"BUY SOMETHING MADE OF COPPER"

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 22, 1924 — No. 12

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.

Ed Sheehy has been appointed customs inspector at the Lochiel station, which position was made vacant by the death of Sherman Rinehart.

P. M. Etchells of Mansfield camp was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

Senator and Mrs. C. A. Pierce and Mrs. E. H. Evans motored to Phoenix Friday, returning to Patagonia Monday.

R. N. Keaton and family of the San Rafael Valley were in town Tuesday.

Harry Leek and wife of Long Beach, Cal., spent a day in town this week visiting Harry's father, William Leek. He returned home Tuesday via Roosevelt Dam.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Passow of Sonoita were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Woodward of Elgin were shopping Saturday in Patagonina.

W. J. Mitchell of Nogales returned home Saturday from a visit to the Mowry mine, which is being worked under his supervision.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Trask motored to Nogales Monday.

George Gross, a mining man of Nogales, was in town Tuesday on business.

The Trench mine, at Harshaw, is preparing to ship a carload of ore from the dumps. C. B. Wilson is hauling the ore to the loading platform at Patagonia.

Supervisor O. F. Ashburn is having a fence erected around a large pasture in Squaw Gulch.

Miss Grace Van Osdale, Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Burge and sons, Linn, Maurice and Leslie, and Howard Keener motored to Nogales Saturday.

Ed Armer, who recently went to work on a lease in the Santa Rita mountains, has taken a position on the state highway made vacant by the departure for California of Charles Davis.

Jessie aGtlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gatlin, is spending a few days with his parents. He is recuperating from the effects of an accident received recently when his horse fell with him.

W. D. Gray of Gray Brothers' mine was in town shopping Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. May were Nogales visitors Saturday.

The late Chester Brodine was buried Tuesday in Denver, Colo., in the famiy plot of his widow's relatives.

William Parker of Canille was a Nogales visitor Wednesday.

Charles Everhart of Vaughn was in town Tuesday, later going to Nogales on business.

Mr. and Mrs. James Parker of Canille passed through town Wednesday on their way to Nogales.

Bert Hanson, Egin merchant, was in town on business Monday.

A. D. Page and family of Nogales spent the week-end visiting relatives in Patagonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Baker of Tucson visited relatives in Patagonia over the week-end.

Albert Johnson, son of Nicholas Johnson, has taken a position at the East Side garage.

R. C. Blabon and Fred Goldsmith returned Saturday from Superior, where they had gone following the death by accident of Chester Brodine, last week.

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.

James (Muldoon) Cunningham was in town this week from the Morning Glory mine. He left Wednesday for Nogales for a short vacation.

H. W. Yost of Jerome, a mining engineer, is in Patagonia looking for a promising mining property.

Henry L. Campbell of Fresno, Calif., who has mining interests near Salero, is in this district. He soon will begin active operation of his property, having ample financial backing to carry on the work. Mr. Campbell's father was an old pioneer of this county and was well known by many of the older mining men of the Patagonia district.

Floyd Thompson, mining engineer of Oklahoma, spent several days in the Patagonia district recenty ooking for mining property for an eastern company.

Mrs. Leora Brewer of Tucson spent severa days recently in Patagonia in the interest of the southern branch of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Grace A. Farrell, county school superintendent, was a Patagonia visitor Saturday evening.

Judge Richard Farrell of Harshaw was in town Tuesday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Neil and Mrs. Carter and daughter of Elgin were in Patagonia Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Duane Bird and children and Mrs. Kimble and children were Patagonia and Harshaw visitors Sunday.

Capt. L. W. Mix and Bracey Curtis of Nogales visited Elgin Sunday.

J. C. Tovrea, Mrs. George White and daughter, Sadie, and Craig oPttinger of Nogales spent Saturday night in Patagonia, and visited at the Larimore ranch, Sonoita, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Patterson of Nogales attended the masquerade ball at the Opera House Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee of Nogales were present at the aSturday night masquerade ball at the local opera house.

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

Mrs. J. S. Gatlin, who has been in Bisbee for several days, where she was called on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Texas Stevenson, returned to Patagonia Thursday.

Dr. O. Donald, who has resigned his commission as captain in the U. S. army after several years' service, was in Patagonia last Friday calling on friends. He was on his way to Los Angeles, where he will take up the practice of medicine.

Mrs. E. D. Farley's Chinese Chow doy died Thursday morning. The animal suffered for several days before death from nervous trouble.

Mrs. Frank Stone is on the sick list. Her many friends are hoping for her speedy recovery.

E. D. Farley is doing development work on his Harshaw mining property.

AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

The following guests registered at the Commercial Hotel this week:

W. H. Wickham, Tucson; H. G. Waldron, Patagonia; H. W. Yost, Jerome; D. J. Ireland, Tucson; B. Maier, Benson; B. B. Craig and wife, Santa Fe, N. M.; Edwin Bartram, Tucson; Miss Sadie White, Nogales; Mrs. George White, Nogales; Craig Pottinger, Nogales; J. C. Tovrea, Nogales; Henry L. Campbell, Fresno, Calif.; Floyd Thompson, Tulsa, Okla.; Mrs. Leora L. Brewer, Tucson.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY DANCE NEXT PATAGONIA SOCIAL EVENT

The Patagonia Social Club will give a dance March 17, St. Patrick's Day, to raise funds toward payment of the community piano. Everybody is invited to be present. Good music will be furnished and lunch will be served, as usual.

SCHOOL NOTES.

(Leslie Burge, Editor)

George and Victoria Moreno have returned to school.

Primary pupils have been making Washington hatchets.

Frank Andrade has entered the 3rd grade.

Eva Saldate has ieft school.

The Second grade (Miss Reid, teacher) is reading "Robison Cruso."

The Fifth grade is starting the study of decimals.

The new basket ball goals, which were made by Mr. Woodman, are now up and the children, especially the girls, take great interest in the game.

Sunday, the Camp Fire girls and Boy Scouts, sponsored by Miss Sjoberg, had a "Treasure Hunt" at Mrs. Fortune's ranch.

ARBOR DAY

(The following essay on Arbor Day was written by a 10-year-old school girl.—Ed.)

The first Arbor Day was held in Neb. in 1872. There were 1000000 planted. Now, Neb. has 700000 A. of trees.

Some of the trees are pine, elm, oak, cedar, juniper, ash, and willow.

The trees are good for shade and shelter and fruit.

They should be planted in holes 2 ft. deep and 3 ft. across.

We should plant them in people's yards and in school yards and around the house.

We should plant them between budding time and frost.

They plant them to keep roads from washing away and to make it pleasant. Arbor Day was adopted in 1890 by Arizona.

LOLA P. SHIELDS,
Fourth Grade.

A. I. C. TO TOUR SOUTHERN PART OF ARIZONA

PHOENIX, Feb. 22.—Several cities in the southern and southeastern part of the state will be visited by directors of the Arizona Industrial Congress on the occasion of their next meeting, to be held this week. The trip will be made by motor car, with meetings with business men and citizens in each of the communities visited.

Directors from the northern and central parts of the state will meet here today and leave in tha morning for Tucson, with a stop and meeting probably at Casa Grande. Other directors will join them at Tucson, where they will be guests in the evening at an entertainment at the Tucson country club.

Leaving Tucson tomorrow morning, the directors will drive to Bisbee, with stops and meetings at Benson and St. David en route. At noon they will meet in Bisbee with civic clubs of that city, and visit the mines in the afternoon. They will then proceed to Douglas for dinner and an evening session.

Next morning the Douglas smelters will be inspected, the party returning to Bisbee for luncheon and starting back to Tucson. Part of the group probaby will go by way of Nogales as an alternative trip, reaching Tucson Monday morning. There the directors will be guests at a luncheon of Tucson civic clubs, returning to their homes that afternoon.

The trip has been arranged to enable the directors of the congress to visit as many communities as possible and become acquainted with their citizens and learn something of their conditions and problems. Last summer a similar trip was made into the northern part of the state, Prescott, Williams and Fagstaff being visited.

NOTED BOTANIST VISITS HERE

Edwin Bartram, a noted botanist, connected with the Smithsonian Isntitution, Washington, D. C., spent several days in this neighborhood this week. He said: "Bontanically speaking, this is one of the most interesting spots in the world." On his last trip here, a year ago, he discovered some specimens of plant life that were unknown to botanists. He also is very much interested in the climatic conditions here and the wonderfu scenery. Mr. Bartram will go from here to South America to secure specimens for the Smithsonia nInstitution

MICKIE SAYS—

PIONEER'S GRAVE FOUND

Mrs. Joseph L. Smith of Boston, Mass., who came to Patagonia last week to find the grave of a pioneer, H. C. Grosvenor, who was killed by Apache Indians at Salero April 25, 1861, was successful in her search. The grave was located by Frank Reichert, who accompanied the party on their trip to Salero.

Mr. Grosvenor went to Salero in 1859 as superintendent of a mine being operated there at that time.

Mr. Pompelli, uncle of Mrs. Smith, came from Boston in 1861 to visit Mr. Grosvenor. The former was a naturalist and historian. While visiting his friend he went a mile or more from camp and Apaches visited the place during his absence, killing Grosvenor. On his return trip to camp, Mr. Pompelli was met by the house cat, which made such a fuss that Mr. Pompelli took another route to Salero and missed being seen by the Indians, thereby saving his life. He discovered his friend murdered upon his return to camp. Mr. Pompelli immediately buried the body of Grosvenor and placed a monument on the grave.

The monument built by Mr. Pompelli endured the passing years and the grave was easily found by Mrs. Smith, who is having the grave cemented and the monument reinforced so it may stand permanently.

After returning to Boston, Mr. Pompelli wrote the first history of Arizona.

ARIZONA INVENTOR TO SAVE IRON AT SMELTERS

CLARKDALE.—Pig iron may be one of the major products of Arizona within a few years. At the present time, the smelters of the state are turning out at least as much iron as the product of copper, constituting an economic waste of appalling magnitude. No use is made of this iron, which is run out with the slag, "burned" and valueless.

All this may be changed by a patent issued last October to Charles R. Kozell, assistant superintendent of the United Verde smelter here. It is said to provide for a fluxing off of the iron in the slag, after it has served its use in carrying the copper through the furnace, and of casting the iron into merchantable and useful form.

G. L. Oldright and R. V. Thurston of the United States bureau of mines were in Clarkdae recently and looked over the plans for the proposed process. They declare it will accomplish much toward reducing the losses of bullion in slag. Practical application is to be started soon in the United Verde smelter, wherein, it is claimed, already is a smaller loss of values in slag than in any other reduction plant in the south west.

NEW PIGGLY WIGGLY STORE FOR YUMA, SANDERS BROS. MGRS.

H. D. Sanders, made a recent trip to Yuma, where he had been to look over the field with a view to opening a Piggly Wiggly branch store. He reports the purchase of a concession to operate a store at that place.

A new building is to be erected at Yuma for the store, and with its completion H. D. Sanders will take up his residence at Yuma and manage the new store, while his brother, A. E. Sanders, will remain in Nogales as manager of the Piggly Wiggly store in that city.

RAILROADS PROTEST LOWERING OF PASSENGER RATES

PHOENIX, Feb. 20.—The states of Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico have launched a movement protesting against the application of transcontinental carriers to the interstate commerce commission for a rehearing of the commission's recent decision under which passenger rates in the three states were reduced 1.2 cents a mile, it was stated by Amos A. Betts, chairman of the state corporation commission.

Under the decision, which becomes effective February 25, rates were lowered in the states from 4.8 cents to 3.6 cents a mile, the rate in effect elsewhere in the country.

Railroads contend in their application for a rehearing that they will be forced to reduce other transcontinental passenger fares if the new rate goes into effect. Arizona officials contend the lower rates will mean a saving of made public declaration of opposition more than $2,000,000 in the state.

WHO'S WHO IN RADIOLAND?

The following communication was received this week from a new radio fan. If you can relieve his troubled mind in any way, please do so. The editor of the Patagonian isn't among the "wise ones" of radioland and not well enough acquainted with the sendery voices to distinguish one from an other.

Here it is. Help the poor man out:

"Dear Editor:

"Can you tell me who is broadcasting the news that reaches us by wireless from some western point? To be sure, I just got my radio set, and I haven't learned to tune it very selectively, and so get a lot of interference. I think they call it, but somebody must be busy because there was so methodical madness about it that makes it interesting enough to relate to you. As near as a poor memory will serve to recall it the news talk ran somewhat as follows:

"'It must be borne in mind that one man in Arizona thinks he controls the democratic party in his pocket, but the cost of the Ruhr occupancy and the Allied European newspapers have created a spiritual oil territory that has let the money changers into the temple of democracy so that Senator Borah is sure that the Third International must be recognized, if Hearst is to be kept away from the oil scandal, when the gusher sprinkled its flaming and shaking locks over the whole country, disgusting McAdoo in California and Fall in New Mexico, in addition to a lot of others in Washington and elsewhere. Though Governor Hunt subpoenaed the oil grafters, whom he seems to prefer to the hard-working copper farmers, while the German bankers are scheming abroad millions of good money receiving the scraps of paper for this man King, who distributed funds so liberally to turn Tea Pot Dome into a Bolshevik raid, and thus make useless Paragraph No. 10 of the league covenants and declare plan No. 8333 winner of the Bok peace contest, though Harry Sinclair says he suffers more from man's inhumanity to man than he did when he made his start from the insurance he got when he shot his leg off.'

"Perhaps some of your other subscribers have wireless outfits and can correct this model.

"Yours very truly,

"——"

GOV. HUNT OPPOSES BOULDER CANYON DAM

PHOENIX.—Congressman Carl Hayden has wired Gov. G. W. P. Hunt, "Indications are that no action will be taken by this congress on the Swing-Johnson bill."

The governor had advised Mr. Hayden that, even though the bill was being seriously considered, he would like to have the opportunity of being heard in opposition to it. The governor has to the location of a dam at Boulder canyon. He says it would restrict the irrigation of lands in Arizona to a few thousand acres and would unduly favor other localities.

His supporters are strictly in favor of the Glen canyon site for a dam on the Colorado river, near Lee's Ferry, despite the report of a reconnaissance engineering commission that the site indicated is unavailable for lack of bedrock foundation or of stone suitable for its construction.

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so an organization is not stronger than the united effort of its members.

GOV. HUNT WRITES WISENER ON COLORADO RIVER SUBJECT

Governor G. W. P. Hunt takes exception to a recent letter in the Yuma Sun, in the following language:

"Executive Office, State House, Phoenix, Arizona.

"My dear Mr. Wisener: I was interested in a letter which appeared in the Yuma Sun of January 22, which was attributed to you.

"I appreciate fully your very deep interest in the problems connected with the development of the Colorado river, and I think that you made one of the best legislators that ever came to the legislature of Arizona from Yuma county. I believe, however, that you are so close to the Colorado river question that you are unable to get a proper perspective on it. Otherwise, you would not have made some of the statements contained in your communication.

"I refer particularly to the statement that 'The Boulder Canyon dam was consumed by political prejudice in the state of Arizona last winter. I am ashamed that some members of the democratic party assisted.'

"I believe that you would not have made that statement unless you have adopted the view that it does not matter where lands are put under cultivation as long as they are cultivated, and that it is just as satisfactory to you to have the development on the Colorado river contribute to the cultivation of a large area in the Imperial Valley and in lower California instead of in Arizona.

"If this happens to be your conviction, no one could have any objection to it as your personal view, but as a member of the legislature of Arizona who has announced his intention to again become a candidate, it does become a matter of importance. It is of more than ordinary importance because of the apparent linking together in your mind and the acceptance of a dam at Boulder Canyon.

"Perhaps as it may seem, Mr. Norviel was Arizona's representative on the commission which drew the Compact and one of its strongest advocates. Speaking in a communication under date of July 16, 1922, the latter said:

"'A better dam and a far greater amount of electrical energy can be had for much less money at Glen Canyon than at any other place in the river. Third, too, it is all in Arizona. Congress I pray, oppose the building of the Boulder Canyon dam. There are extensive gains from which Arizona cannot expect any other proposal. While the Glen Canyon dam would serve the purpose of controlling the river and utilizing the river as well as for power purposes, yet under its constant MORE POLITICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL THAN OTHERWISE, the Boulder Canyon dam is the one upon which the government has concentrated its efforts.'

"The message made by Mr. Norviel, a supporter of the Colorado River Compact and the man who presented Arizona at the time it was drafted—that politics contributed the reason for the location of a dam at Boulder Canyon—should prove interesting.

"It seems to me the answer should come from Arizona. I think the majority of the people of Arizona who have studied the proposition will agree that it is not for the state of Arizona.

"It is even more interesting that Mr. Norviel's statement is a recommendation sent to Governor Thomas E. Campbell by men more responsible than any other for the Colorado River Compact—Mr. Delph E. Carpenter, attorney for the state of Colorado in handling its water litigation. I quote an extract from Mr. Carpenter's letter to Governor Campbell under date of [illegible] 1921:

"'I am firmly convinced that the development that has taken place in the Colorado states, except California, is important for our general welfare. I believe it is not expedient [illegible] governors of Nevada SHOULD PROMPTLY THROTTLE CERTAIN REPORTS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TOUCHING ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOULDER CANYON RESERVOIR [illegible]

"[illegible] Carpenter and the Boulder Canyon project be delayed.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) GEO. W. P. HUNT."

BANKHEAD NATIONAL HIGHWAY A MILITARY ASSET

Statistics gathered from state highway commissioners, chambers of commerce, automobile clubs, and others, have been compiled by Bankhead national highway officials as ammunition in the campaign to have the road taken over by the nation, to build its less improved portions and maintain it in perpetuity.

The Bankhead National Highway Association, which has gathered the data, states that a committee of leading citizens from each of the 13 states the highway traverses will go to Washington and urge the passage of the measure.

The Bankhead national highway has been recognized by the federal government. The board of officers who accompanied the transcontinental military convoy which traversed the road from Washington to San Diego, across the continent, stated it was the most feasible military route across the country. Beginning at the zero milestone at Washington, the road goes through 13 states including Arizona, ending at San Diego.

Officials estimate that more than [illegible] people traveled over the road last year.

MASONS TO REPAIR TEMPLE

At the last stated meeting Nogales Masonic lodge voted to make many improvements on the temple.

It is planned to build a stairway on the interior of the building to reach the second floor and other improvements will be made.

The work will be commenced immediately under the watchful care of a building committee composed of W. Tighe, Ben Coltman, Charles Wheeler and W. L. Hunter.

MASQUERADE BALL A SUCCESS

The masquerade ball, held Saturday night in the Opera house, was a huge success, socially and financially. Many persons from out of town were in attendance.

[illegible] to safeguard the interests of their constituents?

"That last paragraph of Mr. Carpenter's letter, in the light of the provisions of the Colorado River Compact is even more significant today than it was at the time it was penned, because at that time if California had put to beneficial use such waters of the Colorado river as she could use, Arizona would have the opportunity of taking the balance of the water and putting it to use leaving the upper states to worry about lack of water.

"The Colorado River Compact [illegible] Arizona [illegible] Mr. Carpenter warned against [illegible] and [illegible] that more than [illegible] million feet of water which Arizona could obtain this is reserved to the upper basin states in addition to the [illegible] million acre feet [illegible] now using.

"In the light of these facts I cannot understand how you can make the statement that 'the Boulder Canyon dam was sidetracked by political [illegible]'

"The facts I have just quoted are [illegible] more also are supporting the Colorado River Compact and general [illegible]

Mr. Carpenter [illegible] Coolidge [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of Nevada [illegible] the danger of the Boulder Canyon project and the Swing-Johnson bill [illegible] the rights of Nevada were protected, and [illegible]

"The states of Arizona and Nevada [illegible] the Colorado river [illegible] O. A. W. R. Company, [illegible] 263 [illegible] Arizona [illegible] Colorado river [illegible] and it is [illegible] with definite [illegible] which do not fully protect the future rights and interests of the states.

"Arizona will agree with me that [illegible] of the Colorado River Compact [illegible] of the building of the Boulder Canyon project without the approval of Arizona [illegible] of evidence [illegible] Arizona [illegible] for compact [illegible] considered when [illegible] Arizona [illegible] it is essential that [illegible] Compact and the Boulder Canyon project be delayed.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) GEO. W. P. HUNT."

AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

FROM ALL SOURCES

SAYINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND

WESTERN

The national elimination balloon will be held at San Antonio, Texas, April 23, it was announced in Washington by B. Russell Shaw, vice chairman of the contest committee of the National Aeronautic Association.

Dr. Richard G. De Gilady, recently of Budapest, promoter of a charity musical sponsored by a number of San Francisco social leaders, is being held in the county jail in San Francisco for federal authorities after his arrest in San Francisco on a charge of posing as an agent of a foreign government.

A cablegram from President Ebert of Germany expressing regret at the "deplorable misinterpretation" of the German embassy flag incident and extending to the American people deep sympathy on the death of former President Wilson was made public by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, chairman of the American committee for relief of German children.

Mexicali, the Mexican town facing Calexico, Calif., across the international boundary, within the last few days has been made the clearing house for opium by the issuance of special licenses to two opium smoking dens and narcotic supply houses there, according to information sent to the State Department at Washington by American Consul Von Strub at Mexicali.

A party of officers and men of the United States navy arrived in Seattle en route to Alaska to prepare for the flight of the dirigible Shenandoah over polar regions next summer. The advance party left for Nenana or Fairbanks, in the interior of Alaska. From Nenana, its chief, Lieut. B. H. Wyatt, accompanied by two men, will fly by airplane to Nome, several hundred miles.

Resolutions urging Congress to enact the American Legion program for adjusted compensation for world war veterans and demanding a congressional investigation of an alleged "powerful campaign by big business interests to defeat the measure by methods of misinformation and intimidation" were adopted at a mass meeting in Seattle of western Washington ex-service men. Virtually all the thirty-two American Legion posts of western Washington were represented at the gathering.

WASHINGTON

Chief Justice Taft has recovered from his recent attack of indigestion.

J. Leo Stack, Denver oil man, who has contractural rights in claims in Teapot dome, told the Senate oil committee today that he became convinced soon after Harry F. Sinclair got the lease that there had been "bad faith, fraud and secret dealings" in the matter. Stack said information had come to him that Sinclair, Robert W. Stewart of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and H. M. Blackmer of the Midwest Refining Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, had gotten together at Mexia on the Teapot dome subject in December, 1921.

At the direction of President Coolidge, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon accepted the resignation of Louis A. Hill as director of the bureau of engraving and printing, and named Maj. Wallace W. Kirby of the army engineer corps as acting director.

Developments in the oil scandal tumbled over each other so rapidly and went so far afield that the national capital has not recovered from the shock. President Harding's name and the circumstances surrounding the sale of his newspaper, the Marion Star, were brought in by Frank A. Vanderlip, New York banker, who promptly was subpoenaed by the oil committee.

Secretary of the Interior Work has recommended to Congress that the annual cost of the Washington office of the reclamation bureau no longer be charged against the water users of reclamation projects of Colorado and other Western states. Secretary Work believes such legislation would lighten the burdens of the water users. This is one of several plans Secretary Work is proposing in the interest of farmers of the reclamation projects.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and the government of Honduras have been severed by the State Department. The step was taken because of the failure of three political factions in Honduras to reach an agreement under which constitutional government can be restored by peaceful means.

The House defeated a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit issuance of tax-exempt securities. The vote, which came after two debates, was 247 to 133, or seven less than the required two-thirds.

FOREIGN

Mexican government troops have arrived in Vera Cruz, taking possession of the city after its recent evacuation by the rebels.

Six deportees, including two women, were killed or died of wounds in the clash between prisoners and guards in the exile barracks of the Solovetsky monastery on December 19, according to an official report of the incident made at Moscow. Two others were wounded. The cause of the trouble is not given.

The government in the House of Commons was subjected to a rapid fire of criticism and questions on every conceivable subject, most of which the members were inclined to parry. But when debate concluded no division had been taken. Thus Premier MacDonald's declaration of policy was accepted without challenge.

Owing to what he characterized as the "discourtesy" of the Egyptian public works department, Howard Carter, head of the excavation work at Luxor, closed Tutankhamen's tomb and abandoned operations. It is understood the crisis was precipitated by the refusal of the Egyptian government to permit the wives of the excavators to visit the tomb.

Armed soldiers of the Irish Free State government have opened a drive against criminals, arresting more than a dozen highwaymen. A violent battle in the center of Dublin attended the capture of Christopher Brophy, an alleged bandit. Brophy barricaded himself in his home and defied the soldiers until wounded three times.

Secretary of War Francisco Serrano, speaking for the national government, formally declared that organized rebellion in Mexico is ended. He pointed out, however, that the country must expect guerrilla warfare for some time to come, during which the federals will be engaged in cleanup operations, chasing and capturing bands of marauding rebels.

The lid of Tutankhamen's sarcophagus was raised last week. The body of the king was found within. When the lid was raised there was revealed the most splendid gilded mummy case ever found in Egypt. It is about three meters long. The mummy case bears an effigy in relief of the king wearing the Nems, or sacred headdress like that of the sphinx. Experts characterized the disclosure of the Mummy case as the greatest discovery in the history of Egyptology, or possibly in all archeology.

GENERAL

McCook field officials ot Dayton, Ohio, have received the approval of the War Department at Washington for additional flights by Lieut. R. L. Maughan, who will attempt to cross the continent on the famous dawn to dusk flight. Maughan will make his efforts next June, the date not yet being definitely fixed. It will be as close to June 23, the longest day in the year, as possible, McCook officials said.

Lieut. Corliss Hooven Griffis, the Ohio boy who went into Germany after Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger, and was imprisoned for six months and deported as an undesirable for his pains, couldn't have received a more rousing welcome if he had succeeded than the one given him in Chicago. Traveling from New York in a special car, he was accorded the honors of a conquering hero.

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who was convicted two weeks ago of forgery in the third degree, was sentenced to Sing Sing for one to two years by Justice Tompkins in New York City. The execution of the sentence was stayed pending application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and an order to show cause why a certificate should not be issued was granted.

A letter from William H. Anderson, protesting his innocence of the charges on which he was convicted last week and sentenced to from one to two years in state's prison, and conveying his resignation as superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, was made public in New York by the league.

Joe Jackson, former outfielder of the Chicago club of the American League and plaintiff in a suit for $18,500 for alleged breach of contract, was placed under arrest by order of Judge John J. Gregory in Circuit Court in Milwaukee. Judge Gregory's action was taken shortly after the jury which had heard the testimony in the suit retired to consider the evidence.

An investigation into every phase of the explosion and riot which caused the deaths of two guards at the Western penitentiary at Pittsburg, Pa., is being made by the trustees of the institution, H. D. W. English, chairman of the board. Although prison officials had first said the two guards, John Coax and John Piper, were killed in the explosion, English admitted that the men had been shot in the riot following the blast.

Blood and iron rule of factionalism in Williamson county, Illinois, is waning again in the face of an increasing assurance that civil authorities, backed by the support of the substantial, unprejudiced elements of the community, can control the situation.

Led by murderers, bank robbers and other desperadoes, several hundred prisoners revolted at the Western penitentiary at Pittsburg and made an ineffectual attempt to dynamite their way to liberty. Two prison officers were killed in the bold dash for freedom.

BRIEF ARIZONA ITEMS

Development of the Verde Hot Springs into a resort, including the building of a hotel and bungalow court is being financed with eastern capital.

Traffic on the Santa Fe line from Ash Fork to Phoenix was hampered for several hours a few days ago when twelve freight cars were derailed and piled into a ditch near Ennis, Ariz. No one was injured.

The appointment of I. D. Rickerson of Ray, member of the lower house in the Sixth Legislature from Pinal county, as claim accountant in the auditor's office, is announced by Richard H. Ramsey, state auditor.

Creation of an irrigation district in the Rillito tract has been ordered by the Pima county board of supervisors following the testimony of several experts who declared that the irrigation of the entire tract is feasible.

In order that Prescottites may know what their city government has done, the city council of Prescott has approved plans to have a complete record of all transactions printed in book form and circulated gratis.

Miss Margaret E. Fiel was held in the county jail at Tucson on a charge of assault with attempt to kill as the result of a spectacular struggle between Miss Fiel and F. E. Benedict, retired realtor, in front of Benedict's home in Tucson.

At the first meeting of the newly formed Nogales Merchants' Association it was decided that hereafter Mexican silver and gold would be accepted at the actual exchange rate, and not 2 for 1, as has been the custom, by which merchants have lost from 6 to 8 per cent.

Arizona wood growers met in the annual mid-winter convention at Phoenix last week to discuss conditions in the industry and methods for its improvement. The growers were addressed by Governor Hunt of Arizona, whose subject was "General Conditions in the State and the Colorado River Pact."

Plans are being made at the present time for the staging of a big celebration to observe the opening of the road over Stockton Pass during the coming month. At present it is believed the date will be March 17, at which time there will be a big rodeo held at the fair grounds at Safford, if the proposed plans are carried out.

Under a special rate authority issued by the Arizona Corporation Commission, the Santa Fe Railroad Company has been authorized to put into effect on one day's notice the same proportionate rates from points on its lines to the smelter at Hayden that apply from the same points to the smelter at Humbolt on ores, concentrates and sulphurets.

The mill of the Telluride Mining, Milling and Development Company at Kingman has been put into operation. Some $700,000 worth of high grade mill ore has been opened with possibilities of millions more yet to be opened. The bins are full of ore and the stopes have a large tonnage broken for delivery to the mill bunkers at once. The mill is now being limbered up on lower grade ore.

Governor Hunt of Arizona has taken steps toward an investigation of the climbing price of gasoline in Arizona. Action by the state to curb the increase looms as a possibility, it was stated, in the governor's action in sending a telegram to Governor McMaster of South Dakota, inquiring concerning the "result of the experiment conducted in South Dakota last year in handling gasoline by the state."

In an executive proclamation issued by Governor Hunt, the state offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered William Nelson, a goat herder in Gila county on July 2 last. The body of Nelson, with a gunshot wound in the back of the head, was found near the El Capitan mountains, about fifteen miles south of Globe.

Adverse weather has caused outdoor industrial activities to reach the lowest ebb of the winter season, with resultant temporary idleness of many workers. This condition, however, will entirely reverse itself upon advent of spring weather, as preparations and plans are made for another exceptional year of industrial expansion, as will be particularly evidenced in oil-field and refinery operations and expansions, building, railway and general construction, and in increased agricultural acreage. Indications are for continued expansion in the oil fields. Railway shop employment and construction very much curtailed at present but with indications for quite an improvement in near future. Considerable employment will soon be afforded on the large program of higway construction.

A Phoenix jury returned a verdict to Coroner Fred C. Boten that Seth Hammond, 90, retired capitalist, Arizona pioneer and forty-niner, came to his death by being hit by an automobile driven by Fric Percival. No responsibility was affixed.

Mrs. Theresa Estrada, reputed to be the oldest person in the Southwest, died at Yuma at the age of 125. Her death was attributed to natural causes. Mrs. Estrada came to the site of Yuma from Sonora, Mexico, in 1847. It is stated, and lived in Arizona since that time.

U. S. LAND GRANT PROBE IS ASKED

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION OF LAND GRANT TO RAILROAD REQUESTED

BIG PROFITS CHARGED

FOREST SERVICE CLAIMS NORTHERN PACIFIC SOLD ACREAGE AT DOUGLE PRICE

Washington.—A claim that the Northern Pacific Railway Company has received a total of $136,118,533 from the sale of lands from its government grants, or nearly twice the $70,000,000 cost of constructing the railroad, is set up by the forest service as a chief reason why Congress should deny the railway company the right to take over additional 3,000,000 acres of public lands which it now claims under the original grants.

A resolution directing the secretary of the interior to withhold his approval of the adjustment of the Northern Pacific land grants and the issuance of any further patents on them until a congressional inquiry can be made has been introduced in the House. It is sponsored by the Interior and Agricultural departments and will be pressed.

Asserting that the railway company is seeking acreage in the national forests of Montana, Idaho and Washington worth probably $30,000,000, the forest service argues that the Northern Pacific land grants have been fully satisfied. Moreover, it says an accounting from the railroad, which Congress has right to demand, may justify the cancellation of the patents to all granted lands still retained by the corporation.

To substantiate this claim, the forest service makes the following conditions:

"That the land grants were made for the purpose of alding in the construction of the railroad. The total gross receipts of the Northern Pacific to June 30, 1917, from the sale of the lands from its grant amounted to $136,118,533. The cost of constructing the road did not exceed $70,000,000. The sale of lands has more than paid for the cost of constructing the railroad.

"That the Northern Pacific failed to construct 1,505.21 miles of its railroad within the time required by law, thereby rendering the granted lands subject to forfeiture.

"That the Northern Pacific failed to dispose of certain of its lands to settlers at not to exceed $2.50 per acre, as required by law.

"That the Northern Pacific failed to dispose of hundreds of thousands of acres of its land at public sale, as required by law.

* * *

"That for lands erroneously patented to the Northern Pacific the government should be entitled to receive at least what the railroad received from the sale of these lands instead of $1.25 per acre.

"That the Northern Pacific under the Mount Rainier Park Act of March 2, 1899, relinquished to the United States thousands of acres of commercially valueless land and received therefor selection privileges to the finest lands they could find in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin."

Girl Held on Murder Charge

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Beatrice Hunter, wounded survivor of the gun battle which resulted in the death of two policemen and the woman's male companion, will be charged with murder if Chief of Police Joseph Burbridge is successful in his efforts. Chief Burbidge announced that all facts were in the hands of an attorney and that Monday a murder charge would be urged. The battle occurred on Main street when two police officers attempted to arrest William Lee for a holdup.

Mexicans Execute Four Rebel Officers

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.—Four officers of the Mexican revolutionary army, captured by federals after an engagement near Teran, Nuevo Leon, were executed by a firing squad here after a summary courtmartial. They were Gen. Amecico Larrabide, Col. Encarnacion Morales, Col. Doroteo Solis and Maj. Eduardo Arellano. All were members of the command of Gen. Francisco Coss.

Morgan Makes Library Gift

New York.—J. P. Morgan announced that as a memorial to his father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, he had turned over his magnificent library, its valuable contents and the ground upon which it stands to a board of trustees, who are intrusted with its maintenance in perpetuity for the use of scholars. The collection, believed to be the best in private hands in existence, was estimated by Mr. Morgan to be worth in the vicinity of $7,000,000. With it he gave an endowment of $1,500,000.

MARY SUCCEEDS ON MAIN STREET

By LAURA MILLER

THE WIDOW'S MIGHT

Three widows in three different towns faced the problem of income. One sought a manager for her husband's business in the hope a living for both her and the manager would result. One found herself the sort of low-paid job a woman past forty can acquire, and is saving painstaking sums to care for her old age. One, past fifty, took over her husband's factory, and in ten years increased the profits three-fold.

No article can give an unfailing recipe for the secret of such success as Mrs. Charles Knox has made of her universally known gelatin business. It can only tell how the Knoxes did it, for he had helped her greatly during his lifetime. Her husband started the little factory at Johnstown, N. Y. Both had struggled to accumulate. What she saved from her household allowance was always hers. If Mr. Knox needed money, he often borrowed from her—at bank rates. When he consulted her about his business affairs he expected a judgment based on reason. He never "fooled her with praise," she says. But he acted on her opinion.

So much for his part. At his death the boys' future depended on her wise action. And she loved her children. Financially she is canny. She found that Mr. Knox's newspaper, a side line, did not pay. Forthwith all checks for the paper were issued from her office until the paper did pay and could be sold at a profit. When she built a concrete factory to replace the original wooden one, she planned, not for ostentation and size, but for cleanliness and convenience. It carried on a far larger volume of business with almost the same floor space. When her first contract involved spending $85,000, she learned how to secure the rock-bottom price from the salesman of the other side.

She sets a high standard. Her product, her employees, her son and assistant in the business, even the orchid conservatory at her home—all must pay their way by showing clean-cut efficiency.

She likes the sort of simplicity that often accompanies greatness. Her advertising campaigns have illustrated this. Mr. Knox used to go in for stunts. Mrs. Knox has mainly confined herself to "swapping recipes" as from one woman to other women who love the kitchen.

To women entering business she says: "You must have training or ability or both. Use common sense. Utilize your sex, but don't demand favors on account of it. Keep busy thinking of what you can accomplish and you will grow old only half as fast as the woman who worries over what she can't do."

GOTHAM, SHORT-CHANGE ARTIST

Are you more interested in people or things? Would you rather accumulate friends or dollar bills? That is practically the way a successful young woman lawyer puts the question of city vs. town. The town, she is sure, offers more friendships. The city may give you a higher pile of cash—if you succeed above the average. Otherwise the city short-changes you both ways, she believes.

If actions speak louder than words, it is significant that Bessie Newsom, A. B., A. M., LL. B., Phi Beta Kappa (that's the scholarship one, you know), national president of Kappa Alpha Theta (that's a social one that's said to take in only brains plus good looks), moved from Washington to Oklahoma City and Oklahoma City to Hot Springs, Ark.

The moves were dictated by anything but fear of failure. In Washington, Miss Newsom, with all her degrees accumulated before she was twenty-four, became a member of a successful firm and was made an associate member of the legal and advisory war board of the city.

In Oklahoma City, a place on the state Democratic speakers' bureau, an income above the average salary, a practice that brought her "warmth of reception and genuine interest," are a few of the early successes attained.

The story in Hot Springs is, she says, "just beginning to be made." A digest of Arkansas laws is on the program for the near future. Her fellow townswomen describe her as "a woman who has won a place for not only herself, but for other women in public affairs. Though yet in her twenties, she is one of the best-informed citizens of the entire country on topics of the day and national and international affairs. Withal she is a winsome, womanly girl, and enjoys the good times of her home club as well as the more serious affairs of her public career."

Thinks Feathers Really Help.

Fine feathers do not make fine birds, some adage-maker told the world once while it was listening, but we guess he never saw his wife strutting off with a new hat that was mostly feathers.—Wilmington News-Journal.

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There are three main groups of prospective buyers of Chevrolet automobiles and commercial cars.

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Third, the smaller but very important group of car owners of ample means, only a small percentage of whom as yet realize that Chevrolet as an extra car virtually costs them nothing, due to the reduction in their transportation expenses effected by it.

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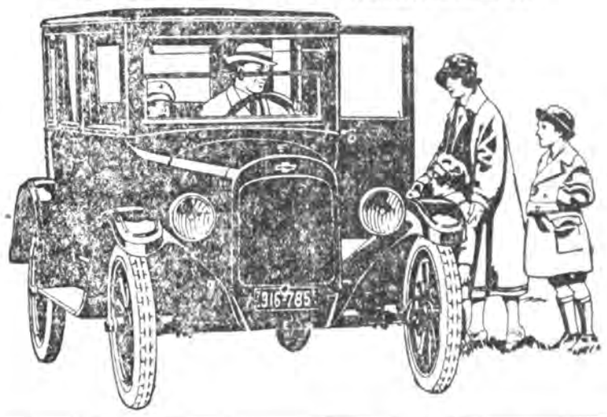
Superior Touring	495	Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Utility Coupe	640	Superior Light Delivery	495
Superior 4-Passenger Coupe	725	Utility Express Truck Chassis	550



National Guard Growing at Rate of 1,800 a Month

At the present time the National Guard has an aggregate strength of 166,000 men, which is increasing at the rate of 1,800 a month. In the winter months the increase is slow, but just prior to the training season this increase is greatly augmented. By June 30, 1924, the bureau expects 181,000 men to be enrolled in the guard, and by June 30, 1925, it is expected the National Guard will number 200,000 men, and in 1925 average 180,000.

A study reveals the fact that the 1925 estimate of $30,577,940, which is allowed by the budget bureau, is not sufficient to provide for the training and activities of these 200,000 men during the fiscal year of 1925. Although only an increase of $763,800 for all National Guard activities allowed by the budget bureau over the 1924 appropriations, the strength of the National Guard will be increased over this period by 20,000.—Army and Navy Journal.

Dig Up Fossils

The Chinese "mine," the 2,000,000-year-old fossilized remains of prehistoric animals for use as medicine, supply Chinese drug stores with "dragon's teeth" and "dragon's bones."

States Seek Data on Amount of Game Killed

Minnesota and New York were pioneer states in inaugurating systems to ascertain the amount of game killed each year. Today a score or more of the state game departments are striving to collect this important data. The compilation of such data gives a very good idea of game conditions in the different states. By reading the tabulated results from the census of game killed you can also arrive at a pretty accurate conclusion as to the efficiency of the game departments of these states in years gone by.

From a Denver dispatch we learn that it is estimated that 600 deer were killed in Colorado last year. In the same paper comes a report from New Jersey that 800 Virginia deer were killed in that state the past season. When you compare the areas of Colorado and New Jersey, when you think of the difference in density of population and also consider the amount of territory in each suitable for deer, you cannot help but realize that Colorado has been negligent in the past in the care of her game.

Some people get excited even when they are talking about nothing.

"I'll Take a Chance!"

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FUND FOR FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS IS APPORTIONED

Washington, D. C.—Twenty-eight states in which national forests are located wholly or in part will share in the distribution during the current fiscal year of the $1,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress annually for the construction of roads and trails within the national forests in co-operation with local authorities, according to a statement issued by District Forester Allen S. Peck of the Rocky Mountain district. The apportionment was recently approved by the chief of the forest service and the secretary of agriculture and will extend to Alaska and Porto Rico, which will also share in the distribution of this fund commonly known as the section 8 fund.

Last year twenty-seven states shared in the federal moneys, Pennsylvania having been added to this year's list following the establishment of the Allegheny National forest in that state. This particular fund is expended only under co-operative agreements with states and local authorities and should not be confused with other road-building funds expended upon roads and trails within the national forests.

Following are the states and the amounts each will receive: Arizona, $54,209; Arkansas, $9,732; California, $126,822; Colorado, $67,537; Idaho, $114,764; Montana, $64,889; Nevada, $17,164; New Mexico, $37,945; Oregon, $136,686; South Dakota, $7,495; Utah, $38,319; Washington, $85,741; Wyoming, $45,201. Alaska receives $43,919.

Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Porto Rico will together share in $13,980. Alabama, Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia will together share in $35,597. The sum of $100,000 is reserved for administrative and equipment expenditures and special contingencies.

Duroc Futurity Year to Outsiders

Pueblo.—Manager J. L. Beaman of the Colorado State Fair and the National Duroc Association, which each year has furnished half the funds for the Duroc futurity class at the State Fair, have made arrangements to throw the event open to breeders throughout the United States. In the past the Duroc futurity has been limited to Colorado breeders alone, causing difficulty in filling the class. Before deciding to throw the event open, Mr. Beaman issued questionnaires to breeders in the state.

Union Oil Earnings Eight Millions

San Francisco.—The yearly financial statement of the Union Oil Company of California, made public, showed that the company earned net profits of $8,032,649 in 1923. The figure is reached after deducting interest charges, depreciation, federal taxes and inventory losses consequent upon price shrinkage resulting from flush production during the year. The year's sales were $42,926,577, as against $58,337,141 or 1922.

Arrested on Mann Act Charge

New York—Claude Bossie, former city clerk of Omaha, Neb., and Denver detective, was arrested as he came off the Cunard liner Berengaria on a Kansas City warrant charging violation of the Mann act. Bossie was accompanied by a woman said to be his third wife. Department of Justice agents who made the arrest declared the third marriage took place before the expiration of the legal interval after his divorce from the second wife.

1. Casket containing remains of Lenin being carried through the streets of Moscow. 2. Lieutenant Commander Zachary Lansdowne (right), appointed to command the dirigible Shenandoah on her polar flight, and Lieutenant Commander B. G. Laighton, her engineer officer. 3. Dynamiting the ice jam in the Niagara river near the falls.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Oil Lease Scandals Growing Worse—McAdoo Puts Candidacy to Test.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WORSE and more of it summarizes the developments in the oil lease scandal last week. The sticky smear is spreading daily and where it will stop no one can foretell. On Monday the Democratic senators, aided by ten Republicans and the two Farmer-Labor members, put through the senate the Robinson resolution asking President Coolidge to demand the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby. The vote was 47 to 34, Bruce being the only Democrat to vote in the negative. Mr. Coolidge promptly issued a formal statement announcing that the resolution was an invasion of executive functions and that he would ignore it. Fully maintaining his dignity and his self respect and respect of his high office, he said:

"I do not propose to sacrifice any innocent man for my own welfare, nor do I propose to retain in office any unfit man for my own welfare. I shall try to maintain the functions of the government unimpaired, to act upon the evidence and the law as I find it and to deal thoroughly and summarily with every kind of wrongdoing. In the meantime such steps have been and are being taken as fully to protect the public interests."

Tuesday night, in a Lincoln day address before the National Republican club in New York, the President again declared his determination not to be stampeded by the senate, and promised "immediate, adequate and unshrinking prosecution to punish all persons guilty of fraud or corruption in the leasing of government oil lands." He added: "In this effort there will be no politics, no partisanship. I am a Republican, but I cannot on that account shield anyone because he is a Republican. I am a Republican, but I cannot on that account prosecute anyone because he is a Democrat."

ON HIS own motion, William G. McAdoo went before the senate committee and explained at length his employment as a lawyer by Edward Doheny for which he received $150,000. He maintained that his connection with the oil magnate had been entirely proper and innocent, but said he himself had recently terminated it. He declared he considered Doheny "guilty of a serious thing," but not so guilty as he considered Fall. It was the general opinion that Mr. McAdoo had failed by his testimony to re-establish himself as the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Seemingly he realized this, for later in the week he asked that his state managers and other leading supporters should meet in Chicago on February 18 to determine whether he should continue as a candidate. A really clever move, that, which might accomplish that which his appearance before the senators failed to do.

Witnesses before the senate committee included M. A. Traylor and E. O. Brown, Chicago bankers, who explained the purchase of the Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal by New Mexico banking interests, after which it discontinued its attacks on Fall; George Creel and J. Leo Stack, who told more about Doheny's attempts to obtain a lease of the Teapot Dome reserve from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, John C. Shaffer, newspaper publisher, who said Fall told him in March, 1921, the month he entered the cabinet, that he was going to lease Teapot Dome to Harry Sinclair; and near the week-end, Frank A. Vanderlip, who was summoned to explain charges and innuendoes made by him in an extraordinary speech Wednesday at Ossining, N. Y. The New York financier astonished the country by intimating, in that address, that there were irregularities in the sale of the Marion Star by President Harding just before he started on the Alaska trip; and he bitterly attacked the senate investigating committee, asserting that it quit questioning Fall because the latter was ready to peach and to involve men higher up than any yet named. He also commented on the "sinister inactivity" of Attorney General Daugherty, and on alleged reckless expenditures by the veterans' bureau and the shipping board. To interviewers Mr. Vanderlip admitted that of his own knowledge he knew nothing of the truth or falsehood of these stories. The one concerning Mr. Harding and the Marion paper was indignantly refuted by the men who bought the Star and by many friends of the late President.

Senator Wheeler of Montana introduced a resolution providing for a sweeping investigation of the conduct of Attorney General Daugherty and of all branches of the Department of Justice. Senator Dill of Washington introduced resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, calling upon the State department to supply all diplomatic correspondence relating to the Colombian treaty, in the ratification of which oil interests and Albert B. Fall played a large part, and all diplomatic correspondence relating to the securing of oil concessions for American corporations in any foreign countries.

There were many rumors about a mysterious slush fund of $1,000,000 which, according to the stories that reached the committee, was raised in Wall street and sent to Washington to reimburse certain statesmen and members of the Harding administration who had lost money gambling in oil stocks. A subpoena was issued for E. B. McLean, the publisher, whom the committee desired to question on this and other matters.

President Coolidge withdrew the name of Silas Strawn as special oil prosecutor, objection to whose appointment was based on the fact that he is a director in Chicago banks said to be connected with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Atlee Pomerene also was objected to, but the President declined to withdraw his nomination.

America is not the only country smeared with oil. Harry Sinclair has obtained a big contract from the Persian government, and there are charges of a bribe of $100,000. He also has valuable concessions in Italy, and some of the Rome papers demand full publicity for this deal.

THAT there is nation-wide profiteering in bread and that a bread trust is to be created unless congress takes action is asserted by Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative service of which Senator La Follette is chairman. An investigation had been asked by certain "progressive" senators and representatives, and the resulting report says the American people are paying $1,000,000 a day too much for their bread; that the average retail price is 9 cents a pound, whereas at the prevailing price of wheat it should be 5 cents a pound. Alleged "retailers' rings," supported by the wholesale bakers, either voluntarily or under threat of boycott, are declared to have suspended the law of supply and demand, resulting in artificial bread prices in many cities. As an example of the effect of this condition, the investigation is said to have shown that "bread costs 2 cents a pound less in New Orleans and Houston, Tex., far away from the wheat and flour milling states, than in Chicago, Omaha, Butte and St. Paul, all in the heart of the wheat belt."

CONFRONTED by the rifles and machine guns of several regiments of the state troops, Williamson county, Illinois, has quieted down, and its riotous citizens have been disarmed by order of the officer in command. S. Glenn Young, who with the backing of the Ku Klux Klan, conducted the liquor raids that brought on the latest "war," was deposed as acting chief of police of Herrin and sent out of town.

PRESIDENT OBREGON administered to the Mexican rebels a smashing defeat at Ocotlan on the west front, though with considerable loss to his own forces. This at once opened the way to Guadalajara, which important city was abandoned by the revolutionists and occupied by federal troops. Rebel forces concentrated at Tuxpam still are threatening Tampico and the oil fields.

NATIONALISTS of the Bavarian Palatinate cornered a lot of Separatists Wednesday night, in Pirmasens and Kaiserlautern and massacred them in most brutal fashion. While the French remained neutral during the fighting, the German police were placed under orders of the occupational authorities and it was announced that those who participated in the attacks would be court-martialed. The Separatists are aroused to fury and it is feared they will stage an uprising. In several German cities there were serious Communist outbreaks.

HOWARD CARTER and his brother archeologists last week raised the lid of Tut-Ankh-Amen's huge pink sarcophagus at Luxor and revealed the most magnificent mummy case ever found in Egypt. The effigy of the Pharoah, more than twice life size, was covered with thick sheets of solid gold; the curled beard was of gold, and the sacred uraeus on the headdress was of lapis lazuli. It was announced that the opening of this mummy case would be postponed for a time, and then came the sensational news that the foreign archeologists had "gone on strike" and refused to proceed with the exploration. This was due to the interference of the Egyptian ministry of public works which culminated in an order forbidding an inspection of the tomb by the wives of the scholars and scientists who have been doing the work. The director general of antiquities appears to be in sympathy with the ministry's policy. Back of the whole trouble is said to be a contract signed by the late Lord Carnarvon giving to the London Times the sole rights to descriptive articles and pictures of the discoveries in the tomb.

ITALY and Norway have followed the example of Great Britain and recognized the soviet government of Russia, and the first mentioned got the jump on the English by immediately naming her ambassador to Moscow. M. Litvinoff, deputy minister of foreign affairs, announced that Russia would not enter into trade pacts with any nation that had not first given recognition to the soviet regime. "Some countries go on muttering about old debts," Litvinoff said. "We refuse to consider any preliminary condition to commercial treaties. Countries first must recognize us de jure, then we will discuss matters with them."

PRIME MINISTER MACDONALD outlined to parliament his foreign policies, which seemed to his opponents exceedingly idealistic and hazy, and his plans to solve domestic problems, which were not alarming even to the conservatives. The first division in the house of commons was won by the government with the support of the liberals, the vote being 290 to 103.

IN HIS Lincoln day speech President Coolidge talked of a lot of things besides the oil scandal. In discussing the agricultural situation he said that because of improved methods of tillage and inventions in farm machinery, the production of farms had outrun the power of distribution and consumption; that the prices of the great food staples was not on a parity with manufactured products, and that the farmer was not receiving his fair share. The President did not discuss specific methods to relieve the situation, but expressed satisfaction at the way the banks were moving to supply money for agriculture. He reiterated his opposition to the soldiers' bonus and said the passage of a bonus bill would postpone tax reduction indefinitely and jeopardize the welfare of the entire country. "A few months of good times would be worth more to the service men themselves than anything they could receive in the way of a bonus," he said.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WORK and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace have asked congress to investigate the right of the Northern Pacific Railway company to acquire approximately 3,000,000 acres of government land in Idaho, Montana and Washington, under the terms of old land grants.

FARM CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

By GLENN G. HAYES

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

How Organization Benefits Cotton Growers.

A CLOUDLESS September morning. The cotton fields lay still and white, drenched in heavy dew. The thin white haze that had wrapped the valley in the darkness slowly rose to be dissolved in sunshine.

Across the fields came snatches of song, a bit of conversation, the lilting note of a whistler. It was cotton-picking season in Louisiana. A blue-eyed little girl with long black braids of hair tied together with a shoestring looked up from her half-filled bag of cotton. She was listening. From across the valley came the slow, even tongs of a school bell. For three years she had listened to the tong—tong—tong of the bell—but school wasn't for the poor whites; there was the cotton.

She'd "had her learnin'. Most four years of it. That was more'n most the kids got"—so she consoled herself and turned again to her picking.

She is only one of a million children that King Cotton has cheated out of an education—out of the joys of childhood. On two million cotton plantations boys and girls, black and white, are the slaves of cotton. Dixie is the home of more than half of all the world's cotton. Its average crop of 13,000,000 bales is double the amount grown in the remainder of the globe. Yet, despite this supremacy in world production the South has kept poor. Cotton is king, but his throne is being undermined by the poverty of his kingdom.

For sixty years the Southern states have led with the highest percentage of illiteracy in the United States, with the lowest percentage of landowners. The standard of living among the cotton growers is the lowest of any class of farmers. For two hundred years the South has been trying to raise itself out of its poverty, its illiteracy. The effort has been wasted.

Discovering the Defect.

In 1920 began the dawn of a new day. Agricultural leaders declared that all that was wrong in the cotton states was their system of marketing. By changing their marketing methods the whole South could be put on a higher economic plane. Up to this time the marketing to the producer meant merely hauling the baled product from the gin to the merchant with the crop mortgage or to the public square, where buyers offered cash. That was marketing—dumping de luxe.

Three-fourths of the cotton is grown by the tenants and small landowners, who are always a year behind when it comes to money matters. They live on credit extended by their home-town merchants, who take a lien on the crop as security. At marketing time if cotton prices are low the producer is simply out of luck. He can't afford to hold his crop for better prices for his debtors are demanding. And very likely if he did hold it prices wouldn't improve, for prices on cotton exchanges are largely manipulated by speculators and traders. These small growers know nothing about the grades or classifications of cotton. They leave that to the judgment of the buyers and buyers are not always honest. The whole system of marketing is made to benefit the buyer.

Before the Civil war the outstanding feature in the marketing of cotton was the English factorage system. The factor invariably required the consignment of the entire crop for the sale of which he charged a commission. The planter's basis of credit was usually fixed on baleage; on an advance of so many thousand dollars so many bales of cotton were required to be shipped. A penalty commission was charged for every bale short of the contract number. The system had far-reaching results. It established one of the most vicious circles possible to any industry. It was a business of unusual hazards for both the factor and the planter. But the planting end was fundamentally unsound. It couldn't have stood up many more years if there had been no Civil war.

Another result was the concentration in a few important cities and towns of practically all of the fluid wealth of the cotton-growing South. The interior country which was practically the sole source of this wealth was in a state of hopeless economic dependence on these urban centers. This condition was not relieved until after the mortgage loan companies went into operation about thirty years later.

What Brought the Change

For two and a half decades following 1885 there were some very definite changes for the better in cotton marketing. Local factors still did a large part of the business, but under a modified system. Local buyers established themselves in every small town. Local banks were organized, local compresses and warehouses were built. The market had met the producer half way. Next came country buying. The planter could sell his crop at his own gin platform. This was a change in the method of marketing, but the system itself remained almost the same. The one difference was that the grower might be present at every stage of the proceedings.

The change which made the transaction visible to the eye of the producer is responsible for co-operative marketing. It brought a psychological change. Closer connection with his crop after its production made the buyer think more of the problems of marketing.

In 1873 the Alabama Grange put a sales representative in New York. The Mississippi Grange sent a man to represent them in Liverpool. Other state Grange organizations hired a man to represent them on the various cotton markets. In some instances warehouses were leased where the producers sent their cotton for grading and sometimes for actual selling. Cotton marketed in this way did bring higher prices, but the market as a whole was unaffected.

From 1900 on producers made numerous attempts to market cotton co-operatively. In 1902 the Farmers' Educational Co-operative was organized in Texas. Its first work was the staging of a campaign for maintaining the price of cotton by fiat. Many local associations were established, usually centered around a warehouse. These associations did eliminate some dishonest grading and buying; they provided good storage, but they offered no real solution to the marketing problem.

During the World war the South had a taste of prosperity. There was real money in cotton. With the close of the war they feared a backset in their market. They determined to do what they could to stabilize their prices. With this in mind the American Cotton association was formed in 1918. In 1919 prices rose 66 per cent, due to an intensive acreage reduction. But the high prices brought a heavy 1920 crop. This, along with the general conditions, crashed cotton prices.

Cotton producers discovered that the conditions under which they were attempting to handle their business in 1920 were almost as unsound as the system under which their fathers had operated in 1860.

Aaron Sapiro met with the association in Montgomery and aroused interest by telling them the story of California's plan of co-operative marketing. The plan didn't meet with general approval. The association set to work to make a marketing plan of its own. When it was completed the growers couldn't be interested. Slowly the American Cotton association began to fade into the background.

In Oklahoma, Mississippi, Texas and North Carolina the Sapiro plan had found fertile soil.

The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' association was organized under the leadership of Carl Williams. The Sapiro plan is a simple piece of machinery. It is composed entirely of bona fide growers of cotton who sign contracts under which they pledge to deliver their cotton to the association for a certain number of years. The organization must acquire no cotton by purchase or trade and it is allowed to make no profits. Title to the cotton is vested in the association which agrees to resell the cotton and to pay the resale price less the cost of handling. The receipts are pooled by grade and staple regardless of the time of delivery or sale. This equalizes the returns to the growers.

The Oklahoma organization made its start in June, 1921. By April, 1922, 24,500 contracts had been signed, one-third of the Oklahoma crop acreage. In less than a year the association had completely replaced cotton brokers and secured directly for the growers the spinner and export price. The average price for the year was around $7.20.

Results of Organization.

Growers in the Mississippi delta were next to organize. The Staple Cotton Growers' Co-operative association was formed, which signed 2,200 producers of long-staple cotton. In 1921 they marketed 153,000 bales, getting an average of more than six cents a pound more than outside growers.

The Oklahoma plan moved over the line into Texas, where 32 per cent of the state's acreage was signed. One thousand of the Pima cotton growers of Oklahoma joined the Arizona Pima Cotton Growers' association, to which nearly half the acreage of the Salt River valley was pledged. During the first marketing year its sales topped the outside market from one to two cents per pound.

In five other states cotton growers began marketing the Sapiro way. There was North Carolina with 27,000 growers and 40 per cent of its acreage signed by November, 1921. Then followed the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Co-operative association; the Georgia Cotton Growers' Co-operative association; the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative association and the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton association.

The last big step in the formation of the cotton marketing machine was the organization of the American Cotton Growers' exchange. This is an overhead agency which is attempting to bring together on a common basis the interests of all American cotton growers. It was created by the Arizona, Texas and Oklahoma associations in 1921. It aims to standardize the marketing of cotton on a national co-operative basis by co-ordinating the operations of its eight member state associations. Each state association retains full control of its own sales activities, but it is expected to employ the exchange whenever possible.

The co-operative movement has been blessed with two favorable seasons for its development. But it is still in an embryonic stage. It has had little influence on prices, but its great service has been rendered growers by selling cotton off a glutted figure and by selling direct to the consuming trade.

RUN-DOWN WEAK, NERVOUS

Benefited by First Bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lancaster, Pa.—"After I was married I became terribly run-down and was weak and nervous. My sister-in-law told me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My husband got me a bottle at once, and it did me so much good that I kept on taking it. I began to feel well and strong again and was able to do my housework up to the time my baby was born—a nice fat little girl in the best of health. I surely am recommending the Vegetable Compound to my friends when they have troubles like mine, and I am perfectly willing for you to use these facts as a testimonial."—MRS. FRANK H. GRIMM, 533 Locust Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Women should heed such symptoms as pains, backache, nervousness, a run-down condition and irregularity, as they indicate some form of female trouble.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a dependable medicine for all these troubles. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Relief for Coughs
Use PISO'S—this prescription quickly relieves children and adults.
A pleasant syrup. No opiates.
35c and 60c sizes sold everywhere.

Three Accurate Clocks

Three clocks kept in a crypt in the Paris observatory, where the temperature practically never varies, are accurate to three ten-thousandths of a second a day.

MOTHER!

Clean Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"

Even if cross, feverish, bilious, constipated or full of cold, children love the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup." A teaspoonful never fails to clean the liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Ice for Fruit

An average of 19 tons of ice is required for the refrigeration of a carload of fruit in transit between southern California and the Atlantic seaboard.

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

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

Generous

She—I'm afraid I have the reputation of being absolutely heartless.
He (gallantly)—Take mine.

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Aspirin Marked With "Bayer Cross" Has Been Proved Safe by Millions.

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.

Fortunately

A—Did your wife miss you?
B—Yes, by a hair's breadth. The plate just grazed my ear.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is a Combined Treatment, both local and internal, and has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over forty years. Sold by all druggists.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Cuticura Soap The Velvet Touch For the Skin
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Fletcher's
CASTORIA

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

Constipation — Wind Colic
Flatulency — To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea — Regulate Bowels

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

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

Patagonia Barber Shop

WILLIAM FESSLER, Proprietor

Children's Hair Cutting a Specialty

PATAGONIA — ARIZONA

One of the best Hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public is the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.

Dining Room in connection

RICHARDSON
REAL ESTATE, MINING & COMMERCIAL CORP.

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

General Merchandise

STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Proprietor. — Nogales, Ariz

Hot and Cold Baths

NOGALES-PATAGONIA SHORT LINE

'THE CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE WAY'

Leave Nogales	9 a.m.	Arrive Patagonia	10:30 a.m.
Leave Patagonia	11 a.m.	Arrive Nogales	12:30 p.m.
Leave Nogales	5 p.m.	Arrive Patagonia	6:30 p.m.
Leave Patagonia	7 p.m.	Arrive Nogales	8:30 p.m.

Auto Stage leaves on Schedule Time at Montezuma Hotel, Nogales, and from the Patagonia Drug Company, Patagonia.

Newspaper Association Member
No. 1706

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

HOWARD KEENER, Pub. and Owner

Subscription, $2.00 a Year in Advance
Six Months $1.50
Three Months $1.00

Entered at the postoffice at Patagonia, Ariz., as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

OFFICIAL PAPER
Santa Cruz County Farm Bureau

Advertising Rates on Application.

To Whom It May Concern

It will be the earnest endeavor of The Santa Cruz Patagonian never intentionally to wound the feelings of any one. Should an erroneous statement appear in the columns of this paper, call our attention to it, and if an error, due correction will be made and ample justice cheerfully accorded.

OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee the reliability of every display advertiser in this paper, and agree to make good to every paid subscriber any loss that may occur through trusting a display advertiser who proves to be a deliberate swindler. Notice of the complaint must be sent within a month of the time of the transaction, and you must mentioned The Santa Cruz Patagonian when writing the advertiser.

HOW FAR BY AUTOMOBILE?

"How far is it?" is the first question the prospective buyer asks of the real estate man who wants to show him a suburban home or a farm.

He doesn't want to know how far it is in miles, however. He wants to know in minutes or hours. "It is 30 minutes from the corner of Main and State streets" tells the story. "It is 7 miles out" does not. For "seven miles" may mean 70 minutes, if the road is poor, whereas "30 minutes" is definite.

A man has only so much time to spend. He cannot add to the number of minutes in a day, nor the number of days in his ife. Therefore, he wants to use as few of his minutes in nonproductive, unnecessary and unprofitable effort as possible.

It is for this reason he wants to know the distance from his new home and his office or business in terms of time. And it sifor this reason he wants to locate on a good road, for only the good road can cut down his time, without increasing his cost! The railroad can serveonly a limited number of suburban towns on any one line, and its trains can run only so often. He must waste time waiting for them, going to and from them at both ends, suit his convenience to the schedule. With the good road he makes his own schedule, often beats the train as to speed, and aways beats it in convenience in leaving home, getting into his conveyance, ad getting out at or close to his place of business.

The good road, plus the motor, is translated in terms of time, and not distance, because it is time we have to spend, and time in which we have to live. It is only the amount of time consumed which counts, and not the mere number of feet or miles traveled in that time.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY

Wage earner prosperity is national prosperity, and there is no other national prosperity. The higher the wage level, the larger the purchasing fund, the greater and more rapid the spread of general intelligence, the swifter the rise of the general average of national life. Low wages, poor living conditions, scrimped opportunities for comfort and decency mean the extinction of every chance of the spiritual equality with the material progress of this nation. Enlightened employers might well see that in the long run their own prosperity is inseparable from the prosperity and cultural advance of their wage earners.

Wasted Advice

Talk about radio, baseball and art,
Talk about books, of you like,
Talk of the weather until men depart,
Talk of the telephone strike,
Talk about fishing for pick'rel or bass,
Tak if you will about pelf,
Talk of the men and the women who pass—
Talk of anything else but yourself.

—Boston Transcript

LEGION POST COMMANDERS TO MEET IN PHOENIX MARCH 10-11

PHOENIX, Feb. 22.—"We expect a 100 per cent attendance at the annual conference of post commanders and adjutants of the American Legion," declared Neri Osborn Jr., department adjutant, today. The conference will be held in Phoenix March 10 and 11.

A. B. Clayton, department commander of Mexico, is slated to address the meeting, and this in itself should insure a full attendance, says Oborn, as Clayton is recognized as one of the livest legion officials and will bring from Mexico a message of vital interest and importance.

Adjusted compensation, state soldier settlement, plans for the next national convention and for increasig the strength of the organization in Arizona are some of the vital matters to come before the conference, according to Osborn.

SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES FOUND IN ARIZONA

TUCSON.—V. L. Ayres, instructor in geology at the University of Arizona, has just received a collection of 15 peridots from Denver, where he had sent them to be cut. The peridots, semi-precious stones found in a formation of olivine, were discovered by Ayres during the Thanksgiving holidays while on a geological tour near Rice, in the San Carlos Indian reservation, with Henry Bruhn, one of his students.

The 15 gems which were all found during one afternoon, represent a retail value of over $200. Four of them are unusualy large, one of dark olive green color being beautifully clear and would retail for more than $50, Ayres stated. The smaller gems are unusual because of their clear color, and all the gems cut perfectly.

MIXED MARRIAGES ILLEGAL IN TEXAS

EL PASO.—Felistas Lucas did not get a divorce when her suit against John Lucas was called recently in the 34th district court.

"There has been no marriage and there can therefore be no divodce, but if you want to withdraw the petition, I will grant an annulment," said the judge.

The plaintiff was a Mexican woman and the respondent a negro. She asked for the annulment order provided a property division was arranged.

"The state of Texas does not recognize the legality of a marriage between a negro and the member of any other race," Judge Howe explained. That was why he ruled there had been no marriage.

FRANKLIN'S PHILOSOPHY

A good example is the best sermon.

Let thy discontents be secrets.

He that composes himself is wiser than he that composes books.

Mind your company. He that lies down with dogs will rise up with fleas.

To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.

Wink at small faults; remember thou hast great ones.

He that would live in peace and at ease, must not speak all he knows nor judge all he sees.

He that can have patience can have what he will.

Have you something to do tomorrow? Do it today.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that. But the doors of wisdom are never shut.

He that scatters thorns, let him not go barefoot.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR U. OF A.

TUCSON.—Twelve weeks' sessions of the 1924 summer school at the University of Arizona are to be held both at Tucson and Flagstaff. The summer casses will begin June 9. In the past these summer sessions have been held at Bisbee and Flagstaff. There will be no classes at Bisbee this year.

The greater part of the summer school work will be done at Flagstaff, where advanced courses in education will be the principal work accomplished. By a new ruling, it will be possible this year to secure 12 units during the per ods and three additional units on a thesis

There is little virtue in shouting for a principle unless your shouting spurs you to work toward an institution founded upon it.

Never allow your employes to lie to customers. For in the end the liar does not disciminate.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Grace Van Osdale and Howard Keener have notary's commissions and can handle all legal papers requiring a notary's seal.

HUNTING LICENSES AT PATAGONIAN OFFICE

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

STATE MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Ajo—Huge concentrator being erected by New Cornelia will soon be in condition.

Parker—Rainbow Mining Company planning to start development of property.

Globe—Old Dominion company, following plan adopted by many large corporations, invites employes to become stockholders of company.

Ray—Construction of road to McCallen mines to start at once.

Jerome—United Verde Copper Company opens unusually rich ore body above 1000 level.

Prescott—Installation of flotation pyritic smelter at Josepha mine to start.

Jerome—Important developments being made by steam shoveling in United Verde mine.

Superior—Electric hoist equipment and compressor plant being installed by North Butte Company.

MUSICALE PLANNED BY B. P. O. E.

Mrs. L. H. Grimes, pianist, has been selected by the Nogales Elks' lodge to arrange a musicale for the evening of March 7, to be given in the clubrooms of the lodge for Elks and members of their families.

Details will be announced at a later date when full arrangements have been made.

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(032960-8050071)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 5, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Brooks of Somerton Arizona, who, on December 7, 1918 and January 12, 1921, made Homestead Entry No. 032460-050071, for SE¼NE¼, N½SE¼, SW¼SE¼, Section 22; SW¼NW¼, Section 23; NW¼NE¼, Section 27, Township 20 S. Range 17 E. G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 18th day of March, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: Louis E. Heavron, Albert L. Hanson, Albert C. Dalton, Ira D. Brooks, all of Elgin, Arizona.

JOHN R. TOWLES, Register.

First publication Feb. 15, 1924.
Fifth publication March 14, 1924.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(036116)

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, January 24, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nathaniel L. Houston, of Laveen, Arizona, who, on December 24, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 036116, for SW¼NW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼NW¼, S½SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼, Section 19, Township 21 S., Range 19 E., SE¼SE¼, Section 13; E½NE¼, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, Section 24, Township 21 S., Range 18 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona, on the 4th day of March, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: N. L. Houston Sr., of Ft. Hancock, Arizona; P. Davis, E. N. Federico, both of Cactus, Arizona; A. C. Dalton, Gus Avery, both of Elgin, Arizona.

JOHN R. TOWLES, Register.

First publication February 1, 1924.
Fifth publication February 29, 1924.

"COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds" are generally in a "run down" condition.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Treatment consisting of an Ointment, to be used locally, and a Tonic, which acts Quickly through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, building up the System, and making you less liable to "colds."

Sold by druggists for over 40 Years.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Mining properties. We have for sale or lease some very promising lead, silver, copper and other mining properties; some prospects, others well developed, with large bodies of good grade ores blocked out. Reasons for selling: owners haven't sufficient capital to operate them. Address inquiries for details and full information to Santa Cruz Patagonian, Patagonia, Ariz.

BABY CHIX—Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds. Buffs, Orpingtons, Anconas, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns. Order now for immediate delivery. ENOCH CREWS, Seabright, California. 21p

WANTED—Men or women to take orders for custom guaranteed hosiery direct from mill; commission, bonus, extra profits during Spring. Salary, $75 a week full time; $15 an hour, spare time. Co-operative; Fashion, silks. INTERNATIONAL STOCKING MILLS, Norristown, Pa. 10t p

PIGGLY WIGGLY

FLOUR

Diamond M. Flour, 48-pound sack $2.00
Excelsior Flour, 24-pound sack ..... .80

—FANCY— BLUE ROSE RICE

Pound 8c

CORN FLAKES

Kellogg's 9c
Post oasties 9c

TOMATOES

No. 1 Tins 8c
No. 2 Tins 12c
No. 2½ Tins 15c

CREME OIL TOILET SOAP

Each 8c

Strawberries

Pint Trays 25c

Butter

Sunset Gold Butter, pound 56c

PIGGLY WIGGLY

NOGALES, ARIZONA

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

Wholesale and Retail

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 Elks' Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.

R. M. COUSER, Exalted Ruler.
ROBERT E. LEE, Secretary.

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
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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.

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

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY

F. A. French, Mgr.

Nogales Arizona

Hugo W. Miller Chas. N. Cox

MILLER & COX
Assayers---Engineers
Purchasers of Ore and Bullion

Metallurgical Tests, Mine Examinations, Reports and Surveys; Maps and Blue Prits.

Phone 152; P. O. Box 277

NOGALES ARIZONA

We Sell

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LUMBER, PAINTS, LIME AND CEMENT

We Are Also Agents For

U. S. WINDMILLS MODEL B.

PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY
A. D. SYDENHAM, Manager

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY

STATE OF ARIZONA
Office of the
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
STATE OF ARIZONA.)ss

THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION does hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of the

ARITCLES 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.

Attest:
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. F. 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 eb 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, hire, 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, buildings 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 transferrable 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 o 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 are and shall be vested in and conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than five (5) not 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 therein the number of stockholders which shall comprise the Board of Directors, within the limits fixed by these Articles, shall be provided.

Until such By-laws shall be adopted, and shall otherwise provide, the Board of Directors o fthis 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 by the By-laws may be provided, and any two such offices 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 subservient to its Board of Directors, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws.

All of the hereinbefore specifically named offices shall be filled by stockholders o 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 newly elected Board of Directors, and until their successors shall have been elected or appointed and be qualified, unless as 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 or vacancies occurring and existing 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. F. 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, elect the officers of the corporation, adopt By-laws, appoint its statutory agent as required by law, and do and transact such other business as may properly and legally come before the Board.

A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum and, except as herein 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 prowers 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 and power, and hereby it is fully authorized: To borrow and loan money, to give and accept security, pledges and mortgages; to buy, take over, vote and authorize the issuance and execution of bonds, debentures, promissory notes and other such obligations; to buy, take over, authorize and cause to be executed 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 property shall be exempt from any liability for or on account of the debts and liabilities of this corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands this 31st day of December, 1923.

HOWARD KEENER,
E. F. BOHLINGER.

STATE OF ARIZONA,
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ }ss.

The foregoing Articles of Incorporation were acknowledged before me this 31st day of December, 1923, by HOWARD KEENER and E. F. BOHLINGER.

GRACE VAN OSDALE,
Notary Public in and for the County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona.

(SEAL)
My commission expires June 22, 1927.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION, Incorporating Department. Filed January 14, 1924, at 10:00 A. M., at request of Fred Noon, whose address is Nogales, Arizona.

F. J. K. McBRIDE,
Secretary.
By OSCAR ZAPF.
No. 2123

STATE OF ARIZONA
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ }ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed and recorded at the request of Fred Noon, January 15th, A. D. 1924 at 8 p. m. Book 1, Articles of Incorporation, Pages 590 et seq.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year aforesaid.

(SEAL) TRACY BIRD,
County Recorder.

First publication January 18, 1924.
Last publication February 29, 1924.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the delicate female or infirm old age as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Pills

Tone and strengthen the weak Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder.

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 ADJACENT

Patronage Appreciated
You've tried the rest,
Now try the "BEST"
William LEST Clark, 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.

ASSESTS 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 Poultry Feed, and do Hauling, both light and heavy. See us FIRST.

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Buy Your Ford Now

WITH spring almost here thousands of families, anticipating the demand that is certain to exist for Ford Cars and Trucks are placing their orders for immediate delivery.

Sales now are far ahead of sales at this time last year. Advance orders calling for delivery under the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan have already reached a total of 255,758 Cars and Trucks.

The prospect of securing prompt delivery is daily becoming more uncertain. We cannot urge too strongly, therefore, the necessity for placing your order immediately, if you are planning to drive a Ford Car this spring.

See the nearest Authorized Ford Dealer

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

It is not necessary to pay for your car in full in order to secure delivery. You can get on the preferred list for early delivery by making a small payment down. Or, if you wish, you can arrange for delivery under the terms of the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MASONIC MEMORIAL

$4,000,000 Shrine for American Freemasonry In Alexandria, Va.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

WASHINGTON, the Capital City of the United States of America and probably destined to be the most impressive capital city of the world, is to have still another memorial of the Great American whose name it bears—the George Washington National Masonic Memorial. To be sure its walls are rising in Alexandria, just over the Virginia line from the District of Columbia, but they will be plainly visible from Washington. Moreover, Alexandria, like Mount Vernon, is so closely associated with George Washington that the several memorials of the Potomac Valley seem parts of a harmonious whole.

In the near future there will be six of these memorials—Washington City itself; the Washington Monument; Mount Vernon, with its sacred tomb; the National Cathedral on Mount St. Alban, which George Washington specifically provided for in his directions to Major L'Enfant when he and the young French engineer laid out Washington in 1790; the George Washington National Auditorium, of which the foundations are completed, and the George Washington National Masonic Memorial. Nowhere in the world is such a collection of truly magnificent memorials to the memory of a human being. And this $4,000,000 Masonic Memorial is by no means the least of these. Here is its purpose:

The George Washington Masonic National memorial is primarily a memorial to George Washington, the man and the Mason. Its form is inspired by the great towers built in the ancient days of Greece and Rome to mark the entrances to their harbors and from whose summits permanent burning flares that could be seen for miles at sea guided the mariner on his way. The great tower of the memorial represents to the world at large the guiding spirit of Washington in statesmanship and his revered precepts which for all time will set an example by which the ship of state may direct its course.

It will be indeed a landmark and the good American may catch afar its pharos glow. For it will rise 200 feet high from Shooters' Hill on the Arlington Ridge. From a distance it will appear as a massive and lofty tower rising from a terraced, verdure-clad base. From its topmost colonnade the visitor may view the Potomac Valley from Washington to Mount Vernon, in which Washington passed most of his life. Indeed, the thirty-two acres of its grounds were once owned by Washington himself.

The corner stone of this Masonic Memorial and shrine for American Freemasonry was laid last fall. President Coolidge, though not a Mason, spread the first mortar with the trowel used by George Washington September 18, 1793, in laying the corner stone of the capitol building at Washington. Members of the cabinet, official personages, Masonic dignitaries and an army of representatives of Masonic organizations throughout the country participated in elaborate ceremonies. Rt. Rev. James Edward Freeman, Episcopal bishop of Washington, delivered an eulogy to the nation's first president.

George Washington became a charter member of Alexandria Lodge in 1778, shortly after the application for a charter had been made to the grand lodge in Virginia. Upon the walls of the lodge still hangs the document containing his name, signed by Edmund Randolph, governor of Virginia.

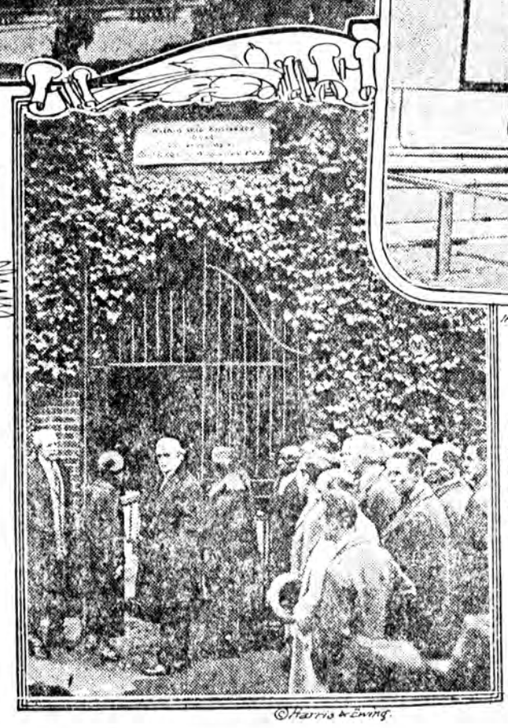
He served as master for twenty months, being re-elected to succeed himself. But for years prior to that time he had been associated with the lodge and had been elected as honorary member shortly after his return from the Revolution, when the lodge was within the jurisdiction of the provincial grand lodge of Pennsylvania.

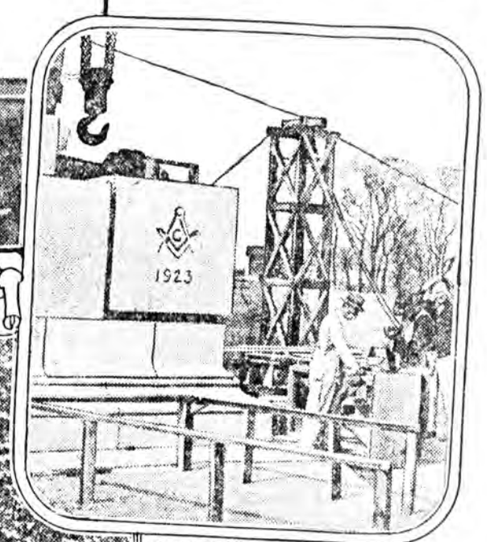
After Washington's death numerous relics, many of which have been associated with his Masonic life, passed into possession of the lodge.

It has been the great pride of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge to have assembled so many mementoes of the public and private life of the first president, and by inheritance, tradition and affiliation it is peculiarly equipped to have inaugurated the movement for the memorial.

A disastrous fire, however, occurred in May, 1871, in which were lost many valuable relics associated with the general's public career, with his contacts with notable men of the day and with his family life.

Although Alexandria came into possession of the Confederate forces during the Civil war, no article was touched. For forty years thereafter the collection was closed to the public. But in 1907 the display was placed under the custody of a member of the lodge and thrown open to the public. In 1919 the city council of Alexandria set apart the entire third story of the west wing of the city hall for the Alexandria-Washington Lodge Museum.





More than fourteen years ago the sentiment surrounding the preservation of these memorabilia was crystallized in the desire for a permanent memorial. The movement was started by Alexandria-Washington Lodge. It was taken up by the Masonic fraternity of the country and a national association, known as the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, came into being. Its first president was Thomas Shyrock, who had been grand master of Maryland for thirty-two years. He remained president of the memorial association until his death. The present president is Louis A. Watres of Pennsylvania, and J. Claude Keiper, Washington, D. C., is secretary and treasurer. For this great memorial $4,000,000 is being subscribed. This will include an endowment, the interest on which is to provide for upkeep for the centuries to come. There are now about 3,000,000 Freemasons in the United States, belonging to 17,000 blue lodges.

The edifice will be surrounded by a series of artistically planted landscapes. It will be reached by broad walks and stone steps ascending through seven successive terraces.

The edifice will be 180 feet in width by 260 feet in depth and of granite.

The very heart and center of the memorial will be a great atrium, 70 feet wide and 100 feet deep, in the arched recess of which will be set the memorial itself, an imposing statue of George Washington.

This spacious hall will rise to a height of 64 feet, ascending by a clerestory above the surrounding portion of the building. It will be flanked by great Ionic columns 40 feet high and surrounded by a number of rooms devoted to Masonic interests. On the walls, mural paintings, executed by some of the most famous artists of the present day, will be representative of the life of Washington.

The entrance of the building will be a stately six-column portico of pure Doric design, contrasting interestingly with the plain, unbroken side walls of the Masonic rooms. The memorial hall will be reached through the portico by gradual steps.

Rising above the memorial hall and forming a second story of the tower will be the George Washington Masonic Memorial Museum, 50 by 75 feet, with lofty ceiling and fine light. It will be reached by both stairs and elevators. The third level, which is above the museum, will be devoted to a great Masonic library. Above this will be a covered observation platform. The three levels will be screened by stately colonnades, and rising above the main hall each will be smaller than the level beneath it.

There will be incorporated in the building an exact replica of the original room in which George Washington occupied the chair as master. It will be located in the southeast corner of the new memorial building on the ground floor. Even the wall paper used in the old lodge room where George Washington sat as worshipful master, being re-elected to the office on St. John's day, December 27, 1788, will be faithfully reproduced.

There will be a states' memorial room, where every state in the Union, through its lodge, may have an exhibit, a tablet or some display characteristic of the Masonry of the state and also of Washington.

The building will contain many memorabilia intimately associated with Washington. One of the priceless relics, a letter in his own hand, under date of December 28, 1788, from Mt. Vernon reveals the deep affection in which he cherished his brother Masons. The concluding paragraph reads:

I shall always feel pleasure when it may be in my power to render service to Lodge No. 39 and in every act of brotherly kindness to the members of it being in great truth your affectionate brother.

Another relic intimately associated with Washington's Masonic career is the Chippendale chair occupied by him when worshipful master of Alexandria Lodge. It was in continuous use for 117 years, but today it is preserved in a glass case. Several notable visitors, among them General Lafayette, in 1825, have occupied this chair since Washington's day.

The trowel used by him at the laying of the capitol corner stone will form a part of the collection.

One of the most prized of all the relics is the Williams portrait of Washington, painted in 1794, which by many is considered the truest likeness extant of the first president. This portrait shows Washington in Masonic regalia.

High in importance among the relics is the "Washington Clock." It was but a few seconds after his death on the night of December 14, 1799, that Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, Washington's lifelong friend, physician, and master of Alexandria Lodge, cut the pendulum of the old clock that stood in Washington's bedchamber. Its hands still point to the minute and hour, 10:20 p. m.

Possibly the most-prized of the relics is the Masonic apron worn by Washington, then president, when he laid the corner stone of the capitol. It is said to be of cream-colored satin, with the American and French flags intertwined, heavily fringed and embroidered with gold. A beehive and fairies adorn the center. This apron was presented to the Lodge in 1812 by Lawrence Lewis, nephew of George Washington and husband of his adopted daughter Nellie Custis. Lafayette was allowed to wear it in 1825.

Doubtless Alexandria Lodge knows how this apron came into the possession of Washington. None the less, this writer, who is not a Mason, is mightily interested in a passage he has run across in the "Memoirs of Elkanah Watson" (1856). Watson was a New Englander who traveled abroad during the Revolution in connection with the preliminary negotiations for peace. Here is the passage:

The following winter (1781-2), wishing to pay some mark of respect to our beloved Washington, I employed, in conjunction with my friend, M. Cossoul, nuns in one of the convents at Nantes to prepare some elegant Masonic ornaments and gave them a plan for combining the American and French flags on the apron designed for his use. They were executed in a superior and expensive style. We transmitted them to America, accompanied by an address and received from him a beautiful and appropriate acknowledgment. The following are copies of our letter and the reply.

Is this the apron so highly prized by Alexandria Lodge? Evidently it was "expensive" and certainly it bore the flags of America and France. In any event, the letters are interesting. The first is addressed, "Most Illustrious and Respected Brother," and reads, in part:

Your glorious career will not be confined to the protection of American liberty, but its ultimate effect will extend to the whole human family, since Providence has evidently selected you as an instrument in His hands to fulfill His eternal decrees.

It is to you, therefore, the glorious orb of America, we presume to offer Masonic ornaments, as an emblem of your virtues. May the grand Architect of the universe be the Guardian of your precious days, for the glory of the Western Hemisphere and the entire universe. Such are the vows of those who have the favor to be by all the known numbers, Your affectionate brothers,

WATSON & COSSOUL.

General Washington's reply is dated, "State of New-York, August 10, 1782," and says, in part, after stating the ornaments to be "Elegant":

If my endeavors to avert the evil with which the country was threatened, by a deliberate plan of tyranny, should be crowned with the success that is wished, the praise is due to the Grand Architect of the universe, who did not see fit to suffer his superstructure of justice to be subjected to the ambition of the Princes of this world, or to the rod of oppression in the hands of any power upon earth.

For your affectionate vows permit me to be grateful, and offer mine for true brothers in all parts of the world, and to assure you of the sincerity with which I am, Yours

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Alexandria is especially fitting as the site for this memorial. Washington surveyed some of its present streets. It was from Gadsby's tavern in 1754 that he recruited his first command and marched from there to the Battle of Great Meadows. A year later he received his commission as major under the ill-starred Braddock in the same place. On leaving for his first inauguration in New York he delivered a farewell address to his friends and neighbors from the tavern steps. He founded and endowed its first free school, the Alexandria academy. Soon after Christ church was completed, in 1773, Washington bought a pew there and became a regular attendant.

COMMON COLD IS BEING STUDIED

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE TRYING TO DETERMINE MEANS OF OVERCOMING IT.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—If the people of the United States are not interested in the subject of "colds" they are mentally disregardful of ailments from which one-third of them, according to Washington statistics, continually are suffering.

The public health service is making a survey of what is called the "health habits" of 20,000 persons living in various parts of the United States. The army and navy authorities and the authorities of the various universities throughout the country are showing an interest in the subject and are working with the officials of the public health service in an effort to find out why people contract diseases when they might avoid them and why "colds" are so frequent. Of course the whole thing leads up to an attempt to "overcome colds."

The belief is in Washington that the attempt to find out all about "colds," their constant recurrence and the reason therefor, is based on a sort of a resentment which has become articulate among the people of the world in recent years because while medical science seems to have been able to overcome virtually every other form of human ailment or to prevent it, the "common cold" still hangs on, progresses and seemingly defies the attempt of science to give it the knockout blow.

Not long ago a Washington man interested in this subject of colds approached his family physician on the subject, asking this:

"Why is it that you doctors who can take a man's insides out, repair them and put them back, who have overcome smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid, typhus and have given tuberculosis a hard run for its continued existence, and who have done things almost miraculous, never have been able and seemingly never will be able to cure a common cold?"

Doctors Blame the People.

The reply of the physician who thus was attacked with the personal, pertinent or perhaps impertinent question was this:

"We can cure colds, or at least we can help them, but we can't prevent people from taking cold because they won't take the common precautions against this pestilence, for that is what it is that stalketh by day and by night, by dawn and by twilight."

Dr. J. G. Townsend of the public health service is chief of its "diu" section. He has charge of the work of investigation. According to the Washington Post, Doctor Townsend is unable to make as yet a comprehensive survey of the results, but he points out "that about thirty-five per cent of the persons enrolled in the study have colds continually." The survey further shows that the number of colds mounted continually during October and November and had a slight drop in December.

Doctor Townsend attributes the upper trend in October and November to football, saying that many persons go to football games in these months and subject themselves to unfavorable climatic conditions. Naturally the layman does not know much about these things and possibly it is unwise to venture any kind of an opinion, but service in France in the A. E. F. in the year 1918, a part of the time at the front and a part of the time at the rear, proved to the satisfaction of the writer that the men who were serving in the open, or virtually in the open, no matter how much exposed they were to the elements, were not as much afflicted with colds and influenza as were the men who were housed in considerable numbers in barracks or in billets.

Cold Air Thought Curative.

The open air treatment for throat and lung troubles was not thought of at all until about fifty years ago when Doctor Trudeau undertook the treatment of tubercular patients in the bracing outdoor climate of the Adirondacks. It was not long thereafter that the medical profession recognized that pure air, even if it was cold, was better than warm impure air.

Within the past fifty years patients suffering from lung and throat troubles have not been molly-coddled as they were in other days. They have been kept warm, of course, but the cold air which once was thought deadly to them is now thought to be curative in its properties.

As the matter is set forth in the article from the paper above quoted, it is said that the public health service already has established communication with 12,639 individuals and with 4,000 families, and is receiving reports every two weeks. The individuals are chosen principally from colleges, it being said that officials of the service feel that it will be easier to make comparisons "between persons similarly situated," and in addition, that the college students are in a position to give intelligent reports upon their ailments.

Move for Better Living.

One of the minor grievances of Theodore Roosevelt against his successor in the White House, William Howard Taft, was that the rural life commission brought into existence by the colonel was allowed by his successor to pass away. Its report never was printed by the government.

It is a long while ago now, but there are some persons who will remember that Roosevelt's desire was to increase the comforts of country living in the United States, to find means to make more contented the people who were living at a distance from the populous centers, and to do other things in behalf of the ruralite.

There was some resentment at the time the appointment of the commission was suggested, but it died away, and when a few of the findings had been given place in the public prints there was general applause of the effort.

The report of the rural life commission finally was printed by private subscription, but it never received the circulation that would have been given it if the government had put it out as a public document.

Now there has been incorporated a noncommercial organization with Herbert Hoover as president for the purpose of securing better homes for all the people of the United States who need them. This effort is not to be confined to the rural communities where, as a matter of fact, many if not most of the homes are better than those to be found in the cities.

Better Homes Week Announced.

Dr. James Ford, now on leave of absence from Harvard university, is the executive director of the organization. His aim is "to help the man of small income to learn how to live in more comfort, more health, and with more certainty that his children will regard the home as the center of interest."

The week of May 11-18 has been designated as a Better Homes Week. Communities are being organized on a nationwide scale to prepare exhibits of homes properly planned, built and furnished. It is said that no commercial features of any kind will attend the exhibits and that all efforts will be confined to services for the individual home owners in the communities at large.

To the guide book of the Better Homes plan Herbert Hoover has written a foreword. He says among other things:

"There is danger that the shortage of homes which was occasioned by the great war and the increasing drift to the cities may deprive an increasingly large portion of our population of the inestimable values which lie in the true homes. Through organizations, however, it is possible to increase the amount of available housing. It is possible and desirable also to maintain and develop high standards, not only of safety, convenience and comfort, but also of privacy and beauty which may be expressed in the house itself, its equipment and its surroundings."

"One definite objective," Doctor Ford said in outlining the purposes of the movement, "will be the inclusion in high school curricula of required courses in home-making and the care of a home. The one sure product of every school is an army of men and women who will head homes, yet for this most important function in life there is often not even a pretense of practical training."

Bits of Valuable Advice.

A host of simple but collectively important ways to improve small homes are being recommended by the group behind the new organization that aided informally in the setting up of approximately 1,000 Better Homes exhibits in 1923.

Here are some of the prosaic bits of advice:

Put the kitchen sink under a window so that the homemaker may enjoy the fresh air and the beauty of nature while engaged at necessary household tasks.

Put rollers on the kitchen table and save about fifteen miles of walking a month for the housewife.

Place your bed in relation to the bedroom windows so that you can have plenty of fresh air without a draft.

Dedicate the sunny south bedroom to your children instead of to occasional guests.

Build your house so that the living room and dining room constitute one big room. Then your daughters can have dances, parties and other social events at home instead of somewhere else.

Give the housewife the share of the living expense money which should come under her jurisdiction, and let her be responsible for the budgeting of it.

Boy Scout Movement

In a decade the boy scout movement has become known, and its value in training the character of the boy recognized throughout the length and breadth of the land . . . Already the boy scouts have a recognized and valuable place in every community.—New Haven (Conn.) Register.

Woman County Judge

One of the few women holding office as county judge is Mrs. Rosie Bellinger of Pensacola, Fla., who succeeded her husband when the latter died after a service of 18 years on the bench.

Woman Has Big Job

One of the most important municipal positions filled by a woman in the United States is that of Miss Nell J. Roche, who holds the office of comptroller of the city of Nashville.

Wanted to Beat Her to It

"Why do you drink so much water, Edwin?" asked a mother of her five-year-old son.

"So you won't have so much to wash up with," replied the youngster.

Why?

Why is the first street car along
Immediately thinks
While in the next one passing by
People seem to think?

WRIGLEY'S
after every meal
Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion.
Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.
Its l-a-s-t-i-n-g flavor satisfies the craving for sweets.
Wrigley's is double value in the benefit and pleasure it provides.
Sealed in its Purity Package.
WRIGLEY'S P.K. CHEWING SWEET
The flavor lasts

How to Quickly Obliterate Tuberculosis—Very effective, highly endorsed home remedies. Also how nicely persons regained youthful appearance vitality . . . etc. Finding proof, Health Culture Magazine, 252 W. 59th, N. Y. C.

CURES COLDS — LA GRIPPE
in 24 Hours HILL'S in 3 Days
CASCARA QUININE
Standard cold remedy world over. Demand box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature.
At All Druggists—30 Cents

Three Souls to Each Man

Among the natives of South Africa there is a general belief in the spirit soul. One tribe believes in three souls—one in the head, another in the stomach, and a third in the big toe.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief
BELL-ANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

SAVE YOUR EYES!
Use Dr. Thompson's Eyewater
Buy at your druggist's or
116 E River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

THAT HACKING COUGH
—will be relieved by MADAME ZODAC POINTER COUGH BALSAM. For 70 years people have relied on this wonderful remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other bronchial ailments. Safe for children. Pleasant-tasting.
Sold Everywhere—25c.
HALL & RUCKEL, N. Y., MFRS.

Too Much

"Then you made your husband give up his job as a government conciliator?"

"Yes. After working hard at that all day, he'd come home and fight with me!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mrs. M. A. Heath

ARE YOU A SUFFERING WOMAN?
Health is Most Important to You
Dallas, Texas.—"I had serious feminine trouble come on me during the critical time of life and I began to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking five bottles the troubled ceased and never troubled any more. I can with all honesty highly recommend the 'Favorite Prescription' to any woman at that time."—Mrs. M. A. Heath, 4239 Metropolitan Street.
Your health is most important to you. It's easily improved. If you suffer from heat flashes, dizziness, or any of the symptoms common to women at the critical period in life, just ask your nearest druggist for this Prescription of Dr. Pierce's, in tablet or liquid form. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., if you wish a trial pkg. and write for free, confidential medical service.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP
Allays irritation, soothes and heals throat and lung inflammation. The constant irritation of a cough keeps the delicate mucus membrane of the throat and lungs in a congested condition, which BOSCHEE'S SYRUP gently and quickly heals. For this reason it has been a favorite household remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis and especially for lung troubles in millions of homes all over the world for the last fifty-seven years, enabling the patient to obtain a good night's rest, free from coughing with easy expectoration in the morning. You can buy BOSCHEE'S SYRUP wherever medicines are sold.

Diamonds of Malopo

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

Copyright by W. G. Chapman

THE LID OFF

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 invested 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 95-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. Winton succeeds in saving control. He asks Sheila to marry him. She refuses. Judge Davis tells Winton the syndicate will work with him or smash him.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

—8—

This was one of a block owned by the syndicate. It ran its own native store, which was in charge of a fellow named Kash, an Armenian, a little, blear-eyed, scoundrelly-looking marauder who, Ned Burns had said, made most of his revenue from the sale of liquor to the natives in defiance of the prohibitory law.

Saturday afternoon was a half holiday in the compounds, and at noon the gates were thrown open until midnight. As most of the natives were Bechuanas, the formal challenges, followed by murderous intertribal fights with knobkerries, which were a regular Saturday afternoon performance on the gold fields at Johannesburg, did not take place at Malopo. During the week-end, however, drunkenness and brawling were universal, the length of the reef was a scene of uproar and riot, to which nobody paid any attention, and the cause was the trade gin sold by every storekeeper. It was the current belief that the native could not be stopped from procuring liquor, and the syndicate winked at Kash's activities.

Winton had looked on the matter differently from the first. While determined to go slowly, the sight of Seaton, lying dead drunk upon the floor, roused him to furious anger. Burning with indignation, he crossed the syndicate claim and entered the store.

It was one of the filthiest places that Winton had ever seen. The front was hung with second-hand clothing and gaudy-colored blankets with lions and heads of women woven patchily into their surfaces. Canned foods, put up years previously and probably condemned, twists of tobacco, cheap sweets exposed to the innumerable flies, rolls of soiled calico in white and blue littered the shelves, with beads and imitation jewelry which the natives took home to adorn the wives bought with the earnings of their apprenticeship. Behind the counter stood Kash, blinking like an owl out of the darkness.

"You've been selling liquor to my compound manager," cried Winton angrily.

Kash flung up his hands in horror at the suggestion. "No, sair!" he protested. "I sell no drink to any one. Never, sair! I'm good merchant, honest merchant!"

He had just finished speaking when, before Winton could reply, a trap-door in the floor opened, and there emerged the head of a yellow Hottentot, and a hand wiping the mouth in evident satisfaction. As the man saw Winton his eyes rolled with fear. His head vanished and the trap-door fell with a clang.

Winton was upon the spot in an instant, pulled up the door, and saw beneath him a short flight of steps, leading into a tunnel dimly lit by a small electric bulb. As he ran down he heard the Armenian screaming wildly behind him. He reached the passage just as the light went out. An electric bell began ringing. There was a scurrying of feet at the end of the passage, where a faint gleam of daylight showed. When Winton reached it he saw a second flight of steps, and, ascending these, he found himself in the syndicate compound, with a gang of half a dozen natives flying before him in all directions.

He went back, to find that the trap-door had been closed and bolted behind him. It was of hard oak, and resisted all his furious efforts to force it. There was nothing to do but to go back, and Winton reached the second flight just in time to prevent a second trap-door at the bottom of the wooden gallery being shut on him by one of the natives, who, seeing Winton, ran off as fast as he could go.

The ludicrousness of the incident might have tempered Winton's anger, but for the memory of Daddy Seaton, lying unconscious on the floor. He went back to Kash's store. The little storekeeper was standing where he had been behind the counter, and still blinking.

"I sell no drink!" he protested, flinging out his hands. "If you beat me I have you arrested. These men from the compound, sair, they get their drink from other mans."

"What do you have a trap-door for, Kash? And why did you shut it on me?"

"The trap-door lead to the cellar, sair, where I keep things cold. Those native mans make tunnels everywhere. I shut on you because I fear you beat me, sair."

"Your instinct was a sound one, Kash," said Winton grimly. "There are few things I should like better." He leaned across the counter and shook his fist very deliberately under Kash's nose. "Listen carefully," he said. "You'd better, because I don't speak twice. If ever I catch you selling liquor to any one from my claim, black or white, or yellow, I'll break every bone in your carcass."

Disregarding the little trader's voluble protests he went back to his claim, to find Seaton standing at the door of the cottage. The old man recognized him and came staggering toward him.

"I'll be going, Mr. Garrett," he said thickly. "Report work tomorrow. How much you going to pay me?"

He stood swaying backward and forward, smiling foolishly into Winton's face. Winton repressed his disgust with a strong effort.

"How about the drink, Seaton?" he asked.

"What's the matter with drink?" demanded Seaton.

"I'll have no drinking in my compound. What about your promise of an hour or so ago? Is this the way you intend to keep it?"

"That's all right," mumbled Seaton. "Just a drop, ole man. Last time." Suddenly he took fright at Winton's look. "Gimme another chance," he begged. "For the Lord's sake, gimme another chance."

He laid his skinny, shaking fingers on the lapels of Winton's coat.

"Gimme chance for Sheila's sake," he begged. "You know Sheila. Fine girl. Best girl in Malopo. De Witt's been after her ever since he saw her last time. When he knew her before she was too little for him. Now he's taken fancy to her. Want save her from De Witt. She dunno what I know. De Witt dunno. Some day I'll tell 'em. Won't tell 'em now. Girl might leave me. You like her, eh? Gimme chance on 'count of her."

The shrewd, old, odious face peered into Winton's.

"Gimme another chance. I want save her from De Witt. He's got wife down-country. Maybe two of 'em. Some day I tell 'em all joke about her. Open their eyes. You gimme another chance, Mr. Garrett, and I'll have joke on De Witt, and bring her here where he can't get at her."

"That's enough!" cried Winton, and he was surprised at the hoarseness of his voice. "I don't want to hear anything more from you about Miss Seaton. I'll give you one more chance, and only one. Report for work tomorrow morning, and we'll get the compound cleaned up."

He watched the old man stagger away along the road to Malopo, and his thoughts tortured him. So De Witt had a wife down-country, and it was known, and yet he could annoy Sheila! But whatever the nature of Seaton's slaying had been, however stringent the penalty, it was not right that the girl should submit to De Witt's insults to save her father.

Seaton was no guardian for her, rather a care, too heavy to bear. He dragged her down; it was to support him that she was forced into her work at the Continental.

Winton resolved to get her away from that life. He thought of her with a sudden rush of tenderness. Why had he not refused to accept his dismissal? He believed that he could win her love. And he loved her.

But was it love or fascination? What had they in common, he, of Harvard, and this frontier woman of the harried life?

As he pondered he saw a buggy, which had been traveling along the road, begin to turn in toward his claim. The occupant was Judge Davis. He saw Winton and shouted to him to come, indicating that he could not leave the horse.

He wrapped the reins about his right wrist and took both Winton's hands in his.

"Mr. Garrett, my friend, I am the happy bearer of a message of peace and fraternity," he began in his quavering voice.

Both these things were perfectly satisfactory to Winton, who said so. As he spoke the old man's hard gray eyes watched his face intently.

"I come from Mr. De Witt," said the judge. "He is sorry that there have been misunderstandings. He feels that he is to blame. We want every property holder in Malopo to have friendly feelings toward all others in our great fraternity of labor."

"That's excellent," said Winton. "But how about Mr. De Witt's attempt to implicate me in the alleged diamond robbery?"

The judge clasped Winton's hands, which he still held, more tightly.

"My dear friend, you shock me inexpressibly," he answered. "I know what you mean. I should be more than human if I did not. I assure you that your suspicions wrong an honorable man. If Mr. De Witt were not a man of the highest integrity I should not permit my name to be associated with his. Mr. De Witt is a little hasty, but his mind is incapable of such a scheme. He has the loftiest views about humanity and fraternity."

"Who paid Van Vorst to put the diamond in my pocket and set the police on me?" demanded Winton bluntly.

The judge released Winton's hands and looked at him with an expression of the deepest sorrow.

"My very dear friend," he answered, "listen to the experience of a man of the world. Suspicion is a dreadful thing. It poisons the heart at the source. It dries up the noble fountain of charity. You know what St. Paul said about charity? And it does not pay from a practical point of view," he went on in a natural tone.

Winton had begun to see that the judge's tremolo, in general, was used for moralizing; his second note, so to say, was eminently level, shrewd, and man-of-the-world.

"Believe in the goodness of every man, Mr. Garrett," quavered the judge, "and you will reap what you have sown." Then, sharply, "You are mistaken. I suppose Van Vorst, whom we mean to get by hook or crook some day, found himself hard pressed, and tried to divert suspicion from himself by casting it upon you, a stranger. And now, young man, will you accept Mr. De Witt's fraternal approaches?"

"I'm ready," answered Winton, "provided I encounter no further hostility from Mr. De Witt. And now that the syndicate has acknowledged my rights there need be none."

"The Diamond Fields Syndicate would not now take your property as a gift, Mr. Garrett," answered the judge decisively. "We were prepared to burden ourselves with the responsibility of it only in order to prevent a financial crisis upon the fields. Shares were going up to five times their value, and we wanted to smother the boom, which was artificial and would, in the end, have proved injurious. The finding of one large stone signifies nothing. The public is beginning to realize this, too, for the rush is slacking. Mr. Garrett, how are you going to raise enough capital to work the property, unless you discover some large stones immediately? I presume that you are not a man of unlimited means?"

"I'll face that problem when I have to," said Winton.

"You will have to very soon," answered the judge. "You have enough working capital for less than three months at the outside, and the shareholders will not permit the development of the Big Malopo to be hampered by lack of means, when the syndicate stands ready to back you. I should myself issue a court order for a receivership if I were confident that you contemplated holding up the work here. Malopo's interests are now yours, and yours are Malopo's. Having constituted yourself purser, in spite of your inexperience, you will find yourself compelled, at a very early date, to call upon the stockholders to put up further capital."

Winton reflected. He saw Judge Davis' point. His duty to the stockholders would compel him to keep adequate funds in the bank; under the laws controlling a cost claim company any necessary subscriptions could be called for, but four-fifths would have to come out of his own pocket.

"What is your proposition, Judge Davis?" asked Winton, after pondering over the situation for a few moments, and coming to realize that the judge held the trumps after all.

"My dear friend," answered Davis, "I have found, in the experience of a long life, that our material and moral ends are curiously and providentially interwoven. It is not from any material considerations that I wish to give you a piece of advice, though I confess that a suspicious man might misread my motive. You have cast doubt upon the good faith of the syndicate in the doubts that you have cast upon Mr. De Witt's good faith. Believe that we all, as fellow citizens of Malopo, are interested in the promotion of fraternal feelings."

"Yes, but your proposition, Judge?" asked Winton, beginning to feel revolted by the old man's hypocrisy.

He came to the conclusion that this quality, which was so gross that Davis must have known it to be patent to everybody, had become so much a part of his nature that he could not help assuming it.

But Winton was quite startled by the swiftness of the Judge's lapse into the business man.

"My very dear friend, Mr. De Witt's offer of fraternity is contingent upon your accepting the syndicate's co-operation," he said. "You will want capital. The syndicate will assist you without exacting onerous terms, and without demanding a controlling interest. It will not look with complaisance upon any attempt on your part to bring foreign interests into Malopo. It feels itself bound to take that attitude on account of its duty to Malopo. Otherwise—"

"Yes?" inquired Winton, feeling that the lid had at length been taken off.

"You will have to reckon on the hostility of the syndicate," purred the judge. "It has immense resources, Mr. Garrett, and powerful friends in the Colony legislature, who could make it very hard for any external interests that did get a footing on the fields."

"I see," said Winton. He liked the judge much better unmasked; at least, he disliked him considerably less.

"You threaten, then, that if I seek outside capital, the syndicate will use every means of thwarting the development of the claim?" he asked.

"Yes, my friend. Not in our individual capacities, but purely in the business sense."

"Suppose I came to you for a loan, offering the security of the diamond?"

The judge waved the suggestion aside as incredibly trifling.

"The diamond means nothing at all to us," he answered.

"It has a monetary value."

"We are not in need of small profits, Mr. Garrett."

"Pardon me, but if you are so prosperous and influential, what is the purpose of your resolve to get the control of the Big Malopo by means outside the ordinary run of business?"

The judge smiled, looked thoughtful, and then, to Winton's surprise, showed a third phase of his nature—absolute frankness.

"The purpose of our resolve?" he asked. "I suppose to gain power, Mr. Garrett. To please the stockholders and to gain power. There, sir, we touch upon the fringe of philosophy. What is the driving motive of human life? Each of us has some secret, ruling passion that he holds secure from the eyes of his fellow men."

His voice shook as he spoke, but this time it was not the quaver of hypocrisy. Judge Davis seemed on the verge of some intimate disclosure. Then the mood passed, the eyes grew hard again.

"The syndicate will assist you to the full extent of the company's needs, in so far as these have a legitimate existence," he said. "It will guarantee its co-operation. But it must be assured that no competitive interest shall be brought into Malopo, or admitted from Malopo. Therefore the terms are these: you will transfer thirty-three shares to me in blank, on which the syndicate will advance you four-fifths of their par value for three months. At the end of that term, if the money is repaid, you resume possession of your shares. If, on the other hand, the claim has not proved remunerative, the syndicate will reimburse to you personally all portion of this money spent on development, and the shares will become its property. In the latter event you will hold forty-seven shares, which will make the independent shareholders the decisive voters, and all interests will be protected. In the former event you will continue to hold your eighty shares. And I think, Mr. Garrett, that no fairer offer could be made. It gives you an opportunity to make a success of the company, and if you fail, protects us against external interests taking up the control to our detriment."

Winton thought hurriedly over the proposal. If he agreed, he would still hold forty-seven shares at worst, while the syndicate and its men would hold an equivalent amount. The balance of power would lie with the independent shareholders; but these, of course, were in Davis' power. If the claim proved to be what he and Ned Burns believed it was, the repayment within the period would be a mere trifle.

But why should he consider the proposal when he could realize working capital on the sale of the diamond?

"It seems to me," said Winton, "that I am not compelled to face the problem you raise. The diamond can be legitimately sold in the interests of the company. When the time comes for considering your proposition I may come to you, or I may go elsewhere, according to where I can get the best terms—in the interests of the company."

Judge Davis whistled softly and gathered in the reins; then he turned to Winton.

"My dear friend," he said, "in these days capital cannot be raised, except in America, upon a diamond claim that has only produced a single diamond. As for the sale of the De Witt stone—"

"Hardly an appropriate name," said Winton hotly.

"The Garrett stone, I mean," purred Judge Davis. "Of course so long as you retain your controlling interest, you are at liberty to sell it. You misunderstand me, my young friend. I did not come here to discuss your ability to avoid fraternal co-operation with us, but to offer you the choice between that co-operation, with fraternity, and the syndicate's hostility—of course in a purely business sense. Till your decision is made, that fraternity must be withheld. Give faith and trust, dear sir, and they shall return to you a hundredfold. Give enmity, and"—he leaned out of the buggy—"we'll smash you, you damned young fool, and you'll richly deserve it."

"Winton's fist smashed into Sam's face and he toppled over."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Shagbark Valuable.

The shagbark hickory is one of our most valuable trees from many standpoints, says the American Tree association of Washington. It is not, however, one of our largest, averaging at maturity from 60 to 80 feet in height, with a trunk diameter of from one and one-half to three feet. Under most favorable conditions it has been known to reach a height of 120 feet.

What has become of the old-fashioned hollow laughter exacted by drunken men from those who were afraid of them?

The AMERICAN LEGION

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

CHECK UP ON CRIME BY ALIENS IN U. S.

Crime by aliens in the United States is believed of sufficient percentage to have considerable influence for further restriction of immigration. This is the contention of the Americanism commission of the American Legion, which will use the results of a survey of such crime in substantiating the Legion's plea that all immigration be suspended over a fixed period of years.

"Illicit traffic in drugs in the United States is directly traceable to aliens in the nation," Garland W. Powell, director of the Americanism commission of the American Legion has declared. "The Legion does not impute that all crime in the nation is committed by aliens, but many law violations can be laid at the doors of those who disregard our laws, and who do not pay allegiance to the nation in which they live."

In preparing for a survey of all courts, prison and penal institutions, requests have gone out for the number of cases pending against aliens for robbery, murder, violations of the prohibition and narcotic acts and other crimes as compared with such cases against Americans. Similar information is sought from prison authorities and heads of penal institutions.

To Probe Neglect of Veterans in Hospital

An investigation of reports of neglect of war veterans at the hospital and vocational training school maintained by the government at Perryville, Md., has been undertaken by officials of the American Legion.

Col. D. John Markey, department commander of the Legion in that state, Major Warren S. Lloyd, department adjutant and Dr. Arthur P. Herring, commissioner of mental hygiene, made personal visits to the hospital in this connection.

Four veterans in the tailoring school of the institution charged that the equipment for proper instructions in that trade was lacking and that requisitions for such equipment and material had not been honored. The veterans also charged that necessary text books were not supplied.

This hospital figured in the recent senatorial investigation of the veterans' bureau, under Director Charles R. Forbes. It was declared by certain witnesses that $3,000,000 worth of supplies were salvaged and sold to a firm in Boston for $600,000.

Tattered Flag Prized by Canton, China, Men

During the war a Chinese soldier, Sam Soo-Hoo, lost his life while serving with the American army in France. Prior to burial the body was wrapped in an American flag, but some of his countrymen removed the flag, and placed it over his grave, where it flew from a bamboo pole until it became tattered.

When the body was sent back to Toi-Shan, his native home, an American Legion delegation in France sent what remained of the flag to his relatives. The Legion then assisted the widow in obtaining the claims on the government.

In token of the appreciation, the family of the man gave to Canton, China, post of the Legion the tattered emblem which had waved above the grave in France. This is one of the prized relics of the post.

Taint of Charity Is to Be Thing of Past

The taint of charity will be removed from veterans' relief in Chicopee, Mass., if members of the American Legion have their way about it.

Administration of a fund for relief of needy veterans has long been under direction of charity workers employed by the city council. If a veteran applied for aid, his name went on record as receiving charity which is said to have kept many a former soldier from applying to the fund, founded primarily to help the former service man along until he became settled.

In a special resolution sent to the city council the post asked that disbursement of this fund be in the hands of a veteran familiar with the men's cases and that such relief no longer be considered as an act of charity.

Favorite Sayings

The Flivver Owner—Wouldn't that jar you?

The Radio Orator—I'll tell the world.

The Murderer—Well, I'll be hanged.

The Judge—Fine.

The Flapper—No one has anything on me.

The Telephone Girl—I get your number.

The Sausage Maker—Dog gone!

The Fisherman—I'll drop a line.

The Author—All write.

The Seamstress—Darn it!

The Hydro-Electric Engineer—Dam it!—American Legion Weekly.

Demand BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER" when you buy—Genuine

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 23 years for

Colds, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

No Limit to Vanity

There is no limit to the vanity of this world. Each spoke in the wheel thinks the whole strength of the wheel depends upon it.—H. W. Shaw.

Cuticura Soothes Baby Rashes

That itch and burn, by hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each.—Advertisement.

Writing and Reading

Never write on a subject without having read yourself full on it and never read on a subject till you have thought yourself hungry on it.

WOMEN! WARNING! DON'T BE FOOLED

Beware! Not All Package Dyes Are "Diamond Dyes."

Diamond Dyes

Always ask for "Diamond Dyes" and if you don't see the name "Diamond Dyes" on the package—refuse it—hand it back!

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint skirts, dresses, waists, sweaters, stockings, kimonos, coats, draperies, coverings—everything new, even if she has never dyed before. Choose any color at drug store. Refuse substitutes!

In a Way

Missionary—"And do you know nothing whatever of religion?" Cannibal—"Well, we got a taste of it when the last missionary was here."

Ignorance Is Costly

Owner—What will it cost me to have my car fixed?

Garageman—What's the matter with it?

Owner—I don't know.

Garageman—Forty-eight dollars and fifty cents.—Arkansas Utility News.

A Safe and Sure Laxative—

Brandreth Pills. One or two taken at bed time will keep you in good condition. Entirely vegetable.—Adv.

Largest Swimming Pool

San Francisco has a new swimming pool which is said to be the largest in the world. It is 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide, except for a center portion which is 300 feet wide to provide for a racing course across the pool. The depth varies from 3 to 14 feet and the cost of the pool was $80,000.

A Universal Remedy for Pain.

For over 70 years Allcock's Plaster has been a standard external remedy, sold in all parts of the civilized world.—Adv.

Steer Requires More Grain

In a series of studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been ascertained that it takes about six pounds of grain and six pounds of hay to produce one pound of beef. About five and a half pounds of corn will produce a pound of live pork.

"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.

Any woman who knows anything about men never asks one whether her hat is on right.

Children Cry for "Castoria"

A Harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups — No Narcotics!

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years to relieve babies and children of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep without opiates. The genuine bears signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Two pleasant ways to relieve a cough

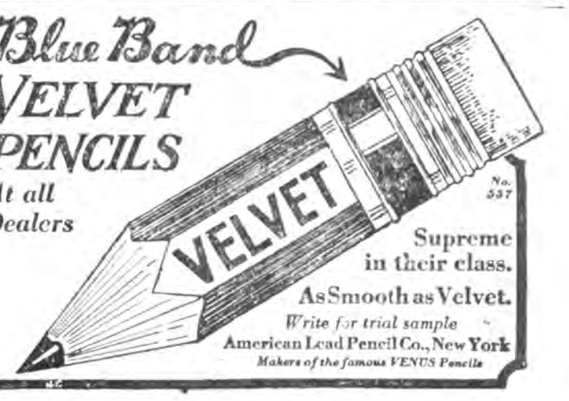
Take your choice and suit your taste. S-B—or Menthol flavor. A sure relief for coughs, colds and hoarseness. Put one in your mouth at bedtime. Always keep a box on hand.

SMITH BROTHERS

S.B. COUGH DROPS MENTHOL (orange colored box)

Famous since 1847

Blue Band VELVET PENCILS At all Dealers



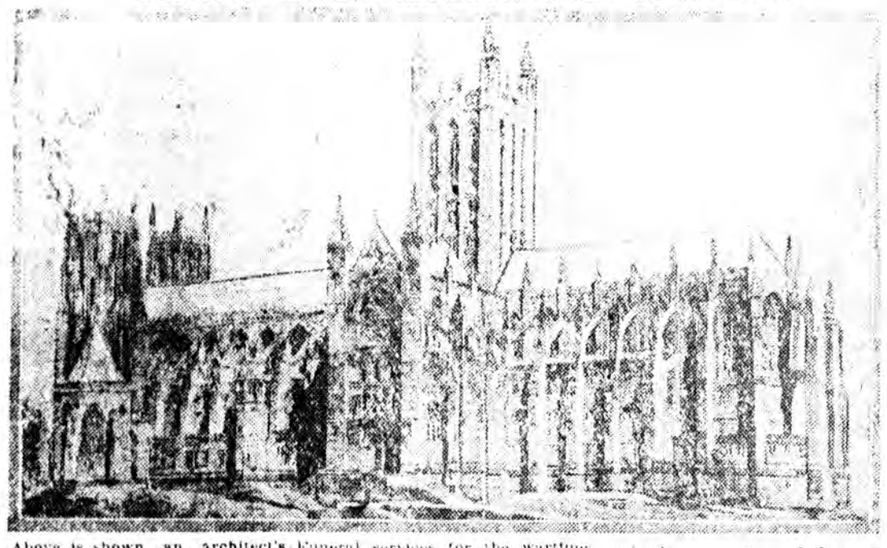
Supreme in their class. As Smooth as Velvet.

Write for trial sample

American Lead Pencil Co., New York

Makers of the famous VENUS Pencils

HOW WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL, WOODROW WILSON'S FINAL RESTING PLACE, WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED



Above is shown an architect's drawing of the imposing Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. Only part of the structure is finished. Funeral services for the wartime president were held in the Bethlehem Chapel of the cathedral. The body was placed in a crypt to await the completion of the cathedral and its tomb for national leaders.

People's Forum

"WHAT MEDICINE"

The above editorial headline appeared in the Arizona Southwestern Stockman and Farmer some time ago. In that editorial the writer asked this question: "What's the matter with the agriculture of our country?" and "What medicine shall we give them?" Further on he offered a solution to a serious farm problem: "How to keep the boy and girl on the farm—by education."

To prove the headline used in these letters (America's Greatest Disaster) to be the truth, I wish to answer that edidtorial.

In the first place "What's the matter with the agriculture of our country?" Anyone with an iota of brains knows that any business or system must have for its foundation a solid base on which to rest or it will crumble. That solid base in every case must be profit. Agriculture has not that solid base (profit) to rest on. While you would think that the first thing any nation would do would be to look after its foundation (and surely no one disputes the fact that agriculture is the foundation of this nation and that agriculturists are the most essential people in this nation), then why is this foundation (agriculture) and the most essential people (agriculturists) discriminated against in the batter of profit?

You say conditions: supply and demand, etc., make this so. All right. Let's change the conditions and make one that will give this great foundation (agriculture) a solid base to rest upon. There is a way—one that will permit agriculturists to produce for less and stil make a profit. This way not only will reduce taxes, but reduce the cost of living and give 100 per cent of agriculturists a chance and incentive to make a living.

"Gray matter" minus marrow. Take notice, and for heaven's sake cut out this "bunk" question "What's the matter with the agriculture of our country?"

As to "what medicine" shall we give agriculture? just stop giving agriculture any medicine at all if it's as batter as that the powers have handed him in the past. We realize it's sugar coated, but after it disappears down our throat we have reached the conclusion that it's either "okum" or "dope" instead of medicine. Profit powder is the medicine that not only will effect agriculture's cure but will save these good old U. S. of A.

The present physicians and diagnosticians look to the agriculturists of the nation like a bunch of bungling plumbers. Agriculture, in dollars and cents greater than any other productive institution and but ten billion dollars in debt.

It's time some one introduced the old "stage book" again about how to keep the boy and girl on the farm with education.

Isn't it just possible that an educated boy or girl will have to be shown the glitter of real gold instead of a "gold brick?"

Now I make the suggestion that the Sunday Evening Post give a prize of a hundred thousand dollars to the one that offers the best solution of agriculture's problems, and if I should win it I hereby promise to give 90 per cent of it to aid in making the plan a success.

Sincerely and thoughtfully,

M. W. EASON, Camile, Ariz.

Spend Your Money

with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

Railroad Engineers Open Their First New York Bank

New York—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Company, the first Trust Company in New York directly controlled by organized labor, opened its doors at the Seventh Ave., and 33rd St., near the great Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal. Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, president of the new bank, is shown with Miss Helen Varick Boswell, vice president who is the first woman to hold that office in a bank in New York City.

President Harding's Father Attends Opening of New $750,000 Harding Hotel in His Home City

These Four Sisters, All-Around Athletes, Play Basketball on Team That Seeks World's Title

The Bohn Girls, Aces of Women's Basketball and Starlets. In the photograph above are: Freda Bohn, guard (upper left); Augusta Bohn, forward (upper right); Emma Bohn, guard (lower left) and Minnie Bohn, forward (lower right). They are teachers and stenographers.

The Advertised Article

is one in which the merchant himself has implicit faith—else he will not advertise it. You are safe in patronizing the merchants whose ads appear in this paper because their goods are up to date and not shop worn. : : :

RATS

Are dangerous pests. They waste, destroy and poison things that are

GOOD TO EAT

But when you feed them RAT-SNAP—and they crave it as a cat does catnip—it is absolutely GUARANTEED to rid you of all rats and mice.

Wm. COOK & Sons

say "we are pleased to state we consider RAT-SNAP is, without doubt, the best Rat and Mouse exterminator we have ever used. It does ALL you claim—and more too." Three Sizes—35c, 65c, $1.25. RAT-SNAP will Kill

THEM

and leave no smell.

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

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona

TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, Arizona

MONTEZUMA HOTEL
(Under New Management)
When in Nogales stop at the Montezuma Hotel—in the heart of the city.

NEW BIG PACKAGE 111 Cigarettes 24 for 15¢

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT
Optical Specialist

Arizona Optical Co.
313 Morley Avenue
NOGALES, ARIZONA

WORLD'S LARGEST CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORE ORGANIZATION

J.C. Penney Co.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION — Incorporated

475 DEPARTMENT STORES

226-228 GRAND AVENUE,
NOGALES, ARIZONA

RELIABLE QUALITY GOODS ALWAYS AT LOW PRICES

This Is Our NOTION WEEK

—a time when we call attention to the scores of smaller articles which are needed for personal use as well as to fulfill the requirements of the home. Our buyers have made tremendous purchases for our hundreds of stores. You benefit because our prices are remarkably low for goods of such quality. We cannot too strongly recommend your visiting our store during our "Notion Week."

Small Wares for the Family

Notions at Worth While Savings

Buttons, fish eye, two-hole, 12 on card 4c-8c
Toilet Pins, steel or fine quality brass, different sizes, per paper 4c-8c
Crochet Hooks, extra fine quality, sizes 9 to 14, each 8c
Oval Elastic Cord, mercerized covering, very durable, white only, yd 4c
Men's Tie and Scarf Pins, each ..... 25c to 98c
Men's Waldemar Chains, each 98c
Cuff Links, separable and for soft cuffs, pr ..... 23c to 98c
Soft Collar Pins, fancy gold finish ..... 23c to 49c
Women's Hair Brushes, aluminum face, black stiff bristles, each ..... 23c to 49c
Circle Combs for bobbed hair, plain or with rhinestone settings ..... 23c to 49c
Hair Binder and Ribbon Holder, assorted styles, plain or stone settings 4c-8c
Barrettes, gold and silver plated, various styles ..... p
Shell Hair Pins, in boxes of 5 or 10 ..... 4c-8c
Curling Irons, each 8c
Folding Curling Irons 12
Dress Shields, Japanese silk, invisible 25c-29c
Lather Brushes, good bristles, each ..... 49c to 98
Bill-Folds, all leather, 4 pockets, black seal or brown leather, each 49c
Safety Pins, all sizes, per dozen 4
Hook and Eye Tape, non rusting, spaced one inch apart, white, black, per yard 23c
Suspenders, good quality, strong leather ends, pr ..... 23c to 89c
Arm Bands, plain and fancy styles, silk elastic, pr 8c-23c
Shoe Laces, extra heavy quality, 40 and 72 inch lengths 4c-8c
Columbus Shoe Polish 10c-15c
Men's Purses, 3 ball riveted frame, brown and black leather, each 23c
Folding Coin Purse, nickel plated riveted frame, black and brown leather, each 49c
Alarm Clocks, each $1.23
Sanitary Belts made of surgical elastic, various sizes, each 23c
Baby Bloomers of pure rubber, with or without ventilator 23c-49c
Sanitary Napkins, 12 in box, per box 49c
Sanitary Belts, made of surgical elastic with detachable snap fasteners 39c

For the School Room

Save Money on These Supplies

Here are the supplies children are always needing at school. You'll save money by buying them here, too! Note our low prices.

J. C. Penney Co. Pencil, hexagon shape, yellow color, with red rubber tip 4c
J. C. Penney Co. Special Pencil Tablet, size 5½x8, 115 sheets, ruled, good quality paper 4c
J. C. Penney Co. Favorite Pencil Tablet, size 8x10, 65 sheets, ruled, good quality paper 4c
J. C. Penney Co. Big Leader Pencil Tablet, size 8x12, 125 sheets, ruled, good quality paper 8c
Big Value Ink Tablets, ruled on good quality paper. Note size, 65 sheets 4c
Pocket size, 41 sheets 4c
Letter size, 24 sheets 8c
Cedar Pencil, rubber tip 1c
Velvet Pencil, hexagon, gilt tip, red rubber eraser 4c
Heather Fabric, Pure Linen Ink Tablet, ruled and unruled. Note size, 70 sheets 8c
Pocket size, 44 sheets 8c
Letter size, 26 sheets 8c
Venus Indelible Pencil, with metal protector 8c
Pen Holders, cork or rubber tip 4c
Ink and Pencil Erasers 1c
Ink and Pencil Erasers 4c
Pencil Boxes, containing 3 pencils, 1 combination pencil, 1 pen holder, 1 eraser 23c

Sanitary Rubber Aprons

Full size Sanitary Aprons of white soft rubber. 39c

Bloomers Of Pure Rubber

Baby Bloomers, with or without ventilators

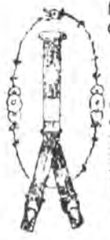
23c 49c

Barrettes Plain or Fancy

8c
23c

Shell Barrettes, plain or with rhinestone settings.

Garters for Children



Popular "Checker" Brand; best grade mercerized elastic, ⅞ and 1 in. 2 to 11 year sizes. Black, white

19c pr.

Dress Shields Assorted Sizes

Women's Dress Shields of nainsook with rubber lining.

29c 39c

There's No Better Advertisement!

There can be no better advertisement than a pleased customer. Accordingly, there can be no greater incentive for storekeeping than the maintenance of a service to people which is favorably remembered long after the day's shopping is completed.

That's the kind of service we unfalingly aim to give.

This Store was created and has been established upon the broad principle of the same square treatment alike to all always.

It is this practice that gives 100 cents' worth of value in goods for every $ you spend here.

J. C. Penney Co.

Cameo Lingerie Tape

Per Piece 8c

Figured, white, pink, blue, yd. on piece, with bodkin.

Cameo Shoulder Straps

Mercerized, white, pink and blue, 1-yd. piece. 8c

Hair Nets Made of Human Hair

Double Hair Nets of fine quality, each

8c