counter. Somebody had ordered champagne, and in a trice the corks were popping and all were drinking Winton's health.

"You've done a good day's work for Malopo in keeping the independent mines out of the clutches of the syndicate," said Van Beer, who had followed in the wake of the crowd. "Take care that Davis doesn't get the Big Malopo away from you. We heard he'd been cursing himself for having unloaded on a bunch of asses in America, but that you should turn up at the nick of time, certificate and all—it's like a play, sir. Here's health to you!"

And he drained his glass.

Presently Winton managed to slip away from his admirers and escape into the street. And the insistent thought of Sheila pressed upon him—Sheila, awaiting to learn the news, eager for his success; Sheila, who had risked everything for him.

Winton went back as fast as he could walk toward the wretched house in the outskirts. He felt sick and weak now that the reaction had come upon him, but his heart was uplifted at the thought of Sheila; her faith, her loyalty, and her bitter fight. It was perhaps inevitable that men like Van Beer should misunderstand her. He felt no rancor on account of this; but he meant to take the girl out of her life, establish her with her father in a house on the claim, where the old man should find the employment that had been promised him by De Witt.

Sheila opened the door instantly when he tapped; she scanned his face eagerly.

"I've won," said Winton, and he saw the color fade out of her face. She leaned against the frame of the door, looking down.

Winton glanced out across the desert. The clean air seemed to rush through him, bringing vitality and strength and resolution. Far away he saw the blue mountains toward which Sheila and he had traveled out of the squalor of Taungs. They seemed now to be a symbol. At that moment the girl appeared to him like a wild bird, caught in the thin wires of a hundred conventions; her father's need of her, her utter dependence upon that society which outraged her pride and trod her heart under its feet, and yet held her in secure servitude. He knew the longing for freedom in her heart; he knew, too, that physical bondage had never quenched the freedom of her spirit.

He turned toward her, and she looked up and came quickly toward him and put her hands in his of her accord.

"I have been ungrateful to you," she said. "I want to speak plainly now. Last night when I asked you not to see me again it was because of many things which made it seem right that you should not; my father, and your pity, which I could not bear. And you are a gentleman, and I—I am not well educated, and—"

She was breaking down, but she struggled on bravely. "But now you know why we must be strangers forever, after what has happened here and what people would say if they knew."

"No," answered Winton. "I do not know."

He drew her toward him. The sunlight lay like molten gold about them.

"I love you, Sheila, and I want you to be my wife."

She recoiled as if his words stupefied her. Then she began laughing hysterically.

"You are very generous and very kind," she said. "I understand your goodness. You are sorry for me from the depths of your heart, and you think you owe me reparation. No! That is final. Never! Never!"

She turned, as with an effort, and ran into the house. Winton stood looking after her until the door of the inner room was closed. He knew that only love could heal her spirit; it was not love that had woven the threads which had so strangely bound them since that morning when they looked at each other before the coach office in Taungs?

As he stood there, undecided, there came across the court the hurraped chant of a popular song. Winton looked round. Daddy Seaton was coming stumbling home.

CHAPTER VI

Judge Davis Shows His Hand.

Winton's proposal of marriage had been in nowise an act inspired by the sense of having placed the girl in a false position. He loved Sheila. When he was away from her he realized the folly of his precipitancy; he knew nothing of her, and his sense of prudence reproached him. But in her presence he felt that without her existence would be hardly endurable.

He loved her, present or absent; only absent, the conventions of his upbringing fenced in his mood and bade him wait. He resolved to wait, and he was confident that he could win her.

As soon as work began on the Big Malopo he meant to give her father the position of compound manager and to establish them near him. Meanwhile he moved from the Continental to another hotel of the same type, on the opposite side of the market square, where he slept and took his breakfast and supper. The rest of the day he spent on the claim.

On the day following the meeting in the chamber of commerce Judge Davis formally acknowledged Winton's claims. Winton's first act was to discharge De Witt and to appoint himself pursuer. He was thus in complete control of the Big Malopo.

Looking through the cost book in Judge Davis' office, he found that of the twenty shares not held by himself, Davis owned eight, and Hanson, the editor of the Chronicle, five. De Witt, who was simply the syndicate's dummy, had one share only. The remaining six were distributed among four local men, one of whom held three and the others a single share apiece.

Banking upon their ownership of the claim, the syndicate had obligingly relieved the pursuer of a large amount of trouble. They had been incredibly active since the discovery of the big diamond. Machinery had been ordered, the local brick field was turning out bricks for them, and a dozen transport wagons were already on their way from Taungs, loaded with timber. Agents were at work in the native territories securing gangs of laborers.

Winton appointed Ned Burns general overseer under him. The old man was very grateful for the position, which



Winton appointed Ned Burns general overseer under him.

was better than any he had held in his life, and he was of the greatest aid to Winton in posting him as to the details of the work. He cautioned him against Judge Davis' friendliness as much as De Witt's enmity. Neither man would forego his hopes of obtaining the claim on behalf of the syndicate, he said.

Native labor was the chief problem, the pick of the tribesmen being drawn off to the Kimberley fields and the Johannesburg gold mines. However, the syndicate had agents scouring Bechuanaland, and the contracts held good. The compound was being constructed rapidly, not on the claim itself, which was too small and much too valuable, but on about three acres of land which had been acquired just beyond the diamond-bearing tract.

Here the natives would be housed. On either side were the compounds of the larger claims, flanking the diamond clay as far as the eye could see, an endless line of brick cottages and native stores, fenced in with barbed wire, a desolation of refuse, tin cans, dust, and sand.

Just outside the compound Winton was having a cottage for the compound manager constructed, entailing no great labor in a country where plastered interiors and heating are unnecessary and almost unknown. He pictured Daddy Seaton there—and Sheila. But Winton did not let his mind dwell on these dreams overnight, for he was of a practical nature, and the work in hand engrossed him. Every moment of his day was occupied.

He was building a small brick structure for himself also. It was near the shack in which Burns lived, and was to serve for living quarters and for an office. The diamond, which had been restored by the police, with many apologies for the misunderstanding—though Winton knew the police had

been quite aware of his identity and privy to De Witt's scheme—now rested in a safe inside.

This might have appeared rash to the uninitiated, but while there was a good deal of buying of stones conveyed illicitly out of the compounds, there had never been the theft of a recorded stone, except for the pseudo-theft from the bank. Public opinion rendered such an act almost impossible. Diamonds were the one commodity that were safe from robbers in Malopo.

The machinery arrived as soon as the building was finished. Then followed a week of the hardest kind of work, at the end of which Winton had a clear idea of the process of diamond mining. All operations at Malopo were of a crude and primitive kind, even his own, since the grounds had not yet proved themselves sufficiently to justify the introduction of expensive apparatus.

In substance, the clay was simply dug up and sent to the surface in buckets, hoisted by whirrs, or vertical winches, consisting each of a drum rotating on a shaft, on which the hoisting rope wound. The material was then carried in large barrows to the distributing grounds where, after some disintegration had been effected by exposure to sun and air, it was crushed and fed into the washing troughs, in which the stones and heavy minerals were separated from the lighter deposits by revolving toothed arms. The refuse was then picked over by the natives in the compounds.

Winton entered into a contract with a local concern that controlled the water supply by means of shafts sunk into the river bed two or three miles outside the town. This was the most important feature of the working of the claim. Without water he would be unable to begin operations or to continue them.

At last, stopping to take breath, Winton found that nothing was needed for the beginning of the mining work except the arrival of the natives. Three gangs were expected, and might arrive any day.

He turned his thoughts again to Seaton. A compound manager was, of course, necessary for the overseeing of the workers, and he resolved to offer old Seaton the position which he had recently reserved for him. Seaton was known as a man eminently qualified for the position, but owing to his habits none would employ him.

It was nearly three weeks since Winton had seen Sheila. He did not know for certain that the girl and her father were still in Malopo. He was thinking of inquiring for the old man when he was surprised by a visit from him at an early hour in the morning.

Daddy Seaton was wearing a new suit, he was perfectly sober, and looked almost respectable.

"Mr. Garrett, I don't suppose you'll know who I am," he began; "but everybody in Malopo knows me, and they'll tell you that there ain't a better workman than Stanford Seaton when he leaves liquor alone. That's been my name—but, then, I've had a heap of trouble, sir."

"Looking for a job?" asked Winton.

"And employers fight shy of me because of my weakness," continued Seaton frankly, determined to put his story in his own way. "But I can say there isn't a man in Malopo understands the natives better. I heard you wanted a compound manager, and if you'll give me a chance you won't regret it. I shall never touch drink again. I've had enough of it, sir."

"I'll try you, Seaton," answered Winton. "Report for work tomorrow morning, and you can move into that cottage as soon as you like."

It was on the tip of his tongue to add "and your daughter." But Winton cautiously refrained. When he set about a thing he had all the method and prudence of his father, who had been a financial power in New York before a combine broke him. Winton was resolved either to win Sheila or to probe the situation and discover the secret of the girl's fascination over him.

His heart cried out for her, but his head warned him of his unwisdom. And Winton, like most men, was swayed by both; only with him they were in unusual equipoise.

He unlocked the cottage door and left Seaton inspecting the inside, returning to work in his office. About an hour later, seeing the cottage door wide open and supposing that Seaton had left the key in the lock, he went over to close the place. He looked inside and saw the old man lying upon the floor hopelessly drunk, an empty bottle of trade gin beside him.

Seaton had certainly not had the bottle about him when he arrived. There was only one place where he could have got it, and that was on the adjoining claim.

The syndicate offers to cooperate with Winton—or smash him.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

There are hundreds of ways for a fire to start that are not incendiary.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

THEY SHOWED HOW A CHEYENNE WARRIOR CAN DIE

IN THE summer of 1890 Head Chief and Young Mule, two young Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Lamar Deer reservation in Montana, were accused of the murder of a boy named Hugh Boyle. When the authorities demanded that their tribesmen surrender the two braves, the Indians tried to settle the matter according to their ancient custom. They offered the largest number of horses and other Indian wealth that had ever in the history of the tribe been given as an atonement for killing a man, but when the agent told them that this would not do, the chiefs sent him this message:

"You will hang Head Chief and Young Mule if we give them up. When a man is hanged his soul cannot escape from his body and it, too, is killed. That is no death for a warrior. Let them die fighting."

So they announced that on a certain date the two men would attack the agency and they expected the soldiers to be on hand to defend it. This proposition for a pre-arranged and spectacular suicide was a startling one, but the agent had no alternative but to accept it. On September 13, the day appointed, a troop of the First cavalry and the Indian police were drawn up in battle array before the agency. On all of the surrounding heights sat the Cheyennes to see the battle. And with the stage thus set, the principal actors soon appeared for their part in the drama.

That morning the medicine man had anointed them in preparation for their ride to death. They had put on their finest clothes and painted themselves.

Then, singing their death songs, Head Chief and Young Mule dashed forward, two men against more than a hundred. Under the hail of bullets that greeted them Young Mule went down. But Head Chief seemed to hear a charmed life. He rode unscathed past the line of soldiers and police firing pointblank at him until he was out of range. Then he turned and deliberately rode back, and this time a bullet found its mark.

Later it was learned that Young Mule had had no part in killing Boyle, but a mistaken sense of honor prevented his trying to prove his innocence.

THE OATH OF A RANGER

BACK IN the days when Arizona was "cow country" two men rode the range together for one of the big cattle outfits and, although totally different in temperament, Bill Smith and Carlos Tafolla were pals whose friendship had been cemented by years of hardship and danger. When the cattle business declined in that territory, Tafolla enlisted in Capt. Burton Mossman's Arizona Rangers, a splendid body of picked men sworn to uphold the law and to place duty over friendship, love or life itself. As for Smith, he drifted from one job to another.

In 1900 a band of outlaws who had been stealing horses, robbing banks and post offices and committing murders in New Mexico, were driven over into Arizona. By a strange turn of fate it was Tafolla and another Ranger named Maxwell who discovered the bandits' stronghold in a deep canyon in the White mountains.

It was the custom of the Arizona Rangers before going into action to take the Ranger's oath. So Maxwell and Tafolla rode side by side, clasped each other's hand and repeated the secret words that bound them to stick to each other even unto death. They were within 50 yards of the outlaw camp before their approach was discovered. When Maxwell lifted his voice in a demand for surrender there was an ominous silence. Then a man stepped out into view.

"Hello, Tafolla," he said.

"Hello, Smith," replied the Ranger quietly.

"This is hard luck," said the outlaw. "You're as good as dead, Tafolla, if you try to arrest us. We outnumber you and we will never be taken alive."

When Tafolla told him that an Arizona Ranger never counted the odds, Smith reminded him of his own reputation as a marksman who never missed.

"I don't want to kill you, Carlos," he pleaded. "For the sake of old times, go away. If you will, we'll leave this country and never come back."

"I'm sorry, Bill, but we can't. We've just taken the Ranger's oath. But if things come out as you say, do me one favor. Get word to Captain Mossman that we did the best we could," said Tafolla.

Then the Rangers started forward and the shooting began. Smith still tried to secure them away. He put four bullets through the top of Tafolla's high-crowned Stetson. The Ranger continued to advance, firing as he came. Then Smith loosed his sights and shot his old friend between the eyes.

Bill Smith kept his word. A few weeks later Captain Mossman received a letter from the outlaws, somewhere in Mexico, telling how Rangers Maxwell and Tafolla had kept the Ranger's oath.

GIRLS! A GLEAMY MASS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

25-Cent "Danderine" So Improves Lifeless, Neglected Hair.

An abundance of luxuriant hair full of gloss, gleams and life shortly follows a genuine toning up of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine."



Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff is corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or falling hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is a delightful tonic for the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic—not sticky or greasy! Any drug store.—Advertisement.

His Decision

"Listen to this, Gap," said Mrs. Johnson, in the midst of her reading. "A fellow says, here in the paper, that 'billions now living will never die again.'"

"Ch-luh!" responded Gap Johnson of Humpus Ridge. "If that's the case, what's the use of fussing all up to go to church today? I'm going to sleep again."

Keep Well! Avoid Sickness. Take Brandreth Pills. One or two at bed time will cleanse the system, purify the blood and keep you well.—Adv.

Ideal Examination

When was the War of 1812? Who is the author of Wells' "Outline of History?" In what season of the year do we have winter? What is the name of the state in which Indiana is located?

WOMEN CAN DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Dye or Tint Worn, Faded Things New for 15 Cents.



Don't wonder whether you can dye or tint successfully, because perfect home dyeing is guaranteed with "Diamond Dyes" even if you have never dyed before. Druggists have all colors. Directions in each package.—Advertisement.

The Reason

Manager (sarcastically)—What's the matter with your writing this morning—how just? Clerk—No, sir. "Now ink?" "No, sir." "Now, then?" "Neuralgia."

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear if You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 23 years.

Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Anxious

Sambo—Look here, Yuh ain't even sayin' me interest on dat five dollars yuh owes me. Rastus—Ah knows it, man. But Ah am worryin' 'bout it.

Man who wins success knows he can't depend on luck, but he will come it.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA



MOTHER!—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Syrup, prepared for Infants and Children all ages.

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

Two pleasant ways to relieve a cough

Take your choice and suit your taste. S-B or Menthol Flavor. A sure relief for coughs, colds and hoarseness. Put one in your mouth at bedtime. Always keep a box on hand.



SMITH BROTHERS S.B. COUGH DROPS MENTHOL Famous since 1847

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



BELLANS OF INDIGESTION 25 CENTS 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief BELLANS 25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

A safe, dependable and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Influenza, Measles and Worms among horses and mules. Absolutely harmless, and as safe for colts as it is for stallions, mares or geldings. Give "Spohn's" occasionally as a preventive. Sold at all drug stores. SPOHN MEDICAL CO. GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

Cuticura Talcum is Fragrant and Very Healthful

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Villanage

Villanage was a system of land tenancy introduced into England after the Norman Conquest (1066 A. D.) whereby the occupants of the soil were kept in a condition of servitude and were permitted to hold land only on condition of performing menial service for their lord and superior. Such persons were called villans (of or pertaining to the vill), whence is derived the common English word villain. Villanage, although never formally abolished in England, ceased to exist in the sixteenth century.

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS—10c A BOX

Cures Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion. Drug stores. Adv.

Bitter Chocolate

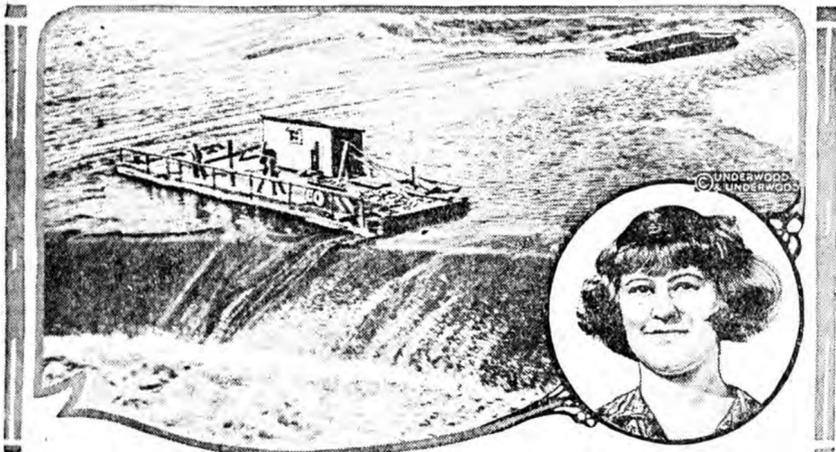
The Grover's Encyclopedia says that according to the United States standards, bitter chocolate is a mass obtained by grinding cocoa ribs without the removal of any constituent except the skin. When this ground bean, in cocoa form, is sweetened and flavored it is known as sweet chocolate. Cocoa is the ground bean from which part of the oil or fat has been extracted. Cocoa cannot be made into chocolate.

Others Find Relief In Allenby's Plasters from local aches and pains. So can you. One trial will convince you of their merits.—Adv.

Safety First

A—At least once in my life I was glad to be blown out. B—And when was that? C—"After my first trip in an airplane." Grammar, like mathematics, never smokes into a boy at school unless he likes it.

Heroic Young Girl Makes Thrilling Rescue



"It had to be done," and that, according to eighteen-year-old Violet Swartley of Norristown, Pa., is reason enough why she risked her life in a small rowboat, dodging between floes of ice, to rescue two passengers from an old ferry boat, which broke loose from the cable and swept down toward the Schuylkill river.

Obregon on the Fighting Front



Above is shown the president of the Mexican republic, General Obregon, with members of his staff, on a tour of inspection of the trenches at Irapuato, on the eastern front, where his troops were seeking to dislodge the rebel forces.

TEAPOT DOME MAY RESULT IN GOOD

SCANDAL LIKELY TO HELP SAVE THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

By EDWARD B. CLARK Washington.—There are some Washington officials who believe that the scandal attending the Teapot Dome transaction will prevent for years the exploitation of the mineral, forest and oil lands of the government by private capital, even if safeguarded safely in its operation.

It seemingly is certain, however, that out of the apparent evils attending the Teapot Dome lease there will come benefit for the cause of the saving of what is remaining of the natural resources of the country. It probably will be some time before consideration will be given to leases on a large scale, and therefore the natural resources will be saved until thorough investigation can be made of proposed means to exploit them.

The government now apparently will be afraid for a time to sanction any enterprise of private capital in the public domain even though it be hedged in with all sorts of precautions to make certain a proper return to the people for that which they have leased. Men of capital probably will be afraid for some time to come to enter into any public domain enterprise because of the suspicion which at once will attach to their projects.

The general feeling in Washington is if there had been a more thorough study of conditions prior to the leasing of the Teapot Dome to the oil people all trouble would have been avoided, and some men who apparently "knew what they wanted" would have escaped their present plight and would not today be called upon to prove their innocence.

Wallace and the Forestry. It is easy for Washington to understand now why Secretary Wallace of the Agricultural department took such a firm stand in opposition to the transfer of the forestry service from Agriculture to Interior about a year ago. Mr. Wallace did not want to see the forests under his jurisdiction turned over to the exploitation of private capital without knowing all about what ultimately was to happen to the government preserves. There was rather a grave personal controversy over the attempt to transfer forestry from one department to another.

When President Harding started for Alaska it was believed he was favorable to the plan to give the Interior department control of the forests. After he had been to Alaska in the company of Secretary Wallace he changed his mind and in a public statement declared himself entirely satisfied with things as they were and still are.

The navy has laid aside from which it can draw oil supplies. Some of these lands are in California and from time to time there have been charges that private enterprise has been doing what it could to deprive the navy of its holdings, or at least to secure them under some kind of a lease which seemingly would safeguard the sea service and yet give private enterprise plenty of returns to justify its entry into the field.

Not Likely to Happen Again. The understanding is that the far distant fields were saved to the government, but whether or not private enterprise has succeeded in getting some hold upon them, Washington now believes that the developments of the last few days will prevent any recurrence of the Teapot Dome happenings.

The attempt to save the government resources from private exploitation goes back to the days of Theodore Roosevelt when he intervened to prevent an individual, or at any rate a small company of men, from utilizing the water power on a stream in Missouri without proper compensation to the government.

This case was seemingly of little importance, but it loomed large in the public eye. The law has it that the federal government has control over navigable streams. It was maintained that a small Missouri river, the waters of which the private corporation wished to use, was not navigable. It was declared navigable after it had been ascertained that small flat boats could be floated upon its waters. The government, therefore, assumed jurisdiction.

So from that time on, at least during the Roosevelt administration, private capital when it undertook to exploit the government resources was compelled to make arrangements for proper return to the federal treasury which, of course, meant a proper return to the people. Checks have come from time to time on the attempts of men to secure government concessions for private gain. The development of suspicion in the Teapot Dome case probably will prevent for some time to come even the proper exploitation of public holdings by private concerns.

Conventions and Candidates. An old-time Democratic politician in Washington, a man whose memory casts a long shadow, has said that in one way history will not repeat itself in New York city next June. "In 1868 Horatio Seymour," he said "actually was dragged into accepting the Democratic nomination. He admitted that it will take no dragging to induce Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Smith, Mr. Rabston, or any other man of active or latent ability to accept the gift of the convention.

It is only in passing, but let it be said that there are two Horatio Seymours living today. The Democratic candidate of 1868 had neither sons nor daughters, but he had a nephew, Horatio, the second, who died some years ago leaving a son Horatio, who also has a son, another Horatio. The present Horatio Seymour is an engineer living in Santa Monica, Cal.

If all the dire things had happened to this republic that politicians just before national conventions predicted would happen to it if a man not of their choice were elected president, there would not be a shred of liberty left in this land. The people, however, seem to be satisfied that in considerable measure they have the same kind of freedom that was the joyful possession of their forefathers, and therefore, if one may be allowed to give opinion, some liberty is pretty sure to remain in the United States, whatever may happen in Cleveland and in New York in the month of roses this year.

Prior to the Republican conventions of 1872 and 1892 the ghost of Caesarism walked abroad in America. In a speech at the Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872, August Belmont saw the ghost striding through the convention hall.

Dire Forecasts of Other Years. In his speech Mr. Belmont said that Grant, added by a corrupt congress, a congress from which all love of liberty had departed, was assuming all the functions of government of whatever kind, and that the bayonets of a military despotism already were flashing in the sun. The New Yorker declared that "Caesarism and centralization are undermining the foundations of our federal system and sweeping away all constitutional bulwarks."

In 1912 when Roosevelt entered the campaign for the nomination against Taft the ghost of Caesarism walked again, or at least so the Democrats and many Republicans made declaration. The republic, however, still lives. The country always goes to the devil in a thousand different ways just before the delegates to the great national convention start toward the meeting halls.

In the aftermath gossip of the meetings of the Democratic national committee, there is to be found little to suggest that New York became the choice as the convention city because of a desire to check the ambitions of William G. McAdoo. Many of Mr. McAdoo's friends voted for New York feeling, they said, that their chief had a start on the road to victory and that even the Alfred E. Smith enthusiasm of the metropolis could not make for the favorite's defeat.

In 1862 the Democratic convention was held in Chicago in what was called the Wigwam. The roof of the Wigwam leaked. The smallest hole in it was the skylight. There was a real wet and dry issue before the Democrats in that convention. All the delegates carried umbrellas to the hall, and a good many of them were compelled to use them, for the heavens remained open for four days and poured their contents on the more or less devoted heads below.

Abuse of the Day Soon Forgotten. The New York delegation one year, with the sole exception of one man, was for the nomination of David Bennett Hill. The New Yorkers said things about Grover Cleveland, a citizen of their state, which made some of the delegates from other places think that the last word had been used in denunciation. However, although New York was strongly opposed to the nomination of Cleveland, he carried off the prize.

Whoever it is that shall win the prize in New York probably will rest assured that the delegates will forget all the bad things they may have said against him in the convention hall. After Cleveland had been called everything just this side of things constituting criminal libel, the New York Democrats went home and said it was all in the game, "but we wanted Hill." The party men from Grand Central, La. L., to Buffalo on the Lake, Tammanyites and all, worked for the election of Cleveland and elected him.

When you hear anything about a candidate in national convention from a delegate who opposes that candidate's nomination, do not believe it. Generally speaking, after the convention the delegate himself will tell you that the heat of controversy made him a first-class liar.

A Number He Knew

He had just arrived from the old country and was not familiar with the use of the telephone. So he took down the receiver and demanded: "Aye want to talk to my wife." The operator's voice came back sweetly: "Number, please?" "Oh," he replied, "she luv my second van."—People's Home Journal.

Many War Monuments

Two hundred and forty monuments are to be placed in France and Belgium to mark the whole front of German invasion. The stone markers will line the historic land from the North sea to the Swiss frontier.

Champion Whist Player

England's champion woman whist player is Miss Rainford, a farmer's daughter living near Liverpool, who won the national title in competition with 55 other county champions.

Odd Superstition

A widespread superstition in the theatrical profession is the belief that it is lucky to take the same name each night to the theater. To vary is to invite misfortune.

NERVOUS & HALF-SICK WOMEN

Relieved by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

These Three Letters Prove It

Lowell, Mass.—"I am sending you a few lines to let you know what good your medicine has done for me. I want you to let every one know that it has helped me in nervous troubles. I have four children and you know there is a lot to do where children are. They would come in from school and they would start telling me about their little troubles but I could not stand it. I had to send them away. I could not even walk on the street alone I was so nervous. I found one of your books and read it and then I saw in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I got it and had taken one bottle when I saw a change in myself. I was surprised. The children can talk all they want to now and it does not bother me. I am still taking the Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOSEPH LEMERE, 34 South Street, Lowell, Mass.

most no time, I had hardly been able to do my own work and after taking the Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I recommend it to my friends who have troubles like I did, and hope they will find the same results."—Mrs. M. CARPENTER, 607 W. Chase Street, Springfield, Missouri.

40 Years Old, Feels Like 20 Hagerstown, Md.—"I was very bad off with backache, a bearing-down feeling in my body and a pain in my left side. I could not be on my feet at times and once I was so bad I walked bent over on one side for three weeks. My sister read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got me a bottle. I got so much relief that I took more until I was well. I am 40 years old and feel like 20. I am sure this medicine will help all women."—Mrs. MARY E. SANDY, 436 W. Franklin Street, Hagerstown, Md.

Felt Like A New Woman Springfield, Missouri.—"For four or five months I was run-down, nervous, my back ached and I did not feel like doing a thing. Sometimes my legs ached and felt like they would break and I had a hurting in my sides. I had been reading in the newspapers the letters of other women who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and the advertising of it appealed to me so I bought some and saw results in a

Over 100,000 women have so far replied to our question. "Have you received benefit from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?" 98 per cent of these replies are "Yes." That means that 98 out of every 100 women who take this medicine for the ailments for which it is recommended are benefited by it. All druggists are having increased sales of this medicine.

It's a Secret He—I hear that the people who have bought the number-house are keen collectors of antiques. She—Yes, I saw them in their car today. But did he collect her, or did she add him to her collection?

Invitation "I am sending out cards for a children's party. What would you say?" "Say?" "I think B. S. V. P. seems stilted for a kids' affair." "I'd just say: 'Come clean!'"

Advertisement for Aspirin featuring the Bayer logo and the text: Demand BAYER ASPIRIN SAY "BAYER" when you buy—Genuine. Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Pain, Toothache, Neuritis, Rheumatism. Genuine 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 Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Teaching the Young Idea "Mother, dear, I want a liver. Will you ask pater for it?" "No! You must ask him yourself. You'll have a husband yourself some day, so you might as well start getting in some practice!"

Advertisement for Laxatives: Laxatives do not overcome constipation. Includes an illustration of a woman at a washbasin and the text: "More Important to Internal Cleanliness".

LAXATIVES and cathartics provide temporary relief only, at the expense of permanent injury. In time, says an eminent physician, an almost incalculable amount of harm is done by the use of pills, salts, mineral waters, castor oil and the like. Some laxatives, according to an intestinal specialist, contain poisons which affect the stomach and intestines, resulting in grave disorders. Certain laxatives are a direct cause of piles.

Physicians Advise Lubrication for Internal Cleanliness Medical science, through knowledge of the intestinal tract gained by X-ray observation, has found at last in lubrication a means of overcoming constipation. The gentle lubricant, Nujol, penetrates and softens the hard food waste and thus hastens its passage through and out of the body. Thus Nujol brings internal cleanliness.

Not a Medicine Nujol is used in leading hospitals and is prescribed by physicians throughout the world. Nujol is not a medicine or laxative and cannot gripe. Like pure water it is harmless. Get rid of constipation and avoid disease by adopting the habit of internal cleanliness. Take Nujol as regularly as you brush your teeth or wash your face. For sale by all druggists.

Advertisement for Nujol: Includes an illustration of a Nujol bottle and the text: Nujol For Internal Cleanliness. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Mrs. Drinkwater Divorces Husband



On statutory grounds Mrs. John Drinkwater was granted a divorce in London from her husband, the dramatist, author of "Abraham Lincoln," "Robert E. Lee" and other historical plays. Before her marriage Mrs. Drinkwater was Katherine Walpole, an actress. Photograph shows the couple.

OUSTED FROM ALBION



John W. Laird resigned as president of Albion college, Albion, Mich., at the request of the board of trustees, after the students had made many charges against him and had hissed and booed him at chapel services.

MME. WAGNER ACCUSED



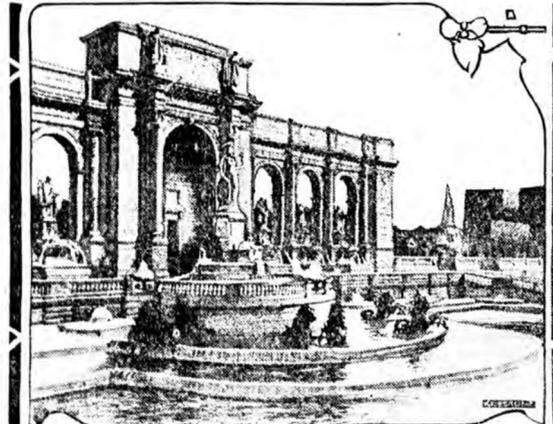
Mme. Cosima Wagner, widow of the great composer, has been arrested in Munich, together with her son Siegfried, charged with turning over to the royalists a fund they had collected for artistic purposes.

SUI WANG, PH. D.



Here is pretty little Miss Sul Wang of Nanking, China, who was awarded her degree as doctor of philosophy at Northwestern university. President Walter Dill Scott, in conferring the degree, said she was one of the most brilliant students who has ever been at Northwestern.

New York's Proposed War Memorial



Here is a detailed artist's sketch of the proposed memorial which is to be erected in Central park, New York city, in memory of the boys who lost their lives in the World war. It is the work of Thomas Hastings, well-known architect, and will cost nearly \$750,000.

Roy & Titcomb

Incorporated

NOGALES, ARIZONA

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

for the

Miner and Prospector

Exclusive Sales Agents in Santa Cruz County for the International Harvester Company's line of Agricultural Machinery.

Auto Supplies, Tires and Accessories

Exclusive Jobbers for

BADGER LINE OF TIRES AND TUBES

Badger Tires Sold in Patagonia by Patagonia Ice & Light Plant

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Hardware of All Kinds

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MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES

at

EVANS MERCANTILE CO

Patagonia's Up-to-Date Store

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

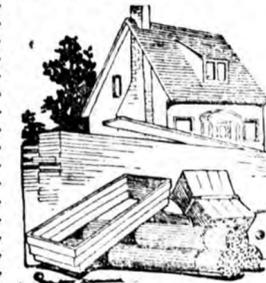
B. P. O. E.
NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397
Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Eika's Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.
R. M. COUSER, Exalted Ruler.
ROBERT E. LEE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON TRADING CO.

DRY GOODS
SHOES
MEN'S LEATHER SLEEVE
SHEEP LINED COATS
AND VESTS
"TOWERS" SLICKERS
12 OZ. CANVAS—48 inches wide
LADIES' SWEATERS
FANCY PURSES AND VANITY CASES
"EIFFEL" SILK HOSE

Washington Trading Co.

Patagonia, Arizona.



We Sell

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LUMBER, PAINTS, LIME AND CEMENT

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PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY

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Dr. W. F. Chenoweth
Physician and Surgeon
Nogales, Arizona

DUFFY & ROBINS
Attorneys-At-Law
Nogales, Arizona

DR. BAYARD FITTS
Specialist
EYE, EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT
Nogales, Arizona

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
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Nogales, Arizona

Hugo W. Miller Ohas. N. Cox
MILLER & COX
Assayers---Engineers
Purchasers of Ore and Bullion
Metallurgical Tests, Mine Examinations, Reports and Surveys; Maps and Blue Prints.
Phone 152; P. O. Box 277
NOGALES ARIZONA

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY

STATE OF ARIZONA
Office of the ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)
STATE OF ARIZONA.)
THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION does hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of the

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY

which were filed in the office of said Arizona Corporation Commission on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1924, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The Arizona Corporation Commission, by its Chairman, has hereunto set its hand and affixed its Official Seal. Done at the city of Phoenix, the Capitol, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1924.
(SEAL)

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
AMOS A. BETTS, Chairman.
F. J. McBRIDE, Secretary.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, HOWARD KEENER, of Patagonia, Arizona, and E. P. BOHLINGER, of Patagonia, Arizona, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Arizona, and for that purpose do hereby adopt the following Articles of Incorporation:

Article I
The name of this corporation shall be ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY.

Article II
The principal place of business of this corporation shall be Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. Other places for the transaction of the business shall be at such places within the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico as the Board of Directors shall determine.

Article III
The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by this corporation is: To buy and otherwise acquire, own, lease, rent, sell, mortgage, exchange, hypothecate and otherwise deal in farming, grazing and other lands, town and city lots, and easements, water and water rights; to buy and otherwise acquire, own, exchange, lease, work, locate, develop, sell, and contract for mines and mining lands, mineral rights, ores, etc.; oil and gas lands, smelting, milling and all other kinds of treating plants, build lines and all property and machinery appurtenant thereto; to buy and otherwise acquire, own, sell, mortgage, hypothecate and otherwise deal in all kinds of merchandise; maintain and conduct general merchandise stores, telephone and telegraph lines; to purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge and otherwise dispose of shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or evidence of indebtedness created by any other corporation or corporations, organized either under the laws of the United States or any foreign country; to incur debts and to loan, raise, borrow and secure the payment of money in any lawful manner, including the executing of promissory notes and issuance and sale or other disposition of bonds, warrants, debentures, obligations, negotiable and transferable instruments and other evidences of indebtedness of all kinds, whether secured by mortgage, pledge, deed of trust, or otherwise; to enter into, make, perform and carry out contracts of every sort and kind; to acquire, own and hold such real and personal property as may be necessary or convenient for the transaction of the business of this corporation; to sell and otherwise dispose of the same for the purpose of attaining or furnishing any of the objects of this corporation; to do any and all other acts and things, and to exercise any and all power which a copartnership or natural person could lawfully do and exercise, and which now or hereafter may be authorized by law. Provided, however, the foregoing clauses and recitations of objects shall be construed both as objects and powers, but no restriction, expression or declaration of specific or special powers or purposes herein enumerated shall be deemed to be exclusive, but it is hereby expressly declared that all other lawful powers not inconsistent therein are included.

Article IV
The authorized capital stock of this corporation shall be One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, divided into one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of the par value of One (\$1.00) Dollar each.

At such times and under such conditions as the Board of Directors shall direct, said capital stock shall be paid into the treasury of the corporation, either in cash or by services rendered for the benefit of the corporation, or by sale and transfer to it of real or personal property, or any other thing of value, and the Board of Directors may issue shares of stock in exchange for services, property, or any other thing of value, and their judgment in so doing, including the fixing of the price for such services, property or thing, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive, and the capital stock so issued shall thereupon become full-paid up and forever non-assessable.

Article V
The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing of a certified copy of these Articles of Incorporation for record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona, and the termination thereof shall be twenty five (25) years thereafter, but the right is reserved to renew this corporation from time to time as by the present or any future laws of the State of Arizona may be provided.

Article VI
The general management and control

of the business, property, interests and affairs of this corporation shall be vested in and conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than five (5) nor more than seven (7) persons, each a stockholder in this corporation.

By-laws shall be adopted for the better regulation of the more detail affairs of this corporation, and the number of stockholders which shall comprise the Board of Directors, with in the limits fixed by these Articles, shall be provided.

Until such By-laws shall be adopted, and shall otherwise provide, the Board of Directors of this corporation shall be composed of seven (7) persons, who shall be stockholders.

The officers of this corporation, in addition to the Board of Directors, shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a secretary, together with such other officers as the By-laws may be provided, and any two such officers may be filled by one and the same person, and such officers shall have charge and control of the business of this corporation, subject and subordinate to its Board of Directors, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

All of the heretofore specifically named officers shall be filled by stockholders of this corporation.

All of the officers of the corporation, except the directors, shall be by the Board of Directors elected or appointed at its first or any subsequent meeting next after the election of such directors, and all such elected or appointed officers shall hold the office to which appointed or elected until the first meeting of the next or next elected Board of Directors, and until their successors shall have been elected or appointed and be qualified, unless hereinafter provided sooner removed from office.

Any officer elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, and any subordinate officer or employee, may be removed at will by an affirmative vote of a majority of the full membership of the Board of Directors and vacancies from such cause be filled in the same manner and by the same authority as such removed officers shall have been elected or appointed originally.

Any vacancy in the Board of Directors from any cause at any time shall be filled by a majority vote of the remainder of the Board of Directors, and all persons elected or appointed to fill any vacancy in office shall hold such office or the unexpired term thereof, and until his successor shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified, unless, as herein provided, he shall sooner be removed therefrom.

Article VII
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation shall be held at the office of the corporation in the City of Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, on the second Monday of January of each year, beginning with the year 1925, unless such day shall fall on a legal holiday, in which event such meeting shall be on the next secular day. At such annual meeting, among other things, a Board of Directors for the next ensuing year shall be elected; provided, however, if such annual meeting be not regularly held at the time provided, then and in such event or in any event, a special meeting of the stockholders may be held at other times for such election, at which special meeting all business which might or could have been legally transacted at a regular annual meeting of stockholders may be transacted at such special meeting, and such business so transacted, at any such special meeting, shall be of and possess the same force and effect as if duly transacted at a regular annual meeting of stockholders.

Article VIII
Until the first annual meeting of the stockholders and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified, the following named persons are constituted the Board of Directors, to-wit:

HOWARD KEENER,
E. P. BOHLINGER,
R. A. CAMPBELL,
C. B. WILSON,
C. H. EVANS,
C. A. PIERCE,
WILLIAM FESSLER

Immediately, or as soon thereafter as practicable, upon the filing of a certified copy of these Articles of Incorporation in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Cruz County, the persons herein named and chosen as directors shall meet and organize as the Board of Directors of this corporation, and the officers of the corporation, subject to the laws of the State of Arizona, and do and transact such other business as may be necessary and legal to come before the Board.

A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum, and each such officer and in the By-laws otherwise provided, any meeting of said Board at which there shall be present a quorum, shall be deemed a regular meeting and, except as herein and in the By-laws otherwise provided, shall have the same authority and powers as if a full Board were present.

A Board of Directors shall have full control of, carry on and conduct the business and affairs of this corporation, and among other powers, shall have the right to borrow and expend it is fully authorized to borrow and loan money, to give and accept securities, pledges and mortgages to buy, take over, and authorize the issuance and execution of bonds, debentures, promissory notes and other such obligations; to buy, hold or, authorize and cause to be accepted mortgages, deeds of trust, and other securities to sell, pledge, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the property and assets of the corporation; and in general and, in addition to the foregoing powers and authority, have and possess all the powers and authority usually and ordinarily conferred by law and usage upon a Board of Directors and that are not by these Articles of Incorporation and its By-laws expressly withheld from it.

Article IX
The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, direct or contingent, to which this corporation may, at any time, subject itself, shall not exceed Fifty Thousand (\$50,000.00) Dollars.

Article X
The stockholders and members of this corporation and their private and family shall be exempt from any liability

Like Most of It

How does the ticker then follow in making down thirty in Hippo Dollar year to be?

Well, Thirty Jones was there, regular day and took a couple of drinks of it. His folks say he'll be able to set up in a few days.

for or in account of the debts and liabilities of this corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 14th day of December, 1923.

HOWARD KEENER,
E. P. BOHLINGER

STATE OF ARIZONA,
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ,
The foregoing Articles of Incorporation were acknowledged before me this 14th day of December, 1923, by HOWARD KEENER and E. P. BOHLINGER.

GRAPE VAN GOSDAL,
Notary Public in and for the County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona.

My commission expires June 2, 1927.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION, Incorporated, Inc.,
Filed January 14, 1924, 10:00 A. M.
at the office of Paul Noyes, Secretary,
No. 210, Arizona.

P. J. W. M. HOLLIDAY,
Notary Public,
No. 210, Arizona.

STATE OF ARIZONA,
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ,
I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Court of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of said Articles of Incorporation, as filed in my office on the 14th day of January, 1924.

W. H. L. LEE,
Clerk of the Court.

First publication January 15, 1924.
Last publication February 20, 1924.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

One box of **Tutt's Pills** saves many dollars in doctor's bills. A remedy for diseases of the liver, sick headache, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness; a million people endorse.



Tutt's Pills

Children Welcome

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.



HOTEL LEE

AN HOTEL reflecting the comfort of competence, the solidity of substance, the good taste of refinement. Attractive for women alone and to the "whole family." Service, not unlike a well-appointed, generously conducted home, without ostentation. Safely patronized and recommended. Commercial-residential.

Location central and unexcelled. Modern European. Rates reasonable.

GARAGE ATTACHED

Patagonia & Ajo, California

You've tried the best. No other "Best."

William West, Club Proprietor.

"A Penny Saved

Is a Penny Earned."

If you have not already started a savings account, begin now to prepare for the inevitable day when you are no longer a producer.

You will be surprised at the results, in a few years, after you have commenced systematically to save money for the "rainy day."

Our banking institution offers you the best protection for your savings.

The First National Bank of Nogales

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

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

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

NOGALES, ARIZONA

WE HAVE A STOCK OF

Kelly-Springfield Tires AND TUBES

We Also Carry

AUTO ACCESSORIES, GAS OILS, AND GREASES

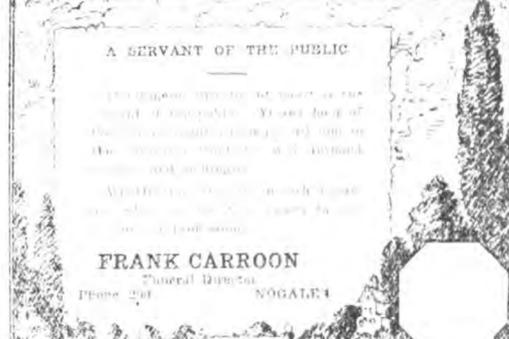
We deal in Wood, Hay, Grain, and Country Produce and do Hauling, both light and heavy. See us FIRST.

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT



A SERVANT OF THE PUBLIC

FRANK CARROON
General Director
NOGALES




Tuxedo FRESH TOBACCO

fresh from the factory

fresh

WHEREVER YOU GET IT

SMOKING TOBACCO

NOW 12c

Just two things have made it possible for us to give you this 20% reduction on Tuxedo:

1. A reduction in the cost of Kentucky Burley tobacco and in package materials, as well.
2. The consolidation of three of our big plants into one. (Mr. Ford may not be in the tobacco business but he is right about consolidation.)

Tuxedo is always FRESH. Every package is—

Guaranteed by

The American Tobacco Co.

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE

WESTERN

More than 2,000 furniture dealers from all parts of the West gathered in San Francisco for the furniture dealers convention which was held in connection with Furniture Market week.

Fire of mysterious origin in Los Angeles destroyed a large portion of the Lincoln park amusement zone and did damage estimated at \$18,000, according to investigating officers. The fire is believed to have started in the magic carpet concession, when it was discovered by a night watchman.

A district farm loan association, comprising twenty-one farm loan associations of southern Idaho, was formed at Twin Falls last week. The new association was formed after a day's meeting with representatives from the federal land bank of Spokane. E. C. Davis of Idaho was elected president of the new organization.

The body of John M. Quinn, formerly of Denver, general manager of the Vitagraph Company, who died at a Hollywood sanitarium, has been sent to Chicago for burial. Albert E. Smith, president of the film company, accompanied the body. Heart disease caused Quinn's death a few hours after his arrival in Los Angeles from Chicago, his physicians said.

The principals of six high schools in Oakland, Calif., sent out a joint letter to the parents or guardians of all high school students warning them against "joy-rides, the perversion of modern dancing, the illegality of smoking by minors and the danger of an over-supply of spending money" and asking them to impose modest dress on the girls at all times. The letter was approved by Fred M. Hunter, city superintendent of schools.

Although it is only eight years since Los Angeles completed, at a cost of \$20,000,000, a conduit to bring water from Owens river, 240 miles distant, this source of supply soon will become inadequate and the cost of the proposed supplementary system probably will reach \$100,000,000. William Mulholland, a water supply engineer, is reported to be at work on preliminary plans for tapping the Colorado river and extending a conduit or other means of transporting the water to Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON

By direction of the Berlin government the German embassy has refrained from making any display of mourning for Woodrow Wilson. No flag has been flown over the embassy at any time since Mr. Wilson's death, although the other embassies and legations have had their colors half-masted since the official notification reached them.

The funeral of former President Wilson consisted of a brief private service at the S street residence last Wednesday. This service was followed by another at Bethlehem chapel, in the cathedral at Mount St. Albans, where the body was placed in a vault until arrangements are made as to a final resting place. It was decided not to hold a state funeral as proposed by some, or to have the body lie in state at the Capitol.

In its latest search for valuable mineral wealth the government is sending a party of expert engineers on a mid-winter expedition to the tip of Alaska on the Arctic to survey some 26,000 square miles of uncharted wilderness, rugged mountain chains and large stretches of undulating treeless plains.

More than one-sixth of the entire land area of the country was used in growing farm crops last year. The Department of Agriculture calculates the total acreage of all crops at 372,829,000 acres, or 582,008 square miles. Farm crops produced, not merely those sold, had a hypothetical total value of \$9,470,976,000 in 1923, or almost a billion dollars more than in 1922.

The United States Senate, with which Woodrow Wilson was in violent conflict during the latter days of his administration, paid reverential tribute to the former President. With bowed heads, the senators on the floor and the spectators in the galleries, heard from Senator Joseph T. Robinson, the Democratic leader, announcement of Mr. Wilson's death and then from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, the former President's most bitter political opponent, a tribute to his greatness.

Refusal of the German government to put its embassy flag at half staff in honor of Woodrow Wilson resulted in a demonstration in front of the embassy building and the calling of police reserves. Nearly 150 taxi drivers, including many ex-service men, assembled at the German embassy at Massachusetts avenue and planted a pole in the front lawn with an American flag at half mast.

William G. McAdoo has announced that he had terminated his professional services with E. L. Doheny, California oil magnate.

FOREIGN

Signing of the Russo-Italian treaty has been postponed to give Lenin's successor, Alexiy Rykov, time to study it.

The coming trial of Gen. Erich Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler, Bavarian "Fascist" leader, who are charged with high treason, is casting dark shadows of political unrest before it.

A grave view is held in British government circles regarding the situation precipitated by former Prime Minister Lloyd George's allegation of a compact between Woodrow Wilson and Georges Clemenceau over the occupation of the Rhineland. It was authoritatively stated in London.

The high cost of living problem still is on the tapis in England. The Ministry of Labor Gazette announces that the average level of retail prices of commodities, including fuel, food, rent and clothing, still is 77 per cent above that of 1914 and has increased 2 per cent in the last month. Food prices alone have increased 3 per cent in the last month.

Norway made a runaway race of the last two ski events in the Olympic winter sports at Chamoni, France, winning first place in the whole series with a total of 134 1/2 points, 50 points to spare over Finland, which finished second with 76 1/2 points. Great Britain took third place with 50 points, and the United States was fourth with 29 points.

Bristling savagely one minute, gruffly good natured the next, old Georges Clemenceau, "pere la victoire," gave the lie direct to a statement credited to Lloyd George in an interview in the London Chronicle to the effect that "the tiger" and Woodrow Wilson signed a secret pact during Versailles days. "I never signed a secret treaty with anybody. I cannot understand Lloyd George's object in saying so," Clemenceau growled.

General Pepelayev, former commander of the Siberian white army, and twenty of his followers have been sentenced to death by the military tribunal at Chita for their counter-revolutionary activities in Siberia after Kolchak's defeat. Fifty-seven others were given various prison terms. The sentences have not yet been carried out, as General Pepelayev has asked for mercy, which it is thought will be granted.

GENERAL

Three persons are dead, a dozen injured and property damage estimated at \$1,000,000 as the result of the most paralyzing snow storm in forty years in Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Charles Herbert Levermore of New York City, former college professor and student of international affairs, has been announced as the winner of the \$100,000 prize offered by Edward W. Bok, publisher of Philadelphia, for the best plan to insure an end of war in the world. Dr. Levermore was born at Mansfield, Conn., Oct. 15, 1856. He was granted an A. B. degree at Yale University in 1879 and the Ph. D. degree at Johns Hopkins in 1886.

The Indiana Refining Company, a \$5,000,000 oil corporation, with its principal office in St. Louis and branches at Tulsa, Okla., and other southwestern cities, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court at St. Louis. The petition, signed by W. C. Shock, president, scheduled liabilities of \$2,730,378 and assets of \$4,351,257, of which \$13,430 is cash on hand. The petition admits the company owes considerable sums which it is unable to pay.

A defect in diphtheria antitoxin caused, the authorities believe, by exposure to freezing weather, has caused illness to nine boys and a girl, students in the Concord Academy, at Concord, Mass., who were inoculated. They were in bed with swollen limbs, sore eyes, nausea and other ailments. Dr. Charles Hutchinson, who injected the antitoxin, said that the serum had been tested in Washington and Boston, but had been submitted to terrific cold in coming from Boston to Concord.

One man is known to have been killed and eight injured, one dangerously, in a gas explosion at Kansas City, Mo., which shook the entire downtown district and wrecked the four-story building of the Bailey-Reynolds Chandler Company. The loss was estimated between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

William Sacks, wealthy St. Louis oil operator, and defeated candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, pleaded not guilty when arraigned in Indianapolis before United States District Judge A. R. Anderson on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to use the mails to defraud, and the use of the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud. Trial date will be set later.

Conservative trade unionism has scored a marked triumph over "the destructive influences of communism," International President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, declared after adjournment of the miners' biennial convention at Indianapolis. He spoke of the convention's work as a whole, and of the reputation for the second time of Alexander Howat, deposed Kansas district president.

Gen. Adolfo de la Huerta has moved the capital of the revolutionary government to Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, going to that port accompanied by his staff on the Agulita Oil Company's boat, according to a radiogram received in Brownsville, Texas. All revolutionary forces have left Vera Cruz city, going by way of the Isthmus railway.

A verdict in favor of the defendant was returned by a jury in Federal Court at Atlanta, Ga., in the half-million-dollar theft claim suit of Mrs. Onecima de Bouchel against Asa G. Candler.

TROOPS CALLED IN LIQUOR RAIDS

UNION OFFICIAL, SHERIFF AND EIGHT OTHERS PLACED UNDER ARREST

HERRIN MAYOR JAILED

TOTAL OF 1,700 SOLDIERS SENT TO WILLIAMSON COUNTY TO HALT DISTURBANCE

Herrin, Ill.—Eleven men, including Mayor C. E. Anderson and Hugh Wilks, official of the state miners' union, and one of the defendants in the Herrin mine massacre, were placed under military arrest here in connection with the death of Constable Caesar Cagle, who was shot during the disturbances growing out of the liquor raids in Williamson county.

The arrests were made on warrants sworn out on information furnished by S. Glenn Young, dry worker and one of the leading figures in the recent dry raids in the county. Young said all the men were in the party when Cagle was killed.

Those under arrest in addition to Mayor Anderson and Wilks are: Jim Davis, John Murray, J. W. Brown, Alvin Thomas, Hozzie Lynn and M. J. Trout, Pete Smith, James Johnson and Ora Thomas.

Sheriff George Galligan also has been placed under arrest in connection with Cagle's death.

The troops, under Col. A. L. Culbertson, reported the situation "well in hand."

Militant miners of the Herrin, Murphysboro and Johnson City districts have been added to the warring factions, and after a general walkout from the mines, were weighing with which side to cast their strength in the intermountain battles. They have said they will not return to work until "bloody Williamson" is cleaned up.

S. Glenn Young, klan raider, who led an attack on the Herrin hospital when Deputy Layman was taken and who was driven off to await arrival of troops when eight other deputies opened fire, was expected to direct fresh activity of the raiders following his serving of a warrant on Sheriff Galligan at Carbondale.

The militia has taken over police powers of the city and visitors have been instructed to refrain from entering the city. The courts will be permitted to function with civil authorities in charge. Colonel Culbertson said he added that full martial law would not be proclaimed in the county.

Decision to apply restricted martial law was reached after Colonel Culbertson had been in communication with Adjutant General Black at Springfield, who ordered the dispatch of ten additional companies of national guards to the county. Colonel Culbertson said the situation was not as satisfactory as desired.

Springfield, Ill.—Col. Richings J. Shand, assistant adjutant general of Illinois, announced that the 132d infantry left Chicago for Herrin in a special train of two sections, under command of Col. William E. Swanson. Accompanying the special was Maj. Gen. Milton J. Forman and staff. General Forman assumed command of all state troops upon his arrival in Williamson county.

Colonel Shand also said that four companies of the 130th infantry which have been mobilized in their armories had also entrained for the seat of trouble in Williamson county. The companies are Emporia, Canton, Jacksonville and DeLan.

Copper Mines Ask Protection

Cleveland, Ohio.—The American copper industry, faced with dwindling markets at home and abroad as a result of competition with South American and African mines, where cheaper labor and easier methods of production prevail, is formulating plans for a fight for its very existence. It was said in a joint statement issued by Gordon R. Campbell of Calumet, Mich., president of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, and Dr. C. E. Briggs of Cleveland, one of the directors.

German Industrial Shutdown Forecast

Paris.—Fritz Thyssen, the German industrialist, predicts a general shutdown of all industries in the occupied regions of Germany if present conditions continue, according to an interview published in the Crofelder Zeitung, says a dispatch to the Havas agency from Duesseldorf. The mining industry is particularly burdened by the Franco-Belgian agreement. Thyssen is reported as having said, and the metal industries are unable to compete with the French and Belgians.

Six Dead in Tenement Fire

Rochelle Center, N. Y.—Six persons, four of them children, burned to death and several others were badly injured in a fire which destroyed an old Long Island Inn which had been converted into a tenement. Larry Camarano, a laborer, four of his children, a boarder, and John Sant'Anna, a boarder, are the known dead. Camarano's fifth child, a baby, and Mrs. Camarano were burned about the head and face and suffered severely from having inhaled smoke.

BRIEF ARIZONA ITEMS

Next summer's hot weather will bring less terror to Yuma citizens, for the City Council has approved of a municipal swimming pool.

Report of forest rangers for the Prescott National Forest discloses that 4,000 cords of fire wood were cut and removed during 1923.

Isaac McKinney, foreman of a Southern Pacific bridge crew, was instantly killed seven miles east of Benson, Ariz., when struck by a Southern Pacific passenger.

Pine Dells tract will be ready for home building within the near future. A contract for a 100,000 gallon water reservoir has been let and other anticipated improvements are pending.

Members of the Yavapai County Bar Association have volunteered to furnish lectures by experts on the constitution of the United States for local school children at Prescott.

Seventy students at the University of Arizona have been dismissed because they fell below 50 per cent of efficient in their studies. This number constituted 6 per cent of the enrollment.

J. R. King, Copper Queen miner, was almost instantly killed when struck by a switch engine, while crossing the railroad tracks near the Lowell station. Death was caused by internal injuries.

The Yuma Elks Lodge will award prizes to school children submitting winning essays on "Arbor Day." This is being done to impress upon the children the importance and necessity of shrubs and trees.

History will establish Woodrow Wilson as one of the greatest characters in the world, declared W. L. Barnum, Democratic national committeeman for Arizona, in a statement commenting on the ex-President's death today.

Lester Jones, said to be wanted in Creek county, Oklahoma, on felony warrants involving the alleged disposal of mortgaged property, has been arrested by Sheriff Jerry Sullivan and Deputy McNabb, and is held in the county jail at Phoenix awaiting the arrival of officers from Sapulpa, Okla.

Permission for the movement by the Mexican government of 2,000 additional Mexican troops and their equipment, through United States territory from Naco, Ariz., to El Paso, Texas, was granted by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States according to a message received by Governor Hunt.

Announcement of the appointment of E. Power Conway as a colonel in the 158th infantry of the Arizona national guard was made in Phoenix by Colonel Charles W. Harris, adjutant general of Arizona. The appointments of Harry B. Embach and Shepard Hixson, as majors in the 158th infantry also were announced.

Appointment of J. W. Laird, dean of the Phoenix Junior College; K. C. Sparthen, principal of the Alhambra school, and Harry Eagan, principal of the Emerson school of Phoenix, as judges to select the best essays in the Safety First contest for 1923, is announced by C. O. Case, state superintendent of public instruction.

The board of directors of the Gila Valley Irrigation district met recently to discuss matters pertaining to the construction of the dam and the work of the project in general. Engineer W. R. Elliott met with the board and advised the members regarding the transfer of filings that were held by the different canals on the flood waters to the irrigation district.

Inspection of the site of the Diamond Creek dam project in Mohave county on the Colorado river, work on which was started last Dec. 16, by James B. Girard, Phoenix engineer, has disclosed that two holes were drilled in the canyon walls as the first actual work on the project, according to a report on the inspection which was made by W. C. Lefebvre, engineer of the State Land Department.

Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, Democrat, of Arizona, in commenting upon the death of former President Woodrow Wilson, said: "Woodrow Wilson will rank as one of the greatest statesmen produced in any age, and the people of Arizona join with the world in mourning at his passing. * * * It is too early for the world to get the proper perspective of Woodrow Wilson. When passion and hatred and bitter partisanship have passed, Woodrow Wilson's memory will be engraven upon the hearts of men and he will rank as one of the greatest statesmen produced in any age. The people of Arizona join in the world's mourning."

Enthusiasm over the prospect of early construction of the Tucson, Phoenix and Tidewater project gained momentum in some circles at Phoenix as a result of a visit of officials to the El Paso & Southwestern and the Santa Fe railroad systems.

Continual agitation favoring the repeal of the prohibition law was depicted by Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona in a letter to C. C. Hinckley, secretary of the association against the prohibition amendment, who had invited the governor to become a member of the association.

QUIET SERVICE IS CONDUCTED

FAMILY AND CLOSE FRIENDS GATHER FOR SIMPLE FUNERAL CEREMONY

WILSON LAID TO REST

AMERICA BIDS FAREWELL TO FORMER PRESIDENT. FOREIGN ENVOYS ATTEND

Washington.—Woodrow Wilson lies at rest.

The grave enfolded his body; the hearts of his countrymen enshrined his memory.

Under skies that dropped gray rain, they carried the warrior chieflain through the gateway called Peace and laid him down to sleep.

The drip of rain from tree branches, the rustle of oak leaves clinging to their boughs, a sob in the crowd, the far-off boom of a gun, the solemn cadences of a bishop's voice—these marked the hour.

Above his narrow bed arches the great unfinished structure of the national cathedral, typical of his unfinished work, but going on to completion, as his faith told him his work would go on.

At 3 p. m. in the quiet home where Mr. Wilson died on Sunday, the voice of his pastor, Rev. James H. Taylor, of the Central Presbyterian Church, broke the funeral silence.

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."

Through the familiar words of the majestic psalm he moved, to his climactic, breathing hope and peace. "And I will dwell in the House of the Lord forever."

In the deepening hush rose a voice in prayer.

It was Rev. Sylvester Beach, who was Mr. Wilson's spiritual advisor in the days of his presidency at Princeton university.

Then Bishop James E. Freeman, head of the Episcopal diocese of Washington, opened a little khaki-covered Bible, sent to Mr. Wilson by a soldier in France—"one of his kindliest," a book which Mr. Wilson treasured above all others, because he felt it linked him to the men he sent to war, and whose sufferings he shared.

Then the strong arms of soldiers, sailors and marines, picked men of the services Mr. Wilson commanded in the war, lifted the coffin and bore it to the hearse outside.

Behind the body came the honorary pallbearers, former classmates and associates of the dead president. They were Cleveland H. Dodge, Cyrus H. McCordick, Dr. E. P. Davis and Dr. Hiram Woods of the Princeton class of 1879, in which Mr. Wilson graduated; Frank L. Polk, David F. Houston, Newton D. Baker, Joseph Daniels, Albert S. Burleson, John Barton Payne, William C. Redfield, E. T. Meredith, Thomas W. Gregory, members of Mr. Wilson's cabinet and Senators Swanson and Glass of Virginia; former senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Representative Garrett of Tennessee and Charles S. Hamill of the federal reserve board.

President and Mrs. Coolidge followed these, and then came the widow, the two daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. William G. McAdoo, William G. McAdoo, Joseph Wilson of Baltimore, a brother; John Randolph Bolling and Wilmer Bolling, brothers of Mrs. Wilson.

Outside, thousands had gathered and stood with bared heads in the rain.

At the entrance to the Bethlehem chapel the doorway marked "The Way to Peace," the procession paused. From within came the majestic sound of Chopin's Funeral March.

Bishop Freeman, in his robes, met the body. Bishop Freeman concluded the service, repeating verses from Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," with its message of resignation and faith in God's goodness. Then the casket sank slowly into the stonework and from outside, beyond the double walls and where the gray end of a gray day was coming swiftly, the bugle rang out in "taps," the soldier farewell to a fallen comrade. There were only a few remaining about the chapel entrance as that last, clear message was sounded. They stood bareheaded and the soldier and marine guard at salute until the last note died.

Behind them in the chapel, Mrs. Wilson was sobbing as she turned from the vault with the members of the family to go back to the vacant chair beside the fireplace, and the books that waited for the friend they would see no more.

Securities Duplicated.

Washington. Wholesale duplication of Liberty bonds of every issue since 1918 in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the implication of treasury officials, are included in the starting charges made by Charles B. Brewer, special assistant to the attorney general, in a suit filed in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Brewer said after he had charged the Department of Justice with attempting to seize the evidence he had collected.

CALUMET The Economy BAKING POWDER Is truly the world's greatest baking powder. It has produced Pure Foods—Better Bakings—for over one third of a century. BEST BY TEST. Sales 2 1/2 times as much as that of any other brand.

Pyramid of Cheops Is Still in Good Condition

Save for one surviving pyramid, the seven wonders of the ancient world have passed on. Not only have they disappeared, but their memory is mostly confined to the pages of old books. Strangely enough, the one surviving wonder is the oldest. It dates back almost 4,000 years before Christ, and it is still in good condition. It is the pyramid of Cheops at Giza, in Egypt. The most notable thing about the pyramid was the care taken to protect it from grave robbers. All the entrances were sealed. There were several large chambers near the base of the structure built to mislead any one seeking the sepulchral chamber. This was 128 feet above the ground, and could be reached only by tortuous passages, cleverly concealed.

The walls of Babylon were the second wonder. The third wonder was the statue of Zeus in the temple at Ephesus. The fifth was the mausoleum of Halicarnassus, in Caria. The sixth was the Colossus of Rhodes, and the seventh was the lighthouse of Alexandria at Pharos. It was Antipater of Palestine, the teacher of the ancient world, who selected the seven wonders about 290 years before the birth of Christ. Detroit News.

Yes, Why Not?

"If the world's chambers and the world's engineers would hold annual meetings in a friendly spirit for the salvation of mankind? If they could agree together that to exercise their ingenuity on the perfecting of destructive agents for the use of governments was a crime; to take money for it a betrayal of their species? If we could have such exchanges of international thought as that, then indeed we might hear the rustle of salvation's wings. And—after all—why not?—John Galsworthy.

And the man who knows it all never fails to tell a little bit more.

Kissing Termed Crime in Puritan New England

Kissing is considered an unwholesome practice by some people. A few years ago the physicians of Milwaukee prepared a bill for the absolute suppression of kissing, on the ground that the practice was hygienically dangerous.

The bill did not become a law, or it would have made Milwaukee more famous, but somewhat similar laws existed in Puritan New England. In 1654 Capt. Kettle of Boston was "set for two hours in the public stocks for his lewd and unseemly behaviour," which consisted in "kissing his wife publicly on the Sabbath day, upon the desecration of his house, when he had just returned from an absence of three years." Twelve years later Jonathan and Susannah Smith were each fined 5 shillings and costs for "sitting on the Lord's day." The couple, it would appear, was only less heinous than the kiss itself.—Detroit News.

Playing Safe

A man who was in the habit of dining regularly at a certain restaurant said to the waiter: "John, instead of tipping you every day, I'm going to give it to you in a lump sum at the end of every month."

"Thank you, sir," replied the waiter, "but I wonder if you'd mind paying me in advance?"

"Well, it's rather strange," remarked the patron. "However, here's five shillings. I suppose you are in want of money, or is it that you distrust me?"

"Oh, no, sir," smiled John, slipping the money in his pocket. "Only I'm leaving here today."

Without Training

"He never completed his education, did he?"

"No; he died a bachelor."

A boy doesn't care how hard he works if the work is a game.

An Amazing Fact

To many people it may seem incredible that a habit so common as coffee-drinking can be harmful. Yet if your doctor were to enumerate the common causes of indigestion, headache, and run-down condition, he would be likely to mention coffee.

If you are troubled with insomnia, nervousness, or are inclined to be high-strung, try Postum in place of coffee for thirty days, and note the difference in the way you feel, and how much better you sleep.

Postum is a pure cereal beverage, absolutely free from caffeine, or any harmful drug.

Postum for Health

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal. Your grocer sells Postum in two forms. Instant Postum (in tins) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) for those who prefer the flavor brought out by boiling fully 20 minutes. The cost of either form is about one-half cent a cup.



CHARACTER TELLS THE STORY!

People throughout this country are giving more thought to hygiene and to the purity of remedies on the market...

Some Animals Can't Swim According to the best authorities, all animals, excepting monkeys and perhaps the three-toed sloth...

MOTHER!

Child's Best Laxative is "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry Mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" now will thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again...

Doubling Up

A teacher of music in a public school was trying to impress upon her pupils the meaning of f and ff in a song that they were about to learn...

Don't tell your secrets and don't let other people tell you theirs.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

DON'T TRY THE DO THIS WATCH TEST

Advertisement for Leonard Ear Oil, featuring a circular logo and text: 'Can You Hear? Place watch to ear then draw away. You should hear tick at 50 inches. Does a ringing in your ears prevent your proper hearing?'

AS SURE AS DAWN BRINGS A NEW DAY CASCARA QUININE

RUB YOUR EYES? Use Dr. Thompson's Eye-Saver. Buy at your druggist's or 1166 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

The American Legion

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

REHABILITATED MEN MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Vocational training of World war veterans has proved the most serious mistake in the care of the disabled by the government, according to Gen. John F. O'Hann.

"I am firmly of the opinion," he said, "that there are a great many—the number may run into the thousands—of men in vocational training who would be better off if the government had never undertaken to re-educate them."

"The government's vocational machinery never actually broke down; it never even started in the right way. Little attention was paid to getting the right men into the right course in 1920 and 1921."

"In 1922 when the federal board was merged with the veterans' bureau, things took a turn for the better and the situation has steadily improved. But the evil had been done. Instead of being taught to become independent and self-supporting, thousands of veterans had been schooled for two years in how to get a livelihood at public expense."

"Of the 70,000 men now receiving vocational training, about 2,000 a month are leaving the institutions as rehabilitated. Recent experience shows that approximately ninety-five per cent of these men are making good after their absorption into the business life of the nation."

Need \$420 Annually for Each Child's Care

A contribution of approximately \$420 annually for the care of each child at the American Legion Billet at Otter Lake, Mich., is necessary for the war veterans to carry on this important phase of the work, according to Dr. C. V. Spawer, department commander of the Legion in that state.

Cottages are soon to be built and the whole plant extended as rapidly as funds permit, according to department officials. It is not unlikely that this project will be adopted by the national organization as one of the regional homes antedated in the national program for child welfare by the Legion.

The orphan's project is in addition to another unique work of the American Legion in Michigan, at Roosevelt Memorial hospital near Battle Creek, where scores of tuberculosis ex-servicemen are cared for at the expense of the Legion.

Recreational Program for City of Rome, Ga.

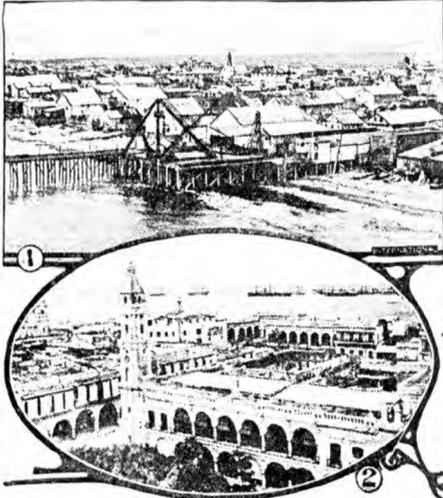
A recreational program for the whole city, sponsored and paid for by the Shanklin-Attaway post of the American Legion in Rome, Ga., has been put into effect. Under direction of a paid community worker, the plan will be extended to every person in Rome. This is a part of the outlined Americanization program of the veterans' organization, but is one of the first examples of city-wide work undertaken.

Casino Aix-Le-Bains

In order to make the doughboys feel at home, a replica of the famous casino at Aix-Le-Bains in France, where many soldiers spent their leave, was constructed by Wichita (Kan.) American Legion members for their annual ball. The big ballroom was effectively decorated and was peopled with "Y" workers, fifteen girls and other well known figures of leave-area days. Music was furnished by the local Legion band, which was a contender for prize money at the San Francisco convention of the American Legion.

Dignity

"Hey!" yelled the excited deckhand from the deck of the great liner Imbecille. "Man overboard!" "What do you mean, you impertinent beggar—man overboard?" demanded an indignant but aristocratic voice from the water below. "Is Lawdship Percival McStubben 'Awkins is overboard, I'd 'ave you know,"—American Legion Weekly.



1—New photograph of Nome, Alaska, which has been selected as the base from which the dirigible Shenandoah will start on her flight to the North pole. 2—View of Vera Cruz, which has been evacuated by the Mexican rebels. 3—Bethlehem chapel of the Protestant Episcopal cathedral in Washington, in which were held the funeral services for Woodrow Wilson and beneath which his remains rest.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Wilson Buried as All the World Except Germany and Italy Mourns.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WOODROW WILSON'S death, which occurred on the morning of Sunday, February 3, cast a shadow of gloom over the entire country. For three days, while the body of the great idealist lay in the family home in Washington, the business of the nation was almost at a standstill, for congress was in recess. On Wednesday afternoon the remains of the twenty-eighth president were laid to rest in the crypt of the National cathedral, and for one minute the nation stood silent and facing the east. Everywhere, in America and in foreign lands, flags were at half staff, and in many cities memorial services were held. It was an impressive tribute to one who, as the years pass, will be given yet greater recognition for his devoted work for humanity.

Only in Germany and Italy was the tribute refused. Germans hate Mr. Wilson's memory because they believe he led them to surrender by false promises. Italians cannot forgive him for his refusal to permit them to grab Fiume and Albania as spoils of war. The German embassy in Washington had the unenviable distinction of being the only one whose flag was not flown at half staff until the afternoon of the funeral. This was in harmony with instructions from Berlin, but it was said in that city that Ambassador Wiedfeldt might be recalled because of the incident.

The services for Mr. Wilson in his home were private, attended only by President Coolidge and the relatives and close friends. Then, through the silent city the funeral procession moved slowly to Mount St. Alban, where stands the unfinished Protestant Episcopal cathedral. In the Bethlehem chapel gathered a throng of notable personages of this and other countries, and all about the altar and the casket were heaped the many floral wreaths, shields and clusters that expressed the sorrow of nations and organizations and individuals. The casket was carried in by three soldiers, three sailors and two marines—the same men who bore the coffin of President Harding last August. Among the honorary pall bearers were former associates of Woodrow Wilson in college and in official life. Bishop Freeman conducted the simple services, the choir sang as recession "The Strife is o'er, the battle done, the victory of life is won; the song of triumph is begun." Then, after the chapel had slowly emptied, a slab in the aisle was raised and the casket was lowered into the vault beneath. Accompanied by the members of the family, Mrs. Wilson entered the crypt, and as the final part of the burial service was recited there came from without the music of taps, sounded by Staff Sergeant Withey of the Third cavalry, on the same bugle he used in sounding taps at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Armistice day of 1921. The call was echoed by another bugle far across at the shrine at Arlington.

WHEN the senate resumed its sittings Thursday after the three-day recess the fight to get Secretary of the Navy Denby out of the cabinet was renewed with vigor. The Democrats and some of the insurgent Republicans were determined to pass the resolution asking the President to call for Denby's resignation. That gentleman issued a long defense of his course in relation to the oil leases. "When I came into office," he said, "I was very shortly convinced that the oil reserve lands which had been set aside by congress for the benefit of the navy were being drained by privately owned wells adjoining those reserves. My conviction that these lands were being drained was based upon a number of reports and statements of those who knew—governmental and other experts."

He told how and why the transfer of the naval oil reserves to the Interior department was made and about the provisions for storage tanks at points where the naval experts thought they should be located. In conclusion he said: "I affirm that the leases were legal and did carry out the expressed will of congress. They prevented the further loss of millions of dollars' worth of oil. They placed oil on the coast and in the Hawaiian islands, where it could be reached quickly in case of emergency. They greatly increased the power of the navy to defend the United States, which in its essence is its principal duty."

Albert B. Fall having refused to testify further before the senate committee on the ground that he might incriminate himself and that the committee had lost its authority to conduct the inquiry, the committee decided, on advice of Special Counsel Strawn and Pomeroy, not to permit him to testify unless he waived immunity. This presages drastic action against Fall later. Subpoenas for many other witnesses were issued and it was said the committee was to bring about further startling disclosures.

William G. McAdoo arrived in Washington and it was understood that he would be given the chance he asked to explain to the committee the nature of the services he gave to Doherty in return for \$150,000. No one doubts that those services were entirely legitimate, but McAdoo's best friends do not deny that his candidacy for the presidential nomination has suffered a severe blow. In similar case is Theodore Roosevelt. His connection with the oil affairs was of the slenderest, yet it is said that his gubernatorial boom in New York state is waning fast. Not justice nor fairness, but unreasoning public sentiment rules in both instances.

VENIZELOS has resigned as premier of Greece, turning that post over to Kafandaris, who formed a new ministry, but the venerable patriot is still dominating the policies of the government.

PRIME MINISTER MACDONALD of Great Britain says the British recognition of the Russian soviet government is absolute and without qualms. He also says both Russia and Germany must be admitted to membership in the League of Nations and that he believes France will consent to this. Concerning British relations with France, he says the "hesitating and negative attitude" of the British government has been abandoned. Already, at his suggestion, the French government has agreed to quit its support of the separatists in the Palatinate and the Rhineland. This automatically answers a strong protest sent last week by Berlin to Paris complaining of the French aid to the separatists in the Palatinate be re-established in accordance with the treaty. Germany also asks the withdrawal of the customs measures in the occupied territory.

Italy and Russia signed a commercial treaty on Thursday and Mussolini thus recognized the Soviet government. He will soon appoint an ambassador to Moscow.

ALEXIS LRYKOV was elected head of the Russian council of commissars to succeed the late Lenin. The rumors of a split in the soviet government have crystallized into reports that a considerable part of the army, controlled by Trotsky, is in revolt and that it is planning to march on Moscow when the spring thaw sets in early in April. The rebellious garrisons are said to be co-operating with Ukrainian troops that are preparing for a reign of terror and a slaughter of Jews in southwest Russia.

SO FAR as the house ways and means committee is concerned, the new tax bill is completed and ready for reporting to the house this week. The Republican members of the committee agreed to stand together for the Mellon surtax and normal tax rates, and approved definitely the sections embodying a reduction of 25 per cent in individual income taxes payable in 1924 on 1923 incomes. The present jewelry tax rate of 5 per cent is unchanged, but will not apply on articles valued at \$40 or less or on watches valued at \$20 or less.

THE conference on measures to aid the wheat farmers and banks of the wheat region, under direction of President Coolidge, drew up a program of which these are the salient features:

- 1. Creation of a \$10,000,000 corporation to furnish financial aid to banking and agricultural interests, an undertaking endorsed by the conference of financiers and business men from the Northwest invited by the President.
2. Passage of the Norbeck-Burness bill providing for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for a loan fund to be administered by the secretary of agriculture and two commissioners for the financing of crop diversification by wheat farmers.
3. Extension to the end of this calendar year the period in which the War Finance Corporation may make advances for agricultural purposes.
4. W. W. Lockie, Minneapolis banker, and C. G. Jaffray, president of the 200 firms, were suggested as managers of the \$10,000,000 corporation, and it was intimated that President Coolidge would increase the tariff duty on wheat from 40 cents to 45 cents a bushel if, as he hoped, the tariff commission should approve such increase.

COLLAPSE of the revolt in Mexico seemingly began when the federal forces in a fierce battle took the town of Cordoba from the revolutionists and moved on Vera Cruz. That city, which had been the headquarters of the insurgents, was promptly evacuated by them and occupied by the government troops. De la Huerta and his chief advisers fled on an oil tanker, and are said to be at Merida in Yucatan. The rebel troops retreated toward the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, closely pursued by Obregon's cavalry. The loyal Yaqui Indian

troops had a prominent part in the battle of Cordoba. Admiral Magruder with the United States cruiser Richmond is at Vera Cruz co-operating in efforts to restore normal conditions there.

There are a number of grain rations that can be used, in fact most any grain that the hens like and is generally grown on the farm is all right. It can be balanced by the addition of other grains in the dry mash. I prefer a grain ration of cracked corn, whole oats, and wheat. Kaffir is fine in the mixture and kaffir and oats alone make a good grain ration, says a writer in Successful Farming.

One of the most important things in the winter care of hens is a good litter of straw or some litter material on the floor. This litter should be six or eight inches deep and all the grain must be scattered in it so the hens will have to scratch and work for their feed. The heaviest feed of grain should be given at night, so all the hens will go to roost with their crops full.

Many poultry houses are arranged so the droppings fall in the litter on the floor. This can be remedied by installing a dropping board under the roosts. The roosts can be placed across the back of the house on a level with each other and the platform for the dropping board built under them. Then the droppings can be cleaned out every day or two and the litter on the floor will not have to be changed so often.

The green feed can be supplied either by sprouting oats or by using beets or cabbage that have been stored for the purpose. The best method of feeding, I find, is to give the hens a light grain feed in the early morning. This can be scattered the night before if desired. The green feed is put out at noon and the heavy feed of grain in the evening before the hens go to roost.

Necessary to Air Eggs

During Hatching Period

All experienced incubator operators know the necessity of airing eggs, but some fail to understand why. Yet we know that the chick inside the shell is a living, growing thing and that it needs fresh air, change of conditions and exercise in order that it may expand, move and develop its strength. Airing eggs has another merit. The shells expand and contract with heat and cold and this ripens them. By the use of mechanical ventilators, one may discover an appreciable difference in expansion of eggs under 60 degrees and over 100. Frequent expansion and contraction of the shell is believed to break down fibers and make the shell brittle, so that chicks due to hatch can get out of shells with less exhaustion.

This matter of airing eggs during incubation requires judgment and should be guided by development of chicks, temperature of room, etc. If we watch sitting hens, we will find that eggs seemingly need very little airing the first week of incubation, a trifle more the second, and still more the third week when the vitality of chicks has added to the warmth of the eggs.

It is never safe to forget that chicks are dependent upon air that permeates through the porous shell. Closing eggs shutters the air-bubbles and sets up a suction which draws in fresh air to purify the interior stale air.

Plenty of Sunshine and Fresh Air Aids Poultry

Always give your flocks plenty of sunshine and fresh air. The best disease preventives for man or beast. Ventilation is an important factor in winter housing of a flock of fowls, and it should be had without varying degrees of air upon the fowls, especially when they are on the roost at night. This can be easily accomplished by taking out one of the air doors, covering the opening with a flap in cold weather and fixing it with a sliding door so it can be opened or closed at will. The air will be continually heated by the fowls' own heat and evaporated water vapor from their lungs and feet.

Spring-Hatched Pullets Should Be Coaxed Along

Pullets hatch in a warm state and are induced to lay more abundantly in the winter if they are properly fed, housed and handled. On the 22d several pairs of pullets were set on general farm test. They were set on the 10th of the month, when the weather was in the highest range. It will pay the best way to winter, therefore, to have the pullets ready to lay early in the winter months by providing lay birds with the most favorable environment for the winter.

POULTRY

KEEP HENS INDOORS IN SEVERE WEATHER

If you want winter eggs, the hen should not be allowed to run outdoors at all. They will do much better confined in the house all the time than they would out under the old timber or sitting in the same stall at the barn all day.

The main reason for keeping hens in the house is to force them to lay what is necessary to make them lay out of season. They must have a good, well-balanced dry mash in hoppers so they may eat at any time. This dry mash must be eaten slowly so the hens have to spend a good deal of time at the hoppers to get their fill. They must also have a grain ration and greens of some kind.

There are a number of grain rations that can be used, in fact most any grain that the hens like and is generally grown on the farm is all right. It can be balanced by the addition of other grains in the dry mash. I prefer a grain ration of cracked corn, whole oats, and wheat. Kaffir is fine in the mixture and kaffir and oats alone make a good grain ration, says a writer in Successful Farming.

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Partly

Try—Does your future husband know your age, Myrtle? Myrtle—Well, partly.

Consistency is a jewel, but so many people do not care for jewelry.

WRIGLEYS After Every Meal

It's the longest-lasting confection you can buy—and it's a help to digestion and a cleanser for the mouth and teeth.

Wrigley's means benefit as well as pleasure.



Expected It

A pretty nurse had for patient a crabbled old millionaire who kept her running in and out on trivial errands. He wanted the window opened and then he wanted it closed. The pretty nurse was kept busy.

"Never mind," said the house doctor, trying to be jocular. "He may ask you to marry him."

"Yes, he may," said the nurse. "He has about run out of other requests."

"DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"

A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.—Adv.

What Is Electricity?

The exact nature of electricity is not known. The definition commonly accepted is: "A material agency which, when in motion, exhibits magnetic and thermal effects, and which, whether in motion or at rest, is of such nature that when it is present in two or more localities within certain limits of association, a mutual interaction of force between such localities is observed."

Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Sore hands on retting in the hot suns of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do. If Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Advertisement.

Partly

Try—Does your future husband know your age, Myrtle? Myrtle—Well, partly.

Consistency is a jewel, but so many people do not care for jewelry.

Advertisement for Vaseline Petroleum Jelly, featuring the product jar and text: 'Always A safe and soothing remedy for cuts, burns, or skin troubles. Protects, relieves and heals. Take internally for coughs and sore throats. Vaseline PETROLEUM JELLY. Cheesbrough Mfg. Co., Con'd. State St. New York.'

Advertisement for Parker's Hair Balm, featuring a woman's face and text: 'PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. Cleanses the Scalp and Promotes the Growth of the Hair. Price 25c. Sold Everywhere.'

Advertisement for Green's August Flower, featuring a woman's face and text: 'GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. The remedy with a record of fifty-seven years of surpassing excellence. All who suffer with nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, indigestion, torpid liver, dizziness, headaches, coming-up of food, wind on stomach, palpitation and other indications of digestive disorder, will find GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER an effective and efficient remedy. For fifty-seven years this medicine has been successfully used in millions of households all over the civilized world. Because of its merit and popularity GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER can be found today wherever medicines are sold. 30 and 90 cent bottles.'

Advertisement for Madame Zodiac Porter Cough Balm, featuring a woman's face and text: 'MADAME ZODIAC PORTER COUGH BALM. A safe and soothing remedy for coughs, colds, and bronchitis. Sold Everywhere—25c. HALL & RUCKEL, N. Y., MFRS.'

PATENTS. N. U. DENVER, NO. 7-1924.

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THEM
and leave no smell.

Sold and guaranteed by Evans Mercantile Company and the Patagonian Drug Store.

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When in Nogales stop at the Montezuma Hotel—in the heart of the city.

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Arizona Optical Co.
313 Morley Avenue
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WEST SHIPS RECORD FREIGHT TONNAGE

Cars Loaded in 1923 Would Make Train 8,600 Miles Long; Would Encircle United States

Western Shippers loaded 1,050,908 cars of freight on Southern Pacific's Pacific System lines in 1923, an increase of almost 200,000 cars over the loading for 1922, which was 851,942 cars.

The 1923 loading, according to J. H. Dyer, general manager of the company, was the heaviest in the history of the company.

If all the freight cars loaded on the company's Pacific System in 1923 were coupled up with the locomotives necessary to move them and with a proportionate number of cabooses, they would make a train 8,600 miles in length—long enough to extend around the United States from Portland, Oregon, through Chicago, Buffalo, New York, Washington, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco and back to Portland, with about 400 miles of cars left over.

The figures cited give some idea of the prosperity and productiveness of the western states, for these cars were loaded in the states of Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. The size of the imaginary train also gives an idea of the enormous task performed by the Southern Pacific Company in handling this traffic, which was moved quickly and efficiently, without congestion or general car shortage.

ARIZONA STUDENTS IN NATIONAL ORATORY CONTESTS

Every boy and girl high school student in Arizona will be given an opportunity to compete in the national oratory contest with grand awards including a trip to Washington, D. C., a first prize of \$500; second prize of \$100 and a third prize of \$50.

More than 200 newspapers throughout the country are co-operating in a movement to create increased interest and respect for the constitution of the United States and our system of government. It is the purpose of the newspapers cooperating in the national oratorical contest to create interest among the high school students through the contest and to reach the parents through the students. An educational campaign will be conducted by means of oratorical contests in every part of the country. Each state will be divided into groups, the state winners competing in sectional contests, and these sectional winners will go to the national capital, where the finals will be held. The age limit is 19 years, and competitors must be doing work in a high school or a school of Arizona of equal rank. The student must be making passing grade in the school work. Orations must be original and require not more than 12 minutes for delivery. Orations must be one of the following subjects: The Constitution; Washington and the Constitution; Hamilton and the Constitution; Madison and the Constitution; Marshall and the Constitution; Jefferson and the Constitution; Webster and the Constitution; and Lincoln and the Constitution.

Further details of the contest may be obtained at the Patagonian office.

A. I. C. CONVENTION ATTENDED BY MANY "OUTSIDERS"

Twenty other states and two foreign countries were represented January 10, at the annual convention of the Arizona Industrial Congress, which was held in Phoenix, according to registration figures made public this week. Every county and 33 cities and towns of Arizona had delegates present.

The states represented ranged from California to New York and Rhode Island, and from Minnesota and Montana to Texas. A dozen states had from two to half a dozen citizens present. One man registered from eastern Canada, but there were several others from the Dominion who did not register, and the same was true of Mexico. Arizonians were present from every industry and walk of life. Attendance at the sessions and the street luncheon aggregated more than 1,000 persons.

WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Dus Cabezas—Central Copper Company of Arizona to transfer general offices here from New York City.

Tombstone—Silver lead claims owned by Smith brothers being examined with view to development.

Humboldt—Southwest Metals Company to continue development of Blue Hill and Iron King mines.

COURT UPHOLDS PATENT SALE

U. S. Suit Against Chemical Foundation Dismissed by Judge Morris.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE FAILS

Conduct of Chemical Foundation Praised in Use of Former German Patents for Benefit of American People.

Wilmington, Del.—In a sixty-two page decision which swept away every one of the Government's major contentions as being without basis in fact or law, Federal Judge Hugh M. Morris dismissed its suit to set aside the sale of seized chemical and dye patents by the Alien Property Custodian to the Chemical Foundation, Inc.

The decision rebuked the Government for including in the bill of complaint a series of conspiracy charges unsupported by evidence at the trial and refuted by the defense as well as by documents filed by the Government.

In declining to compel the Foundation to restore the disputed patents, numbering some 4,700 and bought for \$271,000, from the Government, Judge Morris held there was no evidence bearing out allegation of a conspiracy by American manufacturers to effect a monopoly through the Foundation. The court ruled that there was no evidence of fraud or deceit practiced on President Wilson, Mr. Polk, Under Secretary of State, Attorney General Palmer and other high officials of that Administration.

Garvan's Course Upheld
The opinion praised Francis P. Garvan, president of the Foundation, and its trustees, as having met the most severe of tests in their conduct of the Foundation—"the test of actual trial." They were declared by the court to afford, through their high integrity and unquestioned patriotism, a thorough assurance of loyalty to their trust. "It has kept the faith," said the court of the Foundation's work.

Judge Morris found without merit the Government's contention that the criminal laws were violated in that Mr. Garvan, as Alien Property Custodian and thereby a public trustee, sold to himself as president of the Foundation the patents in question. He had acted by direction of President Wilson and his acts, supervised by the President under the latter's wide war powers granted by Congress, could not be brought to court. Congress had not delegated legislative powers to President Wilson, as maintained by the plaintiff, and the courts could not pass judgment on the wisdom or lack of wisdom of Presidential war acts.

Judge Morris recited that although Colonel Thomas R. Miller, present Custodian, who had approved two of the sales involved, verified the complaint, in his testimony he admitted that he could not enumerate any of the facts alleged to have been withheld and suppressed from him.

"In view of this testimony and the obvious fact that the power to charge persons with fraud and conspiracy is a weapon with which serious irreparable injury may be done to innocent persons if such charges are lightly made, it is difficult to understand why the specific charges to which the foregoing testimony relates were made," wrote the court. "Yet the remaining like charges were equally lacking in evidential support. In fact, at the argument, the plaintiff seemed no longer to press these charges against the persons alleged to be conspirators, but it sought to have the charges sustained as against the officers of the Government who formulated and carried out in the public interest the plan of sale. . . . I know of no case where by implication of law the duty of clearing itself from imputed fraud rests upon the defendant, yet the defendant has met even this burden."

While the Trading With the Enemy Act at first merely authorized custodianship of German properties in this country, it was later amended, recalled the court to give power of sale under such conditions as the President, in the public interest, should determine upon. In effect, this made the President, as agent of the nation, possessed of powers as broad as though he were absolute owner of the seized properties. Under the provisions of the act, the President was empowered to make any conditions of sale he considered necessary in the circumstances.

The sales in dispute were not made by the Custodian in his capacity as a common law trustee, but under the extraordinary powers devolving upon him as the President's representative, under the additional sections of the act. "Because a trustee with only the usual powers may not ordinarily sell trust property at private sale for less than its fair monetary value, it by no means follows that the Custodian, acting under supervision and direction of the President may not do so," held the court. "Obviously the primary purpose of the act was the protection of the nation, not the benefit of the enemy. The trust was for the benefit of the nation as a public not a private trust. The statute requires the President to consider the public interest. Public interest is not a synonym for money." In this relation Judge Morris quoted

ed from President Coolidge's message to Congress on the Muscle Shoals problem, that "while the price is an important element, there is another consideration even more compelling. . . . If this main object (low-priced nitrates for farmers in peace and the Government in war) is accomplished, the amount of money received for the property is not a primary or major consideration."

Referring to German-owned property, the court said:

"Much of this property was not innocently held or held solely for trade and commerce. Information acquired by German-owned companies had been transmitted to Berlin, and there indexed and made available to German competitors and the German Government. The files of one company were filled not with business papers, but with pan-German literature. It was a distribution centre for propaganda in this country."

Upholds Confiscation of Patents

Judge Morris pointed out that when America entered the war she adhered to the international convention forbidding poison gas, "but it soon became apparent that America would be fighting on disastrously unequal terms unless she should make use of all the dread weapons being used against her by the foe. When Germany persisted in her attempts to destroy her opponents with poison gas in contravention of all international agreements, she made it manifest that America's future safety lay in America's chemical independence. The amendment to the act was passed in the darkest days of the war following the sale of seized properties. It was thought Paris was about to fall and the Chantrel ports be taken." These were the circumstances, said the opinion, "which impelled Congress to grant the President the broad powers of almost absolute ownership. It was the intent of Congress to subordinate mere property rights to the welfare of the nation."

Of the value of the patents sold, Judge Morris held, in accordance with the testimony that while Dr. Carl Holderman, a German, asserted the Haber patents were worth \$17,000,000 to the Germans, "the evidence is overwhelming that they were and are without substantial affirmative value to American citizens. Had these patents been sold to Americans at public rather than private sale and only the net proceeds paid to their former enemy owners these owners would have suffered an almost total loss in the value of their property."

Praises Work of Foundation

As to allegations that the sale was not to obtain a fair value, but to promote the interests of the chemical and dye industries and that the transaction was in legal effect granting a subsidy to private industry, the court commented, "this challenge to the motives of the officers making the sale is supported, I think, neither by the facts nor the law. Mr. Polk determined the public interest would be best served by a wide use of the inventions covered by the patents. If the property was sold under terms and conditions that assured its being devoted to the public use it matters not what benefits or detriments may have flowed as incidents therefrom."

"The property is in the keeping of men who have in its management no selfish interest to serve and whose devotion to the public interest has been established," continued the opinion. "No better plan for devoting the property to public use has been suggested. The plan has stood the most severe of all tests—actual trial. The defendant has kept the faith. This it has done, not only by granting licenses in furtherance of the purposes for which it was characterized, but also at its great expense, by distribution of books and pamphlets showing the national necessity for practical development of chemical science in America. If perchance, those heretofore engaged in the industries have derived an incidental advantage from the plan, that incidental result cannot invalidate a transaction lawfully consummated in the public interest. The same charge would lie against the validity of every tariff act. . . . The sale was in effect to America and its citizens, not to those then engaged in chemical and allied industries."

Judge Morris ruled that if the executives entrusted by Congress with power of sale acted within the scope of that power "their acts are not subject to judicial nullification or review. Invasion by the courts to determine whether the public interest required the property be sold otherwise than under the statutory conditions prescribed and to set aside the sale should the judgment of the court be different from that of the President would be a judicial nullification not only of the President's act but also of the act of Congress conferring on the President the power to determine what the public interests required. What the public interest requires depends upon the conditions existing in the nation. Courts do not understand the state of the Union and as, I apprehend, are not equipped to ascertain it. . . . The statement of the reasons actuating the President does not make his act any the less an act of discretion. It is conceded the President cannot be brought into court to substantiate his reasons. The statute does not require him to disclose to the purchaser the evidence upon which his reasons were based. The statute does not limit the Executive in the assignment of reasons to such as may be supported by legal evidence or by facts available to the public."

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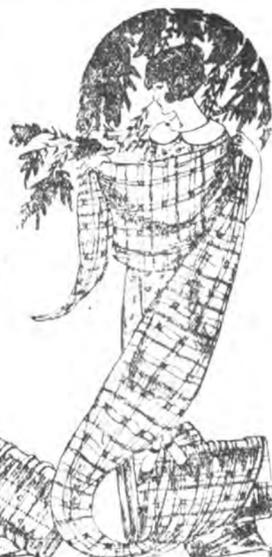
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