

Diamonds of Malopo

by
VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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"YOU COWARDLY DOG!"

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, earnest, 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, and a broken English in favor of a Dutch promoter named De Witt. Winton, en route to his mine, finds the town of Taunus wildly excited over a big strike at Malopo, including the 35-carat "De Witt diamond." Two cock 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 in an 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 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. Winton works alone.

CHAPTER VII

For Sheila's Sake.

"What's your opinion, Ned?" asked Winton, two or three evenings later. Much had transpired during the brief interval. The gangs of natives had arrived at the compound and started operations, under the immediate charge of Seaton, who had turned up sober at the appointed time. The old man worked diligently and showed that he knew his business. He had not touched a drop of liquor. But Sheila had not accompanied him to the cottage, and Winton had asked no questions. What surprised Winton was the fact that the natives seemed to regard old Seaton with an exaggerated deference which they did not extend to him. Old Seaton, staggering under his load of liquor, was very different from Seaton, standing erect in the center of the compound, shouting commands to his obsequious workers, who flew to obey him.

"You couldn't have got a better man than old 'King' Seaton, if he'll stay sober," said Ned. "But it's hard on his girl."

"Why do you call him that?" asked Winton, interrupting because he could not endure any reference to Sheila.

"There was something in his tone that checked Burns on the threshold of his disclosures.

"Why, I supposed you knew, Mr. Garrett. The old man used to be a sort of chief among these Kafirs. Lived among 'em for years, they say. I suppose there ain't much to that story, though," he added reflectively.

Winton realized that there was probably more behind the story than Ned wished to disclose. And it came to him with a sudden shock that Ned knew of his episode in Sheila's house on the night of the chase, and was unwilling, on that account, to be as frank as he might have been.

On the night of the natives' arrival, when there was confusion and something of an uproar over the allocation of quarters, Winton was a little surprised to perceive the Hottentot Botjebin in conversation with his compound manager. There was a rule forbidding the presence of strange natives in the compounds. Winton did not feel in a position to be a stickler for the present, but the manner in which the Hottentot passed him without recognition struck him as odd.

Blue ground had been struck, the matrix of the diamond. The news spread all along the reef, and crowds flocked out from Malopo to see. Ned was hopeful that the main pipe would be found on the Malopo claim. Everything depended on its location. As the Big Malopo was in the center of the fields, Winton shared Ned's enthusiasm.

The capital of the claim had been largely exhausted in the outfit for machinery, construction material, and laborers. Davis had given Winton three months, but Winton realized that he would have to choose between two

things. He could work in a small way, discharging the greater part of his men, and hope to meet expenses by the finding of stones; or he must throw himself heart and soul into the development of the claim, and call for more capital in a month's time. Of this he himself would have to furnish 80 per cent, unless he accepted Davis' proposal.

Outside capital could not be raised quickly. There was the big diamond. He had it valued by a local man. It was not of a pure white, but, being free from flaws, would fetch a considerable sum in the market. The expert announced that in his opinion any of the lobsbers would be willing to advance fifteen thousand on it.

Another fifteen thousand would go far toward solving the difficulty of obtaining immediate capital for development, and would make it unnecessary for Winton to call on the shareholders for an assessment—and subscribe five times as much himself as the rest put together. The great problem, whether the claim was the mouth of a volcanic pipe, filled with diamonds, or merely a diamond ground, having its origin elsewhere, could only be solved by working. This meant a large expenditure. Winton took his troubles to Burns, telling him of the Judge's offer.

"I've seen the other shareholders," he said, "and I'm satisfied that they are all in the syndicate's pocket. They are all tenants, or bound in one way or another. If I accept Davis' proposition it may mean parting with my majority share, in which case De Witt will come back as pursuer and you'll lose your job."

"Let's see what the Book has to say," suggested Burns. He opened his Bible and began to read:

"Ezekiel, thirty, sixteen. 'And I will set a fire in Egypt; Sin shall be in great anguish, and No shall be broken up; and Noph shall have adversaries in the daytime.'"

He closed the Book and looked at Winton in great dejection. "Did you get that, Mr. Garrett?" he asked. "It refers to the diamond. You can't raise the money by selling it. The decision's against us there. Whether or no you ought to go to Judge Davis isn't given to us to know."

"But how do you make out that it has reference to the diamond?" asked Winton.

"It's easy, sir. It's unmistakable. Egypt's Malopo. Sin is yourself, who's to be in great anguish."

"I should think that Sin might be meant for Mr. De Witt," suggested Winton.

"No, sir. Sin is yourself in this case. And No's the diamond, which is going to be broken up. That may mean that it's going to be cut into smaller stones, or maybe it's going to pass out of your hands, sir. But you can't sell it."

"And Noph?" asked Winton.

"Noph is Judge Davis, Mr. Garrett. He's to have adversaries in the daytime, and I guess he's got all the adversaries that he wants already."

"Ned," said Winton, "I don't know how you arrive at your interpretations. Of course I don't deny that they may be correct, but I'm going to try to sell the diamond before I go to the syndicate or elsewhere."

"Aye, sir, and you'll be in great anguish over it," responded Ned.

He looked at Winton in a hesitating way, and added:

"Mr. Garrett, would you take it amiss from an older man if I was to offer you some advice, sir?"

"No, go ahead," said Winton.

"It's—well, sir, it's this. If you are out to fight the syndicate you'll want to give your whole heart to it. There's a lot of women in Malopo, Mr. Garrett, whom a man ought to steer clear of. And now I'm going on duty. Good night to you, sir."

He left Winton fuming. The young man knew that Ned had referred to Sheila. He could not understand how her position at the Continental should make her an outcast. He was more than ever resolved to take her away from her surroundings, to make her his wife and save her father, too.

He had hoped and believed that she would keep house for "daddy" at the cottage. She was staying away, he thought, because of the ambiguity of their relationship. He had been prudent, but now he resolved to cast prudence to the winds; he felt that he would lose her unless he went to her at once.

On the morning, he planned. But on the morrow trouble developed with the water company. The flow dwindled; yet the adjacent claim, owned by the syndicate, and supplied by a separate pipe, had a full discharge. Winton went up to the company's offices.

He knew that the syndicate controlled the water company. He was sure this was Davis' work. He saw nobody of consequence, but the timid clerk received his vigorous objections and promised to speak to the manager. Winton departed with threats, to dis-

cover, on arriving at the claim, that the water was running again. The incident disturbed him a good deal, and made him realize that the syndicate had a good many cards to play.

On the next morning he started down town with the intention of catching Sheila on her way to the Continental. At the corner of the market square he came upon Sam Simpson, making his rounds. The negro had a great heap of papers under his arm.

"Good morning, Sam!" called Winton. "Got a paper for me?"

"Good morning, Mr. Garrett. I must supply my regular customers first," responded Sam evasively.

"No spare copies, eh?"

"I'm afraid not, sir," said Sam, looking at him uneasily.

"All right. I'll get one somewhere else," said Winton, wondering a little at Sam's appearance, which was that of a man extremely anxious to get into other company.

He strolled over to a small general store with a pile of papers in front of it, and picked up a Chronicle. He scanned the cable and telegraphic news, and turned to the personal column. This was a feature of the paper. It began with authentic news, and records of arrivals and departures, gradually falling into gossip and reflections upon the enemies of the syndicate, which afforded intense amusement to those acquainted with what was going on in town. Near the end of the column Winton read:

"Rumor reports that one of the fairest of the employees of the Continental, whose home was formerly open to a certain would-be financial light from overseas long beyond the conventional hours, has now transferred her interests to another. Those in the know declare that the self-constituted magnate in question, being mistaken on one occasion for a certain notorious law-breaker, was hidden by the lady in question in her own home, under circumstances that furnish both amusement and chagrin to those formerly among her friends."

Winton stood perfectly still, staring at the paragraph. Then he looked up. The busy market square swam before his eyes. The cruelty of life here, the selfishness and self-absorption of the crowds, the absence of any public

"When you speak of a lady, my friend, I presume you refer to the young woman in question," he said coolly; and the spectators snickered. Winton felt some hidden sneering at their mirth. He withdrew under it.

"What does this mean, Mr. Hanson?" Judge Davis continued.

"It's part of the personal news, Judge," answered the editor.

"Quite so," answered Davis. "It is unfortunate, Mr. Garrett, if you are the gentleman referred to. But the passage has my approval." His voice began to quaver. "It's our policy," he went on, "to promote temperance, purity, and fraternity by publicity. We to those who harbor designs against the well-being of the people of Malopo! We to you, young man, if you are a wolf in sheep's clothing! The people of Malopo will tolerate nothing that cannot bear the full light of day."

"Go it, Judge! Give him hell!" Judge Davis yelled the citizen who had spoken before.

Judge Davis looked at him unctuously and smirked his lips. He knew well how to take advantage of the admiration which his gallery play aroused.

"The Chronicle will not be intimidated in its policy of public justice," he pursued. "Do you wish to lay a charge of assault and battery against Mr. Garrett?" he inquired of Sam.

"I want him arrested!" yelled Sam. "He cut my lip. I'm a British subject and I demand justice."

"And you shall have it," answered the judge. "White or colored, every man is entitled to the full protection of the law. Go home, young man, and reflect on that," he said to Winton.

"I made a mistake," said Winton humbly.

"That's better, my friend."

"Yes, I made a mistake," he shouted, shaking his fist in the judge's face. "Next time this happens it's you who will pay the penalty. I'll take the hide off your bones, you cowardly dog, old as you are! Understand me," he continued, looking so frantic that the judge stepped back to avoid the anticipated blow, "powerful as you may be in this town, you'll attack any woman through the medium of your paper at your personal peril!"

Pushing his way through the crowd, he went at a great rate until he found himself unaccompanied. He began to realize that he had made a fool of himself. He had given Sheila exactly that publicity which he desired to avoid. He had played into his enemies' hands.

He must find her now before anything else was done.

He strode into the Continental. The men were just going into the dining room. Winton accompanied the crowd; but at the cashier's desk he saw a stout blonde, with rouged face and penciled eyebrows, and Sheila was nowhere in the room. The entrance of Winton, glaring about him and showing all the evidences of his agitation, attracted universal attention.

The manager recognized him as one of his disappointments. Winton's removal to the European had angered him, and he had a sneering remark at the tip of his tongue which died away as he saw the look on Winton's face.

"Where's Miss Seaton?" demanded Winton.

"She ain't here today," answered the man. "This ain't no drawing room. If you want dinner, sit down. If you don't, get out!"

The girls were watching the argument, which had every aspect of developing into an altercation. The diners, who knew all about the paragraph, were smiling broadly.

"I asked you where she was," said Winton doggedly.

Winton's former waitress took pity on him. She had liked Winton, and admired him as different from the crowd who flocked into the place. "She's gone to the races," she whispered.

Winton left the hotel. He knew that he had made a fool of himself for the second time. The story of his infatuation would be all over Malopo.

He had not known that there was any racing that day. He had noticed nothing, absorbed as he was with his own thought. But now he saw that a procession of carts and wagons, horsemen and pedestrians, with here and there a smart dog-cart, was making its way toward the south side of the town. Winton tramped along in their wake, until Malopo was left behind, and he saw the race course in front of him, crowded with spectators.



"Good morning Sam!" called Winton. "Got a paper for me."

opinion working toward good came to him with vivid realization. Then he felt a pulse hammering in his temple, and a mad rage in his heart that concentrated all his thoughts, with terrific energy, upon the desire for vengeance.

Across the square, presented to him with vivid delineation, as if a finger had picked it out, he saw through the crowds the figure of Sam Simpson entering the Chronicle office.

He pushed his way through the mob and made for the building. It was a single story brick edifice, consisting of two rooms, the pressroom and the editorial office. Through the one window of the former Winton saw the single finktype at work, under the charge of Malopo's single operator.

Through the doorway he saw the editor, Hanson, seated at a table, bent over a pile of proofs, and Sam Simpson standing beside him. Winton entered and slammed down the paper upon the table.

"I'm looking for the man who wrote that," he said.

Hanson looked up, saw his face, and sprang to his feet quickly. "Now, now, Mr. Garrett, it was only a joke," he protested. "You must not take it seriously."

"Did you write that?" inquired Winton with ominous calm.

"No!" shouted Hanson with timid ferocity.

"Did you write that?" asked Winton, wheeling upon Sam.

"Mr. Garrett," responded the negro with dignity, "the Chronicle is an entity, not an agglomeration of personalities. It claims and exercises the privileges of anonymity as—"

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

He picked himself up and ran into the street, screaming at the top of his voice. A crowd collected quickly. Winton found himself the center of it, with Sam facing him accusingly, blood streaming from his lip. Then Judge Davis came bustling through the throng.

"This is your doing, you miserable old scamp!" raved Winton, holding out the paper. "Is this what you call fraternity, attacking a woman who earns her living in a decent way? You infernal old hypocrite, thank your stars you are too old to be thrashed!"

"Hooray for the judge! How about it, Judge?" yelled one of the bystanders.

Judge Davis took the newspaper from Winton's hand, put on his glasses, and read the passage aloud.

"Dear, I love you. Let that suffice. I can make you love me—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Sure Thing.

They were a sly pair, the cashier and the waitress. One day, however, they met their match. A gentleman enticed by his bill and, upon receiving it, he carefully added it up and found that he had been charged 50 cents too much.

"How does this come about?" he asked, looking sharply at the waitress.

"Well, you see, sir," she returned, a trifle out of breath, "the cashier bet me \$2 that you wouldn't see it and I bet him you would."

With a smile the customer wrote something on the back of the bill, folded it and said:

"Take that to the cashier."

She did so, and on opening it the two were startled to read:

"I'll bet \$5 I shan't be here when you get back."

And he wasn't.

Virtue.

The more virtuous any man is, the less easily he suspects others to be vicious.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

POLISHED SILVER

"It's the same with everyone and everything," said the Silver Tea Pot to the Silver Cake Dish.



In a Horrible Fix.

"People will look at us and at members of the Silver family and they will say: 'G-o-o-d-n-e-s-s, gracious, but the silver looks positively black. It's a disgrace. Well, we must clean that soon.'"

"But somehow they seem to get a little angry at us because we get that way and because we don't keep polished all the time."

"But as I said, it is the same with everyone and everything. And to expect us to look polished all the time is too much, much too much."

"I agree with you," said the Silver Cake Dish. "People like us so much when we're polished and then they seem to think we're pretty nice. They smile upon us then."

"But they frown upon us when we're dingy and dirty looking."

"Yes, that is the way they do. And often when they frown at us," the Silver Tea Pot said, "I feel like saying: 'If you didn't comb your hair nicely all the time you'd look untidy, too, and we'd frown at you. If you didn't scrub your faces and your hands and your ears and your necks and take lots of good baths you'd look dingy and far from attractive, too.'"

"And if you combed your hair one day and then went a month without doing it again you'd be in a horrible fix."

"You'd be all tangles and you'd probably have to have your hair cut off."

"We don't look as horrible as you'd look if you didn't keep yourselves polished up all the time. We last out better than the rest of you, so don't frown at us."

"That is what I would like to say to them," the Silver Tea Pot said.

"They don't seem to realize that everyone and everything must be polished up—they seem to think that we get dirty just so as to torment them."

"And it's dreadful to have to be dependent upon people."

"Oh, if I could get a bit of silver polish and a soft cloth sometimes and if only I had a good strong arm instead of a handle I'd keep myself looking fine and bright."

"I don't need brains to look bright—I only need a polish."

"Now there are many others who must have brains to be bright—most of them in fact. But not the members of the Silver family."

"A little polish fixes us. And some good warm water afterward and a nice soft rub."

"Then we're as bright as can be."

"Oh, yes," said the Silver Cake Basket, "I, too, wish I could give myself a polish. I wouldn't look as I sometimes do if I could help myself."

"So it seems unfair when they frown at us, for it is not our fault when we look dingy. No, it is not our fault at all."

"We stand up before the people and hope that our sad, dark, dull selves will make them feel sorry for us and that they'll say: 'You poor, dear Silver pieces, we'll brighten you up at once.'"

"But instead they frown and say: 'Oh goodness, there is all that dirty silver staring at us to be cleaned.'"

"Life is sometimes sad and dull for a member of the Silver family," the Silver Cake Basket ended.

"But then again it is very bright and cheery," said the Silver Tea Pot a little later on, for the members of the Silver family were their polished, bright selves again.



"A Little Polish Fixes Us."

ROUINTRY

EGGS FROM PULLETS POOR FOR HATCHING

Pullets never should be used as breeders unless they are early hatched and handled under the most favorable conditions, says Noel Hall, extension specialist of the Missouri state poultry experiment station, at Mountain Grove, Mo.

The following are the essential points in producing hatching eggs from pullets:

First, the pullets should be early hatched. It is necessary for the fowls to be mature for the best results.

Second, they must have been raised properly—they must be well developed. Eight-months-old pullets that have been fed and housed properly are better than twelve-month pullets handled under unfavorable conditions.

Third, the pullet should be brought into lay early in the fall and winter and allowed a rest before breeding season. This allows them to be in good physical condition for the production of hatching eggs.

Fourth, a good ration should be fed throughout the winter, but the pullets should not be forced for production. The breeding ration should contain about three-fourths as much protein as the laying ration.

Fifth, the pullets used as breeders should be supplied an abundance of green food. It will pay to use alfalfa meal or sprouted oats when other green feed is not available.

We are prone to attempt two businesses in one. Commercial egg production and good hatching eggs seldom come from the same flock at the same time. Best results are secured from the flock handled especially for one or the other.

Pullets to be used in the breeding pens next spring should be culled carefully and placed in separate quarters. Then they should be fed on a breeding ration and not forced for production.

Breeding from pullets is to be discouraged. It is generally conceded that the best results are obtained from hens that have completed one laying year. However, with special care, good results can be secured from well-developed, vigorous pullets if they are not forced for production.

Substitutes for Worms and Bugs During Winter

In order to maintain good egg production during the winter months the flock owner or attendant must reproduce as nearly as possible those conditions which exist at the season of heavy egg production, say the Nebraska Agricultural college poultrymen. Because of the abundance of bugs and worms during the spring months, and the entire absence of them now it is absolutely essential that some substitute for them be provided. Such substitutes are known as "animal feeds" and include meat scraps, tankage, and ground bone. This dry mash mixture should contain 15 to 20 per cent of meat scraps or high-grade tankage. If skim milk or buttermilk is available the percentage of other animal feeds may be decreased somewhat.

Hens With Cold Feet Do Not Produce Many Eggs

With eggs bringing exceptional prices the object of the poultryman is to get his hens to lay the largest possible number of eggs at a minimum of expense, and one way to gain this end is to keep the feet of hens warm, says A. C. Smith, head of the poultry division at University Farm, at St. Paul.

"Hens with cold feet do not lay," adds Mr. Smith. "Frozen ground, snow and mud make cold feet. A dry floor in the hen house with from four to eight inches of straw in which the hens may constantly scratch will not only help to insure good health, which is absolutely essential to egg production."

Eggs for Hatching Need Most Careful Attention

Under average conditions it is not desirable to keep eggs that are to be used for hatching longer than ten days. Satisfactory hatches may be obtained after keeping them over three weeks if they are carefully turned and kept at a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Experiments show that the longer the eggs are kept the lower will be the percentage of chicks.

The eggs should be turned once a day. Eggs shipped from a distance should be carefully unpacked and left in a quiet place 24 hours before being placed under hens.—E. J. Peterson, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Sixty Per Cent Hatch Is Considered About Right

If you lay eggs for hatching, don't look for 90 or 100 per cent hatches. Breeders are, as a class, conscientious, and will sell what they believe to be fertile eggs, from good stock. But even from the healthiest of fowls and of the highest quality, there will be chicks off-colored and defective in some points. A 60 per cent hatch is good, and if half of those prove good birds in color and shape it will be a good hatch.

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World's Greatest Tonic Is Endorsed by People Grateful for the Relief It Has Given Them.

Actuated by a deep sense of gratitude and desire to help their suffering neighbors, more than 100,000 well-known men and women have offered their personal experiences as proof of the wonderful health-giving powers of TANLAC, the World's Greatest Tonic.

Throughout each and every one of this long list of testimonials rings the spirit of earnest sincerity which characterizes the following excerpts:

Mrs. D. J. Fritchard, Cleveland, Ohio: "People wanting to know what TANLAC will do may communicate with me. It increased my weight 32 lbs. and brought me the very help I longed for."

J. H. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.: "To me TANLAC was just like a good friend—gave me help when I needed help most."

Mrs. Mary Schumaker, Racine, Wis.: "Every year at the change of seasons a course of TANLAC makes me eat with a relish, restores my strength and leaves me in splendid health."

Judge George P. Wagner, Police Magistrate, Belleville, Ill.: "That I am enjoying such fine health now I can attribute only to the help I received from TANLAC."

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V. E. Ferry, age 73, Seattle, Wash.: "TANLAC built my weight up 21 lbs., rid me of fifteen years' stomach trouble, and left me feeling many years younger."

TANLAC IS FOR SALE BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE. OVER 40 MILLION BOTTLES SOLD.

TAKE TANLAC VEGETABLE PILLS.

The Difference
"When I 'tis a man 'e remembers it."
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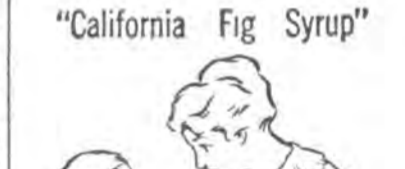
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REFUSE IMITATIONS
Warning! Not All Package Dyes Are "Diamond Dyes."

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!

A Handy Quotation
"Franela—I'm very fond of you, Perry; but I do wish you were taller. Perry—Isn't it better to have a short man than never to have loved a tall?"—Weekly Telegraph.

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Hurry Mother! Even a bilious, constipated, feverish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

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

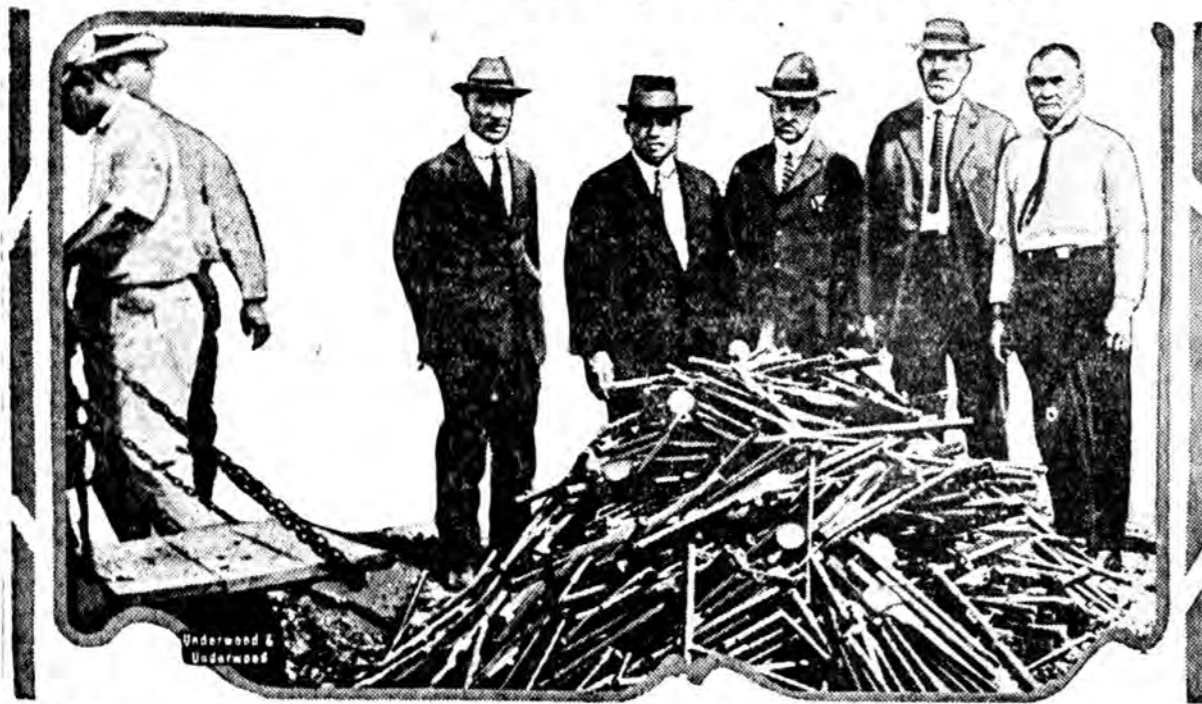
Split Infinitives
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Honolulu Police Destroy Rich Opium Pipes



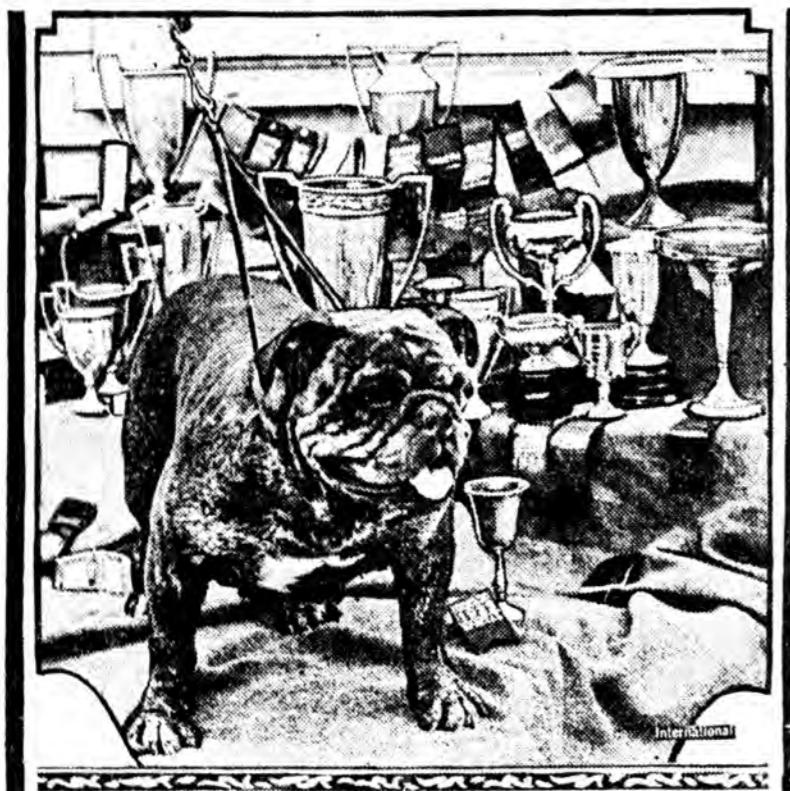
There are a great many Chinese in Hawaii, and consequently there is a lot of opium smoking. The police, in their efforts to suppress it, seize vast numbers of "outfits", and these have been accumulating in Honolulu. The other day there was a house cleaning and nearly a thousand pipes were burned. Many of them were richly carved and inlaid with mother of pearl and silver, being valued at more than \$100 apiece, while others were simple affairs consisting of two pieces of bamboo.

Hydrophobia Germ Is Isolated



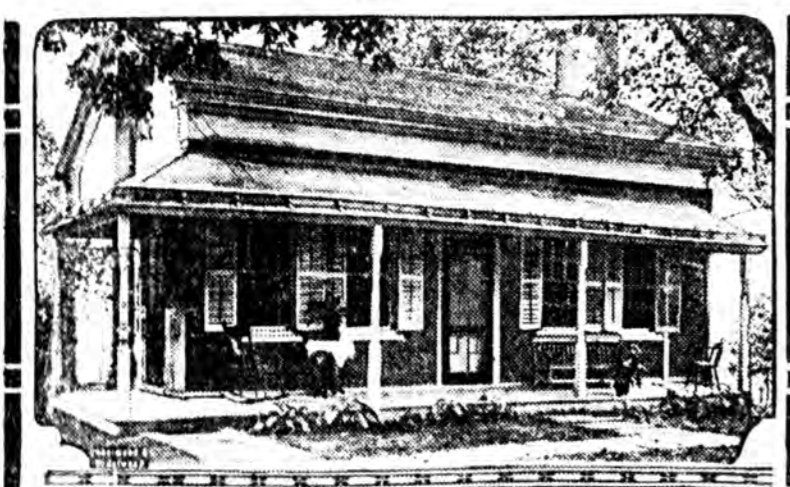
Dr. Manouelian (left) and his assistant, Dr. Vidal, at their work in the Pasteur Institute, Paris, where the former, chief of the laboratory, has just succeeded in isolating and identifying the germ which causes hydrophobia—the germ which even Pasteur had been unable to find, although he had devised the method of neutralizing it. As Pasteur had suspected, the germ was found to exist and act in the nervous system.

Petrovia, Champion of Bulldogs



Here is Petrovia, champion English bulldog of the world, with some of the fifty trophies she has won. Her owner is Jeff Barnhart of the Manosa kennels at Manhattan beach, Los Angeles, Cal.

Electric Lights Just Put In



The little brick house in the village of Milan, near Sandusky, O., in which Thomas A. Edison was born seventy-seven years ago, has just been electrically lighted for the first time. Until a few nights ago, the kerosene lamp has held full sway. The house, with approximately one acre of land on which it stands, is owned by Mr. Edison.

SUING FOR DIVORCE



Mrs. Robert Golet, formerly the Princess Fernanda Itinbouchinsky, who has instituted in Paris divorce proceedings against her husband, Mr. Golet is a New Yorker and married the princess in 1919. Both have been divorced before.

PRINCE VIGGO'S BRIDE



Miss Eleanor Margaret Green, daughter of Dr. James O. Green of New York, whose engagement to Prince Viggo of Denmark has been announced.

T. A. EDISON AT 77



Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, has just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday, and this new snapshot shows how he looks now.

The American Legion

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

PLAN IS TO REACH ALL ILLITERATES

The American Legion was the chief factor in broadening the scheme for adult education at the recent conference, aimed at elimination of illiteracy, held in Washington, declared Dr. Homer Seerley, president of the Iowa State Teachers' college, a delegate to the conference.

Chief among these recommendations were those for provision of more education than now provided, particularly in regard to matters of citizenship, which will be brought about by an investigation as to competency of every native-born citizen as fully as the foreign-born is examined, Doctor Seerley said.

Another feature of the conference was the report of "Group C," that section of the work in which the American Legion was most vitally interested.

Garland W. Powell, national director of the Americanism commission of the Legion, clearly enunciated the aims of the conference at its inception when he said, as chairman of that group:

"We believe that the chief aim of this conference is to provide that every man and woman in the United States who cannot already do so be taught to speak, read and write the English language. We further believe that the first elements of citizenship should be a part of such instruction."

On this was the principal work of the conference founded. An attempt had been made by elements of the conference to make combating of illiteracy apply only to native-born Americans, but the Legion and other agencies, co-operating in Group C, declared against this, aiming to bring those of foreign birth into the scope of the campaign.

The recommendation of the group in which the Legion participated was that the United States commissioner of education be requested to appoint a committee of at least nine persons, with professional experience in this field, three of whom are to be members of Group C of the illiteracy conference, for the purpose of reviewing the materials submitted by Group C of this conference and forwarding the results of their work to those engaged in illiteracy work in the United States. It was further recommended that the commissioner secure representatives of the entire country on this committee.

The report of the subcommittee of this group on textbooks and materials urged use of certain principles in selection of textbooks for instruction. These principles include texts that conform to the ability of adult students; that do not violate psychological principles of suggestion; that conform to accepted methods of teaching; such text should contain fundamental items of information on health, food, hygiene and sanitation; with suggested texts for specific groups of native-born illiterates, foreign-born illiterates and intermediate and advanced texts for all groups.

Consolidation of rural schools is growing in favor, according to the reports to the conference. One-room schools are disappearing, data showing that 1,828 consolidations were effected in the school years of 1921-1922, with 14 states not reporting. At least four of these states are known to be making considerable progress in the work of eliminating single small schools. In some cases these are being improved, not by removal to a distant central location, but by natural growth in two and three-room schools. There were 1,800 consolidated schools in the United States in 1920. There are now approximately 15,600 of such schools, and a decrease of 8,500 one-room schools is noted in the three-year period.

All this has had a salutary effect on the salaries of school teachers, resulting, in turn, in higher mentality for the teaching profession. Beginning of illiteracy is traceable, in many instances, to rural schools where incompetent teachers and insufficient supervision have prevailed.

The conference on illiteracy, called by the Legion, was the first national attempt to settle on some means for eradication of inability to read and write the English language, much of which is to be found among illiterate immigrants, and native-born negroes, and whites in certain sections of the country. The Legion's part in calling of the conference was determined by the national program of education, reinforced by every succeeding national convention since the first meeting in Minneapolis.

Play Kiddie-Kar Polo

The newest sport in American Legion circles is kiddie-kar polo. Just now in cities of the Northwest stalwart Legionnaires are to be seen astride of their "steeds" dashing madly about the clubrooms chasing an elusive polo ball in an earnest endeavor to "knock its block off." An interpost "league" has been formed and the sport is proving a most popular indoor diversion. In one post, which has a member an inch or two short of seven feet, the game is said to be especially interesting and speedy.

GIRLS! HAIR GROWS THICK AND BEAUTIFUL

35-Cent "Danderine" Does Wonders for Lifeless, Neglected Hair.



A gleamy mass of luxuriant hair full of gloss, luster and life shortly follows a genuine toning up of neglected scalps with dependable "Danderine." Falling hair, itching scalp and the dandruff is corrected immediately. Thin, dry, wispy or fading hair is quickly invigorated, taking on new strength, color and youthful beauty. "Danderine" is delightful on the hair; a refreshing, stimulating tonic—not sticky or greasy! Any drug store.—Advertisement.

Threw Old Gems Away

Here's the best yarn that has come out of a British drawing room for some time. A great aristocrat and political leader gave a big dinner party. All sorts of people were there. The wife of a new-rich was sitting opposite the wife of a labor leader. Somebody talked about jewelry.

Mrs. New-Rich spoke up: "I clean my diamonds with ammonia, my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds in Danzig brandy, my sapphires in fresh milk. And you, dear friends?" So saying she turned condescendingly to the labor leader's wife. "Oh, I don't clean mine," said the latter silkily. "When they are dirty I simply throw them away."—Detroit News.

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion. Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum, and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

To Cure Insomnia

Insomnia victims have found strange cures, such as counting imaginary sheep passing through a gate, but an inn keeper in Europe, when she discovers one of her guests has not slept well, turns his bed so it will face in another direction. She maintains from her long experience in catering to the comfort of travelers that some are "East and Westers," while others are "North and Southerners," or "West and Easters," when it comes to sleeping.

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

Cures Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Drug stores, A.S.V.

Nine—Count 'Em

Insurance Clerk—Here's a woman who wants her pet cat insured. Manager—All right, but tell her she'll have to take out a policy on each one of the cat's lives.—Boston Transcript.

How is it one never sees ticks on the floor, but always steps on them in his bare feet.

75% of disease avoided through internal cleanliness

WHY run the risk of sickness? Keep clean internally. When you are constipated, poisons form in the accumulated food waste. These poisons, absorbed by the blood, attack all parts of the body. The first results, headache, biliousness, a feeling of "heaviness," etc., serve as warnings of a graver danger. If this intestinal poisoning continues unchecked, you become the victim of some serious organic disease.

This is why intestinal specialists state that constipation is the primary cause of three-quarters of all illness, including the gravest diseases of life.

Laxatives Aggravate Constipation

Laxatives and cathartics do not overcome constipation, says a noted authority, but by their continued use tend only to aggravate the condition and often lead to permanent injury.

Why Physicians Favor Lubrication

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

Not a Medicine

Nujol is used in leading hospitals and is prescribed by physicians throughout the world. Nujol is not a medicine or laxative and cannot gripe. Like pure water it is harmless.

Get rid of constipation and avoid disease by adopting the habit of internal cleanliness. Take Nujol as regularly as you brush your teeth or wash your face. For sale by all druggists.

Nujol
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
For Internal Cleanliness



Demand **BAYER** ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER" when you buy—Genuine Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Colds Headache Neuralgia Lumbago Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

Genuine 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 Monocetateester of Salicylicacid

Guess Again

Teacher—Jimmy, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning. Jimmy—What was it? Teacher—Egg! Jimmy—That's wrong; I ate two yesterday.

Feline

Here's a snappy bit of dialogue reported by Uniparal: Flora—What were you and Jack doing in the conservatory last evening? Flora—Now just because you smell a rat you don't have to be raty.—Boston Transcript.



Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

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

Two pleasant ways to relieve a cough

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

SMITH BROTHERS
S.B. COUGH DROPS MENTHOL
Famous since 1847 (orange colored box)



Internal Cleanliness Most Important Than Eating



Children Cry for

Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

- Constipation Wind Colic
Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

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

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

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 in 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

Table with 4 columns: Destination, Time, Arrival, and Departure for the Short Line.

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



News 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

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 mention The Santa Cruz Patagonian when writing the advertiser.

DON'T PLAY POLITICS

The two most urgent public questions at the present time are tax reduction and dealing with corruption which has been unearthed in official circles in Washington.

President Coolidge feels with all his fellow countrymen a depressing sense of humiliation at the gross betrayal of public trust that has been disclosed.

The taxation question as well as lax or criminal action of officials performing public duty is a problem for both Republicans and Democrats. The people of the whole United States have an interest from the standpoint of lessening tax bills and securing honest administration of public affairs, regardless of what party is in power.

The pity is that self-seeking politicians will attempt to use the present situation to further personal political ends rather than to advance the best interests of our government.

The people must register their approval of honest public officials and their demand for tax reduction if they expect to eliminate dishonesty in public office or increasing tax bills.

"THE SCANDALS OF 1924"

(By J. M. Baer, Congressman Cartoonist, writing for International Labor News Service.)

Oil scandals, Tea Pot Dome, the duplicate bond forgers, the Veterans' Bureau, the Shipping Board pirates, the aeroplane grafters, harness robbers, the fur thieves, war frauds, extortion, deflation, corruption, and bribery are a few of the investigations that are now going on in Washington. Space does not permit our listing them. Time does permit our giving details.

In the midst of it all, with sufficient power to put them all in jail, sits Daugherty. He has done nothing to prosecute these plunderers. Nothing will be done as long as he sits in the cabinet. Grafters and crooks may well give a sigh of relief when their cases are turned over to the so-called Department of Justice.

What Washington needs is an attorney general who will clean house. The cabinets, the bureaus, the bootlegging embassies, the committee rooms and government officers need renovating. The crooks and scoundrels of privilege must be beaten out of the easy chairs and department lounges. Strong disinfectants must be used for lobbyists. The social bloc must be egressed.

Why does Mr. Daugherty act? Why does he not arrest these crooks as he would arrest the average citizen for committing minor offenses?

It is time for the people to wake up! The common people and their wives, especially, should take an active interest in politics. They should organize politically and send more men to congress who will hold the little group of farmer-labor senators and congressmen and make it possible for them not only to expose the graft and corruption but also to demand that the criminals be placed behind the bars.

This year, 1924, is presidential year. Let the people be clean out Wash.

ington! It gives a great opportunity, with all these scandals exposed, for those interested in clean government. If the scandals of 1924 do not wake up the people and arouse them to their duty, nothing ever will!

COMPARISONS MAY BE ODIOUS, BUT—

Under the above editorial heading, Dunbar's Weekly has sounded the keynote of the wonderful growth of California and the slow growth of Arizona. "Throw away your hammer and buy a horn." The editorial follows.

To our immediate west we have a neighbor—California—that to our way of thinking is the most remarkable spot on the globe. At home, California is beyond doubt the most talked-of state in the Union, while abroad there is little question but that she is the best known of all the states. At the outset our neighbor was not blessed with a single natural advantage that could not be duplicated or even surpassed in Arizona, yet today California is not only the most talked of among the states but is one of the richest and is rapidly becoming one of the most populous sections of the Union, while Arizona is still Arizona—the land of unrealized opportunities.

Community spirit, public spirit, civic spirit—by whatever name you wish to define that great organized, pulsating thought that dominates every part of California—is the thing that has made our neighbor great, and it is the lack of it that has held back the development of Arizona at least 50 years.

September 9 is Admission Day in California. Over there they print it in capital letters. Of them it is the greatest day in the year—not only of one year but every year. True enough, they give some thought to the Fourth of July and Christmas, but, after all, seasons the Californian, July 9 is only the day the union was born and what in it would the union be without California, while Christmas is merely the day we commemorate the birth of Christ and Christ never lived in California. Good enough days they are in their way, but, oh, boy! wait until the 9th of September, then you'll see a regular rip-roaring, gosh-almighty holiday—THE DAY CALIFORNIA WAS BORN. And the best of it is they mean it. It may all be humbug, but they've kept it up so long they believe it themselves—and the result is the finest, most cohesive type of community spirit to be found anywhere in the world.

And then on February 14 we step across the border into Arizona, and what do we find? The banks are closed—they are always glad to catch up on their work—the public offices are closed—there are never enough holidays to suit the overworked public officials—and that's the end of it. No celebration—no mass meetings—no orators—no fireworks—nothing. The stores are running full blast, schools are open, and so far as the general public is concerned, when the sun goes down it simply marks the passing of another day. Ask the average citizen what holiday falls on February 14 and he'll probably tell you Valentine's Day.

And there you have the difference between the two states—the thing that has made California great through her own efforts while Arizona has missed greatness because she was content to sit still and accept what the gods bestowed. In California, September 9 is Admission Day—the greatest, gosh-dingdest holiday of all the year, while in Arizona February 14 is just the day that follows the 13th.

THE FARMER'S TROUBLES

March Sunset says: If you want the solid red meat of facts concerning the farmer and his problems, send for the annual report of Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture. When he tells you that in a certain large group of agricultural states nearly 5 per cent of the farm owners lost their property through foreclosure, that an additional 4 per cent of the farms is operated for the creditors, that 15 per cent more can be foreclosed at any time because of overdue mortgages, when he states that in certain other states the number of actual foreclosures on farms reached 20 per cent, he is not guessing or talking through his hat. He knows. The investigators of his department procured for him the hard facts from official sources.

Like the rest of us, however, the secretary is more or less at sea concerning the remedy. He knows that world forces, political and economic in their nature, have created the Old Man of the Sea who squats on the financial back of the American, the Canadian, Australian and Argentinian farmer, that permanent relief can come only through the slow return of world peace and that the process of adjustment to changed conditions is painful and hard.

Well, the grand old party is back to

CASTORIA

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

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(051618-052562) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 23, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lola Mann, of Greaterville, Arizona, who, on August 9, 1921, and September 6, 1922, made Homestead Entry, No. 051618-052562, for SE1/4SW1/4, Section 15, and N1/2N1/4NW1/4, Section 22, N1/2NE1/4, Section 21, Township 19 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before O. G. Dalton, Clerk of the Superior Court, at Tucson, Arizona, on the 3rd day of April, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. R. Nally, Walter H. Fischer, J. H. Baek, Mrs. A. W. Austin, all of Greaterville, Arizona.

JOHN R. TOWLES, Register. First publication February 29, 1924. Fifth publication March 28, 1924.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(032460-050071) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 5, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Char

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

LEGALS

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(051618-052562) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, February 24, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lola Mann, of Greaterville, Arizona, who, on August 9, 1921, and September 6, 1922, made Homestead Entry, No. 051618-052562, for SE1/4SW1/4, Section 15, and N1/2N1/4NW1/4, Section 22, N1/2NE1/4, Section 21, Township 19 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona, on the 10th day of March, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: N. L. Houston Sr., of Ft. Huachuca, Arizona; P. Davis, E. M. Polaris, both of Gandle, Arizona; A. C. Dalton, Guaymas, both of Elgin, Arizona.

JOHN R. TOWLES, Register. First publication February 1, 1924. Fifth publication February 29, 1924.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Osborne and Howard Eckenrode, Notaries Public, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

Deafness caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rattling sound or imperfect hearing. Unless the inflammation can be removed, your hearing may be destroyed forever.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it—rid your system of catarrh of deafness caused by Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE has been successful in the treatment of catarrh for over thirty years. Sold by all druggists. P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

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 ore blocked out. Reason for selling: owners haven't sufficient capital to operate them. Address inquiries for details and full information to Santa Cruz Patagonian Patagonia, Ariz.

WANTED—Men or women to take orders for guaranteed hosiery for men, women and children; climate during. Salary, \$15 a week full time; \$1.50 an hour spare time. Cotton, hosiery, silk, INTERNATIONAL ALL STOCKING MILL, Norristown, Pa. 10t p.

The Store of a Thousand Items



A thousand items is twice the variety of the average grocery store. VARIETY IS SERVICE. You find several brands of each article from which to choose the kind YOU prefer. Shopping the PIGGLY WIGGLY way is a real pleasure—and you save time and annoyance as well as money. You help yourself—self-service is the last word in efficient service.

Price list for Piggly Wiggly: Sugar, 10 pounds \$1.05; Butter, Sunset Gold, pound 55c; Swift's Premium Hams, pound 31c; Swift's Premium Bacon, pound 35c; Swift's Winchester Bacon, pound 25c; Your Luck Coffee, 1-pound tins 39c; Your Luck Coffee, 2 1/2-pound tins 93c; Rice, Fancy Blue Rose, pound c; Kellogg's Corn Flakes 9c; Tomatoes, No. 1 tins c; Tomatoes, No. 2 tins 12c; Tomatoes, No. 2 1/2 tins 15c; Campbell's Soups 10 1/2c; Jello 10c; Peaches, No. 1 tins 15c; Peaches, No. 2 1/2 tins 24c; Corn, Red Belt, No. 2 tins 12 1/2c; Peas, Crvstal, No. 1 tins 14c; Calumet Baking Powder, 1-pound tins 27c; Calumet Baking Powder, 2 1/2-pound tins 58c.

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

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY

STATE OF ARIZONA
Office of the
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

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

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY

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

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

AMOS A. BETTS,
Chairman

F. J. McBRIDE,
Secretary

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF ARIZONA KUENZEL SMELTING COMPANY

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

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

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

Article III
The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by this corporation is: To buy and otherwise acquire, own, lease, 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, lease, 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 evidences 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 partnership or a 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 therewith 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.

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

Article VI
The general management and control

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

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

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

The officers of this corporation, in addition to the Board of Directors, shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a secretary, together with such other officers as the By-laws may be provided, and any two such 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 heretofore specifically named offices shall be filled by stockholders in this corporation.

All of the officers of this 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 their office until such appointed or elected officers meet at the first meeting of the next annual meeting of the 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 for 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 succeeding day. At such annual meeting, among other things, a Board of Directors for the next ensuing year shall be elected; provided, however, if such annual meeting be not regularly held at the time provided, then and in such event, or in any event, a special meeting of the stockholders may be held at other times for such election, at which special meeting all business which might or could have been legally transacted at a regular annual meeting of stockholders may be transacted at such special meeting, and such business so transacted, at any such special meeting, shall be of and possess the same force and effect as if duly transacted at a regular annual meeting of stockholders.

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

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

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 or 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, may meeting of said Board at which these shall be present a quorum, shall be deemed a regular meeting, and, except as herein and in the By-laws otherwise provided, shall have the same authority and powers as if a full Board were present.

A Board of Directors shall have full control of, carry on and conduct the business and affairs of this corporation, and among other powers, shall have the right and power, and hereby it is fully authorized: To borrow and loan money, to give and accept securities, 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 premises 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 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, and at any time, be lawfully incur shall not exceed Fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) Dollars.

Article X
The stockholders and members of this corporation and their representatives 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 14th day of December, 1923.

HOWARD KEENER,
E. P. BOHLINGER,
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, ARIZONA

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

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. McBRIDE,
Secretary
By OSCAR ZAPP,
No. 2123,

STATE OF ARIZONA,
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, ARIZONA

I do hereby certify that the within instrument was filed and recorded at the request of Fred Noon, January 15th, A. D. 1924, at 3 p. m. Book 1, Articles of Incorporation, Page 300 of said book. Witness my hand and official seal this 15th day of January, A. D. 1924.
FRED NOON, County Recorder,
Filed in office on January 15, 1924.
Last publication February 20, 1924.

To cure costiveness the medicine must be costless than a purgative; it must contain tonic, alterative and cathartic properties.

Tutt's Pills

possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural function.

Children Welcome



HOTEL LEE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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. Patrons Appreciated. You've tried the rest. No wry the "BEST".
William BEST, Genl. Proprietor.

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.

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

DUFFY & ROBINS
Attorneys-At-Law
Nogales, Arizona

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

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

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY
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 Prints.
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NOGALES ARIZONA

WASHINGTON TRADING CO.

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

Washington Trading Co.
Patagonia, Arizona.



We Sell BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LUMBER, PAINTS, LIME AND CEMENT

We Are Also Agents for
U. S. WINDMILLS MODEL B.

PATAGONIA LUMBER COMPANY
A. D. SYDENHAM, Manager

"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."

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

The First National Bank of Nogales

Nogales, Arizona.
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

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

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY
NOGALES, ARIZONA

WE HAVE A STOCK OF

Kelly-Springfield Tires AND TUBES

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

We Deal in Wood, Hay, Grain, and Poultry Feed, and do Hauling, Light and Heavy. See us FIRST.

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

EAGLE MIKADO

THE YELLOW PENCIL (RED BAND)

MADE BY THE LARGEST PENCIL FACTORY IN THE WORLD
EAGLE PENCIL CO. NEW YORK U.S.A.

Today's best buy!

12¢

Quality and the new price combined make fresh Tuxedo the outstanding value in pipe tobacco.

Guaranteed by **The American Tobacco Co.**

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF WIRES ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

DURING THE PAST WEEK

RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

WESTERN

Between \$13,000 and \$15,000 in cash was stolen from two bank messengers of the Metropolitan bank of Seattle by armed bandits in front of the Federal Reserve bank branch in the heart of the business section.

An earthquake of moderate intensity was registered on the seismograph of the University of California last week. It was apparently south by southeast from Berkeley, Calif., and about 225 miles distant, it was announced. The estimated distance would place the center near the small town of Pathway in Kern county.

The first conviction of the campaign by Wyoming and federal authorities to stop the dumping of short weight and adulterated foodstuffs into Wyoming was secured in Cheyenne when the Independence Coffee Company of Denver, through its agent, entered a plea of guilty of distributing short-weight coffee. A fine of \$25 and costs was imposed.

Thrilling rescue in mid-air saved Miss Rosalita Gordon, Houston chorus girl, from death while more than 5,000 horrified spectators gazed skyward at a landing field near Houston, Tex. Miss Gordon, who formerly was an aerial stunt performer, was attempting to make a parachute leap from a multi-engine plane when the huge umbrella became entangled in equipment on the plane.

Barbara LaMarr, screen actress, was cleared in Los Angeles of a charge of contempt of court on which a warrant for her arrest was issued by Justice Hanby. Miss LaMarr had been called as a witness in a suit in which her husband, Jack Dougherty, was one of the parties. She failed to appear at the hour set and the warrant followed. Later it was learned her absence was due to a misunderstanding.

W. H. Warren, who has been in the county jail in Los Angeles since Jan. 15 following his arrest in San Diego on a charge of passing a worthless check, has confessed that he killed his wife and 8-month-old baby in San Pedro last December, according to an announcement by sheriff's officers investigating the case. Warren, according to the reported confession, threw the bodies into a pit that later was swept by oil fire.

WASHINGTON

Without discussion or a record vote the Senate adopted the House resolution appropriating \$100,000 for prosecution of oil lease cases.

Henry Brewer, torpedo man, second class, proved such a hero when the submarine S-5 sank near Panama last Oct. 28 that he is to receive a medal of honor from Secretary of the Navy Denby.

The downward trend in general commodity wholesale prices was arrested in January, the average level for that month being just what it was in December. In another report made public dealing only with retail food prices, however, the bureau of labor statistics gave out figures showing an average decrease of 1 per cent in these commodities during the month ending Jan. 15.

A complete investigation of the federal government land grants to the Northern Pacific Railway Company is planned by congressional leaders. It probably will be conducted by a joint committee of the House and Senate.

Secretary Denby has resigned and will retire from the cabinet on March 10. He informed President Coolidge that in view of his connection with the oil leases he did not desire to further embarrass the administration by remaining a member of it. The President in a letter accepting the resignation praised the official record of his retiring naval secretary and said he acceded to the request with regret.

The last ray of hope that the proposed Polar expedition by the giant navy dirigible Shenandoah might yet be made was believed to have faded when the House naval affairs committee definitely refused to take up the Rogers resolution giving congressional approval to the project. High naval officers are still clinging to the hope that President Coolidge may yet request that Congress authorize the expedition.

A charge that Senator Phipps, Republican, Colorado, had voted as a member of the appropriations committee to "put money into his own pocket" was made in the Senate by Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona. The Arizona senator was protesting against the reduction by the committee from \$765,000 to \$515,000 for the Yuma irrigation project in California and Arizona. He asserted that the Southern Sierra High Power Company now supplies electric current in the district which could be served from a plant to be erected in the Yuma project.

FOREIGN

The Egyptian government has canceled Countess Carnarvon's license for excavations in the tomb of Tutankhamen.

Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian military dictator, has resigned and General Von Lossow, commander of the Bavarian reichswehr, has tendered his resignation.

The Poincaré government weathered the long-expected crisis in the Senate when in a test vote on the electoral bill the French premier was sustained by a vote of 159 against 134.

Lieut. Eugenio Mendes and eight constabulary soldiers under his command, and thirty-five religious fanatics, including two of their leaders, were killed in a fight at Balete, Agusan province, according to a constabulary report received in Manila. Several other fanatics were wounded.

The London Evening News prints a vague story that a "scheme is being prepared" for an all-British flight to the north pole. It says the moving spirit is Commander F. M. Boothby, a British air expert, and that the dirigible R-36 will be used. The cost of the project is estimated at £5,000.

Fires in four sugar plantations in Camaguey province, Cuba, caused an estimated loss of 11,000,000 pounds of sugar cane as it stood in the fields. While cane fields burn easily at this season and accidental fires are common, investigations are being made on the theory that some of these fires were of incendiary origin.

The dock workers' strike in England is considered virtually ended, although final negotiations may be protracted. The employers have agreed to advance the men's wages 1 shilling now and another shilling June 1, and there will be what is termed a "satisfactory inquiry" into the question of decasualization and an agreement for no reprisals.

A decree prohibiting exportation from France of cotton and wool has just been published in Paris. Most of the combed wool produced is sold abroad, and it is feared several factories will be forced to close. The Lille Woolen Trade Association has telegraphed to Premier Poincaré declaring the measure is likely to throw 15,000 persons out of employment.

GENERAL

A dock strike has been declared in London and will affect 120,000 men in ports of the United Kingdom according to officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Funeral services for the Rt. Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, who died at his home in Dallas, Tex., were held last Friday.

Frank A. Vandier, retired banker, in a reply to the \$600,000 libel suit filed against him by the owners of the Marion Star, declared he welcomed the suit and expressed the hope that it would be the forerunner of "court proceedings that would make public some of the news that the great newspapers did not see fit to print."

Judge William M. Morning of the Court of Domestic Relations and Wallace G. Wallick, well digger, are dead and Minor Bacon, court reporter, is suffering from a slight wound under the right arm, the sequel to a tragedy enacted in Judge Morning's court at Lincoln, when Wallick, appearing to answer a charge of nonpayment of alimony, drew a revolver and began shooting.

James J. McGrath, a promoter, was fined \$1,000 in Chicago by Federal Judge Cliffe on a plea of guilty to transporting motion picture films of the Dempsey-Gibbons fight at Shelby, Mont., in interstate commerce. The pictures were brought to Chicago from Shelby and shown there, the federal statute providing for penalties for transportation of fight films between the states, but not for showing the pictures.

Mrs. Myrtle Schoude of Whitewater, Wis., was sentenced to twenty years in the state prison at Elkhorn, Wis., on her plea of guilty to the charge of poisoning her husband and attempting to poison her four children.

Lieut. Corliss Hooven Griffis, the Ohio boy who went into Germany after Grover Cleveland Bergdolf, 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.

Sale of the Armour interests in the stockyards at South Omaha is about to be completed between J. Ogden Armour and a syndicate composed of present stockholders in the yards headed by W. Farnam Smith of Omaha, R. J. Dunham, representative of Mr. Armour, stated in Chicago. Armour and Company have no connection with the deal as the Armour interests are personal holdings of Mr. Armour.

The burning to death of two sisters last year to atone for a "blasphemy" against the "Holy Ghost" when he was 12 years old, and the murder of his mother and father at St. Petersburg, Fla., as a sacrificial penance for the killing of his sisters, confessed by Frank McDowell, 19, and his weird tale of "hazy spells" and hallucinations during which he believed his family aligned with "the antichrist," stood forth as related details of one of the most gruesome murders in the history of southern crime.

BRIEF ARIZONA ITEMS

Public schools at Somerton were closed recently because of a mild epidemic of measles.

Representatives of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will pay an official visit to Yuma during March.

Scoutcraft will be taught in the University of Arizona. Proxey Marvin has announced. Scoutmaster classes will be added to the studies.

Employees of the Apache Powder Company are backing plans for the laying of a nine-hole golf course at Benson. Work is expected to begin in the near future.

The postoffice at St. Joseph has been officially changed by the Postoffice Department to Joseph City. The railroad station has always been known by the latter name.

Those who have resided in the Jerome district for twenty or more years will be eligible for membership in the Verde District Pioneers' Association recently formed at Jerome.

The Fort Wingate military post in New Mexico is to be converted into a school for Indians. Plans call for the education there of Navajo children from New Mexico and Arizona.

James Frost, receiver for the Bank of Northern Arizona, at Snowflake, reports that condition of the bank is much better now than when the doors were closed some time ago.

P. J. McCarty, a rancher in the Yuma valley, was instantly killed when the automobile he was driving skidded while rounding a curve and overturned crushing him under the wreckage of a highway near Yuma. McCarty is survived by a wife and three children.

An experiment will be conducted to ascertain the feasibility of propagating pheasants in Arizona. It was announced by state game department, following an order for a half dozen female pheasants and 300 pheasant eggs from the Oregon state game department. The experiment will be conducted near Phoenix.

Approval of the stand taken by the State Agricultural and Horticultural Board in refusing to lift the quarantine against the raising of cotton in certain areas near Tucson adjacent to the Catalina mountains, is expressed in a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Maricopa county farm bureau, and submitted to Governor Hunt.

A powder explosion in the shaft of the United Eastern mine at Outman, near Kingman, today rocked the mining camp and caused the death of one miner. The explosion occurred when the ill-fated miner, Gerazioro Quinones, a Mexican, began drilling at a spot in the mine where powder had been left when work was discontinued.

Andrew Edwards, Southern Pacific brakeman, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in Superior Court at Phoenix following a three days' trial on a charge of slaying Harold Mowrey, known as the "millionaire tramp." Edwards testified that in the scuffle following the ejection of Mowrey from a freight train at Sentinel, a gun which he had wrested from the victim was accidentally discharged and Mowrey dropped dead.

The schedule filed with the Arizona corporation commission by the Central Arizona Light and Power Company asking for an increase of 50 per cent in the rates charged for power furnished to the residents in the suburban districts for lighting, and an increase in the monthly minimum charge for power furnished in Phoenix for commercial purposes, was disapproved and denied in a preliminary order handed down by the commission.

With his hand on the casket containing the body of his dead son and namesake, Dr. Harry A. Hughes, pioneer Phoenix physician, dramatically told a congregation in the Central Methodist church at Phoenix that his son had been "murdered" by bootleg whisky and declared that he would devote the remaining years of his life to exterminating "the liquor evil."

An appropriation of \$300,000 to complete the government dam on the Gila Indian reservation in Arizona was requested of Congress by President Coolidge. He transmitted a communication from the Interior Department saying that if additional money was not made available there was great danger of destruction by floods of work already done.

Flames and smoke swept the Camp Verde high school, forty miles east of Prescott, while students in the building were ushered without disorder from their class rooms to a church where their studies were resumed while the fire destroyed the school structure. With the exception of a few records, which were saved by a girl pupil at the risk of her life, the building and its contents were a total loss.

Chester A. Brodine, general electrician for the Magna Copper Company at Superior, was found dead at the bottom of a shaft of the Magna mine by a group of miners. His body was crushed and evidence pointed to a fall from the top of the shaft. Brodine came to Superior recently from Patagonia, Ariz.

Tucson's growth necessitated enlargement of its fire fighting facilities and six alarm are now installing 120 alarm boxes to supplant the seventy-five old ones, which will be eliminated by the modern system.

Wilson and the Correspondents. Woodrow Wilson's relations with the press of the United States were unlike those maintained by any other recent president. He knew how to take advantage of high occasions for the use of the press for the presenting of his fixed opinions, but concerning the ordinary affairs of administration and even the world politics, he was silent when wide news publicity, it was believed, might have been of high service to his cause.

DOHENY DESTROYS SOME AMBITIONS

HIS REVELATIONS WRECK THE HOPES OF ONE CANDIDATE AND MAY HURT OTHERS.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—Washington politicians of neither party are showing evidences of overweening affection for Edward L. Doheny, who has been one of the most picturesquely interesting witnesses to be called before the senate committee investigating the oil lease scandal, for scandal is the word now generally employed in connection with the case.

A few politicians view it, Mr. Doheny is a champion manipulator of the gullotine. He has been at work decapitating the captains. Irrespective of party feelings, Washington today seems to think that one great Democratic chieftain has been eliminated as a presidential possibility by the fact that he was employed as a lawyer for the oil company which is charged, was trying to make too rich a strike in the public domain. Of course it is William G. McAdoo who is counted by a good many men here as being out of the Democratic race for the nomination. Whether this is true or not remains to be seen.

Washington politicians speak of Mr. McAdoo today as definitely out of consideration, and with him are one or two Democrats who, it must be said, were only remotely possible ultimate nomination winners. No Democrat and no Republican of the so-called conservative school thinks that Mr. McAdoo's former connection, as attorney, with the Doheny interests ought to disqualify him from the proper pressing of his ambition, but they say the people will look at it differently and that therefore it is a case of down and out for the hitherto most conspicuous candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Public Opinion Has Changed. Things work curiously in politics. Fifteen years ago it is probable that most of the people would have applauded any man who entered into the service of an independent oil company in any proper capacity. All that one had to do in a somewhat elder day in Washington to rouse suspicion and awaken words of scorn would be to mention the Standard Oil company. Anything which was done in the way of attack on the so-called trust in behalf of independents fighting against it in the field would have been commended as a patriotic duty. Today things have changed.

It seems many people feel that independents in the oil fields can have as much of the mark of the devil of capitalism as a trust can have. It is a case of "big money," whether it is made, handled or spent by an independent company or by one which wears the gyves and shackles of Combination in Restraint of Trade.

One great Democratic newspaper already has eliminated Mr. McAdoo from the field of presidential nomination possibilities. This newspaper said editorially from the first that it would be dangerous for Democrats in congress to try to make political capital of the Fall incident. It seems to have spoken truly.

Democrats' Plans Are Misty. What are the Democrats going to do with Mr. McAdoo out of it? A good many of them were trying to put the former treasury chieftain out of it at a time when they did not have such powerful ousting implements as they love today. William G. McAdoo was by far the most likely choice of the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination. It was believed he would have a majority of the delegates and would be likely after a few ballots to secure the required two-thirds majority.

It is probable that the Democratic leaders will move a little slowly for a while in their endeavor to fix upon someone who is big enough for the presidential job and yet who can stand unblinking in the light of publicity. No one knows yet who Doheny, the ki-killer, is likely to bring next to the block.

Republicans here are somewhat zealous, possibly more so than the occasion justifies, but they say they have found justification for their first pronouncement that guilt is personal and not partisan. It matters nothing that they would have made it partisan if it had been a Democrat working under a Republican administration who first had been accused of doing the thing which ought to have been left undone.

So it seems to be that some gentlemen with ambitions are to be sacrificed not because they had anything to do with oil leases which ought not to have been granted, but simply because they accepted retainers and pay from men who, developments seemingly have shown, thought that any means of money-making were justifiable even if they involved the tempting of men whose clients were supposed to be the people and no one else.

Wilson and the Correspondents. Woodrow Wilson's relations with the press of the United States were unlike those maintained by any other recent president. He knew how to take advantage of high occasions for the use of the press for the presenting of his fixed opinions, but concerning the ordinary affairs of administration and even the world politics, he was silent when wide news publicity, it was believed, might have been of high service to his cause.

This with Woodrow Wilson probably was a matter of temperament. He was not what men call spontaneous,

IT WAS SAID OCCASIONALLY IN HIS LIFE THAT HE LACKED A LOVE OF HUMAN COMPANIONSHIP, BUT NO MAN WITH WOODROW WILSON'S SENSE OF HUMAN QUALITIES WHICH MAKE FOR CLOSE FRIENDSHIP, ON MANY AN OCCASION WHEN IN CONFERENCE WITH THE BODY OF WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS HE WOULD ILLUSTRATE HIS MEANING WITH A STORY ALWAYS TO THE POINT AND ALWAYS SHARPLY HUMOROUS.

The newspaper correspondents in Washington did not have the close relations with Woodrow Wilson that they had with his predecessors in office from Grover Cleveland's day. It was only once or twice during his administration that he permitted himself to be interviewed by an individual correspondent. For a considerable time, he met the newspaper men in a body, answered their questions and occasionally outlined to them some legislative or economic thought of his which he believed might be of interest to the public.

"Open Door" Not Very Open. When Mr. Wilson came into office there was a belief in Washington that the White House would become an actively working bureau of information. This belief was founded on the president's statement concerning the necessity of "pitiless publicity." There was much talk about the open door, but the door never was thrown back far enough to strain its hinges.

When President Wilson wished to do, however, he knew how to present a matter so that it not only would be given publicity, but given it in a form bristling with news points. He knew news, but probably did not realize at all times its true value as an asset to his administration.

Once upon a time, however, Woodrow Wilson gave to the country a news story which had a continuing and enlarging life for months. The correspondents had gone to the White House for their weekly conference, fully believing for the most part, probably, that the day's proceedings would be but a repetition of those of other days which had produced no news of moment. In truth, a good many of the correspondents after attending a few of the president's conferences stayed away because they thought nothing ever was likely to develop to make them hurry to the telegraph office.

His Exposure of the Lobby. On this particular occasion, however, Mr. Wilson began the conference by saying: "There is a pernicious lobby at work in congress against the interests of the people."

Then he outlined what he meant. Congress was stirred and the country was stirred and an investigation followed. It was found to the satisfaction of most people that a lobby was at work and that the president was right in calling it pernicious.

In the course of investigation it was discovered that some former members of congress, taking advantage of the fact that their one-time status gave them unchallenged entrance to the house and almost unchallenged entrance to the committee rooms, were here as the paid attorneys of certain of the country's great business interests. The confessions of one or two of these gentlemen, forced confessions for the most part, it was thought would prevent any effort on their part in the future of attempted entry into public life—but one or two of them, are sitting in congress today.

There probably will not be one-tenth as many anecdotes related in the future of Woodrow Wilson as there were of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Wilson did not lend himself readily to those things which make the "spirit of an anecdote. Some of the men who were closely associated with him in an official way during his administration have stories about him laid by, and one day will tell them, but from the few of them that one has heard they are almost entirely of a serious nature, never frivolous and seldom light.

Light Depends on Rubber. Every commercial use of electricity in the United States is dependent on our import trade.

How? By insulation materials, made of rubber.

Take away rubber and our cities, our homes, would be dark. We could not use the telephone nor the radio nor the cable, nor the telegraph.

Of the world's production of crude rubber 75 per cent of the plantation acreage is British-owned, and 50 per cent is owned by American capital, consisting of 55,000 cultivated acres and 40,000 acres undeveloped, in Sumatra. Within the dominion of the United States there is a limited acreage in Mindanao, Philippine Islands.—National Foreign Trade Council.

Churchill Urges Co-Operation

London.—Cooperation of Great Britain, France and Germany was urged by Winston Spencer Churchill, speaking as chairman of a dinner given in honor of American Ambassador Frank B. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg by the English-speaking union. Upon such co-operation, he declared, depends their mutual safety and greater prosperity and the lasting peace of the world.

James Henry Thomas, labor secretary for the colonies, followed Mr. Churchill. Mr. Thomas referred to the English-speaking union's appointment of Mr. Churchill as master-in-charge of an out-of-work politician to get off the job.

Trotsky Villa Attacked

London.—A hotel of armed men attacked Leon Trotsky's villa at Solmsly, killing three members of Trotsky's staff, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Morning Post quoting a report received in Constantinople from Odessa. Trotsky was absent at the time of the attack. The dispatch added that the teleka (soviets secret police) carried out reprisals for the attack.

Jealous Youth Slays Two and Self

Las Cruces, N. M.—Jealous because his sweetheart had accepted attention from another young man and angry because her mother had denied him the right to come to her home are believed to have been the motives which inspired Steve Walter, 21, to shoot and kill Miss Blanche Kell, 17, and her mother, Mrs. John Kell, 49, and commit suicide at the Kell home, one mile south of this city. The bodies were discovered by younger children of the Kell family.

Shave With Cuticura Soap

The New Way Without Mug

RELIEF from COUGHS & COLDS

MADAME ZOZAC'S PINKET COUGH BALM is the only medicine made by a manufacturer to relieve coughs, colds, bronchitis and other throat ailments. Pleasant Tasting. Safe for children.

PATENTS

Send model or drawing for Free Business Examination. Patent fee \$25.00. 100% success. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 645 G. St., Washington, D. C., Denver, Colorado, U.S. St., Chicago, Ill.

FORCIBLY ENTER KING TUT'S TOMB

Egyptian officials force entrance to resting place of Tut-Ankh-Amen

LOCKS ARE REMOVED

License originally given to Lord Carnarvon by Egyptian Government cancelled

Luxor, Egypt.—After remaining closed nine days, the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen was opened forcibly by the Egyptian government. A guard of soldiers was drawn up and many tourists were present.

The minister of works ordered Pierre Lacau of the Egyptian antiquities department to open the tomb, and great excitement prevailed at Luxor. It was known to everyone that Howard Carter, representing the Carnarvon expedition, would not surrender the keys to the tomb and that the government officials therefore must cut the locks to gain entrance.

Mr. Carter, not having replied to the ultimatum of the government within the forty-eight hours specified, inviting him to open the tomb and resume work under certain conditions, the cabinet canceled the license originally granted to Lord Carnarvon.

The reopening of the tomb was ordered immediately, as it was feared that great damage might result through the ropes breaking and allowing the heavy granite lid, suspended over the sarcophagus, to fall and perhaps irreparably damage the magnificent gold-covered coffin within.

M. Lacau, accompanied by M. Englebach, inspector of antiquities of Upper Egypt, the governor of Kenah province, the mayor of Luxor, the chief of police of the district, and native workmen with chisels, crowbars and hammers went to the tomb. The workmen sawed off the locks of the outer and inner doors, thus permitting entrance to the tomb.

The electric lights were turned on, and a careful inspection showed that no damage had been done. After covering several of the objects to prevent dust settling, the top of the sarcophagus was covered with thin boards, supports were placed under the lid, and new locks were attached to the doors, which were again closed.

The party then went to the tomb of Set II, which is being used as a laboratory and storehouse for the objects taken from the tomb. Here, also, the locks were removed and pieces of the shrine, which were more or less exposed to the weather, were wrapped in protective covers.

Neither Mr. Carter nor any member of his staff was present. It is understood he has placed the matter in the hands of the courts to determine his rights, until which time nothing inside the tomb can be removed.

The tomb will be closed after the public view, which it is expected the government will permit during the next ten days, when about 2,000 persons will be admitted. In the event of the failure of the government to adjust its differences with Carter, it considers the antiquities department capable of completing the work.

Phipps Accused by Senator Ashurst

Washington.—A charge that Senator Phipps, Republican, Colorado, had voted as a member of the appropriations committee to "put money into his own pocket," was made in the Senate by Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona.

Always

A safe and soothing remedy for cuts, burns, or skin troubles. Protects, relieves and heals. Take internally for coughs and sore throats.

Vaseline

Cheerhough Mfg. Co., Corp., State St., New York

Shave With Cuticura Soap

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MADAME ZOZAC'S PINKET COUGH BALM is the only medicine made by a manufacturer to relieve coughs, colds, bronchitis and other throat ailments. Pleasant Tasting. Safe for children.

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ALL WOMEN WHO WORK

Should Know how this Worker was Made Strong and Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LOCKS ARE REMOVED

License originally given to Lord Carnarvon by Egyptian Government cancelled

Luxor, Egypt.—After remaining closed nine days, the tomb of Tut-Ankh-Amen was opened forcibly by the Egyptian government. A guard of soldiers was drawn up and many tourists were present.

The minister of works ordered Pierre Lacau of the Egyptian antiquities department to open the tomb, and great excitement prevailed at Luxor. It was known to everyone that Howard Carter, representing the Carnarvon expedition, would not surrender the keys to the tomb and that the government officials therefore must cut the locks to gain entrance.

Mr. Carter, not having replied to the ultimatum of the government within the forty-eight hours specified, inviting him to open the tomb and resume work under certain conditions, the cabinet canceled the license originally granted to Lord Carnarvon.

The reopening of the tomb was ordered immediately, as it was feared that great damage might result through the ropes breaking and allowing the heavy granite lid, suspended over the sarcophagus, to fall and perhaps irreparably damage the magnificent gold-covered coffin within.

M. Lacau, accompanied by M. Englebach, inspector of antiquities of Upper Egypt, the governor of Kenah province, the mayor of Luxor, the chief of police of the district, and native workmen with chisels, crowbars and hammers went to the tomb. The workmen sawed off the locks of the outer and inner doors, thus permitting entrance to the tomb.

The electric lights were turned on, and a careful inspection showed that no damage had been done. After covering several of the objects to prevent dust settling, the top of the sarcophagus was covered with thin boards, supports were placed under the lid, and new locks were attached to the doors, which were again closed.

The party then went to the tomb of Set II, which is being used as a laboratory and storehouse for the objects taken from the tomb. Here, also, the locks were removed and pieces of the shrine, which were more or less exposed to the weather, were wrapped in protective covers.

Neither Mr. Carter nor any member of his staff was present. It is understood he has placed the matter in the hands of the courts to determine his rights, until which time nothing inside the tomb can be removed.

The tomb will be closed after the public view, which it is expected the government will permit during the next ten days, when about 2,000 persons will be admitted. In the event of the failure of the government to adjust its differences with Carter, it considers the antiquities department capable of completing the work.

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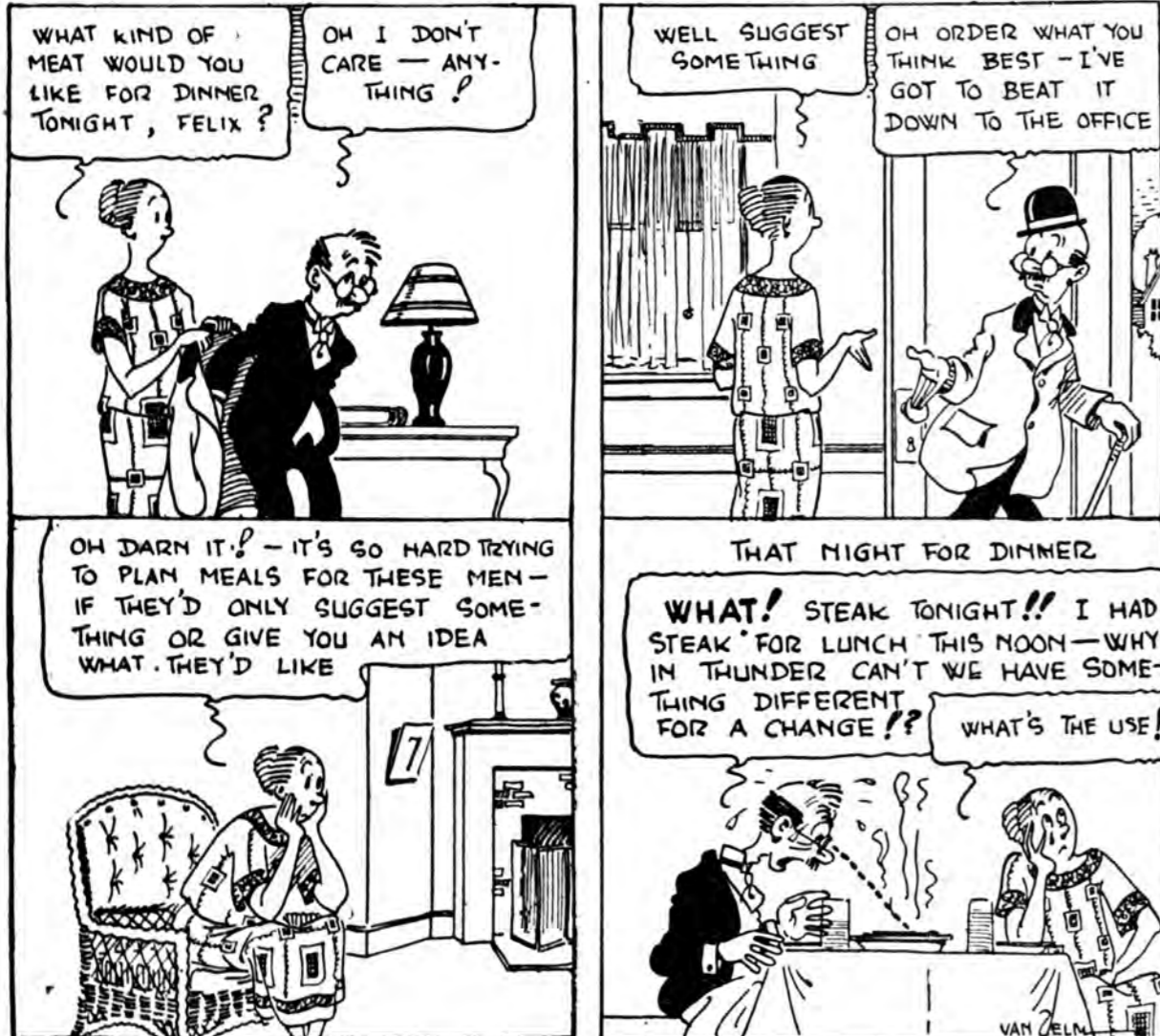
Send model or drawing for Free Business Examination. Patent fee \$25.00. 100% success. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 645 G. St., Washington, D. C., Denver, Colorado, U.S. St., Chicago, Ill.

OUR COMIC SECTION

This Year's Popular Headwear



Try, Try Again



He Could Hold Both

A christening ceremony was taking place in a church in a mining district. The infant wore a resplendent bonnet which, when the critical moment arrived, the mother found some difficulty in removing.
With the eyes of the congregation on her, the mother became flustered and her attempts to remove the bonnet and hold the baby at the same time looked as though they would end in the baby being dropped on the floor. The clergyman turned at last to the father, a powerful looking man.
"Can you hold the child?" he asked sharply.
The man looked at the clergyman, who was rather diminutive, very disdainfully.
"Hold him?" he whispered fiercely. "Man, I could fling him over the church, and you, too."
Long Road Back.
Error, when she retraces her steps, has farther to go before she can arrive at truth than ignorance.—Colton.
A quick way to remove the taint from other people's money is to get your own hands on it.



Site of Tyburn.
Tyburn was the chief place of execution in London from 1196 to 1783. The real site of Tyburn is a matter of dispute, but it is supposed to have been situated near the lower corner of Edgeware road. January 30, 1661, the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were exposed at Tyburn. It derived its name from Twabarne (two rivulets), and was so named from two small streams that met in that locality and flowed into the Thames. The first execution in front

of Newgate prison, which supplanted Tyburn as a place of execution, took place December 9, 1783.
The Te Deum.
The Te Deum is a famous Latin hymn of praise and supplication—so-called from its first words—used in the ritual of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Its date and authorship are uncertain, but it is commonly supposed to be the joint production of St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, on the occasion of the bap-

tism of the latter, about 390 A. D. On this account it is frequently called the "Ambrosian Hymn." It also has been ascribed to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, to Nicetius, and to Hilary of Poitiers.
What They Think.
At the marriage altar they take each other for better or for worse. A little later he thinks it couldn't have been worse and she thinks she might have done better.

FARM CO-OPERATIVE SELLING

By **GLENN G. HAYES**
(Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.)
One-Half Rice Sold Through Coöperative Plan.

HENRY JACKSON has a rice plantation in Arkansas—200 acres of the finest fields in the state. And he made money on those acres until the armistice was signed. That year the rice market took a downward shoot and for two years nothing could turn it from its course.
It was in October of 1920. For two months Henry Jackson had been holding his creditors off with a "wait till my rice check comes." Then one day the long-expected letter came. It was waiting in the mail box at the crossroads when Henry drove home from town—a long, slim thin envelope with the miller's name in one corner. Out came the white slip. It wasn't a check at all. It was a bill for rice storage with a large "kindly remit" across its face.
And Jackson wasn't the only Arkansas farmer who received a "kindly remit" notice instead of a green bank draft.

That particular crop was the most expensive that had ever been raised in Arkansas. Labor prices were the highest. The seed rices planted in the spring had been unusually expensive. Everything that had gone into the making of the 1920 rice crop was at peak prices. Rice farmers all over the state had enlarged their operations to the last notch. They had mortgaged their land, their homes and their stock—everything they had, to borrow money to plant rice. They expected a boom in rice prices and they got less than had ever before been paid for a rice crop.

Practically the same thing happened in Louisiana and Texas, the other two great rice-producing areas* of the South. Everything went to pieces. The depression spared no one, no business, throughout the length and the breadth of the rice-producing districts.

Co-operation, the Magic Word.
Southern rice growers were down and out. They were ready to sell their acres for mere nothing—anything to get out of the rice industry. It was in the dark hour that the farm bureau proposed a way out—co-operative marketing was the suggestion. The magic word co-operation brought the dazed rice farmers back to consciousness. For the first time they set about to analyze their markets and find out just where the trouble lay. It wasn't hard to discover.

Rice farmers sold their rough product to the buyers, who in turn disposed of it to the millers and sometimes they sold it themselves direct to the millers. They knew that both the buyers and the millers were speculators. The term miller and speculator had become synonymous in the rice business. They knew that there were over 90 rice mills in America and that 85 per cent of them were controlled by less than twenty men. It wasn't any secret that this little group of millers had in their power the complete price control. As long as the market had paid a living wage with an occasional extra spill for good measure the rice men merely grumbled among themselves and did nothing.

In 1911 they had tried organization. The Southern Rice Growers' association was formed in Louisiana to act as a growers' selling agent in dealing with the millers. The organization was fairly well supported, but it didn't accomplish much. Then came the dark days of 1920. The association, urged by its members, tried to find a way out. A plan of toll milling was tried, under which the growers turned their rices over to millers, who cleaned and milled and sold them, keeping a liberal amount for toll. That finished the growers. Under this system came those bills for handling, with their big lettered "please remit" printed across the face. The prices for the finest grades were so low that it seldom paid to haul them to the mills.

The association had failed completely; the only thing left to do was to reorganize, not as a bargaining association, but as a full-fledged co-operative marketing association capable of controlling its own markets. This was a stiff job for the growers very few in number and the rice growing areas were scattered in various parts of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Leaders sprang up here and there and offered themselves and their services to the cause. In place of the old association a new movement was organized—the Arkansas Rice Growers' Co-operative association. This was started in January, 1921. The campaign was carried on with grim determination and in less than 90 days 800 growers, representing 80 per cent of the acreage of the state, were signed up and in time to market the 1921 crop.

Based on Five-Year Contract.
The association was based on a five-year contract covering all the rice produced by the signor. The title to the rice passes to the association upon delivery. The crop is pooled by grades and varieties over an entire season's holdings. In this way the returns are equalized among the members. It is a nonstock, nonprofit organization, much the same as that of the other successful producers' co-operatives.

The association began marketing the rice in the rough. They cleaned and milled it and then sold it to wholesale dealers. The old-time speculative buyer and miller were eliminated. For a few weeks things went along well enough. The first rice sold over the association's tables brought \$1.30 per bushel. Then came the smash in the market. It dropped and kept on dropping—till offers were hovering around an 85-cent basis and there were few offerings at that figure. The condition continued. It began to grow worse.
It didn't pay to sell rice in the rough; there were too many intermediate fees. The farmers must take over the mills and market their own rice in the clean. This was just the situation that the organizers of the marketing company had expected from the beginning; and they were prepared to meet it. Although the association had no mills or money, the milling problem was easily solved. Tentative contracts with several large rice mills were made through which to mill the rice of the co-operative members when it no longer paid the organization to sell the rice in the rough. The War Finance corporation offered to loan the rice growers 60 per cent of the market value of the rice as it was delivered. This money was to be used for the first advance payments to the growers. The other payments were not to be made until the cleaned rice was on the market.

Made More Than Neighbors.
The rice farmers of Arkansas began their milling operations in the last week of November, 1921. This was not until the bulk of the choice rice in the state had been sold to outside mills in the rough. All that was left was the lower grades, but even with these the association averaged an all grades and varieties a fraction over 90 cents a bushel. The bulk of the entire crop in 1920 had gone at 35 cents per bushel. During 1921 the association handled 137,500,000 pounds of rice, for which its growers netted \$3,000,000. The Arkansas rice growers received more for their rice than the growers of any other section. They made from 10 to 35 per cent more than their neighbors in Louisiana.

In 1907 it was discovered that the swamp land of the Upper Sacramento valley would grow rice. The Japanese immediately took advantage of these acres, renting them on a one-year lease. Then they pitched in with their Oriental pugnacity to make rice production pay. As the California rice industry developed there grew up with it an organization half co-operative.
The Japanese needed someone to sell their product for them. In 1915 the Pacific Rice Growers' association was organized, to serve merely as an agent with the exclusive right to sell all the members' rice. The grower, however, had the privilege of accepting or rejecting the bids. Under this system each grower's rice was kept separately and was accounted for separately after the expenses of handling had been subtracted.

This way of selling was almost like a public auction. The association wasn't a real producers' co-operative. But it did give good results for about five years, but in 1920 it failed because the millers were afraid to buy the crop. The association was forced to adopt a new plan. Toll milling was tried. This meant selling polished rice. Most of the growers were working their land on a one-year lease, and this prevented the association from buying and operating its own mills. But the toll plan didn't work out, so they fixed up the original plan under a new name—the Rice Growers' Association of California. The one-year contract was lengthened to five; that was the one big change in the plan. The title of the rice was to pass to the association upon delivery, but the original plan of selling each lot separately was retained. The association continued to refer all bids to the growers for acceptance. The War Finance corporation made them a substantial loan and the plan worked. There was no dumping of rice on the market in 1921. That year the association handled more than 1,500,000 bags of the 1921 crop and sold them for an average of \$2.65, which was almost 40 cents per bag higher than was made by the unorganized rice growers of Texas and Louisiana.

Under One Contract.
Texas and Louisiana saw what co-operative marketing was doing for Arkansas and California growers; they decided to give the marketing game a whirl for themselves. In 1922 the Louisiana Farm Bureau Rice Growers' Co-operative association was organized. It was an exact pattern of the Arkansas association. A similar plan is now being worked out for east Texas, when Louisiana and Texas groups are well under way, it is planned to co-ordinate the three southern state associations under one overhauled machine.

Rice farmers are putting their faith in co-operative marketing. They are giving it a trial lease on their rice fields. In 1921 not one pound of rice produced annually in the United States was sold on the co-operative plan. During the years 1922 and 1923 one-half of all the rice produced was sold through co-operative growers' associations.

Information Desired
The lecturer had been describing some of the sights he had seen abroad.
"There are some spectacles," he said, "that I never forgets."
"I wish you would tell me where I can get a pair," exclaimed an old lady in the audience. "I am always forgetting mine."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

MARY SUCCEEDS ON MAIN STREET

By **LAURA MILLER**
(Copyright, 1924, by Laura Miller)
THE OPEN DOOR TO ROMANCE

A housekeeper's guest room affords a picture of her life, according to a keen-eyed, much-traveled acquaintance of mine. What would you make of this one? White paint and a smell of cleanliness; buff, blue and white paper in restful design; quaintly unfashionable furniture of buff-colored ash, trimmed with walnut, rather charmingly painted in walnut-brown designs, and betraying by the utter absence of scars that it has never been in a moving van; fine linen on the towel rack; a leopard-skin and a blue Persian rug on a waxed hardwood floor.

Put the room in a house to match. Add a general store on the corner. Place the corner in a village on a rock-bound Maine harbor, with a once-a-day boat, and a twice-a-day autobus to the railroad.

Can't you see Katherine Walls, proprietor of store and home, as a happy wife? And as a low-voiced woman, with a bank account always ready for emergency calls; and with a fund of common sense? Her common sense is the sort that tells how much gingham to buy for the old women, whether to lay in a supply of sport sweaters or of yarn for the making of the same this season, and how to get from a casual summer visitor top prices for the fine looked rugs which the minister's widow has been persuaded to put on sale.

The coal shortage, taxed the brains of many a New England business man last winter. Call it luck or good management or both, that Southwest Harbor did not suffer. A linden barge, headed elsewhere, ran aground outside the harbor; Katherine Walls had the wit and the cash to take the cargo on shares with three other dealers of the county. She believes that it pays to belong to business associations, to read reports of advancing or dropping prices, to go to Boston and Providence and New York, and to meet leading dealers in many lines of merchandise. A modesty and love of the past which keeps her departed father's name still over the store entrance, and makes her father's pet cat the biggest and thrichest and most spoiled cat in Hancock county are only a few of the traits that set apart one village storekeeper. She is a woman who would succeed anywhere, but who finds her greatest happiness and usefulness on the spot "to which it has pleased God to call her." She has taught Romance, like Fortune, the way to her door.

OUT WHERE THE WHEAT BEGINS

The secretary-treasurer of a farm loan association in St. Paul, Kan., doesn't properly belong in any category of Main Street women. For her back yard contains 318 acres. The work for the farm loan association, and other work for the Big Island school board are casual tasks while the farm is literally the big job.
But Susie Gibbons, an orphan, who has certainly found success by either man's or woman's measuring tape, has accumulated opinions that Miss Town-Bred or Miss City-Born may well ponder.

As to where a girl should seek success—"depends on what kind of backbone the girl has," Miss Gibbons says laconically. "The real question is whether the girl intends to make good, not the size of the town that happens to be her home."

And as to the qualities that have made for her own success—"keeping perpetually busy" is one part of the prescription. Getting along well with people is another essential ingredient even for a farmer, though Miss Susie Gibbons isn't conceded enough to claim the credit due her. Instead she explains: "I have had my housekeeper fifteen years. She is an angel. My farm manager has been here seven years. My friends are veritable Gibbrates. It seems to me the chief tribute they've paid my father—who was the best dad on earth—has taken the form of watching my welfare."

But it's when she explains why she couldn't be lured or coaxed or driven to life in the big city that Susie Gibbons truly waxes eloquent. "Well! I don't have to wake up in the morning and hear the pattering feet of the family above. No elevated trains—where humanity is packed in like stock in western cattle cars. No iron-clad hour for lunch. No dictaphones (thank the good Lord). No coming out of an office at 5:30 to join in a mad homeward rush, with all the lovely day gone. No prisonlike existence within granite walls."

Pine Older Than Needles.
Probably the pin in its primitive form of spike, thorn or fish bone was used to hold a garment together long before the earliest needle and thread was known. The brass wire pin of today was first made in England in 1826. In the same year the first drilled needles were made by using a stamping machine.

WRIGLEYS

After every meal
A pleasant and agreeable sweet and a refreshing benefit as well.
Good for teeth, breath and digestion.
Makes the next day's taste better.
Sealed in its Purity Package
WRIGLEYS' SPEARMINT
THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
Horses and Mules
can be kept on their feet and working if owners give "SPOHN'S" for Distemper, Influenza, Shipping Fever, Coughs and Colds. Cheapest and surest means of escaping these diseases. Occasional doses work wonders. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Used for thirty years. 60 cents and \$1.20 at drug stores.

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

BATHE TIRED EYES
With Dr. Thompson's Eye-water.
Buy at your druggist's or 3102 River, Prof. E. V. Booklet.

Some View
Cynical (thinking to have a joke with Simple Sammy)—Is it true that you can see us far as Australia from the church?
Simple Sammy—Oh, you can see farther than that.
"What? Farther than Australia?"
"Yes, to the sun!"

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

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 23 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

She Was Safe
"What are you doing, Doris?"
"I'm writing a letter to Maise!"
"But, darling, you don't know how to write."
"Dar's all right. Maise don't know how to read."
Never lend yourself to the borrowing of trouble.

Mrs. A. A. White



The Appealing Charm of Perfect Health

Silom, Colo.—"I was sick for two years, could not regain my old time strength after motherhood, had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep. I lost fifteen pounds in weight. My friends all thought I had lung trouble, I got so thin and pale. All the medicine the doctors gave me failed to help me. One day I read about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and decided to try it. I got a bottle right away and after the first few doses I began to feel better. I took four bottles and it certainly did wonders for me. I can't say too much for this 'Medical Discovery' and always recommend it to my friends."—Mrs. A. A. White.
When run-down you can quickly pick up and regain vim, vigor, vitality by obtaining this Medical Discovery of Dr. Pierce's at your nearest drug store in tablets or liquid, or send for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
HINDERCORNS Remove Corns, Calluses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the foot, makes walking easy. Use by mail or at Jewell's, Illinois Chemical Works, Palestine, N. Y.

Save Pennies—Waste Dollars

Some users of printing save pennies by getting inferior work and lose dollars through lack of advertising value in the work they get. Printers as a rule charge very reasonable prices, for none of them get rich although nearly all of them work hard.

Moral: Give your printing to a good printer and save money.

Our Printing Is Unexcelled

Free-2 Packets of Seeds and Germain's new Manual of Planting

Send for Germain's 1924 Guide to successful planting and gardening—mention this paper and we will include a surprise package of seeds. A postal will do. Germain Seed & Plant Co. Sixth & Main Sts. Los Angeles, Cal.

What the World Is Doing

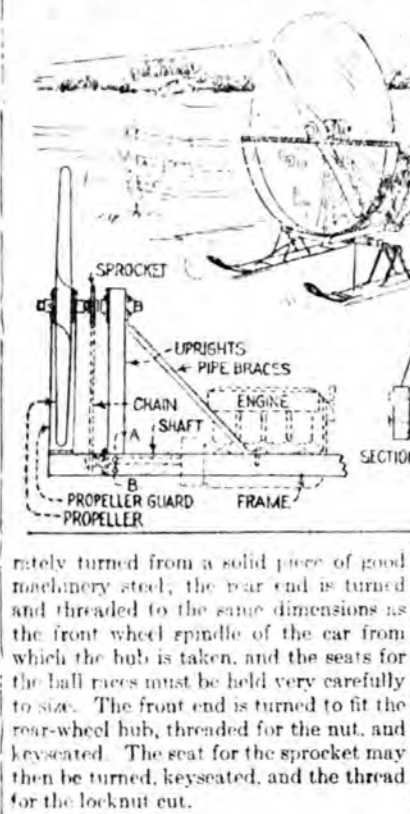
AS SEEN BY POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

Aero-Propeller Shaft Installations

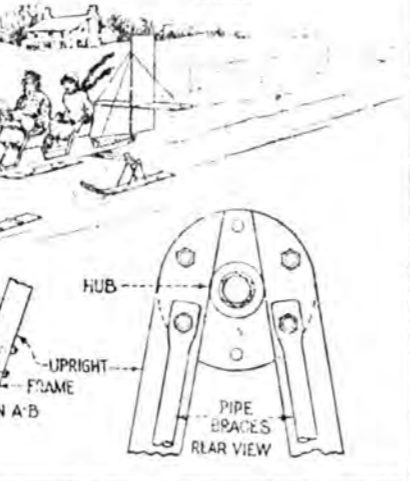
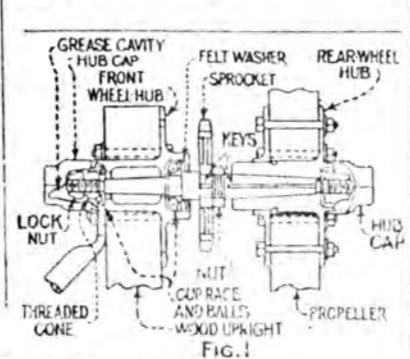
DESIGNERS and builders of aero-propeller-driven craft, such as sleds and boats, are often handicapped by the lack of a suitable but cheap method of installing the propeller shaft. If advantage is taken of standard automobile parts, however, a very neat and close-coupled arrangement, which will give good service and operate efficiently, can be made at a minimum of cost and labor.

Front and rear-wheel hubs from a light car are used to form the main parts of the installation together with a special shaft and a couple of sprockets. The shaft design is a combination of that of a front-axle spindle and the outer end of a rear-axle spindle or shaft. Between the two parts is a post or shoulder for the seat of the driven sprocket.

The shaft must be carefully and accurately turned from a solid piece of good machinery steel, the rear end is turned and threaded to the same dimensions as the front wheel spindle of the car from which the hub is taken, and the seats for the ball races must be held very carefully to size.



The front wheel hub, minus the outer flange, is then slipped on the ball comes adjusted so as to allow the shaft to run freely without any shake, and the locknut tightened and fastened with a cotter pin. The regular hub cap is used, filled with good grease, just as in the car.



The hub that carries the propeller is a rear-wheel hub, as shown above, and it is fitted with a second flange, made out of another hub, which is machined away until a flange is left that will pass over the turned portion of the hub proper. The propeller hub is drawn up on the tapered portion of the shaft, as in the car, and locked by means of a nut, washer, and cotter pin. The propeller is clamped between the flanges by six through bolts.

The key that holds the sprocket should be large and set deeply, as it carries all the motor torque.

Two heavy wooden uprights, meeting at the top to form an inverted vee, are bolted to the sills of the frame, and straddle the body of the front-wheel hub as shown. Four 3/8-in. bolts hold the tops of the uprights firmly to the hub. Angular braces, made of 2-in. pipe, are also fitted, the ends being flattened and drilled for the bolts. The propeller should be balanced before installation, to insure vibrationless running.

The hub cap should be filled with good grease to insure perfect lubrication and sealed at frequent intervals.

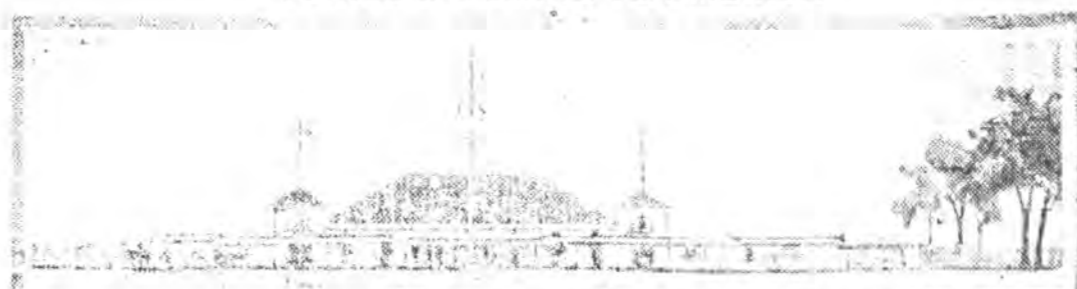
Use of Gas to Trap Animals Is Suggested by Edison

At the suggestion of Thomas A. Edison, the U. S. army experts are seeking to devise some means for using poison gas in connection with trapping so that wild animals will be instantly killed instead of lingering for hours in torture. The use of chlorine in the traps was declared to be commercially impractical. Therefore, it was suggested that a chemical might be so placed as to be released when the trap was sprung.

Million Homes for Workmen Needed in the U. S.

About 1,000,000 more houses are needed in the United States to relieve the present shortage, investigators studying the problem report. In spite of the various "building booms" in many parts of the country, only one city shows a surplus of residence buildings. It is held that the type of houses for the workman must be changed, so as to bring about cheaper construction. This alone, it is said, would increase the proportion of home-owners by 30 per cent. Building codes, it is contended, must also be modernized.

VENICE IS COMING TO AMERICA



THE people of the Middle West are trying with the "light" Venetian style of building, the Venetian style that has made the Lake region throughout the world. This is coming to mean on Long Island Sound, at the N. Y. World Twenty miles of the American metropolis.



A group of men of both social and intellectual standing including such names as George M. Smith, Dean of the State of the University of the Pacific, the publisher, George Palmer Putnam, the artist, and Stuyvesant Wood, who organized the Milton Point Club, to "provide for my pleasure and imagination."

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.

Change now to the brand that never changes and you'll never change again. LUCKY STRIKE

DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT Optical Specialist Arizona Optical Co. 313 Morley Avenue YOGALES, ARIZONA

CALVES FROM PUREBRED BULLS WEIGH MORE, BRING MORE

The purchase of a good herd bull is the first forward step in producing better calves at a less cost per pound. In common or grade herds calves sired by good purebred beef bulls weigh on the average about 125 pounds a head more when 1 year old than calves of the same age sired by the general run of scrub bulls, says the United States department of agriculture, and they sell for about 2 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders. Two-year-old steers sired by good purebred bulls weigh on an average about 200 pounds a head more than steers of the same age sired by scrub bulls, and sell for from 2 to 4 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders.

In the case of yearlings, scrubs weigh about 300 pounds, and when they sell for about 4 cents a pound as stockers and feeders they bring \$12 a head, while grades at the same age weigh about 425 pounds, and will sell for about 2 cents more, or 6 cents a pound, bringing \$25.50. Two-year-old scrubs weigh about 525 pounds a head, and, assuming that they sell for 8 cents a pound, will bring \$42 a head, while grades of equal age weigh about 725 pounds, and at 2 cents more a pound (10 cents) as stockers and feeders, bring \$72.50.

There is practically no difference in the cost of feed for the two classes of calves up to the yearling age, but from that time on grades develop more capacity and require more food than scrubs. The difference in the cost of feed, however, is a very small item when the offspring of the good bulls are worth practically twice as much as those of scrub bulls.

STATE MINING NEWS IN BRIEF

Oatman—Oatman United Gold Mining Co. installing new milling process known as electric-cyanide-chlorination process. It is claimed that the new process enables higher metal recovery at lower cost. Oatman—Telluride mill with capacity of 60 tons daily starts operations. Phoenix—Kay Copper company announces large development program for Black Canyon property. Parson—Silver property of unusual promise being developed in northwestern Tonto Basin. Oatman—United American property shipping 25 tons of \$30 ore to Tom Reed mill daily.

FARMERS ON FINANCIAL ROCKS

Forty-two per cent of the farmers feel that their financial difficulties are due to low prices of farm products; 17 per cent attribute their condition to high taxes; 11 per cent to high costs for farm labor; 10 per cent to high freight rates; 10 per cent to high interest rates; 6 per cent to reckless expenditures during the boom period, and 4 per cent to too much credit.

'PENS' TO MAKE SHOES, ETC.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans.—Factories for supplying the army and navy with shoes and all government departments with brooms, brushes and mops probably will be in operation at the Federal penitentiary here within a year or 18 months, officials said.

Information from Washington indicates the necessary appropriations of \$200,000 for plants and \$250,000 for a revolving fund may be included in the urgent deficiency bill now before the House appropriations committee and thereby become available at once rather than July 1. Congress recently passed a bill authorizing the manufacture of shoes with prison labor and making their purchase obligatory upon the army and navy. The proposed factory would have a daily capacity of 2500 to 3000 pairs. The same bill authorizes the manufacture of brooms, brushes and mops and requires their purchase by all federal departments.

Flappers are going to use last year's dresses for bathing suits.

108 YEARS OLD AND MARRIED 88 OF THEM



Mr. and Mrs. Yasovsky of Baltimore, who recently celebrated the 88th anniversary of their wedding day. The couple, who are the oldest living married couple and who probably hold the world's record for married life were married 88 years ago in Russia, when the groom was twenty and the bride had just turned sixteen.

RABIES AMONG WILD ANIMALS

An outbreak of rabies among coyotes, bobcats, and dogs exists in Colorado, on the southern end of the San Isabel forest and adjacent areas. This is the first time the disease has made its appearance in the state since the inauguration of predatory animal control and eradication work. Up to the middle of January approximately 1000 worth of livestock has been killed in this section from attacks of rabid predatory animals or dogs and four persons have been bitten. To check the spread of the disease a systematic eradication campaign against all predatory animals and stray dogs is being carried out by the U. S. biological survey in co-operation with state and local organizations. Three hunters and one biological assistant have been placed in this area and more hunters will be added if necessary. A fourth hunter has been detailed to prevent the spread of the disease eastward to Pueblo.

RAILROADS GIVEN MORE TIME TO REVISE RATES

SANTA FE, N. M.—An agreement has been reached to allow railroads until March 1 to put local rates into effect in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada and until April 28 to put interstate rates into effect. This is in accordance with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing interstate passenger fares in these three states to the basic level of 3.5 cents a mile, according to a wire to the state corporation commission. The railroads asked for an extension of time, saying they could not get their tariffs ready to file by February 25, the date fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the reduction.

R. S. BURNS BREAKS WRIST

Robert S. Burns, manager of the J. C. Penney Company, Nogales, broke one of his wrists Washington's birthday, during a ball game between the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs' game. He was taken to his home immediately following the accident, and is reported to be doing nicely. He soon will be able to attend to business at the store.

PRAIRIE SCHOONER CAMPAIGN

An organization called the Lower Taxes and Less Legislation League has been formed in Ohio. It expects soon to start three prairie schooners out over the state, bearing such legends as those: "Let's go back to the ways of our fathers—simplicity, honesty, economy in government" and "Get into the fight for lower taxes and less legislation."

WORLD'S LARGEST CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORE ORGANIZATION J.C. Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION 475 DEPARTMENT STORES 226-228 GRAND AVENUE, NOGALES, ARIZONA THRIFT ECONOMIES In All Departments. Join the hundreds of thousands of thrifty shoppers who have chosen the J. C. Penney Company Stores as their permanent shopping home. Every department offers good quality merchandise at important savings. Take advantage of the unusual opportunities. Only the combined buying power of our hundreds of Stores makes possible the thrift economies here every day in the year—for you!

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