

"BUY SOMETHING MADE OF COPPER"

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

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN



VOL. XII

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1924

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

NO. 22

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

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

Directors of the Farm Bureau met at the Commercial Hotel Saturday afternoon and endorsed the Farm Bureau budget for the year 1924-25. Those present were: L. W. Kleine, president; J. B. Bristol, secretary; Mrs. Cora Everhart, Elgin director; Mr. Benjamin Sonoita director; J. W. Ross, Extension Service of the U. of A., director; Lee Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Smith, Elgin director; J. B. Collie, Patagonia, director.

Dr. W. W. Eggleston of Washington, D. C., is here this week collecting 2000 or 3000 pounds of sheep loco weed for the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington. The weed is to be shipped to Salt Lake City, Utah, for experiments to be made on its effect on animals and tests will be made to discover an antidote for the poison.

John Oliver, San Rafael Valley poultry raiser, was in town Tuesday on business.

Judge Richard Farrell of Marshaw was shopping in Patagonia Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bethell spent several days in Tucson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Miller have returned to their ranch, at Bloxton, after having spent several months in Tucson.

Forest Ranger Lyle B. Smith of Rosemont accompanied Dr. W. W. Eggleston to Patagonia and vicinity helping him to locate the largest patches of loco so a supply could quickly be gathered.

Judge Frank J. Duffy of Nogales was a Patagonia business visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Passow of Sonora were Patagonia visitors last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and children of Sonoita, returned Monday evening from a trip to Nogales.

Ed S. Black of Sonoita was a Nogales business visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. Eva Barnett of Elgin was a Nogales visitor Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Irving Knight.

Lou Stevens left Monday for Tucson, where he was called as a witness before the federal grand jury.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gruber were Nogales visitors Tuesday.

Frank Grubb and C. W. McKenzie of Tucson and Lyle B. Smith of Rosemont, all attached to the forest service, were called to Patagonia Monday to fight a forest fire in the vicinity of Bloxton.

Mrs. Lee Reagan and daughters, Fanny and Drusilla, of Tucson; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Sanford, of Winkelman, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Orem, of Bisbee, were guests of Mrs. J. H. Reagan and Mr. and Mrs. Lou Stevens this week. Messrs. Sanford and Orem went to Salero while here to examine some mining property. Mr. Orem is a mining engineer.

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

24
111 ONE ELEVEN
cigarettes
for 15¢

OIL PROGRAM IN SAN RAFAEL VALLEY TO BE COMPLETED

Captain W. L. Rucker, president of the Whittier Southern Oil Company, who has approximately 30,000 acres of land under lease in the San Rafael valley, which he expects to prospect for oil, has not given up the idea of making a thorough test of that part of Santa Cruz county.

He is behind in his program several months owing to the fact that he was on the sick list most of last year and could not give his personal attention to the many properties he is interested in. The San Rafael project is going to be taken up in its turn, which is at hand. Captain Rucker has given his geologist, Major A. M. Baker instructions to make camp in the valley as soon as he finishes his present survey at Turkey Creek, and stay on the job until the work is finished.

The farmers of the valley who have leased their land to Captain Rucker should not worry over the delay. We are now assured that within a few months a reliable and honorable company will do for this section what it might take several years to get started again should present plans fail through unreasonable or hasty action on the part of those who are over-anxious to have the "letter of the contract" lived up to. The intent is the thing that counts, and the fact that action will soon be had if patience is exercised should be incentive enough for everybody to sit steady and await results.

Captain Rucker will be here within a few days to go over the situation.

If you want action now is the time to get it, and it is improbable that another company, composed of financially responsible men like those of the Whittier Southern Oil Company, could be secured to prospect the valley, so we all will be nearer production if we use our head and be patient.

CORPORATION COMMISSION CONDUCTING HEARING IN NOGALES

The rate hearing of the Southern Arizona Power Company, defendants in a petition filed by the city of Nogales with Arizona Corporation Commission, is beset with all the tricks of corporation lawyers, who are resorting to technicalities to keep the defendant company's valuations at a point where they will seem justified in asking to retain their exorbitant rates for power, light and fuel.

The city of Nogales is being charged higher rates for service than private users of electricity and is asking the Corporation Commission to equalize and lower the rates.

The power company, having a monopoly, will never lower rates until compelled to do so by the commission.

Mrs. R. M. Denton, Miss Myrtle Donlon, Ralph Heffelman, Malcolm Heffelman and Doris Crepin, of Tucson, were Sunday visitors in Patagonia.

Jack O'Brien of San Francisco was calling on local merchants Wednesday.

Miss Ima Gittings and Miss Hermance Gribisch, teachers of the U. of A., spent the week-end in Patagonia.

H. E. Boggs and wife of Salt Lake City are stopping in Patagonia for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pierce motored to Tucson Monday.

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COMMUNITY DANCE TOMORROW NIGHT AT CADY'S HALL

Don't forget the Patagonia Social Club will hold a dance May 3, (tomorrow night), at Cady's Hall, Patagonia, on the life of Abraham, one which showed careful study. Points of practical interest to us at the present day were beautifully brought out.

On Saturday, May 3, at 2 o'clock, there is to be a baptismal service, a church organized and preaching by Rev. R. S. Bell, pastor of the Tucson church. You cannot afford to lose it. This is all to be at the home of Henry Wood. Every one is cordially invited, Sunday school at 1 o'clock at Vaughn schoolhouse, followed by preaching by Mr. Sleeth, on Sunday, May 4.

Come early.

MRS. GRACE H. THOMAS WEDS

A. F. Kinnison, extension horticulturist with the U. of A., is in the country for the purpose of conducting demonstrations in grafting the English walnut on our native black walnut stocks.

A demonstration Thursday was held on the Weldon Bailey ranch at Tubac. Another demonstration was held this morning in Patagonia on the Richardson Estate land, and another will be held today at the ranch of Mrs. Nellie Bartlett, at Elgin. Saturday afternoon a demonstration will be held at the E. K. Cumming residence, on Crawford street, Nogales.

The couple have the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy wedded life.

MICKIE SAYS—

IN TH' DAYS OF LONG AGO,
WHILE 'OLE DOBBIN' DRUG TH'
BUGGY OVER TH' ROAD AT A
GNAIL'S PACE, TH' PASSENGERS
HAD AMPLE LEISURE TO READ
ALL TH' ADS ON TREES, BARNs
AND FENCES. NOWADAYS,
WITH FOLKS DASHIN' UP TH'
ROAD FORTY MILES AN HOUR,
ROADSIDE ADS ARE N.G.



GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH AN OLD FRIEND

Edward W. Pickard, whom subscribers know as the writer of the Weekly News Review of Current Events, does not have an opportunity in his columns to talk about himself. His subject is world events/what other people are doing, saying and thinking.

He could tell, however, a great many things about himself which would interest us. He might relate some of his experiences as a world traveler who has visited all continents and many nations. He could hold our attention with stories taken from his early newspaper experience in Chicago.

But what he would like to talk about most, perhaps, is his hobby—world history, ancient, medieval and modern. Long before leaving grade school young Pickard fell prey to the fascination of what men had done in longago ages, how empires had grown and crumbled.

It was this lure of history that took him to the far corners of the world shortly after he had graduated from the University of Illinois. He bicycled his way through rural France and England, learning at first hand the geography of the countries whose histories he had studied. News hunts have taken him to all parts of the globe, and as a reporter and editor he learned not only the ins and outs of American politics, but also the course of international affairs.

His extensive library contains many rare volumes, gathered during his travels. Most of his books are historical works covering the subject from the time of the earliest written records.

These are a few sidelights on the man who now writes for readers of The Patagonian. His study of history, politics and foreign relations provides him with an adequate background with which to review and interpret in the light of this knowledge the great rush of world happenings.

Readers of the "Review" are discussing more intelligently the various problems brought up each week by sudden turns of the news. Here they have found open to them a fund of information based on established facts and not merely the gossip of the moment. With this equipment they are prepared to converse with anyone on the more important topics which make up the news of our time.

G. O. P. DELEGATES FOR "CAL"

Phoenix, April 29.—The Republican state convention, held yesterday, for the election of delegates to the national convention should stand for all time as a model for convocations of representatives of political parties. Though a situation seemingly had existed that would have turned a Democratic convention into a riot, the proceedings throughout were harmonious and taking on, as the day passed, greater measures of enthusiasm.

Delegates were instructed to vote for Calvin Coolidge for the Republican nomination for president at the national convention.

TORNADO IN SOUTH KILLS MANY

Atlanta, April 30.—Thirty-five lives were snuffed out by tornadoes reported to have struck three states, injuring more than 80 persons and doing damage of a million dollars.

The first two carloads of watermelons

MORE MOISTURE NECESSARY FOR HATCHING CHICKS IN ARIZONA

By L. C. Boggs,
Extension Poultry Husbandman.

Although we consider our climate the most healthful in the world and an ideal place to rear baby chicks, we often find difficulty at hatching time. In a great number of cases I have found the cause of trouble was the lack of moisture in the air in the egg chamber. Even where hens were used in many cases poor hatchlings were obtained due to the same reason. This may be overcome with setting hens by filling the bottom of the nest with several inches of moist dirt; then place the nesting material on top of this.

Practically all of the popular incubators at the present time are manufactured and used most extensively in the more humid sections of either the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast or the central states. It is quite natural that the manufacturers' instructions should be made to suit the local conditions.

In most sections of Arizona we find that the air is too dry to insure good hatchings so we have to resort to some artificial method of supplying moisture. It is always advisable to keep the floor of the incubator cellar moist. During the latter part of the incubation period a sand tray can be used under the egg tray to very good advantage. This is usually a shallow pan filled with clean sand into which fresh water is poured. Keep the sand thoroughly saturated. The sand gives a greater surface for evaporation and tends to keep the water from turning stale.

Another good method is to sprinkle the eggs twice a day. By using a whisk broom or brush they can be sprinkled quite evenly and in a very short time.

Chicks hatching in air that has not enough moisture in it have great difficulty in breaking the shell membrane, which dries and becomes very tough.

PIGUEROA ELECTED MAYOR

Alberto Figueroa and his entire ticket of commissioners were elected to office at the recent city election in Nogales, Sonora, by overwhelming majorities.

The opposition ticket was headed by Cesareo. The election was orderly, orders having previously been given to close all saloons, cafes and wholesale liquor houses during the time election was going on.

Figueroa will succeed Walter Pequeira. He is well known on both sides of the line and did much toward the recognition of Mexico by the United States government. This will be Figueroa's second term as president of Nogales, Sonora.

He is a successful business man and well educated, both in English and Spanish.

NOGALES YOUTH TAKE CHARGE OF CITY FOR THREE DAYS

Tuesday began a three-day administration of the county seat by boys in honor and observance of Boys' Week.

The boys were guests of the business institutions of the city, and visited the industrial and financial institutions.

Tom Dunn was chosen mayor and other boys chosen by the student body acted as aldermen. A "council meeting" was held by the boys and many civic betterments were introduced and voted upon. Boys also acted as police and brought in offenders against city ordinances and reported violations of statutory regulations.

A parade was held Thursday afternoon, winding up the three-day program.

BRIEF MINING NEWS OF STATE

Kingman—Signal Mines Company resumes operation of flotation mill.

Oatman—North Star Mining and Development Company to consolidate with United American Mining Company in ratiocination and developing latter property.

Globe—Louis D'Ors Copper Company financed to extent of \$600,000 for development of Sleeping Beauty claims.

Douglas—Work on highway to Packard ranch oil field started with force of 30 men.

Miami—Miami Arizona Mine Company planning early development of property.

Ingram—Gold running \$32 per ton

opened at 60-foot depth in Silver Creek Bonanza property.

FIRE WATERMELONS ARRIVE

The first two carloads of watermelons to arrive this season from the West Coast of Mexico crossed the line Wednesday morning. Two men, H. E. Boggs and Jack O'Brien, will take the melons to the Nogales grocery.

SAN CARLOS BILL FAVORED

Following Senator Ralph H. Cameron's prediction that the San Carlos bill would be favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the committee on Indian affairs of that body received by John R. Towles, register of the U. S. Land Office, from the Senate.

San Carlos bill reported unanimously by committee Indian Affairs today with amendments not detrimental to it, but merely qualifies method of extension and procedure. Chairman Snyder of Indian committee promises me consideration by house on Wednesday, April 30.

Senator Cameron states that strong support at the present time is given by members of Arizona in the house of representatives, among them being Congressman Sydney E. Mudd of Marysland, who has spent the last two winters in the Salt River valley, and who, while there made a trip to the dam site with Senator Cameron. Congressman Mudd is one of the most enthusiastic boosters for this project. It is a recent story to friends in Phoenix he stated that he would not only assist this measure by giving it his personal support, but that he would use his influence with his friends in congress. The congressman stated that the government owed this debt to the Pima Indians, since this peaceful tribe was among the pioneers of irrigation in Arizona, and that while much had been done for other tribes of Indians little had been done for the Pimas.

TWO BOYS TO GO TO WEST POINT

The following letter was received recently from Senator Ralph H. Cameron, and is self-explanatory:

"United States Senate, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1924.

"Editor, Santa Cruz Patagonian, Patagonia, Arizona. My dear sir:—I have at my disposal the appointment of two cadets to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. To insure an equal opportunity to every Arizona boy to secure one of these appointments I am holding a competitive examination through the Civil Service Commission on Saturday, May 31, 1924. The two boys receiving the highest marks in this examination will receive official appointment to the Military Academy, provided they are equipped to furnish an educational certificate from an accredited high school, or its equivalent. The four boys receiving the next highest marks will be named as alternates and will be considered for appointment according to their ratings, in the event the principals fail to meet the entrance requirements. I am making these appointments absolutely non-partisan and care nothing for the

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

Police of San Francisco are seeking George F. Carr as a result of the startling story told by Miss Rose Falvey. She appeared at police headquarters and said that Carr, her brother-in-law, had abducted her six days ago in San Mateo and forced her at the point of a gun to accompany him on the 1,200-mile ride to San Francisco. She was on the verge of collapse as a result of fright and exposure.

Damage estimated at \$1,000,000 was done by a fire which virtually destroyed the plants of the Union Construction Company, the General Metal Company and the Pacific Coast Engine Company on the waterfront in Oakland, Calif. The origin of the fire was not determined. The fire was brought under control by the combined fire departments of San Francisco and Oakland after a battle of more than three hours.

Temporary closing of the San Bernardino mountains, one of the principal summer playgrounds of southern California, to all persons except residents and those on urgent business, was ordered by the board of supervisors as a precaution against the foot-and-mouth disease. Fruited growers demanded the action, arguing that if the disease ever reached wild game and cattle in the region it might take years to stamp it out.

The California State Supreme Court denied the appeal of Joseph Wagner, D. C. Russell and Joseph Vargo, convicted in Sacramento last August of violating the California criminal syndicalism act. The appellants contended the evidence was insufficient to convict and that witnesses testifying in behalf of the prosecution were prejudiced. Attorneys for the defense, however, conceded the men were members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Since the beginning of the year 1924 there have been 4,758 cases of smallpox reported in California, says the weekly bulletin of the State Board of Health, issued in Sacramento. This means, the bulletin says, that during the first fifteen weeks of this year more cases of smallpox have been reported than have ever been reported during any single year, with the exception of the year 1921. Incomplete figures, according to the bulletin, show that seven deaths occurred out of the total number of cases reported.

WASHINGTON

Call has been issued by President Coolidge for a national conference on outdoor recreation to meet May 22 to 24 in Washington.

An extra appropriation of \$1,500,000 to combat the foot and mouth disease in California was approved in the Senate. The House had previously acted favorably on the bill.

The state of Colorado has again protested to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the proposed purchase by the Missouri Pacific railroad of half the capital stock of the Denver & Rio Grande Western. Both sides were given twenty days in which to file briefs.

Senate Democrats went on record for a cash and insurance bonus bill in a minority report of the finance committee made public by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, although it was indicated on the floor the party would support the pending straight insurance bill "to assure enactment into law of a bonus measure." The report declared such a plan would cost the government about \$1,000,000,000 less than the pending bill.

President Coolidge announced in an address at the annual luncheon in New York City of the Associated Press that with firm establishment of a settlement of the German reparations question he would favor steps looking toward the calling of another world conference to consider further limitation of armaments and the codification of international law. Discarding any ability to announce a formula that would guarantee the peace of the world, the President declared there were, however, certain definite things which should be done to relieve the world "of much of the burden of military armaments and diminish the probability of military operations."

James Greenan, convicted bootlegger, did not want to give up a prosperous distilling business, so he hired a substitute to go to jail for him. Nick Semey was the substitute and was identified by officers while serving time for Greenan. Greenan confessed his ruse to Federal Judge Frank H. Kerrigan. Greenan said he engaged the substitute to serve the three months' sentence for \$6 a day.

The tax reduction bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate within five minutes after the passage of the soldier bonus measure.

FOREIGN

England has recognized the Greek republican government. The Mexican embassy in Washington has announced receipt of advices from Mexico which said that with the occupation of the southeastern states "the rebellion started last December has come to an end, and the authority of the government re-established over the whole of the republic."

A cable to the Nippon Jiji, a Honolulu Japanese newspaper, from Japan states: "Japan has a counter plan to the United States immigration bill, but it will not be executed at present." Ambassador Hanihara is returning to Tokio to report to the Japanese government and will not return to Washington for some time.

At least twenty-one persons were burned to death in the crash of two express trains loaded with excursionists near Bellinzona, Switzerland. That number of charred bodies had been recovered several hours after the disaster. It was said the engineer of the Milan-Gothard express ignored a signal sending his train crashing into an express from Lucerne on a grade.

After an absence of nearly six months from all participation in Soviet affairs, Leon Trotsky, war minister, has re-entered public life with an energetic and aggressive spirit. He has addressed numerous political meetings at Tiflis, Baku, Kharkov and elsewhere, and he took of plane for physical development of the Red troops to enable them to combat the armies of bourgeois countries more effectively.

A delegation of Japanese from southern California recently was in conference with high officials of the state of Sinaloa seeking concessions on the west coast of Mexico, government officials have admitted. After the conference a government spokesman said the state of Sinaloa desired to "discourage settlement of lands with Asiatics or any other race which might embarrass relations with our northern neighbor."

GENERAL

Harry K. Thaw, jubilant over a verdict by a Philadelphia jury declaring him sane, said he has no definite plans for the future, but does hope "to drop out of the limelight." Thaw has been in the public eye since he shot and killed Stanford White on the Madison Square roof garden eighteen years ago.

Miss Jane Cody Carlos, 14 years old, granddaughter of Col. William F. Cody, will unveil the bronze equestrian statue of "Buffalo Bill," at the Cody, Wyo., entrance to Yellowstone Park, the Buffalo Bill American Association has announced in New York City. The statue is the work of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

A victory for broadcasting stations using musical numbers on which a copyright has been granted was won in the United States District Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, when Judge Smith Hileklooper dismissed a petition filed to halt the broadcasting of such numbers without paying the holder of the copyright.

The deathbed wish of Mme. Eleanor Duse will be respected and her body will be buried in a little cemetery behind an old stone church at Asolo, near Venice, it was made known in Pittsburgh. The famous tragedienne's love affair with Gabrielle d'Annunzio had Italy as its stage and members of her troupe here believed Duse wanted her mortal remains to rest amid the ruins of her castles of dreams.

Paul will be the concentration point for more than 2,000 high-grade cows which are to be placed in the hands of Montana farmers through the medium of the Montana Mutual Dairy Association of Missoula, Mont. Purchase of a 160-acre farm, just north of the state fair grounds at St. Paul for this purpose was announced a few days ago by Monte Levinson, general purchasing agent of the Montana concern.

Insects and flies, rather than curses projected through the axes by monarchs of King Tut's era, and their priests and undertakers caused him to suffer much during the thirty-four years he has been delving into their ancient past, said Howard Carter, who "dug up" King Tut, on his arrival in New York City on the Berengaria. The John D. Rockefeller interests have contributed \$27,000 to the American Society of University Women, to be used in promoting rural education. It was announced at the opening of the organization's third annual convention in Washington. The grant will be known as the "Laura Spelman Rockefeller fund," in memory of Mr. Rockefeller's wife, who died in 1915.

An invention calculated to eliminate child labor from the sugar beet fields and cut the cost of producing beet sugar to a point where it will regain its place lost to cane sugar with the war, is announced by the research department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers at Chicago. The machine, tractor-driven, lifts, tops and piles the beets at the rate of four acres a day.

A woman, believed to be Brooklyn's bobbed-haired bandit, and a man who said he was her husband, were arrested at Jacksonville, Fla., by two New York detectives. The woman gave her name as Cecilia Cooney, and the man was booked as Edward Cooney.

Formal denial that he had intended to "threaten" the United States when he told Secretary of State Hughes that "grave consequences" would follow the passage of the Japanese exclusion act in Congress, has been made by Masaaki Hanihara, Japanese ambassador to the United States.

BRAND WHITLOCK ADDED TO LIST

FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM MENTIONED FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—The Washington list of twenty-six names, any one of which possibly may be that of the Democratic nominee for the presidency, has been increased by one name—that of Brand Whitlock, one-time mayor of Toledo and later ambassador to Bel-

gium. There are several newspaper men in the list of Democratic possibilities for the nomination. Once a newspaper man always a newspaper man in instinct and feeling if not in fact, Brand Whitlock has done pretty nearly everything in the newspaper field from reporter to editorial writing.

Josephine Daniels, former secretary of the navy, a newspaper man, is now in Washington writing a book. Brand Whitlock has written several books, one of which, a political story, attracted the attention, the admiration and the praise of Grover Cleveland. It probably will not be that the next nominee of the Democratic party will be a newspaper man, but there is a chance, nevertheless.

One gray-haired veteran of the newspaper profession in Washington said the other day that if one of the craft were to be nominated and perhaps elected president of the United States, he hoped it would be one who had served his time as an all-round reporter. The best editorial writers and the best "highbrow correspondents," this veteran said, were those who had served apprenticeships as night police reporters or as all-round reporters of street, court and fire happenings.

When Whitlock Was Reporter.
The suggestion of Brand Whitlock's name in Washington, of course, brings to mind his remarkable career as minister to Belgium, but it also brings to some of the newspaper workers here memories of Whitlock's career as a reporter in the city of Chilango a good many years ago. He was one of a group of general news-gatherers in the big western city when things were done differently than they are today.

There was more individuality in the game then than is possible under modern conditions. Things were not cut and dried. There were no conferences of reporters of different newspapers to make it sure that no one of them was to be scooped by another of them. Every man was on his own then and if he pulled off a scoop he felt himself greater than "He that taketh a city."

When one looks back and memory helps his sight, he tries to visualize what would have happened to a gathering in the old Whitechapel club in Chicago if some reporter with sooth-saying qualities well developed suddenly should have announced that a certain man present one day was to be prominently named as a presidential candidate. Those were light-hearted gatherings in the old days, and the chances are that even if the prophetic qualities of the forecasting reporter had been recognized, there would have been no marked evidence that the reporter's mind was staggered in the least.

Sons of His Old Comrades.
There are one or two Washington correspondents who look back somewhat longingly at the doings of the old days. The one or two were fellow-reporters with Brand Whitlock in Chicago. Today they are wondering if by any chance they ever will be among those present when their former comrade of the street and the office shall hold a conference as president of the United States with the assembled corps of Washington correspondents. Stranger things have happened.

Some of those old-time reporters are dead, most of them are dead in fact, but some are much alive. Brand Whitlock is a possible nominee for the presidency. Finley Peter Dunne (Mr. Dooley) is in New York, famous and rather gray. William E. Lewis, brother of Alfred Henry Lewis, is the editor of the New York Telegraph, also rather gray, a grandfather, but still in the game. George Babbitt is on the Chicago News and probably is the dean of the Chicago newspaper profession. There are one or two others, one other certainly, who is in Washington and his name is held modestly in reserve.

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One of the associates of Whitlock, Dunne, and the rest of them in the newspaper game in Chicago in the old days was John E. Wilkie, now a ranking street railroad official in Chicago, and for twelve years the chief of the United States secret service. Wilkie came to Washington about the time that Frank A. Vanderlip came here and they both battled for the Chicago newspaper field.

Probably Brand Whitlock will not be the next president of the United States for probably he will not be nominated, but nevertheless all things are possible and if such a happening should come about there is at least one man in this city, who will look upon the president of the United States with a view to determining the changes which time has wrought in making an old-time reporter into a next-time president. It won't hurt a bit probably if the old-time qualities still persist.

Early Adjournment Unlikely.
Again it seems to be timely to call attention to the extreme optimism of President Coolidge on the subject of an early adjournment of

congress. Within a day or two there have been conferences between the chief executive and leaders of the two houses, and after the conferences the smile of confidence is said to have been noted on the presidential visage.

The old-timers here are not in the mood of optimism with the President. They say there will be an early adjournment of course if the work can be done, but they seem to think that in this case the "if" is not going to have it and that the work will not be done. Certain it is that if congress does not adjourn prior to the first national convention there will not be many congressmen in town to carry on the work.

As the country ought to know through constant repetition of the statement, early adjournment or late adjournment depends upon the senate. It seems entirely probable that the senate will dispose of the bonus bill before the revenue act is debated.

Long Immigration Debate Likely.
The situation concerning immigration legislation has been set forth in many letters and dispatches going out of Washington. The senate will talk immigration probably longer than it will talk bonus. If the senators who stand in opposition to a marked strengthening of the present restrictive laws shall desire to talk to patience's limit on the matter, the chances are there will be no new bill enacted into law. Congress in this case will be compelled to extend the existing law for another year. This will mean that the same number of immigrants will be admitted between July 1, 1924, and July 1, 1925, that have been admitted during the fiscal year now passing.

Representatives of California are most vitally interested in the exclusion of the Japanese. Seemingly they are afraid that the present "gentleman's agreement" between this country and Japan will not prove to be lasting and that unless an actual inhibition act is put into the new immigration measure there will be a Japanese influx into the country.

Farm Relief a Problem.

The administration, and congress with it, is worried over the question of farm relief. It is understood that President Coolidge is opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill because, as he seems to think, it is a price-fixing measure. There is some chance, however, that amendments which may be adopted can bring this bill into a form to be acceptable to the administration.

President Coolidge still seems to be relying for farm relief on the Agricultural Credits corporation, which, with a capital of \$10,000,000 subscribed by nongovernmental interests, may, in connection with the War Finance corporation, be able, it is thought, to relieve the situation in the wheat-growing regions.

Within a week it is probable that all the appropriation bills will have been reported out of the committees. This is only a first step, however, and specially so as far as the senate is concerned. The house makes short work of appropriation bills. If certain senators do not like certain provisions in the bills there is bound to be an almost endless flow of talk. It is thought that in the senate the army and navy bills will be provocative of so much discussion that night sessions will be inevitable.

There are in the senate some men who seemingly think that we ought to be able to get along without an army and a navy. These senators represent that thought in some of the communities which insisted there should be no preparation for war when it virtually was certain that this country would be compelled to enter into the recent conflict.

New Zealand Gum Deposits.
Many centuries ago a large section of New Zealand was covered with a heavy forest of gum-bearing trees, and the fossilized gum is found only a few feet below the surface, the forest having disappeared. Scientists have found the gum deposits extremely valuable and they are being hunted and bring ample rewards for the toll when found, as they supply a valuable material in the manufacture of transparent varnish. The same sort of deposits is found on the shores of the Baltic, where the giant pines once flourished, the gum being clear amber in color and extremely pure in quality.

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Ancient Almanacs.
How many persons know that the second item printed in America was an almanac? Yet so it was. An almanac for the year of Our Lord, 1639, calculated for New England, by Mr. William Pierce mariner, was printed as a broadside by Stephen Daye in Cambridge in 1639. No copy is known to be extant. There was printed at the Cambridge Press every year after 1639 one or more almanacs, and all of them begin with the month of March. The almanacs printed by Stephen Daye for 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645 have vanished utterly.

Can't See 'Em

Billy—"I tell you, marriage is an eye-opener." Milly—"And yet many a married man is blind to his own faults."

Autos in China must wear mud "splashers" to protect pedestrians as well as the car occupants.

BRIEF ARIZONA ITEMS

The Tucson Lions Club has gone on record as favoring the planting of shade trees along highways. It is planned to plant a few at a time until roads are shaded their entire length.

After two years and five months in the State Industrial School, Philip Lopez, 19, was paroled to his mother's custody by Governor Hunt. The boy returned to Tombstone to find his mother and his step-father had moved away. Douglas police are caring for him until his mother is located or he finds employment. He is not under arrest.

The revenue act will occupy the time of the senate for weeks. In the form in which it has come from the senate finance committee it does not suit the Democrats nor the so-called radical Republicans. It contains also many features which were not to be seen in it as it passed the house of representatives.

Long Immigration Debate Likely.
The situation concerning immigration legislation has been set forth in many letters and dispatches going out of Washington. The senate will talk immigration probably longer than it will talk bonus. If the senators who stand in opposition to a marked strengthening of the present restrictive laws shall desire to talk to patience's limit on the matter, the chances are there will be no new bill enacted into law. Congress in this case will be compelled to extend the existing law for another year.

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Act Goes to Senate

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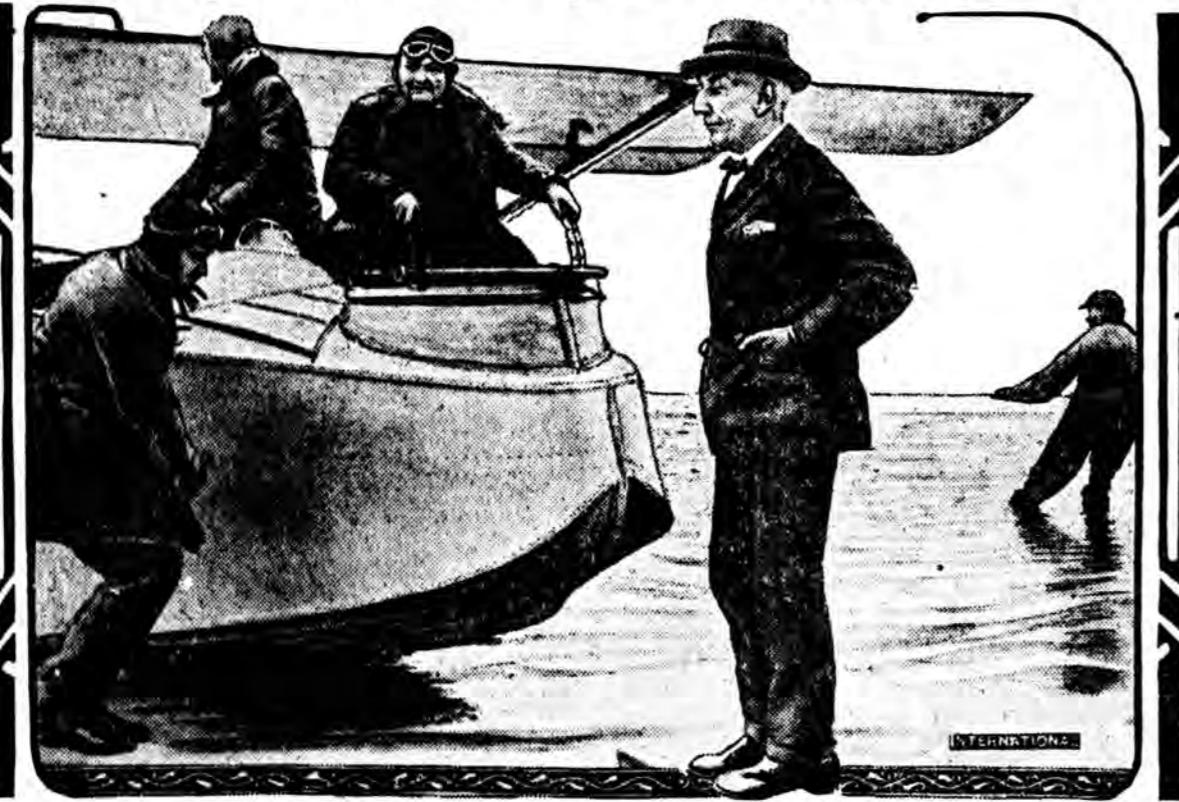
Resolution is Passed by Overwhelming Majority After Efforts to Modify It

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Washington—A resolution proposing a child labor amendment to the constitution was passed a few days ago by the House.

Every effort to modify the measure, which now goes to the Senate, failed. It would empower Congress to limit, regulate or prohibit the labor of children under 18 years of age.

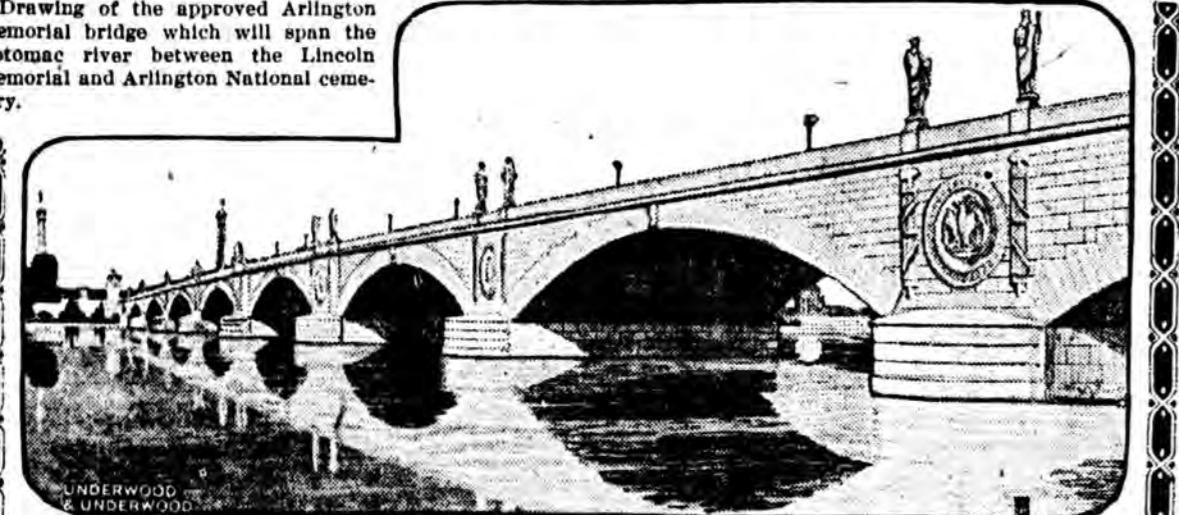
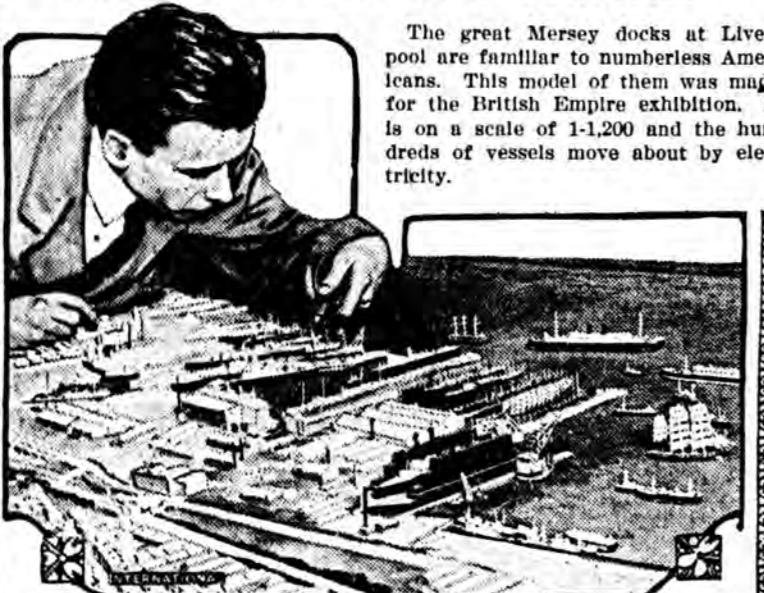
The vote was 297 to 69, or 53 more than the two-thirds required for passage.

Capt. Amundsen Inspects His Polar Plane

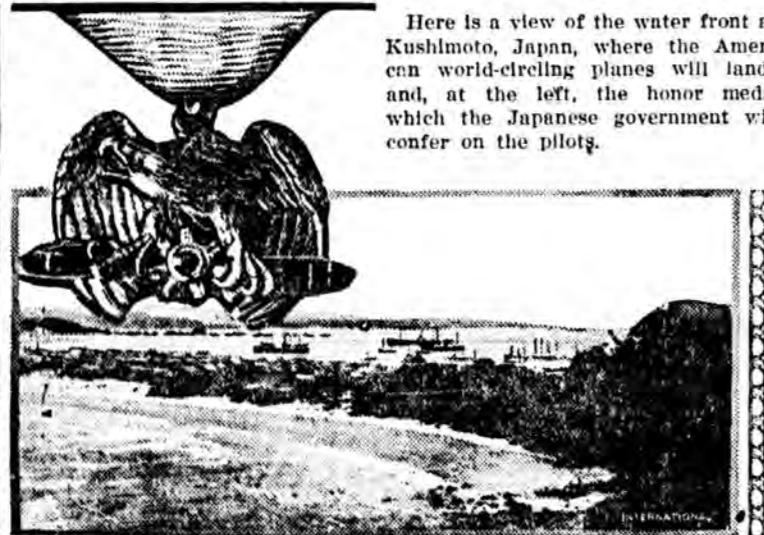
Capt. Roald Amundsen, noted Arctic explorer, in France viewing the plane in which he will attempt to make a flight over the North Polar regions. The plane recently completed its trial flight successfully. Standing in the cockpit is H. Hammer, who is in charge of the arrangements for the Polar flight.

Approved Plan of Arlington Memorial Bridge

Drawing of the approved Arlington Memorial bridge which will span the Potomac river between the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington National cemetery.

**Familiar to American Travelers**

The great Mersey docks at Liverpool are familiar to numberless Americans. This model of them was made for the British Empire exhibition. It is on a scale of 1:1,200 and the hundreds of vessels move about by electricity.

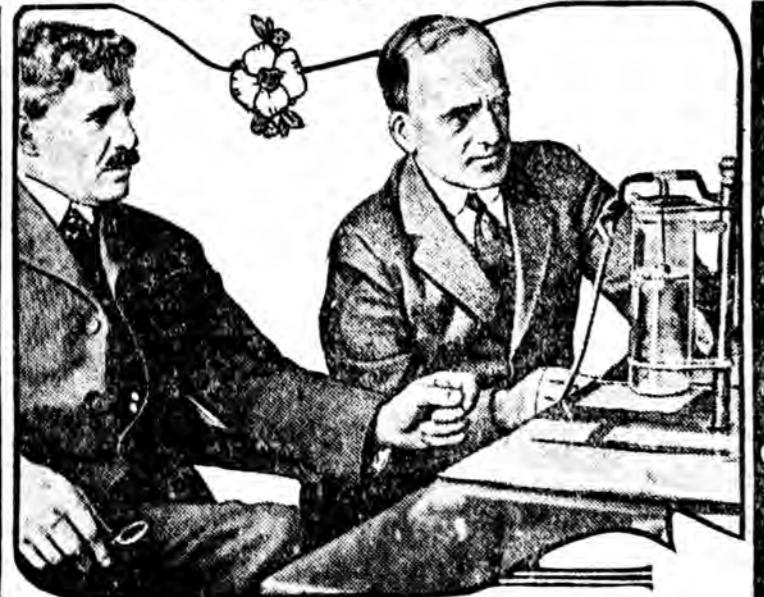
TWO ACTUAL D. A. R.**Japan Landing Place for Our Planes**

Here is a view of the water front at Kushimoto, Japan, where the American world-circling planes will land; and, at the left, the honor medal which the Japanese government will confer on the pilots.

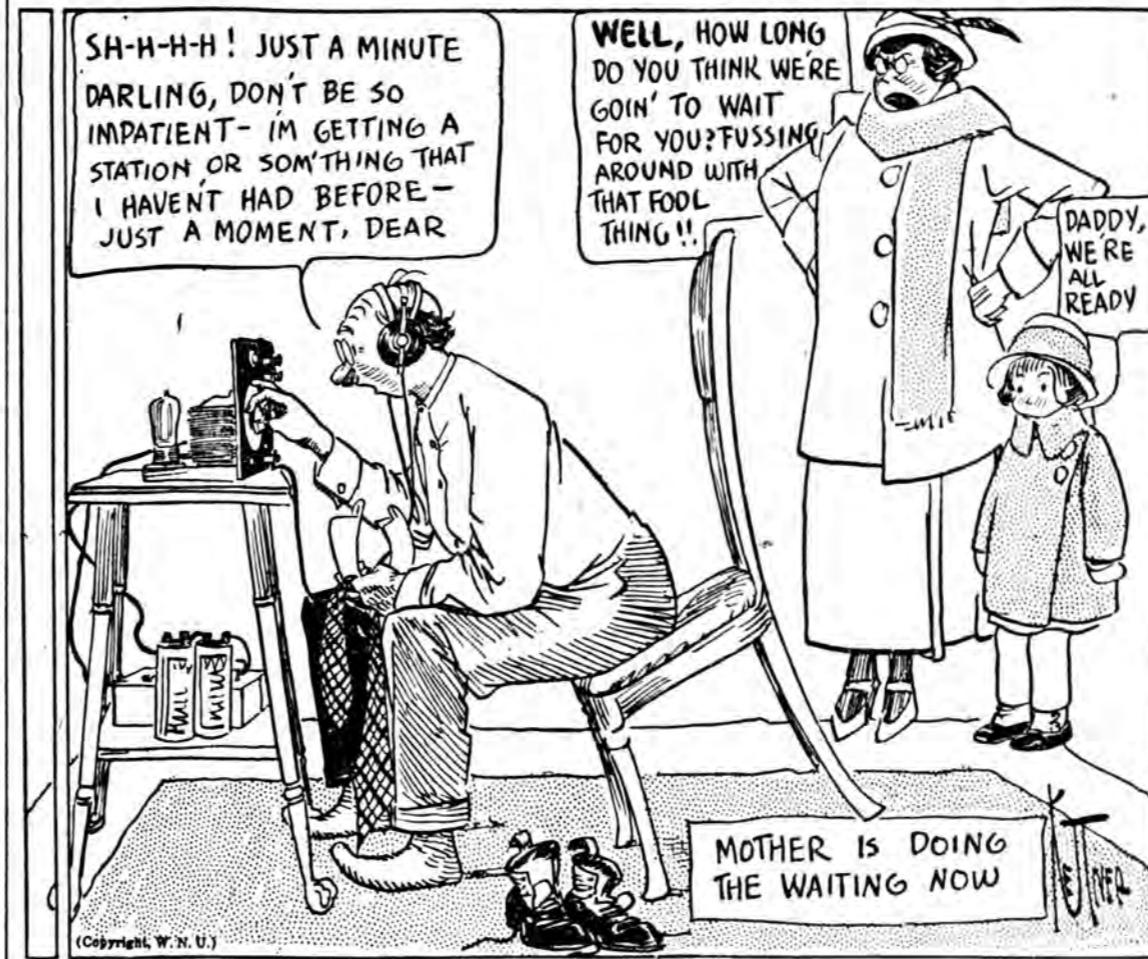
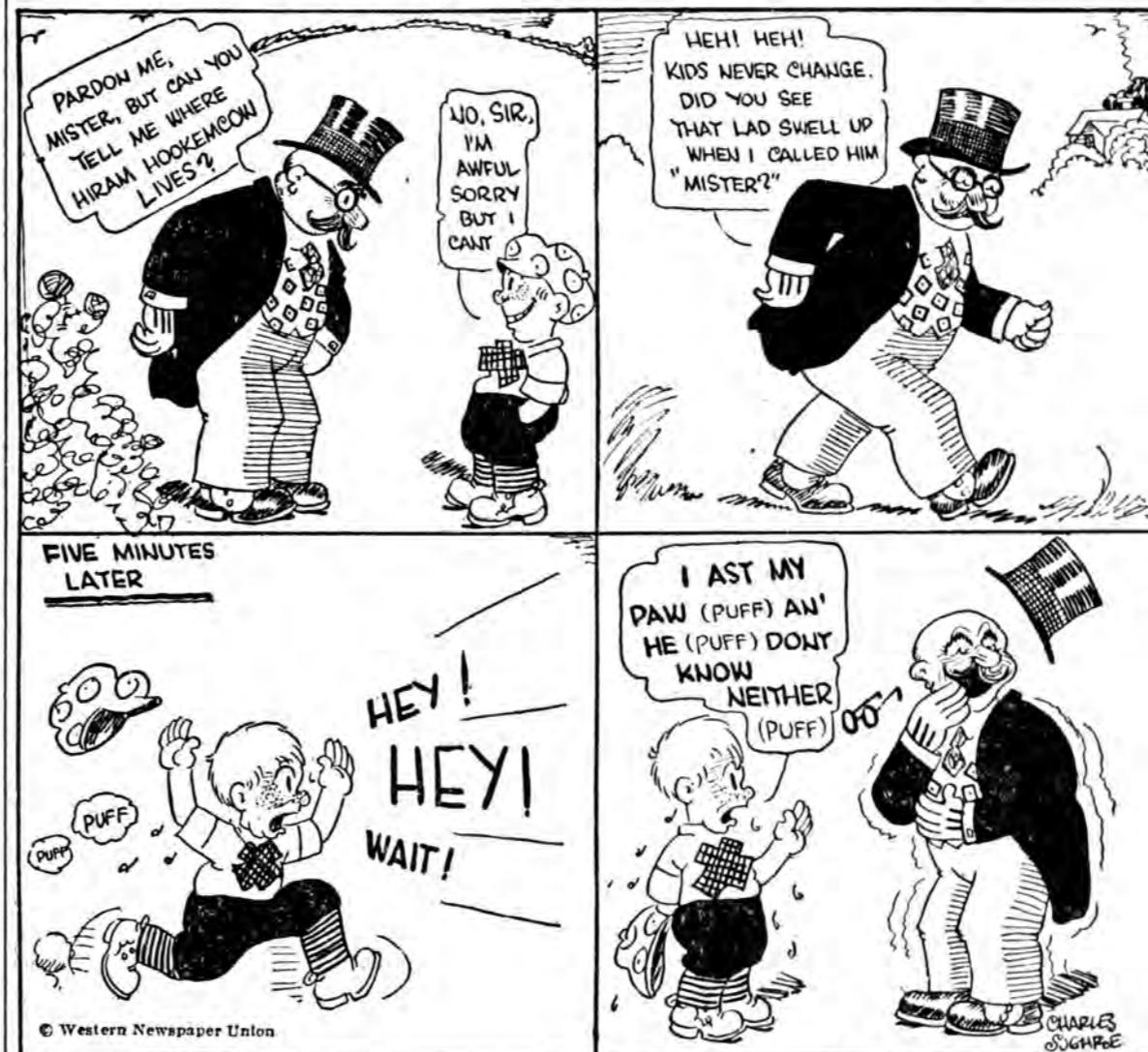
Here are two actual daughters of the American Revolution. Above is Mrs. Lydia M. Henry of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whose father, Thomas Purdy, was orderly to General Washington. Below is Mrs. Helen M. Barrett of Richland, Mich., whose father, John Van Dolson, crossed the Delaware with Washington.

HUNGARY'S LITTLE KING

Latest photograph of little Archduke Otto, uncrowned king of Hungary for whom Admiral Horthy, the regent, wields the power of the crown. He was born at Wartegg Nov. 20, 1911, son of the late Karl, for a short time emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, and of the Princess Zita.

They Are Curing Senatorial Colds

Brig. Gen. Amos Fries, U. S. A., head of the chemical warfare service, and Lieut. Col. H. L. Gilchrist with the chlorine gas ejector which has proved highly successful in the treatment of coughs, colds and influenza. General Fries has successfully treated prominent government officials suffering from colds, including Senators Underwood, Watson, Pat Harrison, Curtis and others.

OUR COMIC SECTION**Ether Waves****He'll Do Anything if You Call Him "Mister"**

FINANCIAL.
"Money is awfully tight just now." "Is that so? Well, I'd like to find a way of it in that disgraceful condition. I'd run it in."



EXPERIENCE.
How long have you been married?
Long enough to know that whenever anything goes wrong at our house it's my fault.

Augustan Age of Rome

The Augustan age was the most brilliant period in the history of Roman literature, taking its name from the Emperor Augustus, who generously aided and encouraged the writers who lived in his reign. It was the time of Horace, Ovid and Vergil, the age which saw the highest development of the Latin language and in which literary men received the highest honors, says the Detroit News. In England the term later was applied to a corresponding period of great literary ac-

tivity, the age of Steele, Addison and Swift, and in France to the reign of Louis XIV.

Rug Weaving in Turkey
In parts of Turkey and Persia rug-making is still carried on in a very primitive way with a loom made by driving two poles into the ground parallel to each other, the distance between the two determining the width of the rug. Each family has its own design, and the weaving is done by many hands.

Shintoism

As described by various authorities on Oriental religions, Shintoism is the simplest of them all—so simple, indeed, that there is nothing in it easily definable to Western minds. The Shinto gods are vague and abstract, and the Shinto temples are bare images. Lafcadio Hearn, in his "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" and in some of his short stories, says much of Shintoism, but exactly what it is he does not tell. A little exploited phase of the cult is a form of "spiritualism." The "medium" through whom the dead speak to the living is an old story in Japan; the Orientals had it centuries and centuries ago.—Detroit News.

Things You Can't Buy

It's good to have money and the things that money can buy, but it's good to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy.

Dangerous

It is said that a soft answer turneth away wrath, but occasionally a soft answer starts a matrimonial engagement which ends in war.

His Compliment

At a dinner party held in a hall adorned with many paintings a speaker, wishing to pay a compliment to the ladies present, pointed to the paintings on the wall and said: "What need is there for all these painted beauties when we have so many of them at the table?"

German Silver

Combination of copper, nickel and zinc, and sometimes a little iron and tin, makes German silver

THIS BRIGHT BABY GIRL

Brought Joy to Home. Mrs. Price's Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Scootac, Pa.—"I never felt like working, and when I would try to do any work standing on my feet, I would just drag around all day long. At times I would have terrible pains and would be in bed three or four days. I was in this condition about a year when I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised in the papers. I had heard different women say it was good for women's troubles, and my aunt thought it would help me as it had helped her. So I took the Vegetable Compound and it brought this right, and I was in good shape before I became a mother again. I believe it helps at birth, too, as with both my other babies I suffered a great deal less than with this one. I thank you a thousand times for the good your medicine has done me. It has surely made our home a happy one." —Mrs. ROBERT PRICE, Scootac, via Lockhaven, Pa.

In a recent country-wide canvass of purchasers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 98 out of every 100 report they were benefited by its use.

Dunkards Increase

On Christmas day, 1723, two persons were baptized in the icy waters of the river at Germantown, Pa. These were the first Dunkard converts in America, says the Detroit News. Since then the communion has grown to include over 100,000 persons.

It was originally a celibate order whose members ate meat only once a year and held property in common. These strict rules have been abated and now a Dunkard may even marry outside the faith and still hold membership in the church.

They hold church property valued at \$5,000,000. The states where they are strongest are Tennessee and Texas.

A Lady of Distinction

Is recognized by the delicate, fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Advertisement.

They Know Beans

If someone attempted to tell a certain six boys in Hollis, N. Y., that there isn't any money in farming, they would reply, "You don't know beans." These boys, members of a junior extension club, borrowed money from a bank last spring, hired one and one-half acres of land, hired a tractor to plow and harrow it, staked off six equal shares and planted beans. When the crop was ready for shell purposes, they had 144 bushels, which they shipped by truck to the Boston market. With the returns they paid off the notes and had a net profit of \$73.77, which paid them more than \$1 an hour for the time they actually spent. —Boston Globe.

Truth of the Matter

"Jack tried to kiss me last night." "How dare he?" "He didn't—I dared him."

Help That Achy Back!

Are you dragging around, day after day, with a dull, unceasing backache? Are you lame in the morning, bothered with headaches, dizziness and urinary disorders? Feel tired, irritable and discouraged? Then there's surely something wrong, and likely it's kidney weakness. Don't neglect it. Get back your health while you can. Use *Down's Pills*. *Doan's* have helped thousands of ailing folks. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Wyoming Case

Mrs. D. B. Russell, Pine St., Kemmerer, Wyo., says: "I had trouble with my back, and there was a continual, dull ache across my kidneys. I couldn't get much work about the house, for my back gave out with the least exertion and tired quickly. When a strong, dull ache became sharp, stabbing pains, and my kidneys acted irregularly, I purchased a box of *Doan's Pills* and they greatly relieved me."

DOAN'S PILLS

STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS

Foster-Milburn Co., Mig. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

60c

personal hygiene

Physicians strongly discourage the use of poisonous, irritating or burning solutions for personal hygiene. *Zonite* is non-poisonous, non-burning and non-irritating. It may be used regularly strong enough to destroy germs without harm to the sensitive tissues of the body.

Zonite
KILLS GERMS



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
Flatulence To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

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

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

Patagonia Barber Shop

WILLIAM FESSLER, Proprietor

Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty

PATAGONIA

ARIZONA

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Clean Beds, Clean Linen, Cleanly kept. Excellent Lobby.
Dining Room in connection

STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Janus, Proprietor. Nogales, Ariz.

Hot and Cold Baths

NOGALES- PATAGONIA SHORT LINE

THE CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE WAY'

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

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

Staple & Fancy Groceries Hardware of All Kinds

Wholesale and Retail

MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES

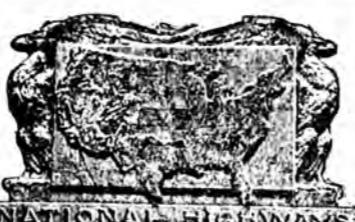
at

EVANS MERCANTILE CO

Patagonia's Up-to-Date Store

DUFFY & ROBINS
Attorneys-At-Law
Nogales, Arizona

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



Newspaper Association Member
No. 1708

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.

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.

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.

CONSTITUTIONS A LOST ART

When Pitt declared the constitution adopted by the confederation of the American states, to make "a more perfect union," and to "promote the public welfare," the greatest human document yet given to the world, he did not know what he was saying, according to the opinion of our modern constitution makers. Nothing at all like it is now even attempted by any of the American states. Instead of a declaration of principles and rights and delegation or denial of specific powers to the various departments of the government, whose framework it defined, as did that immortal document, the modern state constitution goes into minute details of legislation for the exercise of those powers.

This tendency to get away from the simplicity and fundamentality, so to speak, of the federal constitution has been progressive through the years, but began very soon after state constitutions began to be framed. The first example of going to excess in placing codes of laws in the constitution was given when the new state of Oklahoma undertook to make an ideal and perfect document. However, the constitution of California is had enough in that respect. And it is getting worse. Had the various amendments voted upon in this state at the last general election all been adopted, there would have been added to the state constitution more amendments in total some ten times as long as the whole federal document. One of these alone was several times the size of the federal constitution, the water and power amendment, and nearly every word of it was pure legislation, much of which would be outgrown in a few years.

As for the silver metal, the 14,589,730 ounces were originally allocated for subsidiary silver coin under the same act by the secretary of the treasury. Later this order was revoked and the silver treated as a "loan" to be returned. The producers will demand that this metal be re-purchased.

United States silver producers, now mining the white metal under adverse conditions, see in this new movement a means of maintaining a normal production with attendant steady payrolls. In the passage of the measure no loss would accrue to the United States treasury by reason of the maintained price because it would be only replacing coins "loaned" in an emergency.

The silver conference at Salt Lake in June, of which M. Mont Ferry is chairman, is expected to develop other plans for stabilizing the industry.

ROAD SIGNS AND ADVERTISING

With the campaign to remove unsightly advertising signs from America's roads well under way, attention may well be turned to the character of signs and sign posts marking roads to their destination and distances.

The historic "sign post" is of wood, with a board nailed to the side, ending in a rude representation of a pointing hand. The board bears upon its face, usually in weather-obliterated letters, the name of the next town.

Such a marker was all right for a trail, or a wagon road, but is as much out of place on a fine, hard road as an ox cart among automobiles. Modern practice dictates that road signs and posts should be permanent, sightly, plain as to information conveyed, sturdy and artistic.

For national highways, a beautiful bronze sign post has already been designed by a famous sculptor. Road associations interested in some particular road have adopted distinctive markers, in many cases of a high degree of art and beauty, as well as utility. The Old Oregon Trail, for instance, which it is proposed to improve from the Missouri to the Columbia, is now in process of being marked with signs of real beauty and significance. Professor Fairbanks of the University of Oregon, designed

MICKIE SAYS—

MR. MERCHANT, DON'T IT MAKE YA SORE T HAVE FOLKS SAY, "WHY, I DIDN'T KNOW YOU HANDLED THAT! I MADE A SPECIAL TRIP OVER TO BIGTOWN LAST WEEK TO GET THAT IDENTICAL ARTICLE! WHY DON'T YOU ADVERTISE, SO WELL KNOW WHAT YOU GOT TO SELL?" IT MAKES YA SORE AT YOURSELF, DON'T IT?



People's Forum

(Editor's Note)—This column is open to anyone wishing to express themselves in print. All articles must be signed with the name and address of the writer, as a matter of good faith. Writer's name will not be used if not wanted. The Patagonian does necessarily endorse the sentiments expressed here, and nothing of a libelous or objectionable nature will be given publicity. This is the "People's Forum" and is set aside for your use. This means, of course, for subscribers only.)

AMERICA'S GREATEST DISASTER

"Minority Blues"

That the agriculturists of our nation have the "minority blues" and don't know it goes without saying. Only recently we learned in this country that 5 per cent of the godly citizens of each county in our state had a perfect right, according to law, to run our business or us and further impose on us a tax of \$1500 to \$4000 yearly and the worst of it was they wanted us to pay a \$10 fee each year to support this minority system. And, think of it, there is over 1,000,000 suckers in this nation today giving up \$10 a year to help put themselves out of the business. James H. Collins, a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, says in July 1923. Some of the soundest and most legislators in both Houses of Congress have made the statement that scarcely a single piece of legislation was passed during the 2-year life of the last congress that wasn't passed at the behest or for the benefit of some small group or organized minority. He further says that the government of the United States has become almost entirely a government by organized minorities. This we know to be true.

Mr. Bristol, the agriculturist of Nogales, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and secretary of this minority farm Bureau system, has sent cards out to the agriculturists of our county, giving us this minority system for nothing. We are wondering why.

LIFTING SILVER OUT OF THE RUT

Under the Pittman Silver Purchase Act, United States silver producers will urge upon the government treasury, through a measure introduced in the senate, to purchase 14,589,730 ounces of silver and coin 29,000,000 silver dollars originally intended during the war.

Producers contend the United States treasury must pay for the silver at \$1 an ounce under the old Pittman act. The silver dollars, it is contended, were those melted down and used to break the market for the metal in China, when it sold above \$1.30 an ounce. The dollars were supplied by the New York Federal Reserve bank to banks with branches in the Far East, and it is alleged that the step was not only detrimental to the interests of silver producers but that the Federal Reserve bank acted without authority, since subsequently it was brought out that the Pittman act does not confer such authority. The producers would require the treasury to re-purchase and re-coin the dollars so used.

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The silver conference at Salt Lake in June, of which M. Mont Ferry is chairman, is expected to develop other plans for stabilizing the industry.

TRACTORS FOR FARM USE

Ohio's famous 100-Bushel Corn Club now contains the names of 44 of the best corn growers of that illustrious farming state. The list has gradually grown over the last eight years, the University of Ohio requiring at least 10 acres measuring up at least 100 bushels of corn to admit the farmer. Research by the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers revealed the fact that over half these farmers were tractor owners and those tractor owners handled about four acres to the non-tractor farmers' one acre, or 125 acres of corn to 37 acres in favor of tractor farming. In other words, the farmer with a regular sized farm could achieve 100 bushels corn production and carry on regular farm operations, because he had a reserve of time and power at his command to do his field work when it should be done and as thoroughly as it should be done.

For national highways, a beautiful bronze sign post has already been designed by a famous sculptor. Road associations interested in some particular road have adopted distinctive markers, in many cases of a high degree of art and beauty, as well as utility. The Old

Oregon Trail, for instance, which it is proposed to improve from the Missouri to the Columbia, is now in process of being marked with signs of real beauty and significance. Professor Fairbanks of the University of Oregon, designed

The chambers of commerce throughout the United States seem to furnish the missing link for this minority Farm Bureau system of our nation.

I can find nothing in the Smith-Lever Act or the minority state law that provides for any scientific research (in connection with this minority system) by the chambers of commerce of our nation.

They, the framers of this bill, overlooked something, but evidently it was not necessary to include the chambers of commerce of our nation.

Section 3, page 41, of the Smith-Lever Act says: "College officers must not receive any portion of their salary from the Smith-Lever funds unless they regularly perform duties pertaining to extension work under approved project agreement or plan of work setting forth the nature and extent of these duties and the portion of their salaries which is to be paid for their performance."

I wonder (knowing the deplorable condition of the agriculturists of our nation) are any of the college officers taking advantage of that little word "unless"?

However, with our government backing this minority system which pertains to the very foundation of our nation and our universities teaching this minority system and our public schools, teachers and pupils, helping this minority system and the chambers of commerce throughout the nation, out of generosity, lending a helping hand, what else can we expect from our nation except such scandals as that of 1924?

Are we ever going to wake up? Sincerely and thoughtfully,

M. W. EASON, Cuilla, Ariz.

Tutt's Pills

Enable Dyspeptics to eat whatever they wish. Cause food to assimilate. Nourish the body, give appetite.

DEVELOP FLESH

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

For a Cool, Refreshing Swim

Mission Swimming Pool

TUCSON, ARIZONA

On the Mission Road. Drive Over Some Sunday

"ANDY" HOOKS, Formerly of Patagonia, PROPRIETOR

FIRE!

Insure your property from loss by FIRE. Fires come unannounced and if you are protected by an insurance policy in a good, reliable company, such as the Liverpool & London & Globe or the New Zealand, for which I am an agent, your losses by fire will be promptly and fully paid.

The above-mentioned companies are among the strongest in the world.

Everybody should protect himself against loss by fire by carrying a policy in a good insurance company.

COME IN TO SEE ME ABOUT RATES

AND LET ME SHOW YOU SOME INSURANCE FIGURES

Howard Keener
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh becomes much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly improved by constitutional conditions. **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** consists of an Ointment which quickly relieves by local application, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which assists in improving the General Health.

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

Want Something?

Advertise for it in these columns

FOR SALE—Four good milk cows; one fresh, one fresh cow with only registered Jersey bull. ED ELLIS, across from Vaughn schoolhouse.

FOR SALE—All kinds of field and garden seeds; cheap. Choice hard wheat flour, \$1.00 sack; corn meal \$85c sack. R. N. REATON; General Merchandise and Farming, San Rafael, Arizona.

FOR SALE—TRACTOR AND POWER UNIT; operated by automobile; \$450.00; terms, C. A. PIERCE.

BABY CHICKS—No infection within a hundred miles of Sabright. R. L. Rods, White Leghorns and all the other popular breeds hatched every week from healthy and high egg-producing stock. ENOCH CREESE, Scalp ght, Calif.

GUARANTEED—Homestitching and Pleating Attachment. Fits any sewing machine; \$2.50 prepaid or C. O. D. Details free. LaFlesh Homestitching Co., Dept. 2, Sedalia, Mo.

WANTED—Men or women to take orders for genuine guaranteed bony men, women and children; slim rates during Salary, \$15 a week full time; \$11.50 an hour spare time. Cotton, feathers, silk, INTERNATIONAL STOCKING MILLS, Norristown, Pa.

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

Children Welcome

THE SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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

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

FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK, FOR SMALL HIGH-GRADE VEINS,

Here Is the Mill

Efficient, Economical, Easily Handled, Simple

Price \$3200

10-15 TON FLOTATION MILL

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

Roy & Titcomb
 Incorporated
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

"A Penny Saved

Is a Penny Earned."

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

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

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

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

WE HAVE A STOCK OF
Kelly-Springfield Tires
 AND TUBES
 We Also Carry
 AUTO ACCESSORIES, GAS, OILS,
 AND GREASES
 We deal in Wood, Hay, Grain, and Poultry Feed, and do Hauling, both light and heavy. See us FIRST.

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

EAGLE MIKADO
 THE EAGLE MIKADO
 YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND
 MADE BY THE EAGLE PENCIL FACTORY
 IN THE WORLD
 EAGLE PENCIL CO., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HENRY M. ISMOND and LUCIA S. ISMOND, whose present whereabouts are to the officers of the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation unknown and who are believed to be non-residents of the State of Arizona, and who on the 8th day of May, 1922, to secure the sum of \$232.46, together with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from date, executed and delivered to the Patagonia Commercial Company their certain promissory note and mortgage, which mortgage is of record in the office of the Recorder of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, in Book Vol. 3 of Chattel Mortgages, at Page 135.

That the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation is now the owner and holder of said note and mortgage, and that no part of said note or the interest thereon has been paid, and it has become necessary for the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation to cause a foreclosure of the said mortgage and a sale of the mortgaged property made to satisfy the principal of said note and interest due thereon.

The said Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation, under and by virtue of the conditions contained in said mortgage, and by reason of the law in such cases made and provided, has seized the following described property, which said property is a part of the articles included in said mortgage, to-wit:

4 Rugs,
 1 Brass Bedstead,
 1 White Enamel Bedstead,
 1 White Enamel Dresser,
 1 Bird's-eye Maple Dresser,
 1 Bird's-eye Maple Chiffonier,
 2 Upholstered Mission Style Rockers,
 1 Claxtonola Phonograph,
 1 Upholstered Mahogany Finish Settee,
 2 Upholstered Mahogany Finish Chairs,
 1 Upholstered Mission Style Davenport,
 2 Oil Paintings,
 2 Jap Paintings,
 1 Plain Rocker,
 1 Round Dining Room Table,
 6 Upholstered Dining Room Chairs,
 1 Flat Typewriter Desk,
 1 Oak Finish Buffet,
 1 3-Burner Perfection Range,
 1 Oil Heater,
 1 Meyers Pump Jack,
 1 Disk Harrow,
 1 Drag Harrow.

NOW, THEREFORE, by reason of the premises, the said Henry Ismond and Lucia S. Ismond, and all other persons who may have a lien or liens on said above described property, are hereby notified that the said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said note in the sum of \$232.46, together with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from May 8, 1922, and the costs of this sale, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of the Richardson Real Estate, Mining and Commercial Corporation, at Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, on Thursday, the 8th day of May, 1924, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Patagonia, Arizona, April 26, 1924.

**RICHARDSON REAL ESTATE,
 MINING & COMMERCIAL
 CORPORATION,**

By E. F. BOHLINGER, Vice President.

(Seal) Attest:

LUCY VALENZUELA, Secretary.

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Office of the State Entomologist
 Capitol Building,
 Phoenix, Arizona.

NOTICE OF NON-COTTON ZONE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BOLL WEEVIL (ANTHONOMUS GRANDIS THURBERIAE—PIERCE.)

The fact has been determined by the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect—the cotton boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis variety thurberiae)—not widely distributed within and through the State of Arizona, exists in cultivated cotton in what is known as the Post-vale project of Pima County and in certain other parts of Pima, Santa Cruz and Pinal Counties and that extreme danger of infestation of other Arizona cultivated cotton fields by this pest does exist and that it therefore constitutes a public menace.

In order to assure the prevention of the introduction of the cotton boll weevil (Anthonomus grandis thurberiae—Pierce) into other cotton producing areas of Arizona, it becomes necessary to prohibit the growing of cotton in certain parts of Pima, Santa Cruz and Pinal Counties described herein.

Now, therefore, we, the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture, under authority conferred by Paragraphs 3309 and 3311, Chapter 18, Title 21, Civil Code, Revised Statutes of the State of Arizona of 1913, do hereby adjudge and declare all cotton planted or growing within any of the below described territory, to be a pub-

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

liv nuisance and contraband, and by this notice do order that no cotton shall be planted or grown in:

(a) The portions of the Counties of Pima, Santa Cruz and Pinal, State of Arizona, embraced within the following described boundary line, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the East boundary line of Pinal County where the township line between Townships six (6) south and seven (7) south if surveyed would intersect the said east boundary line of Pinal County; thence west along the said township line between townships six (6) south and seven (7) south as surveyed and as would be if surveyed to the northeast corner of township seven (7) south, range nine (9) east of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian; thence southwesterly along a straight line to where a straight line if surveyed would intersect the southwest corner of township ten (10) south, range six (6) east of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian and the South boundary line of Pinal County; thence southerly along the town line between townships in Range five (5) east and Range six (6) East of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian to where the said township line intersects the boundary line between Pima County and the Country of Mexico; thence southerly and east, along the boundary line between the State of Arizona and the Country of Mexico to the Southeast corner of Pima County; thence northerly along the east boundary line of Santa Cruz, Pima and Pinal Counties to the place of beginning.

And it is further ordered that all cotton found planted or growing in any of the above described territory shall be destroyed as a public nuisance at the expense of the owner of the premises upon which such cotton may be found.

This order is issued on this day and in full force and effect from and after this day until said nuisance is abated.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto signed our names and caused the seal of the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture to be theron impressed, in the City of Phoenix, Arizona, this fifteenth day of April, 1924.

DR. T. S. BISHOP, Chairman.
 (Seal) MRS. INEZ H. LEE, Member.
 S. C. SORRENSON, Member.
 OSCAR C. BARTLETT,
 State Entomologist.
 First publication May 2, 1924.
 Third publication May 16, 1924.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Santa Cruz Patagonian, published weekly at Patagonia, Arizona, for April 1, 1924.

State of Arizona,)
 County of Santa Cruz)ss

Before me, Robert E. Lee, Clerk of Superior Court, in and for the County and State aforesaid, on this date, personally appeared Howard Keener, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the owner of the Santa Cruz Patagonian and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Howard Keener, Patagonia, Arizona; editor, Howard Keener, Patagonia, Arizona; managing editor, none; business managers, none.

2. That the owners are: Howard Keener, Patagonia, Arizona.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

HOWARD KEENER, Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of April, 1924.

(Seal) GRACE VAN OSDALE, Notary Public.

(My commission expires June 22, 1927.)

NOTARIES PUBLIC

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

Beginning at Corner No. 1, identical with the Northeast corner of the location, whence U. S. M. M. No. 1, Patagonia Mining District bears North 66° 52' East 4720.1 feet; thence South 29° 20' East 600.2 feet to Corner No. 2; thence South 86° 13' West 1482.2 feet to Corner No. 3; thence North 29° 20' West 600.2 feet to Corner No. 4; thence North 86° 13' East 1482.2 feet to Corner No. 1, the point of beginning, containing 19.557 acres.

Adjoining and conflicting claims as shown on the plat of survey are unknown and unsurveyed claims on the north, east and south and SANTO NINO NO. 1, Survey 3113, on the West.

The location notice of said claim is recorded in "Mining Locations" in the office of the County Recorder of said Santa Cruz County, as follows:

SANTO NINO NO. 5, Original, Book 12, page 81; Amended, Book 18, page 236.

Any and all persons claiming ad-

versely the mining ground and veins, ledges and premises or any portion thereof so described and surveyed, plotted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time pre-

scribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona, they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of said Statute.

(Signed) JOHN R. TOWLES,

Register of the United States Land

Office, Phoenix, Arizona.

First publication April 11, 1924.

Last publication June 20, 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona

Resenda Y. Ramirez, Plaintiff, vs.

Juan B. Ramirez, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and the complaint filed in the said County of Santa Cruz in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA TO JUAN B. RAMIREZ,
 Defendant, Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and answer the Complaint therein filed with the Clerk of this said Court, at Nogales, in said County with twenty days after the service upon you of this summons, if served in this said County, or in all other cases within thirty days thereafter, the times above mentioned being exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, this 23rd day of April, 1924.

(Seal) ROBERT E. LEE,

Clerk of the said Superior Court.

By E. RUTH FRENCH,

Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

M. S. No. 3916

Serial No. 056655

In the United States Land Office,

Phoenix, Arizona.

In the matter of the application of

SOUTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY, a corporation, for a patent for the

SANTO NINO NO. 5 lode mining

claim, Mineral Survey No. 3916, situated in the Patagonia Mining District, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, approximately in Section Nine (9), un-

surveyed Township Twenty-four (24)

S. Range Sixteen (16) East, G. and S. B. and M., and more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official

plat herewith posted and by the field

notes of the survey thereof, filed in the

office of the Register of the United States Land Office, at Phoenix, Arizona, which field notes of survey

describe the boundaries and extent of

said claim on the surface with mean,

magnetic variation of 13° 50' East, as

follows:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, identical

with the Northeast corner of the loca-

tion, whence U. S. M. M. No. 1, Patagonia Mining District bears North 66°

52' East 6190.5 feet; thence South 05°

20' West 1492.3 feet to Corner No. 2;

thence South 54° 27' West 792.6 feet

to corner No. 3; thence North 05° 21'

Diamonds of Malopo

by
VICTOR ROUSSEAU

CHAPTER XIV—Continued.

—18—

A spear came upward through the open window, glanced off the angle formed by the wall and roof, and dropped flat at Sam's feet. Winton fired out into the black faces massed beneath. Another arrow followed and two more natives writhed on the ground.

The mine boys had discarded the trappings of semi-civilization. The obsequious diggers had become native warriors, dressed for the most part in loincloths alone. Their rolling eyes and painted faces gave them a diabolical aspect.

From the window Winton could see fires rising everywhere along the fields.

"If we can hold out half an hour help must come," he said to Sam.

But as he spoke he heard a crackling sound above him and thin wreaths of smoke began to coil through the roof. The mob had withdrawn a little space and howled in triumph around the cottage.

The structure was of brick, but there was a wooden roof, baked so dry by the sun that the rains had hardly affected it. Burning brands had lit in half a dozen places.

As Winton looked wildly about him he caught sight of Sam going through extraordinary antics. He had begun to tear off his clothes as fast as he was able, until he stood up bare to the waist. In spite of their desperate situation Winton was shocked at the negro's action.

"Have you gone mad, Sam?" he demanded angrily.

But Sam, not satisfied, snatched up a knife and began ripping off the legs of his trousers at the knees. He picked up the spear. The transformation was astounding. Sam Simpson had evolved into one of the wild ne-groes of the compound.

The roof was blazing. There came another rush against the door. The yell was deafening. Winton caught Sheila to him and tried to reassure her in the brief interval of recharging his revolver. But the girl was terror-stricken, and she could hardly hide her fears. She clung to Winton, trembling.

"The tunnel!" gasped Sam, dragging Winton by the arm.

And the thought of this had not entered Winton's mind. The safe had stood over the hole ever since the robbery. They pulled it aside. Beneath it gaped the excavation.

"Get down, Sam," cried Winton as the savages, believing that Winton was cowed, or had no more ammunition, made a concerted rush. The door began to splinter.

Sam lowered himself, Winton swung Sheila down and followed. He meant to try and replace the safe from below, but his feet had hardly touched the soft earth before the door crashed from its hinges. He dived after his companions, and heard the mine boys' shouts of discovery. Their feet, which seemed immediately overhead, made the walls of the tunnel tremble. Fine dust from the concussion set the three to choking.

"Go on with Miss Sheila, Sam," whispered Winton.

He leveled his revolver along the tunnel. It was quite dark, but unless his ears failed him it would be impossible to miss his mark.

He heard the natives whispering together above, and the sudden silence made the tunnel eerier than ever. They were at an immense disadvantage, for it was impossible to hurl a spear within the narrow passage, though one could be used for thrusting with deadly effect. But first the thruster would have to assume a prone position, and Winton knew that his revolver would have thus several seconds' start of the spear.

He waited, hardly breathing, until there came to his ears, very faintly, the touch of bare feet upon the ground, followed by the suppressed breathing of a man not far away.

One of the negroes was evidently at the bottom of the excavation, but the excavation immediately beneath the safe was wider than the tunnel itself, and a projecting angle of soft earth afforded shelter. The number of men—might therefore be out of the direct line of fire. Winton drew a match softly from his pocket and struck it suddenly along the side of his revolver butt. The little flaring light revealed the white eyeballs and peering face of one of the savages, not a dozen feet distant. Another face was looking over the shoulder. Everything above was deathly still.

The man's arm was drawn back, the spear, with a murderous shovel-blade, held ready to thrust. Winton fired point-blank into the open mouth.

The match went out simultaneously with the discharge. There followed a choking cry and the sound of blood bubbling from the throat. An outburst of yell from above rolled in a

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hideous echo along the tunnel. The second savage turned and began scrambling back like a mole, but Winton fired again and heard the shuffling stop, as if the bullet had been instantaneously fatal. A shower of earth came tumbling down.

And now the faint, reflected flare that came into the tunnel, and the roaring from above told Winton that the cottage was ablaze. The sounds of shouting grew fainter. The negroes must have been driven out by fire. Winton raised the body of the man nearest him and set it in the tunnel in such a way that it formed an obstacle to anyone approaching from the rear. He would hear the sound of their dislodgment if the attack were renewed.

But the savages had had enough of the tunnel. Winton loaded his revolver with his last handful of cartridges and began scrambling after Sam, calling in a low tone.

He heard Sam's distant answer, and made his way as fast as he could along the tunnel. Would the natives be waiting at the other end? They could make the distance above ground more swiftly than they could. But Winton doubted whether their minds would work in that manner, with plunder to be had in every compound store along the diamond ridge. He was right in his presumption, for presently he saw Sam and Sheila silhouetted against the faint light at the other end of the tunnel.

He caught Sheila to him fiercely. "Keep up your courage, dear!" he whispered. "We are going to be free. Stay here with Sam, while I go forward and explore."

For a moment she clung to him and plied him not to expose himself to danger, but it was wonderful how brave she was. Instructing Sam to stay with Sheila, Winton began to creep forward along the ground.

But in a moment he saw Sam beside him. "Mr. Garrett, I'll go," said the negro. "I guess it's safer for me, looking like this."

That was a fact. Reluctantly—for he would have preferred to face the danger—Winton went back and allowed Sam to proceed upon his scouting mission.

All along the fields the stores were burning fiercely. Against the light of the leaping flames could be seen the bodies of the savages, struggling to carry off their plunder. Bales of cottons and cloth, blankets, packing cases of comestibles were being borne on naked black shoulders. The store on the compound into which the fugitives had emerged was, however, already gutted, and there were no natives immediately at hand.

It was the old story, repeated a hundred times in the bloody history of South Africa, of the untamable nature of the aborigine, reassessing itself against white supervision grown lax.

Winton, a few yards from Sheila, suddenly perceived the body of a man lying face downward upon the ground, and then he himself was down in a tangle of plunging hoofs.

He had a dim knowledge of firing his revolver, and then the scene faded out of his consciousness as quietly as if it were some moving-picture withdrawn from the white screen.

CHAPTER XV

Pursuit in the Desert.

"Mr. Garrett—wake up! For God's sake, open your eyes, sir!"

Winton obeyed. The river banks were swimming around him. He was lying on the stones in the bed of the stream, and Sam was kneeling beside him.

"Sheila!" Winton muttered.

"He's got her, Mr. Garrett."

Winton struggled into a sitting position and tried to collect himself. "Who—when?" he mumbled.

"De Witt—half an hour ago. The horse kicked you on the head and stunned you. I was knocked down, too. You shot one of the Hottentots, and they snatched up Miss Sheila and put her on his horse and rode away with her."

Winton got on his feet, and, with Sam's aid, staggered up the bank. It was quite light now. From Malopo came the intermittent outbreaks of rifle fire, but there were no negroes in sight. The fields were totally deserted, the gutted stores were burning out in smoke. The broad expanse of the desert lay before Winton's eyes, the risen sun dancing on the horizon.

The body of the dead Hottentot lay a few yards away, but there was no living thing in sight.

"We must get horses, Sam," said Winton.

"Yes, sir. There's a horse feeding down the river."

"What's that?" cried Winton incredulously.

"It's one of the Malopo Deep's horses, Mr. Garrett. It's that gray. He's fast gear. He's saddled, too. The boys must have tried to capture him, but he broke his halter and got away."

"We must catch him, Sam."

"I've caught him, sir. I saw you'd be coming to in a few minutes, and I went after him and tied him to a tree."

"Sam," cried Winton brokenly, "I can't thank you enough—not now. Get him, Sam! Get him!"

Sam came back in five minutes leading the horse. Winton knew it very well. It was not so fast as De Witt's, but it had won prizes at the local handicaps. It was in first-class condition.

Sam had put one foot into the stirrup when Winton dragged him down.

"Let me go, Mr. Garrett. Let me go!" he pleaded. "You're not fit, sir."

"I'm going, Sam. I'll be back with Miss Sheila—or I'll not be back. No, Sam. Leave it to me. It's my business."

Sam took his foot out of the stirrup with a sigh. The tears were streaming down his black face.

"You're right, sir," he said humbly. "I—I—"

But neither man could speak, and Winton, wringing Sam's hand, mounted and rode away.

His burning anger gave him strength. The thought of Sheila's danger, of De Witt's trick at the end, nerfed him to desperation. Within two days the wheel of his fortunes had made a complete revolution. Only the thought of Sheila in De Witt's power enabled him to maintain his mental equilibrium.

And for a while, as he rode over the lonely desert, touched here and there with the green of the young grass, he felt like a shadow moving in a phantom world.

He tried to concentrate his attention on the tracks of the three horses, which were distinct in the rain-soaked ground. So long as these were plain in sight he felt that he was nearing Sheila every moment, in spite of the fact that he could see no one. He discovered that what his horse lacked in speed it made up in staying powers, and hours passed without any slackening of the easy "triple" pace.

But the morning wore away, and it became clear to Winton that De Witt had at least maintained his lead. It was almost midday when he discovered that the tracks had disappeared.

For some time they had been growing less distinct, for the sandy earth of the desert had yielded to flinty ground. Winton went back, found them, and discovered that the horses had struck off at an angle leading far away from the headquarters of the tribe.

The three spurred their horses and came galloping up abreast. They were within five and twenty paces when Winton recognized the white man as Sam.

Two of them, from their firm, stirrupless seat, were obviously Hottentots. The third was a white man.

There seemed nothing to fear and much to hope. The Hottentots were never on friendly terms with the Bechuanas, whom they despised as savages, and the presence of their master was still more reassuring.

The three spurred their horses and came galloping up abreast. They were within five and twenty paces when Winton recognized the white man as Sam.

For a moment he clung to him and plied him not to expose himself to danger, but it was wonderful how brave she was. Instructing Sam to stay with Sheila, Winton began to creep forward along the ground.

They were just visible in the twilight, which made their figures, and those of their horses, at once enormous and shadowy.

Two of them, from their firm, stirrupless seat, were obviously Hottentots. The third was a white man.

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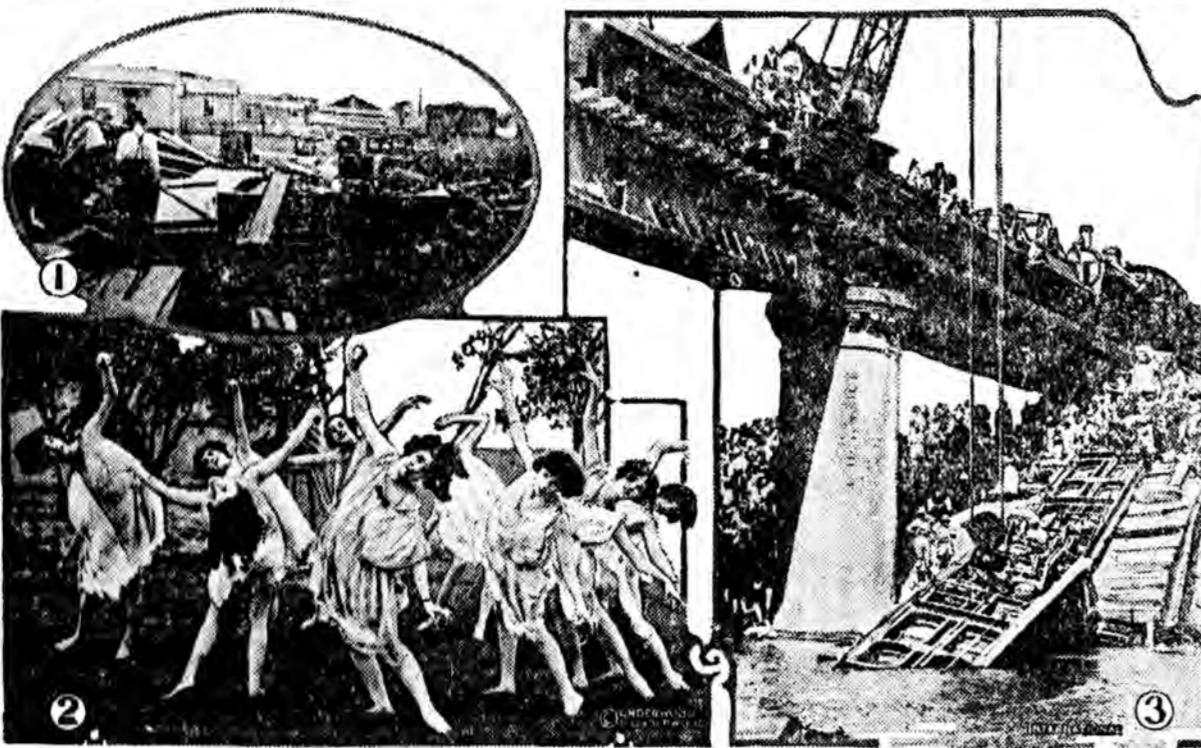
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1—Scene in New Orleans after freak gale that hurt 50 persons and did \$100,000 damage. 2—Young dancing pupils under the blossoming cherry trees along the Potomac in Washington. 3—Passenger train in India blown off bridge into a river by a cyclone, 50 persons being killed.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Passes Bonus Bill After Rejecting the Cash Option Amendment.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD

AT LAST the American ex-service man who fought in the World war seems assured of receiving a bonus, or as he prefers to call it, an adjusted compensation. The senate on Wednesday passed the bill essentially as it was adopted by the house, and in both cases the majority was so great that there is no doubt it would be repassed over a presidential veto. But the bonus provided for is not in cash, so it may be Mr. Coolidge can see his way clear to approval of the measure. He, like President Harding, was opposed to a cash bonus for the payment of which no special financial plan was offered.

According to the present measure, instead of cash the former service man will receive a twenty-year endowment insurance certificate on which he can obtain a loan after two years, equal to 90 per cent of the current cash value of the policy. This loan will be obtained through a bank which will be reimbursed by the government in the event of a default. The loan value of a \$1,000 policy would be \$87.03 at the end of two years, \$153.52 in five years, and \$580.19 in fifteen years.

Senator Copeland of New York, supported by a number of Democrats, tried to have the bill amended to provide for a cash option, but this was defeated, 37 to 48, because most of the senators felt it would mean the certain veto of the measure and perhaps its defeat. However, the Democratic leaders announced after passage of the bill that they considered it an unsatisfactory makeshift and that next winter they would make a fight for the cash option. If a Democratic administration is elected in the fall they believe they can so amend the law. With several minor amendments adopted on the floor, the bill was passed by a vote of 67 to 17. Eight Republicans and nine Democrats were recorded in opposition.

The cost of the bonus under the insurance plan is expected to be somewhere between \$2,202,467,420, the figure given by the actuary of the veterans' bureau, and \$3,631,047,601, the amount claimed by the treasury actuary. The cost the first year would be considerably in excess of \$100,000.

Under its terms the basic rate of compensation is \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 for overseas service, with maximums of \$500 for home service and \$625 for overseas service. The first sixty days of service are excluded from the computation. Enlisted men of the army, navy, and marine corps and officers up to and including captains in the army and marine corps and lieutenants in the navy are embraced within its scope.

Those entitled to \$50 or less receive cash. Others receive no cash, but are given twenty-year endowment insurance certificates, the face value of which is the adjusted service credit plus 25 per cent plus interest at 4 per cent compounded annually.

Having thus disposed of the bonus, the senate turned its attention to the revenue bill, and the prospect was that the discussion of this measure would continue for several weeks. Even so, the leaders in congress now think it may be possible to adjourn early in June, before the opening of the Republican national convention.

EVEN the most enthusiastic proponent will not deny the intense and widespread interest in the hearings started last week before the house judiciary committee which had under consideration fifty-nine bills to amend the Volstead act and legalize the manufacture, sale and consumption of 2.75 per cent beer and of light wines. First were heard those who argued for this liberalization of the law, and the most interesting and perhaps most influential of these was Samuel Gompers, who spoke for the 4,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor. A few of his sentences were:

"You ask me what influence legalizing of 2.75 per cent beer would have on general prohibition enforcement. I answer in one sentence: It would transform the people of the United States from a whisky drinking to a beer drinking nation."

"The dissatisfied man is the one who becomes the drunkard. The satisfied man becomes the good citizen. And I say that this prohibition of today has caused the utmost in dissatisfaction."

"No one wants the saloon. No one will be foolish enough to try to repeal the eighteenth amendment. What we who plead for 2.75 per cent beer want to do is to get the good that lies in temperance and rid ourselves of the evils of the present prohibition."

Several eminent psychiatrists told the committee of the great increase in insanity from alcoholism since prohibition, and at least one minister of the gospel stepped forward to declare that the Volstead act is unenforceable, unpopular and wrong ethically, morally and socially. A large number of samples of the poisonous stuff sold in Chicago for "booths" comprised one of the exhibits.

OFFERS for Muscle Shoals were up before the senate agricultural committee and a delegation of Tennessee manufacturers appeared to argue against the Ford bid. Their statements may be thus summarized:

1. Expenditure of thousands of dollars made the South look on Ford as its savior if given Muscle Shoals.

2. Some \$35,000 for this propaganda came from Ford friends in Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Memphis alone. How much more, and its source is unknown.

3. But the South now is waking up to the fact that Ford in Muscle Shoals means ruin and not salvation.

THE house committee on banking and currency, perfecting the McFadden bill revising the national bank act, approved city-wide branch banking proposals. The committee's decision in this is approved by controller of the Currency Dawes.

TESTIMONY before the Teapot Dome committee lost its ex-partite character for a few minutes when James O. Lewis, a consulting petroleum engineer, upheld former Secretary Denby's policy of getting the naval reserve oil out of Teapot Dome and into storage as expeditiously as possible. He said:

"If Teapot were rapidly developed today, the recoverable oil could be got out in two years. Otherwise, with the gas pressure exhausted, it would take twenty to fifty years and be very expensive. The loss of gas pressure would, in short, unfit Teapot for an emergency."

Mr. Lewis said the amount of oil in Teapot had proved "very disappointing"—12,000,000 to 24,000,000 of barrels instead of the bureau of mines' estimate of 135,000,000.

WHILE the Borah committee was hearing stories of the alleged plot to bring about the indictment of Senator Wheeler in Montana, the same topic was brought up before the Brookhart committee. John S. Glenn of Nashville, Tenn., told the latter committee the first move to "get" Wheeler was engineered by W. J. Burns and Mal Daugherty. Speaker Gillett of the house appeared voluntarily before the committee and exploded the sensational testimony of Capt. H. L. Seafie concerning a "trunk full of whisky" which Seafie had more than intimated was sent to Mr. Gillett's office.

Harry Daugherty, being now free to talk, made a red hot speech in Columbus in which he denied flatly much of the testimony heard by the Wheeler committee. His most significant statement was that he had given up his cabinet post rather than "contribute to a treasonable cause." Files of the Department of Justice, he said, contained "abundant proof of the plans, purposes and hellish designs of the communist international."

"Bear in mind," he added, "that the files which I refused to deliver to the Wheeler investigating committee at the time my resignation was requested were demanded by Brookhart and Wheeler, two United States senators who spent last summer in Russia with their Soviet friends—those same Soviet

HOME HINTS AND DIET

By INEZ SEARLES WILLSON

(A. L. C. W. Member Newspaper Union.)

DAINTY SANDWICHES FOR AFTERNOON TEAS

There are infinite possibilities for making sandwiches which rival confections in attractiveness and taste. I have often heard guests exclaim over the lovely little cakes as they approached the tea table. The "lovely little cakes" were none other than extremely beautifully made fancy sandwiches.

These little "open faced" sandwiches may be cut in fancy shapes and decorated in a variety of pleasing and palatable ways. There are many number of spreads which may also be used as a filling for closed sandwiches.

The decorations or spread, because we must not think of them entirely in terms of beauty, but also as something good to eat, may be selected with the idea of carrying out a definite color scheme as there are many color combinations possible.

Just a word about sandwich making in general. The bread should be fine in texture such as is found in the sandwich loaf made by all bakers. It should not be too fresh. Bread baked the day before is easy to cut.

For the open sandwiches, the slice should be at least a quarter of an inch thick. Be sure your knife is sharp.

Have all your tools and ingredients ready. It makes the work much simpler to have everything gathered together on the table before you begin operations. You will need a set of cookie cutters.

The ways of making the sandwiches given below may prove helpful as well as suggestive of other ideas.

If a large number of people are to be served, make at least half of the sandwiches of the plain or ribbon variety, as these are made very quickly. It is usual to count on two sandwiches for each person.

Take two slices of wheat bread and one of brown or graham. Spread one of the slices of wheat bread with butter and a filling which may be cream cheese and chopped nuts, jam or jelly. Place the dark bread on this and spread pieces of wheat bread in place. Trim the edges and compress them under a weight so that they will not fall apart when they are sliced. Slice in "ribbons." Three pieces of bread will make five or six sandwiches.

A great favorite is made with cream cheese, the kind that comes wrapped in tin foil, and marmalade or jam. Cut the bread in small round pieces and spread with butter. The cheese should be moistened with milk or cream so that it may be manipulated easily. Spread it around the edges so that they have a scalloped appearance. Drop a spoonful of jam or marmalade in the center.

Ham paste, spread on diamond or triangular-shaped pieces, may have the yolks of hard-boiled eggs sprinkled around the edges. Put the egg yolk through the potato ricer. To make the paste, run the ham through the food chopper and mix with mayonnaise. Green sweet peppers, chopped fine, may be used instead of the egg yolk.

The whites of the eggs may be mixed with anchovy paste and used as a spread or as a filling.

Pastes may be made from fruits such as dates, figs, prunes and raisins. Tuna fish, salmon and chicken may also be used in this way.

Candied fruits, cut in thin slices, combine well with cheese, and the imagination can conjure up many ways of using them as decoration on the sandwich.

DO YOU KNOW?

1. That one egg is equal to four tablespoons—this may help when you have either yolks or whites left and you want some way of measuring a part of them. Measure in a cup.

2. That one cup equals sixteen tablespoons.

3. That one tablespoonful equals three teaspoons.

4. All measurements should be level.

5. More accurate measurements are obtained when part of a spoonful is required, by making the division lengthwise rather than crosswise of the spoon.

6. Flour is stirred more easily into a liquid by using a salad fork.

7. That there are four general classes of white sauces and the proportions of flour and liquid determine the use.

8. Thin white sauce is made by using one tablespoonful of flour to one cup of liquid. It is used for cream soups.

(b) Medium—Two tablespoonfuls of flour to one cupful of liquid, used for creamed vegetables and gravies.

(c) Thick—Four tablespoonfuls of flour to one cupful of liquid, used for croquettes.

(d) Very thick—six tablespoonfuls of flour to one cupful of liquid, used for soufflés.

White sauces often have a pasty taste which is due to insufficient cooking of the starch.

A very important consideration in the cost of oils is the kind of container in which they are purchased. Olive oil, for example, has been shown to cost three times as much when bought in a four-ounce bottle as when the cost exceeded \$2.50, which was arranged for by the club members.

The American Legion

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

ESSAY CONTEST IS NOW IN PROGRESS

The third annual essay contest of the American Legion began April 1 with the chosen subject, "Why Communism Is a Menace to Americanism." This contest, conducted by the Americanism commission of the Legion, is held annually with a view of enlisted a majority of thought in the direction of some vital question facing America's citizenship.

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NOGALES, ARIZONA**FOREST SERVICE PREPARES FOR FIRE SEASON**

Albuquerque, N. M., April 27.—Fire fighting tools are being sharpened and put into shape for immediate use on 103 ranger districts of the 14 national forests of Arizona and New Mexico last year, according to District Forester P. C. M. Pooley of the U. S. forest service.

Tool boxes and caches are being checked over, repairs made to tools that were damaged on last year's fires, axes and saws sharpened and polished and improvements, such as telephone lines, road, trails, lookout towers and the like, are being put into shape to withstand the strain of a severe fire season.

Food supplies, emergency rations and medical supplies are being distributed to strategic locations in order to be ready for instant use on large fires. Lookout men and fire guards are becoming acquainted with their jobs and everything is expected to be ready when the first fire commences.

"We can't fight our fires with water or chemicals as is done in cities and towns," said Mr. Pooley. "Ordinarily they do not occur along roads on which fire engines could be used and generally no water is available. For this reason, rakes, hoes, shovels, and crosscut saws are the most effective tools to extinguish forest fires."

"These tools are used to cut trails or fire lines, cleared of all inflammable material, around the fire. Thus it is deprived of fuel and must go out when it reaches the line. It sounds simple enough, but where driven by a high wind, a fire may jump such a line and make all the past work useless."

This very thing did happen, according to Mr. Pooley, on the large fire in the Jemez mountains last year and it was only with great difficulty that the rangers kept the fire from becoming very much larger.

Fire tools as well as emergency food supplies are distributed to various points throughout the forests where labor is available. They are placed in metal tool boxes near small communities, ranger stations and ranches. Equipment is thus made ready for instant use when an emergency arises.

Besides the tool supplies, all rangers, guards and other forest service employees when in the woods during the fire season, carry portable fire tools on their saddles or in their ears or wagons. The standard tool no used is a combination hoe and rake, the blades of which are removable. They are made of the highest grade tool steel to withstand hard service. Forest officers are conducting further experiments to reduce the weight and size of this tool to make it more compact and still retain its strength and effectiveness.

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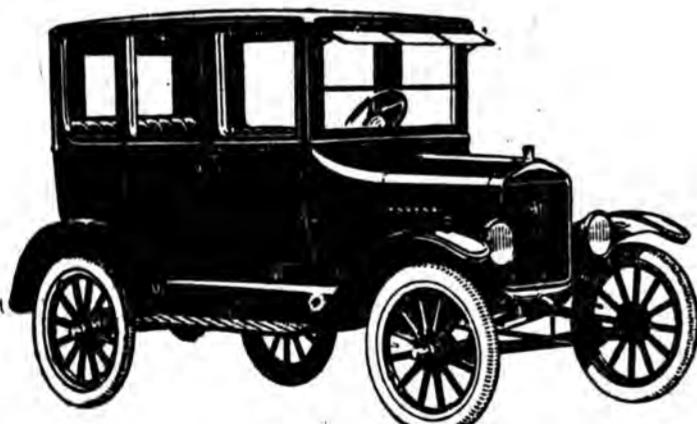
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SMOKERS AND CAMPERS CAUSE MANY FIRES

Albuquerque, N. M., April 22.—Smokers and campers caused 34 percent of all the forest fires on the national forests of Arizona and New Mexico last year, according to District Forester P. C. M. Pooley of the U. S. forest service.

"Many persons do not realize the dangers of carelessness with fire in the forests during the spring dry season," said Mr. Pooley. "Last year the range

fires in the southwest had to handle 183 fires which might have been prevented if campers and smokers had been careful.

"Most of these fires are put out when they are small, but occasionally when it is very dry and there are high winds it is impossible to control a fire before it becomes large. It then takes many men to handle it and costs may run into thousands of dollars."

"Campers are encouraged to use the national forests of the southwest, which

the University of Arizona has just received 200 copies of Farmers' Bulletin 666, entitled 'Foot and Mouth Disease' from the department of agriculture. A small supply has been furnished each county agent and the bulletin may be secured from the county agents' offices or requests sent direct to the extension service at Tucson. Every farmer and cattlemen in the state should be well informed in regard to the symptoms and nature of this disease."

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Children's embroidered lace trimmed nainsook Gowns, also Porto Rican and Philippine hand made, hand embroidered Gowns.....\$1.98

Children's Bloomers with elastic waist and knee, sizes 6 to 12.....29c to 49c

Women's Envelope Chemises of nainsook, in a large assortment of styles, all at

Children's muslin Gowns, sizes 4 to 14....59c to 98c



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72-inch bleached or 81-inch un-bleached Penco Sheeting, yd.....**69c** 81-inch bleached or 90-inch un-bleached Penco Sheeting, yd.....**73c**

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72x90 Torn Size, each.....\$1.89 81x90 Torn Size, each.....49c

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45x36 Torn Size, each.....49c

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45-inch Penco Pillow Tubing, yd. **49c**

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