Don P. Cronin Librarian

"BUY SOMETHING MADE OF COPPER"

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

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

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

VOL. XII PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924 No. 29

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

DANCE AT SONOITA JUNE 21

There will be a dance at Floral Hall, Sonoita, Saturday night, June 21, under auspices of the Santa Cruz County Livestock Association. The music will be furnished by a five-piece orchestra from Camp Little, Nogales. Ice cream and cake will be served during the evening free of charge.

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

---

Two carloads of lead-silver ore were shipped to the El Paso smelter this week; one from the Jefferson camp at Harshaw, the other from the Jefferson claims at Salero.

A fine registered Hereford bull was shipped Wednesday from the Greene Cattle Company's ranch to Phoenix.

Dave Putman, miner, returned Saturday from San Pedro, Calif., to do the annual assessment work on his mining claims in Temporal canyon.

Senator C. A. Pierce returned Monday from the 49 mine, near Pantano.

P. M. Etchells and family of Mansfield were in town Monday.

Duke Young of Greaterville was a Patagonia visitor Sunday.

J. B. David and Charles May were county seat business visitors Monday.

Pat and Jerry Sheehy and Al Hopkins of Harshaw were in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Larimore of Sonoita were Pathgonia business visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert de Saulus of Miami are here for several weeks. Mr. de Saulus is connected with the Exposed Reef mine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Longstreet were Patagonia visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin of Sonoita were shopping in Patagonia last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Keaton were in town Saturday. Mr. Keaton shipped a number of beef hides while here.

Bert Hanson and family of Elgin were in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stone visited Mr. and Mrs. Bert Logan in Mowry last Sunday.

Edwin Raines of Chicago is a summer guest at the Commercial hotel.

Mrs. F. T. Bradfield of Salero was a Patagonia visitor Saturday.

F. K. Tower of Salero was in town Saturday on business.

Richard McCormick, son of Mrs. E. D. Farley, graduated from St Joseph's Academy, Prescott, Thursday. "Bud" will be home soon to spend the summer with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Gould of Nogales were Patagonia visitors Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Murphy of the Home Economics department of the U. of A., organized a girls' sewing club Thursday at the Commercial hotel. They met at 10 o'clock a. m., and Leta Mead was chosen president, Sara Pierce, secretary. All girls are invited to become members, attend the meetings and receive instructions in sewing.

Fred Goldsmith was in Patagonia Tuesday from the 3-R mine.

W. D. Gray of Gray Bros.' mine was in town Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bergier and children of Alto were Patagonia visitors Tuesday, guests of Mrs. Bergier's mother, Mrs. Mary Chapman, who went to Alto Wednesday with her daughter to spend a few days.

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.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. De Ford and Mr. and Mrs. Dunn of Tucson motored to Patagonia Sunday by way of Nogales. Mr. Dunn is president of the Co-operative Bank of Tucson, and Mr. DeFord is one of the bank's directors. Mr. Dunn will spend a few weeks in Patagonia.

Mrs. W. H. Heady of Lochiel and son, T. E. Heady, manager of the San Rafael ranch of the Greene aCttle Co., were Patagonia visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Madisen and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Madisen of the San Rafael Valley were Patagonia visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. W. C. Hooks and children, who had been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. W. R. Smith of Phoenix, returned home Sunday. Mr. Hooks met them at the train in Tucson.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McKinney of the San Rafael Valley were Patagonia visitors Monday.

John Oliver, poultryman of the San Rafael Valley, was in town Tuesday for a load of feed for his flock.

Murray Saunders of New York and a mining engineer of San Francisco are expected in Patagonia soon to make examination of the Hardshell and Flux mines.

E. F. Bohlinger and Hon. Frank Hereford of Tucson left Tuesday on a business trip to Los Angeles.

E. H. Boggs of Salt Lake City is visiting his family, who are spending the summer at the Commercial hotel.

Miss Sohpia Sjoberg, principal of the local school, returned Tuesday from a vacation spent in Phoenix, Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kollberg were Bisbee visitors Wednesday.

Tom Stein returned to Patagonia Monday to spend the summer. He has been in San Diego for several months.

J. Ross Thuman of Tucson is spending a fe wweeks at the Commercial hotel.

GET READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF MR. AND MRS. BARNETT

Wednesday morning Harry Barnett and Mrs. Dwayne Brodine motored to Nogales, secured a marriage license and were united in wedlock by Judge Charles E. Hardy in the Courthouse.

They departed immediately after the ceremony for Tucson. Their plans for the future were not made known and their arrival in Patagonia is uncertain.

Mrs. Barnett was the widow of C. A. Brodine, who was killed in a mine shaft at Superior some time ago, and Mr. Barnett is an old resident of Patagonia, having been born here.

ARADO—MAHER NUPTIALS

The Church of the Sacred Heart, Nogales, was the scene Tuesday morning of the wedding of Miss Marie Arado, niece of Mrs. James Breen and Mrs. John Nolan of the above-mentioned city, and Thomas Francis Maher of Omaha, Neb. Rev. Fr. Duval officiated.

Mrs. Maher is well known, having at one time been in the office of the county superintendent of schools.

Brown-Tolley Nuptials

Miss Ethel Brown and W. F. Tolley were married Tuesday in Tucson at the Grace church by Rev. Henry Clark Smith of Nogales.

Miss Brown, whose home is in Tucson, has taught Spanish in the Nogales High school for the past two years and was one of Nogales' most popular school teachers.

W. F. Tolley is well known locally, being worshipful master of the Masonic lodge and is associated with the Arizona Packing company.

"What were you doing after the auto accident?"

"Oh, just scraping up an acquaintance." Exchange

NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY BILL SIGNED BY COOLIDGE

President Coolidge signed on June 7th the Clarke-McNary forestry bill appropriating $2,700,000 or the protection and reforestation of national, state and private forest lands. Forestry leaders throughout the country acclaim the bill as the greatest conservation measure passed by Congress in a generation, and state that it will play a large part in the succesful solution of the problem of idle land and costly lumber that it now confronting the nation.

The Clarke-McNary bill aims at establishing through Federal leadership a coordination of public forest policies throughout the United States. The principal objects are the inauguration by the states of adequate protection of the forests against fire, and the introduction of state taxation systems that will not confiscate the value of forest growth. The sum of $2,500,000 is appropriated annually by the bill to enable the Federal government to cooperate on a fifty-fifty basis with states that will or have established an approved forest protection organization; and for the study of the effect of tax law and practices upon forest perpetuation and the devising of suitable taxation methods.

The bill also appropriates $100,000 annually for the production and distribution of forest tree seeds and plants for the purpose of establishing forests upon denuded or non-forested lands; and another $100,000 each year to assist farmers and other owners of land in establishing, improving and renewing wood lots and shelter belts. It is provided, however, that the amount expended in any one year by the Federal government in carrying out these provisions shall not exceed the sum expended by the state or other cooperating agency for the same purpose.

The new forestry measure establishes a broader legal basis for further ecquisition by the United States of forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams, and authorizes the acceptance by the Government of gifts or bequests of forest land, the same to become a part of new or existing National Forests.

The President is further authorized in this discretion, to establish as National Forests any lands within the boundaries of Government reservations other than national parks, national monuments and Inrian reservations, that are suitable for the production or timber.

The provisions of the new national forestry policy bill will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

VAUGHN

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jolly will be pleased to know that they have located at Ventura, California, and are settled in their new home. They are pleased with the country.

Warren Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wood, underwent an operation recently at Fort Huachuca. He has returned home and is doing nicely.

Stanley Stoddard and Ed Ellis were business visitors in Patagonia Wednesday.

James Fraizer expects to return home this week from the hospital at Fort Huachuca, where he recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Clyde Shields has returned from Indian Hot Springs and says he is feeling fine.

Mrs. Fig of Douglas is spedning a vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Shieldls.

Earl Yeary has accepted a position on the road in Canille precinct.

James Rountree's brother, Jeff, has been visiting him for some time from Cananea, Mexico.

Sam Fraizer of Vaughn, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fraizer, underwest a double operation Monday at Fort Huachuca hospital. The operation was performed by Dr. Major Baker. The boy is getting on nicely.

MANY FOREST FIRES IN MEXICO

Three forest fires are reported in Mexico close to the international line near Nogales. One of the fires covers a large area across the line from Lochiel, and Forest Ranger Thompson with a force of men started a backfire at the border, which will prevent the fire crossing into the United States unless a high wind carries burning brands across the burned space.

Mexican authorities are said to be doing nothing to stop the fires, which have destroyed large areas of grazing land and scrub timber.

Modern Athletic Ideal Dangerous, Says Expert

By J. V. CLARKE

Those who have prided themselves on the indrawn abdomen and the bulging chest have received a severe shock from the pen of the world's foremost physical culturist, Dr. J. P. Muller, whose book "The Daily Five Minutes" has just been published.

The rigid indrawn stomach and the high arched chest have become athletic fads since the Swedish system of exercise was introduced into this country. And now Dr. Muller, leading European authority, whose system has recently been made compulsory in the French army, has completely shattered our illusions. For not only is our athletic posture no indication of health but, according to the author of "The Daily Five Minutes," it is positively injurious to health, causing among other ailments, tuberculosis and heart disease.

Many athletes have muscle-bound abdominal walls, which prevent proper breathing and especially deep breathing during heavy or violent exercise, says the author. The result is an unusual strain on the heart and lungs which in time is almost certain to result in heart trouble or tuberculosis.

"The Daily Five Minutes" (Frederick A. Stokes, New York), gives a condensed series of exercises "for the fit to keep fit." It also teaches how deep breathing may be timed to the heaviest or most violent exercise, so that at its termination the heart is fairly quiet and steady, and the condition of being "winded" is impossible.

The book is perhaps the greatest bombshell thrown into the athletic world in a generation. The author further states ,that millions of children are each year getting strained hearts and weakened lungs from the systems of calisthenics now in use in the schools, and that in certain cases operations have been necessary to relieve the digestive ills caused by these systems. He adds that men should be able, through the daily practice of these five minute exercises of "The Daily Five Minutes" to enjoy games and the most vigorous sports, up to the age of ninety.

THE STATUE OF ANTINOUS
Called by the world's most famous physical culture expert the finest example of physical development.

"The Daily Five Minutes" teaches scientific breathing, so that during violent exercise the breath does not come in gasps, but the breathing becomes slower and deeper than at other times and the heart action even, steady and powerful.

Dr. Muller, at 57, is a master of all the most violent forms of athletics and through the scientific breathing which he originated is still as sound and proficient in sports as the average young champion. He was recently knighted by the Danish King in recognition of his services to his countrymen.

ELGIN NEWS

Mrs. Watson and children returned to their home in Douglas Sunday after having spent a fortnight visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. F. Neil.

Mrs. Reeves and children left Thursday for their home in Oklahoma to spend the summer. Mr. Reeves will follow later.

Mrs. Eva Barnett entertained, the Elgin ladies Tuesday at an afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. Reeves, before her departure for Oklahoma. Those present included: Mesdames P. A. and A. L. Hanson, Neil, Gladys Watson, C. A. Dalton,Miller, Pattee and Reeves, and the Misses Georgia Hanson, Ruby Baker, Francis Watson, Mesdames O. J. Rothrock and Carrie Fraizer.

B. Maier of Benson was an Elgin visitor Monday.

Mrs. P. A. Hanson has as her house guest her brother, James Gusttader of Oklahoma, who will spend the summer in Elgin.

The operetta, "Penelope," given at the Elgin school house under the direction of Mrs. L. W. Klene, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

The Busy Men

When anything for the good of Patagonia is being put over, have you ever noticed that the men who find time to do most of the work are really the busiest men in town?

Only A Dad

Only a dad, with a tried face,
Coming home from the daily race,
Bringing the little of gold or fame
To show how well he has played the game,
But glad in his heart that his own rejoice
To see him come and to hear his voice.

Only a dad with a brood of four,
One of ten million men or more,
Plodding along in the daily strife,
Bearing the whips and scorns of life,
With never a whimper of pain or hate
For the sake of those who at home await.

Only a dad, neither rich nor proud,
Merely one of the surging crowd,
Toiling, striving from day to day,
Facing whatever may come his way,
Silent, whenever the harsh condemn,
And bearing it all for the love of them.

Only a dad, but he gave his all
To smooth the way for his children small,
Doing, with courage stern and grim,
The deeds that his father did for him,
This is the line that for him I pen,
Only a dad, but the best of men.

—Author Unknown.

TWO MORE S. C. COUNTY BOYS ENLIST FOR C. M. T. C.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., June 19—(Special)—Add the names of two more far-sighted Santa Cruz County youths to the reroll of patriots, for the applications of Mr. David P. Casanega, of Tubas, Arizona, and Mr. Ldmin Carlton Kinsley, of Patagonia, Arizona, for admittance to the Citizens' Military Training Camp, to be held at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, during the month of August, were approved today by the Commanding General, Eighth Corps Area.

The Eighth Corps Area is rapidly forging ahead of the other Corps Areas in the matter of securing applications for the summer training camps and with two more months to go only some eleven hundred applications are needed to put the Corps Area over the top for complete quotas. This task should not be as stapendous as it might appear, for during the past week over one thousand applicants have been accepted for the Summer Camps in this Corps Area, the figure now being 3,200 out of a maximum quota of 4,300.

Ollocation of students to the various camps to be held in the Corps Area to date gives Fort Sill, Oklahoma, the lead with over eleven hundred students Fort Sam Houston, Texas, running a close second with over 900, Fort Logan, 450, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 250, and Camp H. J. Jones, Arizona in the neighborhood of 150. Comparative figures issued by the Adjutant General of the Army last week showed the Eighth Corps Area well down the list of Corps Area in returens for the recruiting of young men for these camps, but the remarkable gains the past week have changed these statistics completely and place this Corps Area close to the top. That the interest in these camps is increasing rather than decreasing is proven by the number of applications received at Corps Area Headquarters daily.

PICNIC AT PARKER RANCH JULY 4TH; DANCING IN EVENING

A committee of San Rafael Valley residents have arranged to hold an old-fashioned basket picnic at the George Parker ranch in the valley on the Fourth of July.

Everybody is invited to attend, and take a basket lunch. Ice cream and lemonade will be plentiful. The picnic will be followed in the evening by a dance at the Parker ranch house, which will be free of charge.

The San Rafael Valley picnics have been big community gatherings in the past and it is hoped the usual yearly picnics will follow the event this year.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOY AND GIRL

(State Extension Forces to Recommend the Most Worthy Boy and Girl ni Arizona. Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation to provide funds for a full year's attendance at University of Arizona.)

"A full school year's expenses to the best club boy and also the best club girl in this state" is the offer of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, as announced by S. R. Guard, its Director, and B. H. Darrow, in charge of Boys' and Girls' Work.

"As a part of our program for the boys and girls of the nation, we wish to hold some of the most alert and most ambitious ones to prepare themselves for the leadership of the Rural America of tomorrow.

"We can conceive of no better way to do this than by helping the best 4-H club boy and girl in each state to get a college education. Accordingly, we are offering every state extension leader these scholarships to be awarded by judges appointed by him, in counsel with a preceptor of scholarships appointed by the Foundation.

"The plan will be to choose from those club members having the highest standing, the boy and girl who in the estimation of the judges will develop into the best leader."

Inquiries may be addressed the Assistant State Leader, A. B. Ballantyne, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, or B. H. Darrown, Rays' and Girls' Work Department of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, Chicago, Illinois.

---

10 NOW HELD IN BIG MAIL THEFT

CHICAGO.—Three women and seven men were held as part of the gang which recently perpetrated a $3,000,000 mail robbery at Rondout, Ills., near here, and officers are seeking three additional men and the bandits' cache, where they believe the approximately 40 bags of registered mail will be found intact.

Morgan Collins, chief of police, admitted that an accurate check up on the contents of the stolen mail sacks revealed a loss in excess of $3,000,000, all in currency or negotiable securities, making it the largest robbery in the history of the railway mail service.

The chief pointed out that some of the pouches taken had been shipped originally from Wall street banks to the northwest, and in that connection it became known the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul train held up had left Chicago 15 minutes late Thursday night, having been held for an important money shipment from the east.

The police believe one or more of the seven men under arrest actually participated in the holdup.

J. H. Wayne, seriously wounded, and James Murray, former politician, was arrested hiding under Wayne's bed. The police say they are working on the theory that Wayne was shot by the band't leader when he failed to carry out orders during the holdup, and that Murray had visited him in an effort to keep him from turning informer.

Chicago detectives indicated they thought they had information which would guide them to where the loot is buried. They indicated the place was near the scene of the robbery.

MEDICO OPERATED UPON

Dr. V. A. Smelker who was stricken during the early morning hours Tuesday with appendicitis and who was operated upon Tuesday afternoon is reported to be doing nicely, considering the attack was acute and the operation necessarily a delicate one.

Dr. Smelker, it is stated, did not feel ill until the early morning hours Tuesday when a severe attack gripped him. Going to his office in the morning he felt ill but considered his pain of no seriousness. It was not until he had called in Major Wilson of the medical corps, Camp Little, Dr. Gustetter and Dr. Purdy that it was found that he was suffering from an acute case of appendicitis and an operation necessary immediately.

The operation performed by Major Wilson, assisted by Drs. Gustetter and Purdy, Tuesday afternoon, is declared to have been made just in time as a postponement would have occasioned rupture.

Sambo—"Mandy, kin I kiss you?"
Mandy—"Hush, Wiggle."
Sambo—"What you mean, honey?"
Mandy—"Help yo' self."—Exchange.

BIG RODEO AT NOGALES JULY 4TH; EVERYBODY INVITED

A Wild West show has been arranged for the Fourth of July at Nogales (at the stock pens, just outside the city limits, on the Tucson road) that promises all the thrills of a performance of that character.

The affair will start early in the morning and will last all day—maybe two days; that will be decided later.

Purses will be offered for all contests and entrance fees will be added to them as a special inducement for contestants to compete. The program promises steer bulldogging, wild horse riding, calf roping, team steer roping, horse racing and all the sports usually enjoyed by cowboys and western people generally.

Everybody is invited to attend this big show, where you will witness attempts to ride some of the wildest horses ever gathered at a rodeo. The animals are the wildest of the wild and have never been ridden.

"Shorty" Holcomb and Jim Cummings are in charge of the program, and have spared no effort to make the affair one long to be remembered.

puelheardwillf.r-Comepains em em em

WARD TO HANG ON FRIDAY 20

FLORENCE—The last theoretical barrier in the way of the execution of William B. Ward for the murder of Ted Grosh was removed when the state board of pardons and paroles formally declined to intervene in the case before June 20 when Ward is under sentence to be hanged. No petition for intervention had been filed with the board and the action wa staken as a technical formal proceeding.

As preparations were continued to make ready the gallows to carry out the death penalty, Ward, broken and weakened in contrast with his former air of stolid indifference, seemed highly nervous in his solitary confinement cell.

BIG PICNIC SUNDAY BY ELKS

Special meeting of Nogales Lodge B. P. O. Elks were held this week and an elaborate program has ben arranged for next Sunday, when a picnic will be held at the Mascarenas ranch, 18 miles below the line in Sonora, Mexico.

A special train has been arranged for to carry the picnickers to their destination, and all Elks and their families are cordially invited to attend.

Large delegations of Elks are expected from Tucson and other nearby cities and a grand time is promised in the B. P. O. E. way.

BOXING SHOW BY AMERICAN LEGION JULY 4TH

The Ridge-Ige Post of the American Legion will give a boxing show on the Fourth of July at the Nogales High school grounds, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The program will include a main event of 8 rounds between Torpedo Gamboa and Fred Funston, which will be preceded by three preliminary contents, two of which will be between negro fighters who will box 4 rounds each, and the semi-final, 6 rounds, between two Mexicans.

OPERETTA BY ELGIN FOLK WELL RECEIVED IN PATAGONIA

The operetta "Penelope," given by Elgin residents in Patagonia Tuesday evening, was well received by the audience, and was well attended.

The play was followed by a dance.

Proceeds from the entertainment and dance will be used by the Elgin Community Club for the benefit of Elgin residents, who are considering the purchase of a lighting plant.

DINNER PARTY FOR ELGINITES

Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Gould of Nogales gave a dinner party Tuesday evening at the Commercial hotel, at which the following were guests: Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Klene, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Collie, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Collie, Mr and Mrs. Bert Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Clawson, Miss Geraldine McCormick, Walker Boine, Miss Agnes Sheets, and Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gould.

Economics Club to Meet June 26

The Home Economics Club, organized last Thursday by Miss Murphy, will meet Thursday, June 26, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. E. B. Berket. Miss Murphy will demonstrate the ... and ... method. Every one invited to attend and bring a piece of material for demonstrating. Mrs. Berket was appointed president and Mrs. Nell McDonald secretary of the club.

Democratic Conventions of the Past

SAN FRANCISCO AUDITORIUM, 1920
©Underwood & Underwood

COLISEUM, ST. LOUIS, 1916

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, 1924
Photo by International

A Glance Backward at Political History

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

UNITED STATES SENATOR PAT HARRISON from Mississippi (who was christened Byron Patton), official keynoter of the 1924 National Democratic Convention in Madison Square Garden, New York, will presumably keynote as sweetly to the various factions among the delegations as if the Fathers of the Republic had made the keynoter the keystone of the political structure. To be sure, they neglected to mention him in arranging the political machinery for the election of the President of the nation. But neither did they mention nominating conventions or platforms or national committees. In fact, the Democratic party, which had its beginning away back in 1800 in the administration of Thomas Jefferson, never held a convention until 1832 and was guiltless of a platform until 1840.

The Democratic Convention of 1868, which nominated Horatio Seymour of New York against General Grant, was notable only for one fact—that for the first time the Democrats met in New York city. Why the Democrats have never gone back there in fifty-six years nobody seems to know. The humorists have it that "Jeffersonian simplicity" has been scared to death of "Wicked Wall Street" and the Tammany tiger. It was in 1870, it will be remembered, that the Tweed exposures startled the country; and Wall Street had already demonstrated its financial power. Anyway, they do say now that Gotham, before, during and after the 1924 convention, is going to do its darnedest to prove to innocent and timid country Democrats, both delegates and visitors, that these "sinister influences" are nothing but bugaboos. Doubtless New York will make a glorious success of this laudable undertaking. Anyway, the convention will probably be "as chaste as Diana"—whose 18-foot statue tops Madison Square Garden.

It would be interesting if some of the delegates to the 1868 convention could attend the 1924 convention. They would find the New York of today much like another world.

The first national nominating convention ever held dates back to 1812. The Federalists that year nominated Lieut. Gov. De Witt Clinton of New York for President and Attorney General Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania for vice president. These nominations were first made by a caucus of state legislators at Albany, N. Y. For some reason, more formality was desired and the nominations were made over again by a convention assembled in New York. Madison, nominated by the Republicans in congressional caucus, beat Clinton easily. So the convention idea got a bad send off. Perhaps that is the reason why the next twenty years were without conventions. The campaign of 1832 saw the real start of national conventions. There were three parties—Anti-Masonic, National Republican or Whig and Democratic—and all three conventions were held in Baltimore. The Democratic Convention was held May 21. There were then twenty-four states and all except Missouri sent delegates. The two-thirds rule was adopted. No platform was issued. Andrew Jackson was unanimously renominated for President. The nominee for vice president was former Secretary of State Martin Van Buren of New York. The election was held November 6 and the people voted in every state except South Carolina, where the legislature chose the electors. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

The campaign of 1832 also saw the first party platform. After the National Republican Convention had nominated Henry Clay for President and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania for vice president the adoption of a platform was left to the National Assembly of Young Men, which met at Washington and put forth ten resolutions, constituting the first platform ever issued in the United States. The resolutions urged "adequate protection to American industry," favored a system of internal improvements by the general government, upheld the respective powers of the Supreme court and the senate and condemned the indiscriminate removal of public officers for political reasons. This last plank was aimed at the Democrats, inasmuch as the slogan, "To the victors belong the spoils," was first raised in the Jackson campaign of 1828.

The Democratic Convention of the campaign of 1836 was held in Baltimore, May 30, 1835. Though over 600 delegates attended from twenty-two states and the territories of Arkansas and Michigan, the vote was limited in each state delegation to the number of representatives in congress. There was no platform, though the New York state Democrats issued a declaration of party principles in January of 1836. Van Buren was nominated by acclamation and defeated Gen. William Henry Harrison, the National Republican candidate.

In the campaign of 1840 the Democratic Convention met at Baltimore and unanimously renominated Van Buren. No one was named for vice president. The platform reaffirmed states' rights and denied the power of the general government to carry on internal improvement and the power of congress to charter a United States bank or to interfere with questions of slavery. Van Buren was beaten by Harrison, who died a month after his inauguration and was succeeded by John Tyler of Virginia, the National Whig vice president.

Probably the most significant feature of this campaign was the first convention of the National Abolition party at Albany, N. Y. It nominated James G. Birney, a native of Kentucky, who had emancipated his slaves in 1834. A resolution was adopted calling for the support of Christian free men of all parties in a campaign against slavery. The Abolitionists were called political cranks, but they laid the foundations of the new Republican party.

The Democratic Convention of 1844 met in Baltimore and nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, who won over Henry Clay, nominated by the National Whigs. The platform reaffirmed that of 1840.

There were no less than seven conventions in 1848. The winning candidate was Gen. Zachary Taylor, a hero of the Mexican war, who was nominated by the Native American Convention and the National Whig Convention, both held in Philadelphia. The Democratic Convention in Baltimore nominated United States Senator Lewis Cass of Michigan. United States Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was a candidate in this convention for the vice presidency. President Taylor died in office and was succeeded July 9, 1850, by Vice President Millard Fillmore of New York.

In 1852 the Democratic Convention, meeting in Baltimore, nominated Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire over Cass and United States Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. Pierce won the election over Gen. Winfield Scott, the National Whig candidate.

The conventions of 1856 were of great interest and importance as preliminary to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and the coming of the Civil war.

There was the American (Know-Nothing) Convention in February in Philadelphia, with 227 delegates from 27 states. Its platform was "America for Americans." It nominated Fillmore. A rump convention nominated Gen. John C. Fremont, the explorer. A Whig Convention in Baltimore ratified the Know-Nothing nominations.

There was the Republican Convention, the first of the new party, at Philadelphia, which nominated Fremont and Dayton of New Jersey. Lincoln got 110 votes for vice president. The platform opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 in regard to slavery; favored the admission of Kansas as a free state; denied the right of congress to legalize slavery, and upheld "liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens."

And there was the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, which nominated United States Minister to England James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. The platform warned the country that continued interference by congress with slavery and armed resistance to law as to fugitive slaves would end in civil war and disunion and declared it the right of every state seeking admission to the Union to decide whether it would admit or bar slavery.

It is of present interest, in view of Ku Klux Klan activities, to note that the Democratic platform denounced Know-Nothingism in these words:

> A political crusade in the Nineteenth century and in the United States of America against Catholic and foreign-born is neither justified by the past history nor the future prospects of the country nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Buchanan won the election and during his administration history was made rapidly along the line of the slavery issue. The United States Supreme court rendered the Dred Scott decision that no negro, free or slave, was a citizen, thus implying that the Missouri Compromise had always been unconstitutional in its discrimination against slavery. There was a farcical vote in Kansas in favor of the Lecompton pro-slavery state constitution, and practically a state of civil war in that territory. The famous "Freeport Debates" in Illinois in 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas attracted the attention of the nation; Lincoln forced Douglas to uphold the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," thus bringing about the defeat of the "Little Giant" in the next Presidential campaign and his own election. And finally there was the John Brown raid in 1859 on Harpers Ferry in Virginia, which inflamed the South.

The result of Lincoln's political strategy of 1858 was seen when the Democratic Convention of 1860 met in Charleston, S. C., April 23. After taking 57 ballots with Douglas always in the lead with 145 to 151 votes out of 303, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, June 18-23. After Chairman Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts and many of the southern delegates had left, this adjourned convention nominated Douglas with 181 votes against 7 for Vice President John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky.

The rump (Breckenridge) Democratic Convention met in Baltimore June 18-23, after adjournments from Charleston and Richmond, and nominated Breckenridge. Both the regular and rump Democratic Conventions reaffirmed the Democratic platform of 1856.

In the meantime the Republican Convention had met at Chicago and nominated Lincoln, with a platform denouncing the Kansas Lecompton pro-slavery state constitution, denying the right of congress to legalize slavery and calling for the admission of Kansas.

With the Democrats divided, Lincoln won by the following votes in the electoral college: Lincoln and Hamlin, 180; Breckenridge and Lane, 72; Bell and Everett (Constitutional Union nominees), 39; Douglas and Johnson, 12.

The slavery issue came to a head with the election and inauguration of Lincoln. The Civil war began April 13, 1860, with the fall of Fort Sumter.

The Democratic Convention of 1864 was held at Chicago and nominated Gen. George B. McClellan of New Jersey; only twenty-three states were represented by delegates. The platform upheld the Union but characterized the Civil war as a failure and called for a cessation of hostilities. The Republican Convention, meeting in Baltimore, renominated Lincoln on a platform urging the fighting of the Civil war to a finish. The seceding states did not vote. In the electoral college McClellan got 21 votes from Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey. President Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, five days after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and was succeeded by Vice President Andrew Johnson, who was impeached in 1868 and escaped conviction by the house by one vote.

The campaign of 1876 brought about the famous contest between Hayes and Tilden, nominated respectively by the Republicans at Cincinnati and the Democrats at St. Louis. The decision in the electoral college depended upon the twenty-two disputed votes in four states—South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon. The house was Democratic; the senate Republican. Congress appointed an electoral commission to seat the disputed electors. It was composed of five senators, five representatives and four Supreme court justices. The justices chose Justice Joseph P. Bradley as the fifteenth member. The commission thus had eight Republicans and seven Democrats. By a strict party vote the Republicans were seated, whereupon congress in joint session March 2, 1877, declared Hayes and Wheeler elected by an electoral vote of 185 to 184. During the four months feeling ran high and the strain upon the nation was dangerous.

There was another dangerous strain in 1884. The Democratic Convention at Chicago nominated Cleveland. The Republican Convention at Chicago nominated Blaine. It became apparent that Blaine had 182 votes and Cleveland 183 in the electoral college, with the returns from New York (36 electoral votes) not complete and the popular vote very close. Tammany was accused of withholding returns until reports from upstate New York showed how many votes were required to carry the electoral vote of the state and elect Cleveland. After two days of waiting, New York was reported Democratic by 1,149. This gave Cleveland the election.

It was at the 1896 Democratic Convention at Chicago that William Jennings Bryan stampeded the delegates with his famous "Cross of Gold" speech and got the nomination. The platform demanded free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1. McKinley's vote in the electoral college was 271 as against 176 for Bryan.

The Democratic Conventions of succeeding campaigns were held as follows: 1900, Kansas City, Mo., Bryan and Stevenson; 1904, St. Louis, Parker and Davis; 1908, Denver, Bryan and Kern; 1912, Baltimore, Wilson and Marshall; 1916, Wilson and Marshall; 1920, San Francisco, Cox and Roosevelt.

MARY SUCCEEDS ON MAIN STREET

By LAURA MILLER

©, 1924, by Laura Miller

BARLEYCORN AND BUSINESS

A great honor descended on Ypsilanti, Mich., not long ago. President Harding was choosing ten delegates to represent the United States government at the International Congress Against Alcoholism held in Denmark in August. One of the ten was Mrs. E. L. Calkins of "the town with the queer name."

And thereby hangs a tale. Once upon a time—to begin in the approved fashion—a mutual acquaintance told me of Mrs. Calkins. "Left a widow without income or apparent means of making one," the story commenced, as I recall it. "Nothing to go on except that strenuous determination to meet fate, that Roosevelt standardized among American characteristics."

The immediate way out that she took, escapes my memory. But she didn't run off to Detroit or Chicago or New York on the plea that all the money to be made was piled up in the money centers. She stuck to the people she knew. Somehow she got into real estate.

The strenuous determination grew. So did the money. At the time I heard the story the unencumbered capital was, as I recall it, $20,000 or $30,000.

Here comes in the sequel of the tale. I wrote Mrs. Calkins for the story of her real estate venture.

"I was much amused when I read your letter," she answered. "Bless you, all I've done in real estate is just a sideline. My real job has been fighting John Barleycorn. But I'll see what I can make of it as soon as I find time—if you're sure you want a story on a 'Main Street' scale."

Not unnaturally, she never found time for the story when passports and such more important affairs claimed her time. So here it is with the "sideline" overshadowed by the President's recognition of her value on the main job.

She did not get the appointment through any "pull." She got it because the folks near home, the same folks that she had years before decided were good enough to live with and work with, wanted her recognized. More distant neighbors took up the idea. The state grange, the state women's organizations, the governor and each of his staff, all requested the President to appoint Mrs. Calkins. She had, one might say, the backing of Main Street on the Main Street scale. And it won!

GIRTH-CONTROL LADY

Long Beach, Cal., despite its millions made in oil, has always been rather proud of being a "Main Street" community. Thousands upon thousands of its citizens are retired farmers and merchants from the Mississippi valley. They still keep the neighborly point of view and the neighborly interests that they developed through years of hard work "back home." But they have leisure, and whenever a woman has time, we're told, she thinks about her looks.

This background was the incentive in starting a business in Long Beach conducted by two well-bred, much-traveled women. The business is nothing more nor less than a beauty shop. But it is owned and managed by a B. S. and an A. M., who substitute for the often shoddy atmosphere of such a shop common sense and culture.

The Master of Arts is Mrs. Robert Lee Hatcher, wife of a big lumber dealer of Alaska, who found the winters in the Far North too trying and wanted something to keep her busy. Years of newspaper and publicity training—she was once president of the Illinois Women's Press association—and of work with big women's organizations preceded this latest business. The women of Alaska sent her two years ago on a personal mission to Washington to ask the President to appoint the man whom they could trust as prohibition enforcement director. Her shop is a service station for the national women's foundation for health, which through women's organizations campaigns for such common-sense things as an annual health examination and properly fitting shoes.

Mrs. Hatcher's pet beauty cure is—exercise! To prove the value of a simple before-breakfast setting-up, she acknowledges her sixty years, lets an occasional woman pull her curly white hair to be sure it isn't a wig, and demonstrates to selected audiences the value of what has recently been named "girth control." "The old masters knew all the secrets of color," she quotes her guide in an European art gallery, "but they did not seem to know much about Anna Tommy. Nowadays, to judge by the women on our streets, we've learned something about anatomy, but we sadly lack both judgment and art in application of color. We daub it on from the outside instead of from within!"

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS A. CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

HIS JOB

THE little cab driver who used to come for me when, on rainy days, I took a taxi to save myself from the inclement weather was a cheerful soul. He was always careful, always courteous, always on time, always considerate of my comfort. He met me late one especially stormy night when the thermometer was down and the wind was cutting like a razor through the heaviest garments.

"Don't you get sick and tired of this dog's life?" I asked as he tucked me snugly into the back seat.

"Oh, no," he replied smiling, "you see, it's my job."

The memory of his cheerful face and his suggestive words has helped me often since. When the days have been long, and the callers irritating and the problems difficult to solve, when I might have grown discouraged over the honest effort which resulted only in failure, I have tried to take it cheerfully because it was my job.

I don't know what your job is, for the problem of no two men in this world is quite the same. It may be getting to class regularly every day, or keeping up your college work while you earn a precarious living. It may be pursuing a difficult study or teaching a stupid class that you do not enjoy, or leading a clean life when a thousand passions are urging you on to the rocks. It may be fighting homesickness or discouragement or despondency or moral temptations or mental lethargy. I don't know what it is, but you do.

Very likely yours is not an easy job, or at all times a pleasant one, and there will be all sorts of temptations to slight it, to evade its responsibilities, to put off its unpleasant, disagreeable features, to complain because it is more galling and exacting than other men's jobs. Usually, if we could only know we should discover that every job has its difficulties.

No matter how difficult your job is, you will find it half done if, when it presents itself, you go at it cheerfully, energetically. The work that is taken up with determination and enthusiasm loses half its difficulty. And the best part of it all is that, having done one job well, you are getting yourself ready for another. It is an old, tried proverb that nothing so succeeds as success; nothing so strengthens us as doing some difficult task well.

I met the little cab driver yesterday; he had a new job and a better one, probably a more exacting one, but he was meeting his new problem in just as happy and cheerful a way as ever. He gave me courage.

WHO PAYS?

"I'VE just been up at their country place visiting the Simpkinses," George remarked to me this fall. "Cadillac, motorboat, house party, fine board, no laundry bill, nothing to pay; pretty soft."

I had met Simpkins at the end of August, and he had told me what a grind the summer had been to him. "I've had to work early and late," he said. "That family of mine had a tearing good time up north with their friends, but the bills were tremendously heavy, and you know somebody always has to pay."

The Beta Tau Sigma party, the papers said, had set a new standard for social events in this community. Nothing was lacking to make it a success—cabs, evening clothes (mostly rented), favors, theater party, seven-course luncheon—it cost a pretty sum. I wondered who was paying; father at home getting up early and going to bed late? Sister teaching, or clerking or nursing? Mother going without the new gown or the vacation trip of which she was very much in need? These things more often than otherwise mean sacrifice; for some one has to pay.

Parker cut a pretty wide swath last year in college. He had the latest cut, up-to-date clothes; he never misses a good show—or a bad one; if anything was going on he could be found sitting in the front row, and there were unpleasant rumors about his associates. I knew his being in college was pinching at home a good deal, but his folks were quite willing to make the sacrifice in order that he might have the advantages that they had been denied. It wouldn't have been so bad if he had paid his part by plugging hard on his college work. Mother could perhaps have afforded to deny herself a spring bonnet if son had needed the money to buy a Phi Beta Kappa pin; but as it was, he finished the year in debt to every one and with a scholastic average of 59. Those who were paying got little for their money.

For every good time you have, for every luxury you enjoy, for every dissipation in which you indulge or graft which you take advantage of, somebody is having to pay. You may charge the account at times, but ultimately the bills come in with interest.

It is better on the whole for each man to pay his share of the bill. No one respects a boy who is always eager to sit in, but who never reaches for the check. If the home folks are willing to make the sacrifices and furnish the money, son ought to play the game fairly, to economize occasionally and to square his half of the account by a return of manly character and good scholarship.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

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

PRIZE-WINNER AS YOUNGEST MEMBER

The American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Delaware, offered a birthday cake to the youngest member of the organization. The cake was won hands down by the young lady whose photograph is reproduced. She is Elizabeth Louise Neely, and arrived only six months ago for a permanent visit to her parents. She is a member of Delaware Post No. 1. While Elizabeth did not eat any of the huge cake that was ornamented with only one-half of a candle, she was the guest of honor at the card party also given in her honor by the auxiliary unit to the unit of the Laurence Roberts post of the American Legion, and did not trump anybody's ace which made her as popular as the prince of Wales.

The auxiliary has many claimants for "youngest members." While it is certain that in Delaware little Miss Neely is the "champ," her record is surpassed in several instances.

In Granville, N. M., as soon as a name was given to the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mills, she became a member of the Granville unit of the auxiliary. Incidentally this arrival was made strictly an all-Legion affair. Mr. Mills was commander of the local post of the Legion, and his wife, an overseas nurse, was a member both of the Legion and the auxiliary at the time. Doctors and nurses who attended little Miss Holloway Anne, for that is her name, were Legionaires.

Elizabeth Louise Neely.

But, according to all records, Miss Cynthia Ann Beyer of Duluth, Minn., is unbeaten in her record. The father, W. H. Beyer, is a member of David Wisted post of the Legion, and the mother of the post's auxiliary unit. Two weeks before Miss Cynthia's arrival, she was made a member of the David Wisted unit of the auxiliary.

Favor Schooling for Americans in China

Interest in schooling for Americans in China has grown to such an extent that Legionnaires in Kings county, New York, recently went on record favoring establishment of such institutions and offered their services in this direction.

Under County Commander Edward A. Simons, a resolution was passed by the posts represented in the Kings County Council of the American Legion, urging that the national legislative committee of the organization be instructed to seek passage of legislation establishing such institutions in the Orient.

Merchants Interested in Legion Indoor Fair

How far the generosity of local merchants went toward the American Legion in Geneva, N. Y., may be seen by the fact that donations for the annual indoor fair were insured for $20,000. Every one of these donations was given to the Legion for distribution during the eight days of the event, and to be on the safe side, post officials insured them against loss by fire for the big amount. The fair was held in interest of a building fund of the Legion, the original goal of which was $15,000, but which was raised because of the excellent receipts of the event.

Favors New Gymnasium

Gov. C. C. Moore of Idaho has indorsed the project of the American Legion to construct a new gymnasium building at the University of Idaho. In a recent letter to Paul Davis, state commander of the Legion, the executive said that a memorial of that nature would be a constant reminder of the unselfish sacrifices of the men who served in the World war. Governor Moore pledged his hearty support to the movement.

ZEN of the Y. D.

A Novel of the Foothills

By ROBERT STEAD

Author of "The Cow Puncher"—"The Homesteaders"—"Neighbors," etc.

Copyright by ROBERT STEAD

DRAZK'S GREAT IDEA

SYNOPSIS. — Transley's hay-cutting outfit, after stacking 2,000 tons, is on its way to the big Y.D. ranch headquarters. Transley is a master of men and circumstances. Linder, foreman, is substantial, but not self-assertive. George Drazk, one of the men, is an irresponsible chap who proposes to every woman he meets. Transley and Linder dine with Y.D. and his wife and daughter Zen. Transley resolves to marry Zen. Y.D. instructs Transley to cut the South Y.D., "spite o' h—l an' high water" and a fellow named Landson. Drazk proposes to Zen and is neatly rebuffed. Transley pitches camp on the South Y.D. and finds Landson's outfit cutting hay. Dennison Grant, Landson's manager, notifies Transley that he is working under a lease from the legal owners and warns Transley off. All of which means war. Y.D. and Zen ride to the South Y.D. Zen is a natural vamp, not yet halter-broke and ripe for mating. Y.D. has taken a liking to Transley. Zen holds Transley off and encourages Linder. Zen enjoys the prospect of a race between Transley and Linder for her favor, but secretly laughs at both. She has another and more serious encounter with Drazk. Y.D. mowing machines are ruined by iron stakes set in the grass.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

—5—

"So that's the way of it," he said. "That's the kind of war Mr. Landson makes. Well, we can fight back with the same weapons, but that won't cut the hay, will it?"

By this time Y.D. and Transley, with four other teamsters, were observed coming in. Each driver had had the same experience. An iron stake, carefully hidden in a clump of grass, had been driven down into the ground until it was just high enough to intercept the cutting-bar. The fine, sharp knives were crumpled against it; in some cases the heavy cutting-bar, in which the knives operate, was damaged.

Y.D.'s face was black with fury.

"That's the lowest, mangyest, cowardliest trick I ever had pulled on me," he was saying. "I'm plumb equal to ridin' down to Landson's an' drivin' one of them stakes through under his short ribs."

"But can you prove that Landson did it?" said Zen, who had an element of caution in her when her father was concerned. She had a vision of a fight, with Landson pleading entire ignorance of the whole cause of offense, and her father probably summoned by the police for unprovoked assault.

"No, I can't prove that Landson did it, an' I can't prove that the grass my steers eat turns to hair on their backs," he retorted, "but I reach my own conclusions. Is there any shootin' irons in the place?"

"Now, Dad, that's enough," said the girl, firmly. "There'll be no shooting between you and Landson. If there is to be anything of that kind I'll ride down ahead and warn him of what's coming."

"Darter," said Y.D.—it was only on momentous occasions that he addressed her as daughter—"I brought you over here as a guest, not as manager o' my affairs. I've taken care of those affairs for some considerable years, an' I reckon I still have the qualifications. If you're a-goin' to act up obstrep'rous I'll get Mr. Transley to lend me a man to escort you home."

"At your service, Y.D.," said George Drazk, who was in the crowd which had gathered about the rancher, his daughter, and Transley. "That Pete-horse an' me would jus' see her over the hills a-whoopin'."

"I don't think it would be wise to take any extreme measures, at least, not just yet," said Transley. "It's out of the question to suppose that Landson has picketed the whole valley with those stakes. It is now quite clear why we were left in peace yesterday. He wanted us to get started, and get a few swaths cut, so that he would know where to drive the stakes to catch us the next morning. Some of these machines can be repaired at once, and the others within a day or two. We will just move over a little and start on new fields. There's pretty good moonlight these nights and we'll leave a few men out on guard, and perhaps we can catch the enemy at his little game. Let us get one of Landson's men with the goods on him."

Y.D. was somewhat pacified by this suggestion. "You're a practical devil, Transley," he said, with considerable admiration. "Now, in a case of this kind I jus' get plumb fightin' mad. I want to bore somebody. I guess it's the only kind o' procedure that comes easy to my hand. I guess you're right, but I hate to let anybody have the laugh on me." Y.D. looked down the valley, shading his eyes with his hand. "That son-of-a-gun has got a dozen or more stacks down there. I don't wish nobody any hard luck, but if some tenderfoot was to drop a cigar—"

"In that case I suppose you'd pray for a west wind, Dad," Zen suggested, "but the winds in these valleys, even with your prayers to direct them, are none too reliable."

"Everybody to work on fixing up these machines," Transley ordered. "Linder, make a list of what repairs are needed and Drazk will ride to town with it at once. Some of them may have to come out from the city by express. Drazk can get the orders in and a team will follow to bring out the repairs."

In a moment Transley's men were busy with wrenches and hammers, replacing knives and appraising damages. Even in his anger Y.D. took approving note of the promptness of Transley's decisions and the zest with which his men carried them into effect.

"A he-man, that fellow, Zen," he confided to his daughter. "If he'd blowed into this country thirty years ago, like I did, he'd own it by this time plumb to the sky-line."

When the list of repairs was completed Linder handed it to Drazk.

"Beat it to town on that Pete-horse of yours, George," he said. "Burn the grass on the road."

"I bet I'll be ten miles on the road back when I meet my shadow goin'," said Drazk, making a spectacular leap into his saddle. "'By, Y.D.!; 'by, Zen!" he shouted while he whirled his horse's head eastward and waved his hand to where they stood. In spite of her annoyance at him she had to smile and return his salute.

"Mr. Drazk is irrepressible," she remarked to Transley.

"And irresponsible," the contractor returned. "I sometimes wonder why I keep him. In fact, I don't really keep him; he just stays. Every spring he hunts me up and fastens on. Still, I get a lot of good service out of him. Praise 'that Pete-horse,' and George would ride his head off for you. He has a weakness for wanting to marry every woman he sees, but his infatuations seem harmless enough."

"I know something of his weakness," Zen replied. "I have already been honored with a proposal."

Transley looked in her face. It was slightly flushed, whether with the summer sun or with her confession, but it was a wonderfully good face to look in.

"Zen," he said, in a low voice that Y.D. and the others might not hear, "how would you take a serious proposal, made seriously by one who loves you, and who knows that you are, and always will be, a queen among women?"

"'By, Y.D.; 'By, Zen!"

"If you had been a cow puncher instead of a contractor," she told him, "I'm sure you would long ago have ended your life in some dash over a cutbank."

Meanwhile Drazk pursued his way to town. The trail, after crossing the ford, turned abruptly to the right from that which led across country to the North Y.D. For a mile or more it skirted the stream in a park-like drive through groves of spruce and cottonwood. Sunshine and the babble of water everywhere filled the air. Sunshine, too, filled George Drazk's heart. The importance of his mission was pleasantly heavy upon him. He pictured the impression he would make in town, galloping in with his horse wet over the back, and rushing to the implement agency with all the importance of a courier from Y.D. He would let two of the boys take Pete to the stable, and then, seated on a mower seat in the shade, he would tell the story. It would lose nothing in the telling. He would even add how Zen had thrown a kiss at him in parting. Perhaps he would have Zen kiss him on the cheek before the whole camp. He turned that possibility over in his mind, weighing nicely the credulity of his imaginary audience. . . . At any rate, whether he decided to put that in the story or not, it was very pleasant to think about.

Presently the trail turned abruptly up a gully leading into the hills. A huge cutbank, jutting into the river, barred the way in front, and its precipitous side, a hundred feet or more in height, kept continually crumbling and falling into the stream. These cutbanks are a terror to inexperienced riders. The valleys are swallowed up in the tawny sameness of the ranges; the vision catches only the higher levels, and one may gallop to the verge of a precipice before becoming aware of its existence. It was to this that Zen had referred in speaking of Transley's precipitateness.

Drazk followed the gully up into the hills, letting his horse drop back to a walk in the hard going along the dry bed of a stream which flowed only in the spring freshets. Pete had to pick his way over bowlders and across stretches of sand and boggy patches of black mud formed by little springs leaking out under clumps of willows. Here and there the white ribs of a steer's skeleton peered through the brush; once or twice an overpowering stench gave notice of a carcass not wholly decomposed.

It was not a pleasant environment, but in an hour Drazk was out again on the brow of the brown hills, where the sunshine flooded about and a fresh breeze beat up against his face. After all his winding in the gully he was not more than a mile from the cutbank.

"I reckon I could get a great view from that cutbank of what Landson is doin'," he suddenly remarked to himself. He took off his hat and scratched his tousled head in reflection. "Linder said to beat it," he ruminated, "but I can't get back tonight anyway, an' it might be worth while to do a little scoutin'. Here goes!"

He struck a smart gallop to the southward, and brought his horse up, spectacularly, a yard from the edge of the precipice. The view which his position commanded was superb. Up the valley lay the white tents of Transley's outfit, almost hidden in green foliage; the ford across the river was distinctly visible, and stretching south from it lay, like a great curving snake, the trail which wound across the valley and lost itself in the foothills far to the south; across the western horizon hung the purple curtain of the mountains, soft and vague in their noonday mists, but touched with settings of ivory where the snow fields beat back the blazing sunshine; far down the valley was the gleam of Landson's whitewashed buildings, and nearer at hand the greenish-brown of the upland meadows which his haymakers had already cleared of their crop of prairie wool. This was now arising in enormous stacks; it must have been three miles to where they lay, but Drazk's keen eyes could distinguish ten completed stacks and two others in course of building. He could even see the sweeps hauling the new hay, after only a few hours of sun-drying, and sliding it up the inclined platforms which dumped it into the form of stacks. The foothill rancher makes hay by horse power, and almost without the aid of a pitchfork. Even as Drazk watched he saw a load skidded up; saw its apparent momentary poise in air; saw the well-trained horses stop and turn and start back to the meadow with their sweep. And up the valley Transley's outfit was at a standstill.

Drazk employed his limited but expressive vocabulary. It was against all human nature to look on such a scene unmoved. He recalled Y.D.'s half-spoken wish about a random cigar. Then suddenly George Drazk's mouth dropped open and his eyes rounded with a great idea.

Of course it was against all the rules of the range—it was outlaw business—but what about driving iron stakes in a hay meadow? Drazk's philosophy was that the end justifies the means. And if the end would win the approval of Y.D.—and of Y.D.'s daughter—then any means was justified. Had not Linder said, "Burn the grass on the road?" Drazk knew well enough that Linder's remark was a figure of speech, but his eccentric mind found no trouble in converting it into literal instructions.

Drazk sniffed the air and looked at the sun. A soft breeze was moving slowly up the valley; the sun was just past noon. There was every reason to expect that as the lowland prairies grew hot with the afternoon sunshine a breeze would come down out of the mountains to occupy the area of great atmospheric expansion. Drazk knew nothing about the theory of the thing; all that concerned him was the fact that by mid-afternoon the wind would probably change to the west.

Two miles down the valley he found a gully which gave access to the water's edge. He descended, located a ford, and crossed. There were cattle trails through the cottonwoods; he might have followed them, but he feared the telltale shoe-prints. He elected the more difficult route down the stream itself. The South Y.D. ran mostly on a wide gravel bottom; it was possible to pick out a course which kept Pete in water seldom higher than his knees. An hour of this, and Drazk, peering through the trees, could see the nearest of Landson's stacks not half a mile away. The Landson gang were working farther down the valley, and the stack itself covered approach from the river.

Drazk slipped from the saddle and stole quietly into the open. The breeze was now coming down the valley.

CHAPTER V

Transley's men had repaired such machines as they could and returned to work. The clatter of mowing machines filled the valley; the horses were speeded up to recover lost time. Transley and Y.D. rode about, carefully scrutinizing the short grass for iron stakes, and keeping a general eye on operations.

Suddenly Transley sat bolt-still on his horse. Then, in a low voice:

"Y.D.!" he said.

The rancher turned and followed the line of Transley's vision. The nearest of Landson's stacks was ablaze, and a great pillar of smoke was rolling skyward. Even as they watched, the base of the fire seemed to spread; then, in a moment, tongues of flame were seen leaping from a stack farther on.

"Looks like your prayers were answered, Y.D.," said Transley. "I bet they haven't a plow nearer than the ranch."

Y.D. seemed fascinated by the sight. He could not take his eyes off it. He drew a cigar from his pocket and thrust it far into his mouth, chewing it savagely and rolling it in his lips, but, according to the law of the hayfield, refraining from lighting it. At first there was a gleam of vengeance in his eyes, but presently that gave way to a sort of horror. Every honorable tradition of the range demanded that he enlist his force against the common enemy.

"H—l, Transley!" he ejaculated, "we can't sit and look at that! Order the men out! What have we got to fight with?"

For answer Transley swung round in his saddle and struck his palm into Y.D.'s.

"Good boy, Y.D.!" he said. "I did you an injustice—I mean, about your prayers being answered. We haven't as much as a plow, either, but we can gallop down with some barrels in a wagon and put a sack brigade to work. I'm afraid it won't save Landson's hay, but it will show where our hearts are."

Transley and Y.D. galloped off to round up the men, some of whom had already noticed the fire. Transley dispatched four men and two teams to take barrels, sacks and horse blankets to the Landson meadows. The others he sent off at once on horseback to give what help they could.

Zen rode up just as they left, and her fine horse seemed to realize the tension in the air. His keen, hard-strung muscles quivered as she brought his gallop to a stop.

"How did it start, Dad?" she demanded.

"How do I know?" he returned, shortly. "D'ye think I fired it?"

"No, but I just asked the question that Landson will ask, so you better have your answer handy. I'm going to gallop down to their ranch; perhaps I can help Mrs. Landson."

"The ranch buildings are safe enough, I think," said Transley. "The grass there is close cropped, and there is some plowing."

For a moment the three sat, watching the spread of the flames. By this time the whole lower valley was blanketed in smoke. Clouds of blue and mauve and creamy yellow rolled from the meadows and stacks. The fire was whipping the light breeze of the afternoon to a gale, and was already running wildly over the flanks of the foothills.

"Well, I'm off," said Zen. "Good-bye!"

"Be careful, Zen!" her father shouted. "Fire is fire." But already her horse was stretching low and straight in a hard gallop down the valley.

"I'll ride in to camp and tell Tompkins to make up a double supply of sandwiches and coffee," said Transley. "I guess there'll be no cooking in Landson's outfit this afternoon. After that we can both run down and lend a hand, if that suits you."

As they rode to camp together Y.D. drew up close to the contractor. "Transley," he said, "how do you reckon that fire started?"

"I don't know," said Transley, "any more than you do."

"I didn't ask you what you knew. I asked you what you reckoned."

Transley rode for some minutes in silence. Then at last he spoke:

"A man isn't supposed to reckon in things of this kind. He should know, or keep his mouth shut. But I allow myself just one guess, Drazk."

"Why Drazk?" Y.D. demanded. "He has nothin' to gain, and this prank may put him in the cooler."

"Drazk would do anything to be spectacular," Transley explained. "He probably will boast openly about it. You know, he's trying to make an impression on Zen."

"Nonsense!"

"Of course it's nonsense, but Drazk doesn't see it that way."

"I'd string him to the nearest cottonwood if I thought he—"

"Now don't do him an injustice, Y.D. Drazk doesn't realize that he is no mate for Zen. He doesn't know of any reason why Zen shouldn't look on him with favor; indeed, with pride. It's ridiculous, I know, but Drazk is built that way."

Zen has a desperate encounter with Drazk. How do you think it came out?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Appeal to a man's reason" is apt to be made too late.

THINGS UNUSUAL

By T. T. MAXEY

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

CHICAGO'S UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

The main retail and skyscraper district of Chicago is jammed into what has been aptly termed the dreaded "mile square" and known as "The Loop." The traffic congestion which naturally resulted and steadily grows worse as business increases, produces myriads of vexatious delays which result in costs beyond computation, numerous mishaps and the unnecessary use of countless swear words.

In so large a city, the incessant traffic necessary to move supplies from rail depots to stores and factories, shipments from salesrooms and factories to freight terminals, mail, coal to boiler rooms, ashes and excavated material for new buildings to dumps, etc., reaches a startling magnitude and becomes an increasingly serious problem—the corner of State and Madison streets, for instance, is said to be the busiest corner in the world.

To relieve the congestion and cut down the delay, a far-sighted corporation constructed an intricate system of underground tunnels through which a railroad operates. Now much of this traffic is economically, quickly and conveniently trundled through this underground artery of commerce—during a recent year about 611,000 tons of freight, 58,000 tons of coal and 219,000 wagonloads of excavated material and cinders.

Six feet wide and 7½ feet high, and surrounded by a 12-inch wall of solid concrete, these tunnels are from 42 to 45 feet below the street surface. The method of construction left no chance for cave-ins or settling and has not interfered with the foundations of buildings. There is little water seepage, the average temperature is 55 degrees, winter and summer, and the frequent passage of trains provides a natural and adequate ventilation.

There are 62 miles of these horseshoe-shaped tunnels, in which there are 140 crossings, 652 intersections, and 1,254 switches. The equipment includes 132 electric motors and 3,000 cars, each 4 feet wide, 12 feet long, and holding from 1 to 6 tons, depending on the nature of the load. The track gauge is 2 feet. The tunnel and its equipment represents an investment of about $40,000,000. The operation requires about 570 people.

Train movements are controlled by telephone—a system of signals operating to avoid collisions at street intersections. In case of fire, a deluge of water is prevented by heavy tight-fitted iron doors over all shafts leading to the tunnel.

There are connections with universal freight-receiving stations, railroad depots, freight terminals, business houses, office buildings, etc.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDING

That sounds big and it is big. America, today, grows and moves with such rapid strides—progress being the order of the day—that the largest of anything of its particular kind does not so remain very long. In 1922, the General Motors building in Detroit was the largest building in the world. In 1923 the honor was transferred to Chicago.

The so-called Furniture Mart, that substantial-looking structure which rises on the shore of Lake Michigan north of the mouth of the Chicago river, has the distinction of being the largest building in the world.

This building is sixteen stories tall and covers an entire block of ground, 240 feet one way and 467 feet the other way. The combined area of its 16 floors makes the astounding total of 1,250,000 feet, or upward of 28 acres, while the cubical capacity of this monstrous project mounts to the unbelievable total of 20,000,000 cubic feet. Think of it!

Then get this! Three trainloads or 6,800 piling were used for foundation purposes. Three million feet of lumber were used in connection with the concrete work. Other materials of construction included such items as 80,000 barrels of cement; 40,000 cubic yards or wagonloads of gravel; 4,500,000 common brick and 700,000 face brick; 5,500 tons of reinforced steel; miles and miles of piping for watering and heating purposes and miles and miles of wiring for electric lighting and other purposes, and 400,000 square yards of plastering.

The exterior finish of this colossal building is of the so-called Gothic treatment, the material being dark-gray brick with terra cotta trimmings. The top story contains a restaurant which seats 750 diners at one time.

The bulk weight of the building is estimated to be 325,000,000 pounds. The estimated cost of the ground and building was placed at $10,000,000.

The Furniture Mart is an addition extraordinary to Chicago's many remarkable buildings and its wonderful business enterprise.

A Thing Well Done

Whether thy work be fine or coarse, planting corn or writing epics, so only it be honest work, done to thine own approbation, it shall earn a reward to the senses as well as to the thought; no matter how often defeated, you are born to victory. The reward of a thing well done is to have done it—Emerson.

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

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

Always give your wife her own way; it will save her the trouble of taking it.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Should Use Swamp-Root

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing, be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Morgan Horses

The three-year-old Morgan stallion, Nodaway, bred at Middlebury, Vt., has been sold to Senor Don Samuel Alvarez, Santa Ana, San Salvador. The horse will be shipped in a few days. Senor Alvarez plans to establish the breeding of a type of light horse suitable for use on the plantations of his country and has selected the Morgan as the most desirable for breeding up the native stock.

Many years ago the Department of Agriculture undertook the preservation and improvement of the Morgan breed, which, although a very useful horse in the development of the country in earlier days, had been neglected. American-bred Morgans are now in demand in all parts of the world.

Spell

"Your new stenographer is a witch. Can she spell?" "At least she has half the office force under one."

After a city reaches 50,000 population, the inhabitants don't have to speak to everybody who lives there.

Making the Trails

As a trail-maker, the Appalachian Mountain club of Massachusetts is a pioneer, says Nature Magazine. During 55 years it has put through several hundred miles of train in the White mountains.

Cuticura for Pimply Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Once clear keep your skin clear by using them for daily toilet purposes. Don't fail to include Cuticura Talcum. Advertisement.

Song Birds Were Old German Dish

Song birds in apples, cooked in boiling lard, was a German delicacy of the Fourteenth century and was served by royalty at all notable dinners of state. A cook book compiled in 1452 has been discovered by writers on domestic science, who quote many recipes of the olden times when kings and nobles gorged themselves on every occasion, and appeared to be particularly fond of blackbirds baked in pies.

At nearly all great feasts a most popular dish was an enormous fish pie, supposedly of Spanish origin. This contained two pounds of butter, half a pound of bacon or pork, eight pounds of haddock, twenty to thirty eggs, one pound of veal, a pound of oysters, onions, spices and various other seasonings.

Beef tongue and cabbage is mentioned prominently in the old cook book, which is supposed to have been conceived by a nun in the Rosenthal convent in the Bavarian Palatinate. Even the nobility, it appears, was fond of cabbage in those days and put up great barrels of it each summer.

Many "Dead Letters"

About 42,000,000 letters pass through the dead-letter branches of the post office in the United States yearly because they are undeliverable. This is at the rate of 3,500,000 a month, and assuming that it takes 15 minutes for the sender to write each of these letters, they represent a loss of 10,500,000 hours which, converted into working days of eight hours each, would mean 1,312,500 days.

To prevent damage, a new automobile attachment shuts off the gasoline line and stops a car should the oil supply fail.

Life gives you just 13 years of real health—and happiness

Average Health Span extends only from age 18 to age 31, according to United States Life Tables, 1920

Assuming that you are the average person, you will enjoy health—physical freedom and full vigor—only from age 18 to 31. This astounding fact is shown by the United States Life Tables, 1920.

Your earning power will decrease rapidly after 40. That period commonly called "the prime of life" will actually be an age of decay.

This sounds sensational. It is sensational. But it is true—and it is something to which the wise man or woman will give serious thought.

Of course, it is not natural, or right. It is the direct result of an artificial mode of life—of careless eating, sleeplessness, and stimulated nerves. Nature provides a danger signal—fatigue—to warn when the body needs rest. The person who regularly deadens the fatigue signal by the use of a drug is overriding the warning of nature.

That is what coffee does. The average cup of coffee contains 1½ to 3 grains of the drug caffein—classified as a poison. This is a dose of caffein of the size often administered by physicians in cases of heart failure. It is a powerful stimulant. It *appears* to give new strength by deadening the fatigue signal. Actually, this new strength is *robbed* from the body's own reserve.

Coffee contains no nourishment. Its only virtues, as a beverage, are its warmth and flavor. A good, hot, *drugless* drink is a benefit with every meal.

Millions enjoy such a drink in Postum. A drink made of whole wheat and bran, skillfully roasted, with a little sweetening—nothing more. A drink with the rich, mellow, full-bodied flavor of this wholesome grain. Every member of the family can drink it every meal of the day, enjoy its deliciousness, crave it, knowing there isn't a sleepless hour, a headache, or a taut nerve in it.

For the sake of your years following age 31, we want you to try Postum for thirty days. You can't expect to overcome the effects of a habit of years in two or three days, or even a week. To make this a sporting proposition, we will give you a week's supply of Postum free. Enough for a cup with every meal for a week. But we want you to carry on for the full thirty days.

Carrie Blanchard, who has personally served Postum to over 500,000 people, will send you her own directions for preparing it. Indicate whether you want Instant Postum, the easiest drink in the world to prepare, or Postum Cereal, the kind you boil. Either form costs less than most other hot drinks. Fill out the coupon, and get your first week's free supply of Postum—*now!*

TEAR THIS OUT—MAIL IT NOW

POSTUM CEREAL CO., INC., Battle Creek, Mich.
I want to make a thirty-day test of Postum. Please send me, without cost or obligation, one week's supply of
INSTANT POSTUM . . . ☐ *Check which*
POSTUM CEREAL . . . ☐ *you prefer*
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____
WNU Denver 3C

Fletcher's
CASTORIA

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

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

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

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

Patagonia Barber Shop

WILLIAM FESSLER, Proprietor

Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty

PATAGONIA — ARIZONA

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

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

Dining Room in connection

STAG BARBER SHOP

Geo. Januel, Proprietor. — Nogales, Ariz

Hot and Cold Baths

NOGALES-PATAGONIA SHORT LINE

'THE CONVENIENT, COMFORTABLE WAY'

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

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

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

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ASSOCIATION

Newspaper Association Member
No. 1706

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

HOWARD KEENER, Pub. and Owner

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

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

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

OFFICIAL PAPER
Santa Cruz County.

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 mentioned 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.

LOCAL PAPER CAN SAVE BUSINESS OF THE SMALL TOWN

By Ole Buck,
Field Manager, Nebraska Press Association

A common remark nowadays is that the big towns are swallowing the little ones, that the automobiles and good roads are taking all the business to the big towns, that soon there will be nothing left of the small towns but a depot, a grain elevator, a post office, a garage, and one or two little stores.

Fred Anderson, founder of the Anderson Department store, in Cozad, Neb., has proved that this is not necessarily true. Cozad is a town of 1,300 population, located near two larger towns. Fred Anderson started in business there with a capital of $3,000, $2,200 of it borrowed. That was in 1906. He started in a little frame building. Last year he did a business of $300,000 and his store now contains 3,700 square feet of space.

The first en years he did little or no advertising and just dragged along. Then he started advertising in the local paper. He has been at it every year and his business has grown steadily to its present proportions. He gives all the credit to advertising. aLst year he spent 1½ per cent of his income for advertising. He says he could afford to spend twice that much.

He has a duplicating machine and does lots of direct-by-mail advertising and he improves any and every opportunity for keeping his store before the public. But space in the local paper is his chief reliance. He never uses less than a page and, sometimes, several pages in the same issue. He says he has bought the local paper many times but never got title to it. But he doesn't want title because it serves him so well as it is.

The Rosenbaum store in Harvard, Neb., another 1,300 town, is an exampleof what can be done by giving the public what it wants and doing enough advertising to make the facts known. Harvard is within easy driving distance of four or five larger towns, one of 60,000, one or two of 12,000 or more, and others much larger than it is, but this store draws trade for 50 miles or more.

These stores have proved that it is just as easy to follow the good roads in a Ford to a small town as a large one, provided the small town goes after the business. Mr. Anderson says that what they have done anyone can do by following the same methods. He says a merchant is justified in spending as high as 6 per cent of his income for advertising while he is starting. But no small town will ever get any place by bemoaning the fact that all the business is going to the big towns and then doing nothing to prevent it. And no country town editor will help the situation any by printing editorials and news items encouraging such a belief.

"I say, porter, did you find fifty dollars on the floor this morning?"
"Yes suh. Thank you, suh."—Ex.

THE MINING SITUATION

April copper shipments totaled 234,000,000 pounds, bringing surplus stocks down to 231,000,000 pounds, or less than one-month's consumption. Yet copper is selling at a price that means a loss to some mines and small margin of profit for others.

Silver prices are holding fairly steady despite sales by China and slight modification of Indian demand. China will most likely change to the buying side and the Indian demand will be resumed on a much larger scale.

World consumption of lead has increased to a point where the rate of output is scarcely adequate to satisfy demands. This is attributed to heavy use of lead pipes and paint in the building industry of this country and Europe, to the large amount of lead required for telephone cables, for storage batteries for automobiles and in radios. The United States is now the largest producer of lead.

United States Geological figures show that 2,998,500 long tons of phosphate rock, valued at $14,396,000, were shipped from mines of this country during 1923, most of which came from Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Idaho and Wyoming.

Send us $2 for a year's subscription; you'll never get more for your money.

BIG RODEO

AT THE STOCK PENS ON TUCSON ROAD
(Just Outside of the City Limits)

At Nogales

on the

4th of July

The biggest and best wild west show ever attempted in Santa Cruz County will be held All the best riders, ropers, bulldoggers in this part of the state will be on hand to demonstrate their skill.

Broncho Riding
Steer Roping
TWO-MEN TEAMS
Calf Roping
Wild Horse Race
Cow Pony Race
Bull Riding
Steer Bulldogging

PURSES WILL BE OFFERED FOR ALL CONTESTS, TO WHICH ENTRANCE FEES WILL BE ADDED.

This will be the big event of the day. Come early and spend the day. The fun begins at at early hour and there will be lots of action every minute.

The wildest of wild horses will test the skill of the best riders in the great Southwest.

Everybody Welcome

Both Kinds

There are men in Patagonia who have much to say how our business men should conduct their affairs. But they get most of their experience on street corners. The fellows who really might say something worth while are usually too busy to talk.

Maude Muller, on a summer's day,
Watched the hired man rake the hay;
She laughed and giggled in her glee
When up his pant's leg crawled a bee.
Later the farm hand laughed in turn
When a big grasshopper crawled up her'n.

—Wonalancet Way.

"Who originated the idea of slow motion pictures?"

"Two Scotchmen reaching for the runch check."—Exchange.

"Say, Ratus, cain't yo play honest? Ah knows what cairds ah dealt yo."—Voo Doo.

ADVICE TO THE AGED
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys, torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural action, and imparts vigor to the system.

NOTARIES PUBLIC

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

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

Nomination blanks for candidates for county offices will be supplied by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors upon request. The Patagonian office also has a few of the blanks for distribution to those wishing them. The papers will be given without cost.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Democratic

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of SUPERVISOR from the Second District, subject to the will of the voters at the Democratic primary.

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL,
Patagonia.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the will of the voters at the Democratic primary.

ARCUS REDDOCH,
Nogales.

System SAFETY SERVICE

Service--

In every business, service is one of the requisites that attract new customers and keep old ones. Our service to the banking public is one of our assets.

We freely and courteously extend to you the benefit of our business knowledge and experience in your financial difficulties.

Start a savings account with us today, and watch it grow.

Sonora Bank & Trust Co.
NOGALES, ARIZONA
Assets Over $1,000,000

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

Hugo W. Miller Chas. N. Cox

MILLER & COX

Assayers---Engineers

Purchasers of Ore and Bullion

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

Phone 152; P. O. Box 277

NOGALES ARIZONA

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

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

FOR OVER 40 YEARS

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE has been used successfully in the treatment of Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which Quickly Relieves by local application, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, thus reducing the inflammation.

Sold by all druggists.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Want Something?

Advertise for it in these columns

The 'Home Weekly'—The Patagonian

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.

ASSESTS OVER $2,000,000.00

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

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

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

NOGALES, ARIZONA

WE HAVE A STOCK OF

Kelly-Springfield Tires

AND TUBES

We Also Carry

AUTO ACCESSORIES, GAS, OILS, ANG GREASES

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

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

Children Welcome

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

HOTEL LEE

Phones 10743 Pico 1007

W. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR

SIXTH AT FIGUEROA ST.

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

Location central and unexcelled. Modern. European. Rates reasonable

GARAGE ADJACENT

Patronage Appreciated

You've tried the rest, No wtry the "BEST"

William BEST Clark, Proprietor

OPERATE YOUR OWN Magazine Subscription Agency; real profits; no investment. Ask for our proposition to Field Managers, giving exclusive territory to authorized representatives. SUNSET SUBSCRIPTION BUREAU, DESK B., 460 Fourth St., San Francisco (the largest wholesale subscription agency in the west).

FOR SALE—160 acres of good farmnig land in the San Rafael Valley; cheap for cash. Inquire at the Patagonian Office, Patagonia, Arizona.

WANTED—Men or women to take orders for genuine guaranteed hosiery for men, women, and children. Eliminate darning. Salary $75 a week full time, $1.50 an hour spare time. Beautiful Spring line. 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 ores blocked out. Reasons for selling: owners haven't sufficient capital to operate them. Address inquiries for details and full information to Santa Cruz Patagonian Patagonia, Ariz.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA

State of Arizona, Plaintiff, vs. Luis C. Aguilar et al., Defendants:

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 Luis C. Aguilar, E. R. Acosta, Tomas Aguirre, Gertrude Angulo, J. W. Archer & Henry Kane, Ruloph Bachman, S. Baldermos, Belen Barnett, George Bayze, Juan Blajos, H. O. Bostwick, Mrs. A. M. Davis, Francisco Escheverria, Mrs. D. N. Espinosa, Fidel Favela, Maria Fiderico, Luz M. de Felix, Mrs. H. V. Fentress, Luz Figueroa, H. O. Fitzsimmons, Luciano B. Flores, Ada M. Garcia, Diego Gastelum, Thos. J. Gardner, Carlos Genardini, J. M. Gonzales, old Boulder Mining Co., E. Hammack, Lloyd Jackson, W. H. Land as Trustee for W. H. Smith, Emilia de Martinez, Adela Vda de Moxia, W. J. Murphy, Nettie F. McCormick, A. B. Maynard, R. Montijo & Co. & G. P. Hall & H. Varela, as Bondsmen, Patagonia Mining Co., Pearl H. Pratt, John J. Rafael, Margarita Ramirez, Joaquin Ramos, Teresa Roberts, Lucas B. Rodriquez, M. B. Ronquillo, Santa Rita Water & Mining Co., Geronimo Siere, Fidel Silvas, Carmen V. de Solis, Maria Stephens, Mrs. A. J. Stockton, Miguel Tanori, W. W. Tatum & E. B. Perrin, Utah Arizona Gold & Copper Co., Epitachio Valenzuela, M. A. Varela, Renaldo Vasquez, and The Unknown Owners of Patented Mines, The Whilden, Tyndall Min. Dist., New York, Patagonia Min. Dist., Ostrich Millsite, Oro Blanco Min. Dist., The General Craig and The Missouri, both in the Aztec Mining District, Defendants. 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 within 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 29th day of October, 1924.

(SEAL) ROBT. E. LEE,
Clerk of the said Superior Court.

First publication June 20, 1924.
Fifth publication July 18, 1924.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

In the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona.

L. A. Bechtol, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks and Trustee of the Effects of the First State Bank of Patagonia, Arizona, an insolvent banking corporation, Plaintiff, vs. John Lander Young and Lupe Young, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, in an action wherein L. A. Bechtol, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks and Trustee of the Effects of the First State Bank of Patagonia, Arizona, an insolvent banking corporation, was Plaintiff and John Lander Young and Lupe Young Defendant, upon a judgment rendered on the 6th day of June, 1924, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendant, for the sum of Two Hundred Twenty-three and 05/100 Dollars ($223.05), together with the sum of $36.81, attorney fees, current lawful monep of the United States of America, with interest and costs, I have this day levied upon all the right ,title, claim and interest o fsaid Defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit: Lot No. Ten (10), Block G, in Patagonia Townsite, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the Fifth day of July, 1924, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. of said day, at The Court House Door, Nogales, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, sell at public auction, for current lawful money of the United States of America, all the right, title, claim and interest of said Defendant in and to the above described propertp, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, with accruing costs, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Dated this Sixth day of June, A. D. 1924.

H. J. BROWN,
Sheriff.
By H. J. PATTERSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

First publication June 13, 1924.
Fourth publication July 4, 1924.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

(List 3—4352) No. 045600

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 2, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Myra Soldate, widow of Tiburcio Soldate, deceased, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on April 22, 1920, made Forest Hometsead Entry (List 3—4352), No. 045600, for H. E. S. No. 614, a tract of land described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning with Corner No. 1, identical with the cvorner of Secs. 7, 12, 13, 18, T. 23 S., Rgs. 17 and 18 E., G. & S. R. M., thence East, 60.00 chains to Corner No. 2, thence S. 0 deg. 51 min. W., 10.08 chains to Corner No. 3, thence S. 89 deg. 57 min. W., 9.90 chains to Corner No. 4, thence South 19.90 chains to Corner No. 5, thence West 49.97 chains to Corner No. 6, thence N. 0 deg. 01 min. W., 30.00 chains to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 159.91 acres in Sec. 18, unsurveyed, T. 23 S., R. 18 E., G. & S. R. M., Coronado National Forest, Arizona, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 8th day of July, 1824.

Claimant names as witnesses: William D. Parker and George W. Parker, of Nogales, Arizona; Grace Van Osdale and Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona.

JOHN R. TOWLES, Register.

First publication June 6, 1924.
Fifth publication July 4, 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(039726)

Department of the nIterior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 13, 1924.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ozella Pycatt Sorrells, widow of John R. Sorrells, deceased, of Nogales, Arizona, who, on August 17, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 039726, for SE¼ SW¼, SW¼SE¼, Section 3; NE¼ NW¼, NW¼NE¼, Section 8, Township 23 S., Range 15 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three-Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 25th day of July, 1924.

Claimant names as witnesses: Vivtor J. Wager, Harry J. Saxon, Otto H. Herold, Theron Richardson, all of Nogales, Arizona.

JOHN R. TOWLES, Register.

First publication June 20, 1924.
Fifth publication July 18, 1924.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS TO MINING CLAIMS

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

M. S. No. 3907
Serial No. 056656

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. 3 lode mining claim situated in the Patagonia Mining District, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That SOUTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY, an Arizona corporation acting by JAMES R. MALOTT, its attorney in fact, whose post office address is Globe, Gila County, Arizona, has made application for patent for the SANTO NINO No. 3 lode mining claim, Mineral Survey No. 3907, situated in the Patagonia Mining District, Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, approximately in Section Nine (9), unsurveyed Township Twenty-four (24), S., Range Sixteen (16) East, G. and S. R. 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 officee 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 location, whence U. S. M. M. No. 1, Patagonia Mining District bears North 66° 42′ East 6190.5 feet; thence South 05° 21′ West 1492.3 feet to Corner No. 2; thence South 54° 27′ West 792.6 feet to corner No. 3; thence North 05° 21′ East 1492.3 feet to corner No. 4; thence North 54° 27′ East 792.6 feet to Corner No. 1, the place of beginning, containing 20.524 acres, excluding, however, from such described area 2.504 acres in conflict with Santo Nino lode, Survey 3113 and 0.146 acres in conflict with Santo Nino No. 1 lode, Survey No. 3113, the said area applied for containing 17.874 acres.

Adjoining and conflicting claims as shown on the plat of survey, SANTO NINO NO. 1, Survey No. 3113, claimant owner on the North; SIDE ISSUE unsurveyed, claimant owner on the East; unknown claim, unknown owner, on the South; unknown claim, unsurveyed, owner unkown, and SANTO NINO, Survey 3113, claimant owner, 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. 3, Original Book 12, page 40; Amended Book 18, page 235.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground and veins, lodes, premises or any portion thereof so described and surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to la wand the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed 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.

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 situated in the Patagonia Mining District, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That SOUTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY, an Arizona corporation, acting by JAMES R. MALOTT, its attorney in fact, whose post office address is Globe, Gila County, Arizona, has made application for 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), unsurveyed Township Twenty-four (24) S., Range Sixteen (16) East, G. and S. R. 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 location, whence U. S. M. M. No. 1, Patagonia Mining District bears North 67° 32′ East 4720.1 feet; thence South 29° 20′ East 609.2 feet to Corner No. 2; thence South 86° 13′ West 1482.2 feet to Corner No. 3; thence North 29° 20′ West 6 0.2 feet to Corner No. 4; thence North 86° 13′ East 1482.2 feet to Corner No. 1, the point of beginning, containing 19.577 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 page 81; Amended, Book 18, page 236.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground and veins, lodes and premises or any portion thereof so described and surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed according to law and the regulations thereunder within the time prescribed by law, with the Register of the United States Land Office, at Phoenix, Maricopa County, 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.

NOTICE OF INCREASED ASSESSMENTS

At the June meeting of the Board of Equalization, the Board, with the information then possessed by it, believed that the following assessments on the following described property are each too small, namely:

Howard Chapman—Range cattle raised from 100 head to 225 head, raised from $1,700.00 to $3,825.00.

Bulls raised from 4 head to 10 head, raised from $200.00 to $500.00

Greene Cattle Co.—604 head cows, raised from $30,200.00 to $36,240.00.

136 2-year-old heifers, raised from $5,460.00 to $7,800.00.

159 1-year-old heifers, raised from $3,975.00 to $5,565.00.

25 bulls raised from $2,500.00 to $5,000.00.

S. H. Kress Co.—Stock of merchandise, raised from $6,950.00 to $15,000.00.

Joe Berk—Stock of merchandise, raised from $56,218.00 to $65,000.00.

Fixtures, raised from $1,530.00 to $3,060.00.

Dave Loch—Stock of merchandise, raised from $23,418.00 to $33,418.00.

Fixtures, raised from $2,190.00 to $4,380.00.

Chas Dumexart (Ville de Paris)—Stock of merchandise, raised from $47,555.00.

Fixtures, raised from $3,850.00 to $7,700.00.

Karam & Sons—Stock of merchandise, raised from $42,908.00 to $50,000.00.

The owners of the above property and all who are interested therein are hereby notified that the Board of Equalization will meet at the office of the Board of Supervisors in the Court House of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, at 9 o'clock a. m. of the first Monday of July, 1924, at which time and place they will take up, consider, and determine whether the assessments above specified, or any thereof, shall be increased, when and where you can be present, with such witnesses as you may bring, and be given a hearing. These assessments will be taken up by the Board alphabetically, unless for good cause, first shown, the time is extended in any case.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1924.

A. DUMBAULD,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

First publication June 20, 1924.
Last publication July 4, 1924.

B. P. O. E.

NOGALES LODGE NO. 1397

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Elks' Home on Morley Ave. Visiting brothers always welcome.

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

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Advertised Article

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

WASHINGTON TRADING CO.

DRY GOODS

SHOES

MEN'S LEATHER SLEEVE SHEEP LINED COATS AND VESTS

"TOWERS" SLICKERS

12 OZ. CANVAS—48 inches wide

LADIES' SWEATERS

FANCY PURSES AND VANITY CASES

"EIFFEL" SILK HOSE

Washington Trading Co.

Patagonia, Arizona.

THE CORNER STORE

is re-stocking with a supply of new and clean

GROCERIES

AND

DRY GOODS

and is offering you prices as low as good merchandising will permit.

Women's Shoes, 75c Pair

60 pair of Women's Shoes, all styles, at 75c a pair. Money-saving bargains.

THE CORNER STORE

Patagonia, Ariz.

1—Mrs. John D. Sherman of Estes Park, Colo., elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Los Angeles convention. 2—Alexandre Millerand, who has resigned as President of France, forced out by the new majority of the Left in parliament as not in sympathy with its views. 3—A general view of the Republican national convention in session in the big and impressive Cleveland Municipal Auditorium.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

G. O. P. Convention Names Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE was nominated for President Thursday by the Republican national convention at Cleveland. Charles G. Dawes of Illinois was nominated for vice president Thursday night.

President Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot by a vote "practically unanimous." Before the first and only roll call was half completed the story was told. The result was: Coolidge, 1,065; LaFollette, 6 from North Dakota and 28 from Wisconsin, 34; Johnson, 10 from South Dakota. After announcement of the vote Thomas Scott, the one lone Coolidge delegate in the Wisconsin delegation, rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. But amid the mighty chorus of ayes Wisconsin shouted "No."

"With the exception of a very few voices the nomination of Calvin Coolidge is made unanimous," declared Permanent Chairman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming.

The one unexpected thing in the convention was the long search for a running mate for President Coolidge. Lowden of Illinois would not take it. Neither would Borah of Idaho. A host of prominent Republicans was considered—Hoover, Dawes, Harbord, Curtis of Kansas, Kenyon of Iowa, Hadley of Missouri, Beveridge and Watson of Indiana, among others. None of them came to a nomination.

Finally, in spite of his reiterated declaration that he would not accept, the convention Thursday afternoon nominated Lowden. Hard upon the nomination came another refusal from Lowden. Thereupon the convention took a recess to enable a committee to get in touch with him. He again declined.

Thereupon the convention reconvened and resumed balloting. Dawes and Hoover were voted for and finally the nomination of Dawes was made unanimous.

Charles G. ("Hell and Maria") Dawes is a national figure—also a world-wide figure. He is a college man, a lawyer and banker. He also knows his way around in politics. He has served his country well in several capacities. He was comptroller of the currency, 1897-02. In the World war he was quickly promoted to brigadier general and achieved fame as the purchasing agent of the A. E. F. He got back into private life in 1919 and in 1921 was appointed director of the federal budget system. There wasn't any budget, but Dawes quickly established one in good working order. It was when he was laying down the financial law and gospel to executive department heads that he got his nickname. As the head of the Dawes commission on German reparations he made the world sit up and take notice.

CALVIN COOLIDGE stands for election largely on two issues: his Republican regularity and his personal character. Events in the convention make that clear and emphatic. Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, a G. O. P. stalwart of the old school, sounded the party regularity note in his keynote address Tuesday. The LaFollette platform was rejected Wednesday with an emphasis and enthusiasm that gave convincing evidence of the temper of the convention. The Coolidge platform was another proof. Then came the address of Chairman Mondell repeating the party regularity-loyalty-responsibility note of Burton and sounding a new note of the personal worth of the standard-bearer of the party and the country's confidence in his character. Said Mondell, who twice served his party as floor leader of the house:

"Never before in our history has the need and the necessity of dependable party majorities and of definite party responsibility been so clearly demonstrated as in the very recent past.

"Confidence in Coolidge is the most important and outstanding fact in the political situation today, and this confidence is as fine a compliment to the American people as it is to the President."

It was President Marion Leroy Burton of the University of Michigan who said the final word on the personal worth of Coolidge in his nominating speech. Tall and scholarly and eloquent Doctor Burton said he came not as one engaged in political activity but as a personal friend to tell the convention why the President should succeed himself. Then followed a masterly analysis of a striking and many-sided character and a tribute such as only a loving and understanding friend could pay. He pronounced his friend "in the most thrilling sense of the term an American, who has been thinking America, believing America and living America." And he nominated "the virile man—the stanch American—the real human being—Calvin Coolidge."

THE outstanding plank in the Coolidge platform, so far as public interest is concerned, is probably the world court plank. Here is its exact text:

"The Republican party reaffirms its stand for agreement among the nations to prevent war and preserve peace. As an important step in this direction we indorse the permanent court of international justice and favor the adherence of the United States to this tribunal, as recommended by President Coolidge. This government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the covenant of the league. On this we stand."

MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN of Estes Park, Colo., was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Wednesday at the Los Angeles convention, succeeding Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis. The General Federation, with headquarters in Washington, has a nation-wide membership of 2,500,000 which is non-partisan and non-sectarian. It is easily the most influential body of women in the United States. Its activities are manifold. Its political power is shown by the fact that it was a large factor in the passage at the last session of congress of the child labor Constitutional amendment resolution, the McCormick-Hawes act providing for wild-life reservations along the Upper Mississippi and the forestry act. Mrs. Sherman has long been a leader in the Federation and has nation-wide acquaintance.

FIVE thousand doctors descended upon Chicago early in the week for the convention of the American Medical association and gave the public much scientific information without fees. Gland transplantation, declared the surgeon, was no good; all the glands of all the animals in Noah's Ark cannot increase the span of man's life or bring youth to old age. Insulin, asserted the doctor, does not cure diabetes and does not remove the necessity for dieting, but it does bring back lost weight and strength and allows the patient to resume a more normal life. Warning was sounded against the powder puff, the hair dye, and the freckle lotion as disseminators of skin troubles rather than aids to beauty. The cosmetics which American women use yearly to the extent of over $300,000,000 contain mercury, arsenic and even paraphenylendiamin.

It was said right out in meeting that if no effort is made at birth control nature will take charge of the situation by eliminating those least able to resist and the human plans for socialistic altruism will be wrecked in the struggle for mere existence. Resolutions denounced those sections of the national prohibition acts which limit the amount of alcohol a physician may legally prescribe.

And Dr. William Allen Pusey of Chicago, newly installed president, said that medicine, like the whole social organization, is proceeding toward a dangerous goal where government does for the individual what it thinks the individual should do for himself. "The day will come," he said, "when there will not be enough of the population left for production to care for the administrators."

JAPANESE are still showing their irritation against the United States because of the exclusion clause in the American immigration law. Following the raid by ruffians on the foreign colony's dance at the Imperial hotel, Tokyo put in a Sunday of homage at the grave of the "Unknown Martyr" who committed hara kari in protest against the act. A dockworker was arrested in an attempt to assassinate the American consul general. A circular is being sent through the mails by Japanese Christians urging the churches of Japan to separate from the missionary organizations. It also likens President Coolidge to Pontius Pilate. The proposed boycott against American goods is progressing in Japan, but is a failure in China. It is not likely to amount to much in Japan, one reason being that we buy more from the Japanese than they do from us.

Incidentally—and presumably entirely by way of coincidence—Washington announces that practically all of America's naval fighting forces will be concentrated in the Pacific next spring and summer for several months of maneuvers. The plans provide for a month of joint maneuvers in Hawaiin waters of almost the entire fleet and also for a cruise of the battle fleet, accompanied by the new light cruisers, to Australia and New Zealand.

MISS ELEANOR MARGARET GREEN of New York was married Tuesday in New York to Prince Viggo Christian Adolphe George of the royal house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glucksbourg that reigns over the kingdom of Denmark. Prince Valdemar, father of Prince Viggo, who was best man, is an uncle of King Christian and a brother of Dowager Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and of the dowager empress of Russia. This is something new in international marriages, the bride being the first American woman to marry into a royal family occupying a European throne. The nearest parallel is the recent marriage of Miss Lois F. Booth of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, to Prince Erik, older brother of Prince Viggo. Princess Viggo is a granddaughter of Abram S. Hewitt, once mayor of New York, and great-granddaughter of Peter Cooper, the philanthropist. Robert Green, founder of the American family, came to Virginia in Colonial days. It is stated that both Prince Erik and Prince Viggo were required by Denmark to renounce all claims of succession to the throne.

IT WAS a lively week in French politics. After Premier Poincare resigned and Eduard Herriot, leader of the radicals, declined to form a new ministry, Frederic Francois-Marsal became premier, with a "cabinet of a day." The new premier read President Millerand's message to parliament, but his explanations and pledges apparently fell on deaf ears. So Millerand sent in his resignation, the presidential flag over the Elysee was hauled down and France was without a president. Millerand's letter of resignation was short, but he issued a communique to the people in which he bitterly assailed the left bloc—the new parliamentary majority—for forcing him out and declared himself guiltless of violating the constitution. He expects to be elected deputy from Muerthe et Moselle.

IS THERE to be a renewal of the struggle between Turkey and western Europe which appeared to be ended by the expulsion of the Greeks from Smyrna? Even veteran European diplomats are excited over the possibilities suggested by an occurrence on the Island of Rhodes. Two thousand more Italian troops were landed on this important island a few miles off the coast of Asia Minor, where Italy's zone of influence centers. A jubilee followed the landing at which the Italian governor declared:

"Italy will never sacrifice the duties which she undertook at the time of the occupation. Italy will make every effort to take advantage of the natural resources of the country which has been given into its keeping in Asia Minor."

Diplomats say that this declaration, if the Italian colonial official had the Mussolini government behind him, is practically a declaration of war.

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE

WESTERN

All embargoes to Arizona points on fruit and vegetables grown in the Imperial valley have been lifted by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company upon official authorization of Governor Hunt of Arizona, it was announced a few days ago. A trainload of cantaloupes and watermelons was immediately made up for shipment to Arizona mining centers.

A jury in the case of William L. Nail, charged with first degree murder for the killing of Ezra Sweet, on trial in the Superior Court at Globe, Ariz., returned a verdict of not guilty. Nail admitted on the stand having shot Sweet, who, he said, had alienated the affections of his wife and broken up his home. The defense set up in the trial self defense and the unwritten law.

Six men and two boys, members of a fishing party, were pounded to death on the rocks of Newport bay jetty, near Santa Ana, Calif., when the launch in which they were heading out to sea was swamped and capsized. Five others were saved. Except one, the six men lost all were well-known business men of Santa Ana. The two boys were sons of a Santa Ana merchant and died with their father.

R. E. Talley of Arizona, Emmett D. Boyle of Nevada, and George A. Stahl of Denver were named a special committee to recommend expedients for stabilizing the mining industry. The action came at the conclusion of the annual meeting in Grass Valley, Calif., of the western board of governors of the American Mining Congress. They will report to the congress in Sacramento in September.

Announcement at this time that the cause of cancer had been discovered and a "remarkably successful" cure evolved is premature, it was declared in a statement issued in San Francisco by Dr. T. J. Glover. The statement expressed regret that the announcement had found its way to the papers at this time. "Any further statement from me or any discussion of this subject will be before a body of men of my profession," it continued.

WASHINGTON

Former Gov. John C. Walton of Oklahoma failed to secure a review by the United States Supreme Court of his impeachment and removal from office by the Oklahoma Legislature.

When the Republican national convention was going through the roll call on the vice presidency, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes was "listening in" on the proceedings at the family homestead at Marietta, Ohio, surrounded by his two brothers, their families and friends.

Ninety-three million bushels less wheat than last year was forecast by the Department of Agriculture from June 1 conditions. Winter wheat prospects declined 44,000,000 bushels in the month since May 1, due mainly to draught, cold weather, insects and disease in the principal producing states.

General Pershing addressed the 405 members of the graduating class of the military academy at West Point, N. Y. The commencement address was to have been made by Secretary of War Weeks, but he sent his regrets at being unable to attend on account of the Republican convention at Cleveland.

Officials of the Department of Commerce do not believe that the threatened boycott of American goods by Japan will prove to be of serious proportions. If boycotting takes place it will not affect the great bulk of the American export trade to Japan, of which the principal items are iron and steel and raw cotton, according to the view of authorities on the subject.

Removal of Hiram C. Todd, special assistant to the attorney general, as prosecutor in the prohibition cases against Gaston B. Means, in New York, was asked of Acting Attorney General Seymour by Means in a letter to the Department of Justice. Means said Todd was prejudiced against him. The two clashed at hearings before the Senate Daugherty committee, where both were called as witnesses.

Express rates throughout the country were ordered readjusted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which authorized general increases in the Eastern zone approximating 8 per cent and slight reductions in the West and South, effective Jan 1, 1925.

President Coolidge does not feel that an extra session of Congress was made necessary by the failure of the Senate to pass the deficiency appropriation bill. The President directed government officials to take every step possible under the law to meet the emergency arising from the situation.

FOREIGN

The American army around-the-world fliers have arrived in Hongkong from Amoy. The aviators made the 300-mile flight from Amoy in three hours and fifteen minutes.

President Obregon returned to Mexico City carrying the felicitations of thousands of Americans and native Mexicans who greeted him at Nogales, Sonora, on his visit to his home state since he assumed the presidential chair.

Lieut. Pelletier d'Olsy, French long distance aviator, who set out from Villa Coublay, France, April 24, to fly to Tokio, reached his destination June 9. D'Olsy had flown from Shanghai with a borrowed Chinese plane, his own having been damaged in landing.

President Millerand of France has resigned. The resignation of M. Millerand, which followed an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies, was contained in a letter addressed to M. Doumergue as president of the Senate and Mr. Painleve as president of the Chamber.

A shipment of arms of American manufacture consigned to Germany is reported by the Dutch newspaper Gronwel to have been seized by the police at Rosendael on the Holland frontier. The cases, according to the newspaper, were marked as containing sporting guns, but upon being opened were found to contain six machine guns and 10,000 cartridges.

The Francois-Marsal temporary ministry was defeated in the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 329 to 214 on the adoption of a motion offered by Majority Leader Edouard Herriot not to open a discussion with a government not in conformity with the sentiment of the country. This action is considered equivalent to forcing President Millerand out of office.

The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in intensity. Two new craters have opened, says a bulletin issued by the Vesuvian observatory and all the three craters are emitting lava, cinders and ashes, while heavy rumblings are heard inside. The authorities having prohibited climbing the volcano for fear of casualties, the tourists in Naples, especially Americans, are assembling in crowds at night at the nearby points of Santa Lucia and Vomero to witness the spectacle.

GENERAL

The house of delegates of the American Medical Association in convention in Chicago adopted a resolution calling for the repeal of "those sections of the national prohibition act which interfere with the proper relations between the physician and his patient in prescribing alcohol medicinally."

Under sentence of life in prison for the murder of Mrs. Mary C. Davis, matron of the city jail at Wilmington, Del., Anna Lewis, colored, was prepared for removal to the state penitentiary to start serving her term. The negress killed Mrs. Davis during an attempt to escape from the jail.

A cordon of 150 policemen, fifty physicians and assistants effected a smallpox quarantine in Detroit, Mich., about a fifteen-block section of the East Side in a determined effort to prevent any new outbreak of the epidemic, which is now under control. No person is permitted to leave the district, which is a residential-business section populated largely by foreigners, until he is vaccinated. Street cars are not permitted to stop.

One of the bandits who held up the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul mail train at Roundout, Ill., thirty miles from Chicago, was killed by a bullet fired from the gun of one of his band, according to information reaching Chicago. It also was said that the bandits broke the windows of the coaches and threw formaldehyde inside. The fumes of the acid nearly overcame the clerks and guards inside before they finally surrendered.

A woman carrying a small infant in one arm and flourishing a revolver with the other helped hold up a restaurant at South Dayton, Pa. Accompanied by two men the woman backed waitresses and patrons into a corner. The trio then rifled the cash register and escaped in an automobile.

Replying to the statements attributed to President Obregon of Mexico, attacking American oil interests, Guy Stevens, of New York City, director of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, denied that oil companies were engaged in any conspiracy against the stability of Mexico's institutions.

A mistrial was ordered in the case of Frank McDowell, charged with the murder of his mother. Judge M. A. McMullen ordered that the clerk record a mistrial when the jury reported it could not agree. The prisoner was remanded to jail. He confessed to the police that he killed his father and mother in their St. Petersburg, Fla., home on Feb. 19 and that one year earlier in Decatur, Ga., he was responsible for burning his two sisters to death.

That the United States Olympic swimming team this year will be composed largely of record-breaking performers was indicated when contenders for the team smashed two more Olympic records in their final tryouts at Indianapolis, Ind. Lester Smith of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, broke an Olympic record of twelve years' standing when he won the 400-meter free style event in 5:23. The Olympic record of 5:24 2-5 was established by G. R. Hodgson of Canada at Stockholm in 1912.

BRIEF ARIZONA ITEMS

Thomas P. Johnson of Phoenix was elected department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the third annual state encampment held in Phoenix.

Construction work on a highway between Tucson and Ajo that will link the two Pima counties closer together by means of east auto travel, is to begin on or about July 1.

There was not an accident at the Sacramenta hill project of the Copper Queen during the entire month of May, according to reports made by the safety department of the mine.

The Arizona Industrial Congress will soon issue an attractive illustrated booklet, showing where Arizonans, and residents of other states, may find the ideal summer spending spot in Arizona.

The board of supervisors of Pima county will grant the Postal Telegraph Company permission to construct their lines through the county—but the Postal must pay for the grant, the county attorney ruled.

Theodore Meyer, son of Col. Henry A. Meyer, Roswell, N. M., retired army officer, was instantly killed when an automobile in which he was returning to Fort Huachuca from a dance at Ramsey Canon overturned.

Miss Judith Parker, 16 years old, of Jerome, was killed instantly when an automobile in which she was riding with her mother and two companions turned over on the Prescott highway ten miles south of Ash Fork. Miss Virginia Hunt, daughter of Governor Hunt of Arizona, escaped uninjured.

The signing of the Gila river dam bill by President Coolidge was followed by requests from Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona, that the project located in San Carlos canon in Arizona, be designated by the secretary of the interior as the "Coolidge dam." The measure was signed in the presence of Senator Cameron, Republican, Arizona, and Ashurst.

Arizona's cotton crop was reported at 90 per cent normal by the Phoenix office of the United States Bureau of Agriculture Economics in a bulletin issued recently. This is 2 points lower than for the corresponding period last year, according to M. R. Wells, statistician who issued the report. However a considerable increase is shown over the years of 1921 and 1922.

The State Supreme Court ordered dismissal of a suit against the Gazette Printing and Publishing Company of Phoenix brought by Samuel Sults, who asked $10,000 damages for an injury suffered while he was in the employ of the company. The court held that Sults was injured because of his own negligence when his hand was crushed between the rollers of a press.

George W. Eberle is back at his desk in Phoenix as purchasing agent of the State Highwal Department, reinstated by the official action of Governor Hunt. Mr. Eberle was suspended several weeks ago while an investigation was undertaken of charges, which, the governor's office announced, had been made against him by E. W. Samuell, resigned director of the highway department.

Mrs. Lucy Morton Rodgers was given a verdict of $9,000 in Tucson, by the jury that heard her $25,000 damage suit against the Shumway Construction Company of Mesa. On the night of last Feb. 4, while returning to her home in Tucson, Mrs. Rodgers alleged that her machine plunged into an excavation nine miles north of Nogales, wrecking her car and injuring her seriously. There were no lights to warn motorists approaching the road opening, Mrs. Rodgers testified.

Following his election as temporary chairman, J. C. Peterson was elected mayor of Mesa by the new city councilmen.

The Santa Cruz county board of supervisors, in a statement issued in Nogales expressed the belief there would be no increase in the rate of taxation in the county after Sept. 15. "While it is somewhat premature," declared one member of the board, "nevertheless we can almost safely assert there will not be an increase in the rate of taxation for the county. If it should happen that an increase will be necessary it will be so small as to be negligible."

The bill providing for purchase by the city of Phoenix of 14,000 acres of land south of Phoenix for establishment of a park, passed the United States Senate last week. The measure, as passed, was in an amended form, specifying absolute ownership of the property by the city's purchase, by reason that no mineral claims may be filed in the area. The bill now goes to the House. Under the measure the city will pay $1.25 an acre for the land. The site will be known as Mountain Park of Phoenix.

Governor Hunt, in an executive proclamation issued last week, made available to the state compensation claims board the sum of $200,000 as indemnity funds to be paid cotton growers of the Postvale district in Pima county whose crops have been condemned because of boll weevil infestation.

The following names have been selected by the city council of Douglas for the three new parks: Fifteenth street park, "Recreation Park;" Tenth street park, "Central Park;" pump house grounds, "American Legion Park."

HEADACHES GONE TIRED NO MORE

Gives Credit to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Hopes Other Women Will Benefit by Her Experience

Skowhegan, Me.—"I was sick most of the time and could not get around to do my work without being all tired out so I would have to lie down. One day when I was reading the paper I saw the Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertisement and saw what it did for other women, so I thought I would try it. I have taken three bottles, and cannot begin to tell you what it has already done for me. I do all my work now and keep up the whole day long without lying down. I have no more headaches nor tired feelings. I hope every woman who takes the Vegetable Compound will get as much benefit out of it as I have." —Mrs. PERCY W. RICHARDSON, R. F. D. No. 2, Skowhegan, Maine.

You have just read how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped Mrs. Richardson. She gave it a trial after she saw what it had done for other women. For nearly fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been thus praised by women. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Her Mistake

"I'm half inclined to kiss you."

"How stupid of me; I thought you were merely round shouldered."—From the Frivol.

The Same Old Backache!

Does every day bring the same old backache? Do you drag along with your back a dull, unceasing ache? Evening find you "all played out"? Don't be discouraged! Realize it is merely a sign you haven't taken good care of yourself. This has probably strained your kidneys. Take things easier for a while and help your kidneys with *Doan's Pills*—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. *Doan's* have helped thousands and should help you. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Colorado Case

W. J. Smith, Third St., Ouray, Colo., says: "The motion of riding in the saddle put a strain on my back and kidneys. My back ached at times and I could hardly stand it. My kidneys annoyed me, as they acted too often. I gave Doan's Pills a trial and in a short time they cured me. I have never had kidney trouble since."

DOAN'S PILLS 60c

STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS

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

BABIES LOVE MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Regulator

Pleasant to give—pleasant to take. Guaranteed purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. It quickly overcomes colic, diarrhoea, flatulency and other like disorders. The open published formula appears on every label.

At All Druggists

Baby Loves A Bath With Cuticura Soap

Bland and Soothing to Tender Skins.

Utilizing Geysers

Many geysers of Iceland have been used for laundry purposes and soon will be used to heat the city of Reykjavik.

When a blind man marries he usually gets his eyes opened.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

PATENTS Send model or drawing for Preliminary Examination. Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 644 G St., Washington, D. C.; Denver, Colorado, Office, 819 Quincy Building.

Dr. Isaac Thompson's EYEWATER HELPFUL EYE WASH 1159 River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING Attachment fits any machine, for home use. $2.50 sent collect. Agents wanted. 12th floor, 4 N. Michigan, Chicago.

COOLIDGE AND DAWES NAMED

Standard Bearers Chosen by the National Republican Convention at Cleveland.

IT IS ALL COOLIDGE

President's Wishes Are Followed to the Letter—Wisconsin Alone Is Dissenting Voice.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President,

CALVIN COOLIDGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For Vice President,

CHARLES G. DAWES OF ILLINOIS.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Cleveland, Ohio.—Calvin Coolidge's national convention has been held, and it will go down in political history as the quietest, smoothest, most peaceful affair of the kind ever pulled off in this country, unless one excepts Woodrow Wilson's convention in St. Louis eight years ago. And this gathering of the Republican party really was Mr. Coolidge's convention, here to do just what he wanted done and not to do the things he did not want done.

Mr. Coolidge wished to be nominated for President to succeed himself. He was nominated. He wished to have for a running mate a man who could be relied on to hold for the ticket the support of certain elements of the party whose allegiance it was feared was weakening. The name below Coolidge's at the head of this column shows that this wish was complied with so far as the possibilities permitted.

Mr. Coolidge selected for temporary chairman of the convention Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Ohio and told that gentleman what his views were on all the mooted public questions of the day—if he did not already know them—and Mr. Burton in his keynote speech faithfully reproduced all those views. Mr. Coolidge chose for permanent chairman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, because as vice chairman of the War Finance corporation which has loaned much money to agricultural interests Mr. Mondell might be considered acceptable to the rather disgruntled farmers. So Mr. Mondell presided over the convention after the opening of the second session.

Mr. Coolidge had positive opinions concerning the platform on which he would have to stand during the campaign, so out of all the planks fashioned by the numerous interests that sought to have a hand in the building of that platform, were carefully picked the ones that conformed strictly with these opinions, and all the rest were thrown into the discard by the resolutions committee headed by Ambassador Warren, who was Mr. Coolidge's selection for the place of chairman.

No reflection on President Coolidge nor on the Republican party is intended in recording this seeming dictation by the Chief Executive. The conditions not only justified it but made it inevitable. The rank and file of the party had, in the selection of instructed delegates, made known its firm intention to nominate Mr. Coolidge, and the political and legislative events of recent months made it evident that his preferences and opinions must be put above all else. Temporary Chairman Burton gave expression to this when he said in his address: "With some disappointment, as one whose public service has been in a legislative position, truth compels me to say that by far the greater share of our citizenship looks to President Coolidge rather than to congress for leadership." The outburst of cheering that greeted this, the first spontaneous applause of the convention, proved that the great mass of the delegates agreed with it.

Significant Changes

Outside the convention hall, in the rooms where the various state delegations met to organize and name their representatives on the committees, another mandate of the mass of the party was carried out. The old line leaders were relegated to the rear and the management put into new hands. Thus the Massachusetts delegation took its chairmanship away from Senator Lodge and gave it to Governor Cox, and the man who had for so long dictated to the Bay state Republicans was not even put on the platform committee. The efforts of Harry Daugherty's friends in the Ohio delegation to rehabilitate him came to naught when Maurice Maschke was chosen as national committeeman, Senator Willis as chairman of the delegation and Simeon D. Fess was put on the committee on resolutions. So it went, not in all the delegations, but in enough to show that a revolution in party management was under way. Senator Lodge was as suave and smiling as ever, and as tired looking, but his smile had a touch of bitterness, and many another former leader was in the dumps as he saw his power fading away.

There was but one discordant element in the convention—the LaFollette delegation from Wisconsin. All but one of its members were selected to vote for the Badger senator and to present to the platform committee the planks representing his views. Their action of course was known far in advance and so was discounted, but to some of the members of the party it was no less ominous. They got into action early with a set of resolutions of which the following is a synopsis:

Housecleaning pledged.
Monopoly—crush, not foster.
Recover oil preserves.
Vigorous prosecution of grafters.
Revise public domain legislation.
Public ownership of water power.
Super water power systems.
Public control and conservation of natural resources.
Repeal Esch-Cummins law.
Make rates on prudent investment and cost of service.
Railroads—public ownership, final solution.
Reduce federal taxes.
Curtail the 800 millions now spent annually for the army and navy.
Recover war stealings.
Collect foreign loan interest.
Oppose Mellon tax plan.
Amend Constitution to permit a reenactment to supersede a judicial veto.
Reduce tariff.
Promote co-operation between producers and consumers.
Reduce freight rates for farmers.
Abolish injunctions in labor disputes.
Grant cash bonus to ex-soldiers.
Provide Great Lakes waterway.
Amend Constitution to provide for direct nomination and election of President, federal initiative and referendum and referendum on war.
Revise Versailles treaty to comply with terms of armistice, promote treaties to outlaw war, abolish conscription, reduce armaments and guarantee referendums on peace and war.

There were some other planks, but these are enough to indicate the kind of a platform Senator LaFollette demanded. He and everyone else knew they would be turned down by the committee and rejected by the convention, so no one was surprised or shocked when that was done. But upon such a platform, it was assumed, LaFollette would stand as an independent candidate for the Presidency. What would be the effect of his candidacy was naturally a fruitful topic of discussion among the delegates and other visitors.

Many Women Delegates

Women were prepared to play a conspicuous part in the convention. There were more than 600 delegates and alternates of the gentler sex, nearly every state giving them place in its delegation. Even far away Hawaii sent one—Princess David Kawananakoa—and she was made an associate member of the national committee. In social usage she retains her title, but she is said to be thoroughly one of the people and a power among the Republican voters of the islands.

Temporary Chairman Burton overlooked the women when he wrote his address and had the advance copies printed, but he noticed the omission and interpolated a graceful paragraph warmly welcoming them to the party's councils. They were ready to do their share of the work, but really there was nothing much for them to do. It had all been arranged beforehand, and some of them were a bit peeved. They had a lot of pet ideas, but only a few of them, notably Mrs. A. T. Hert of Kentucky, were seriously consulted by the men who formulated the program. Mrs. Medill McCormick, wife of the senator from Chicago, said: "They have steam rollered the whole thing nicely. Those who are going to be elected have everything to say about the convention and the appointments and activities, and those who are elected and hold party office have nothing to say and can only go back home and work for the campaign."

This was largely true at the time it was said, but a few hours later the men gave their sense of fair play a chance and accorded to the women equal participation in party management by giving them full membership on the national committee. Five of the most prominent of the ladies went before the committee on rules and order of business and pleaded that the example set by the Democrats four years ago should be followed. Two or three of the men were obstinate, but the majority of the committee yielded and their report on this matter was adopted by the convention with nearly every woman in the hall standing and shouting as loud as she could.

Another thing this committee did, which also was approved by the convention, was to reduce the delegate representation of the southern states which always go Democratic. The convention of 1920 directed the national committee to work this reform, but it had refused to obey. In this convention there was no outspoken opposition to the change. To make it more binding, an additional member of the national committee was given to each states that exceeds a given Republican vote in the last preceding national election.

Genuine Enthusiasm

To tell in detail the story of the convention would be superfluous; to read it would be tedious. But it had its high lights and interesting phases. Regular attendants on such gatherings always are on the lookout for "ovations" and outbursts of enthusiasm frequently are suspicious of the genuineness of such demonstrations. The first session, however, witnessed several that were undoubtedly genuine. The first came toward the close of Temporary Chairman Burton's speech when he first mentioned President Coolidge by name. And it really wasn't so much the mention of the name that evoked loud and long cheering as what Mr. Burton said. This was it:

"With some disappointment, as one whose public service has been in a legislative position, truth compels me to say that by far the greater share of our citizenship looks to President Coolidge rather than to congress for leadership."

All over the great public hall delegates and spectators rose to their feet to applaud this statement, and even many of the senators and representatives who have set themselves in opposition to the President over and over again joined in the hand-clapping.

Another demonstration that seemed real was the ovation given Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon. During the formalities of completing the temporary organization he rose from the midst of the Pennsylvania delegation to make a trifling motion. At once the convention burst into almost wild cheering and the secretary was compelled to mount to the platform and acknowledge it. The man who runs the country's finances might well feel flattered by the reception given him.

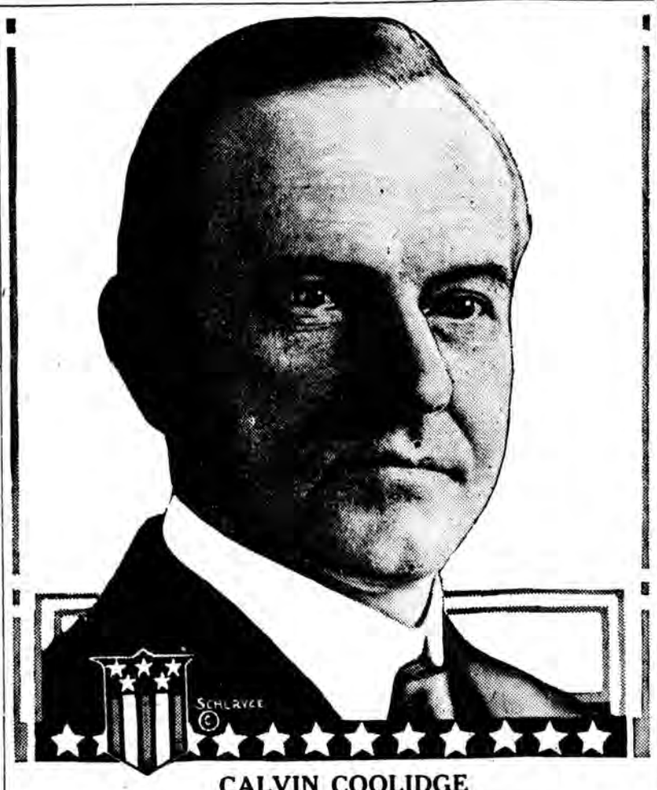
Just after this incident a bit of real sentiment was injected into the proceedings. The chair announced that there was present the sole surviving member of the Republican convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency—Addison G. Proctor of St. Joseph, Mich. The venerable gentleman was led to the front and the cheering host arose to greet him, and listened with respect to his brief response.

That Congressman Burton in his keynote speech accomplished with great skill a difficult task was admitted by all. He could not entirely overlook the breach that has existed between the administration and congress, nor could he be too emphatic in placing the blame for it. But he recognized the change that was coming over the party management and gave the President full measure of praise. At the same time he said little that could offend the most sensitive of those Republican members of congress who have been in opposition to the administration's policies.

Nominating Coolidge

An easier task and no less admirably performed was that which fell to the lot of the other Burton—Marion Leroy, president of the University of Michigan. As his friends of many years' standing he was chosen by Mr. Coolidge to make the nominating speech on Thursday, and no more eloquent and sincere speech has been heard in a national convention. It was not flowery nor was it political. It was a sympathetic setting forth of the qualities of Mr. Coolidge as the speaker conceived them, a heartfelt tribute to his character, his stern uprightness and honesty, his unfaltering courage and his capacity for the leadership of his party and his country. "My function is to present the man," said Dr. Burton. "The emphasis must be just there. My primary task does not concern politics nor platforms as such. Anyone will tell you he is 'one of us' and he is. In keeping with his real qualities I shall make no effort to exalt him for he does not need it. He is not a superman and would be the last to think so. There is not a trace of show or ostentation about him for he does nothing merely for appearance. He may be an example but he would never set one."

A little later Dr. Burton said: "He has moral fibre. To me it is his distinguishing characteristic. There is a moral grandeur about him which does credit to American life. You simply cannot think of him as soft or flabby. He aims actually to do what he knows he ought to do." And again: "In the largest sense of the term he is a patient man. He knows that time will do its perfect work. He instinctively takes the long look. He makes a calm, unhurried, steady approach to the tasks of life. No one can throw him into a panic, for he sees steadily and sees it as a whole. He cannot please every one. Therefore some, for the time, become hostile and critical. This man, in a very remarkable way, takes his punishment quietly and silently."



CALVIN COOLIDGE

Guards the Future

Continuing, Doctor Burton said, in part:

"At times he must oppose what appears to some as an unqualified good, because he recognizes its temporary benefits and sees in the distant future that it must work an evil to society. Through all such experiences he walks with the spirit of human understanding. He knows that time will heal the hurt. His sense of time explains the thoroughness of his work and his intolerance for superficiality. He must have the facts as first hand and will not base decisions on a partial knowledge of the situation. He will not be hurried. He avoids extremes and loves proportion. Life does not consist of detached unrelated events. It is a unity welded together by the alchemy of time. He knows how to wait and not be tired by waiting. When he acts you know he will not be impetuous, because he takes time to think to the soul of things. Democracy, in her careless blundering confidence, is in dire need of such leadership.

"Has he a sense of humor? Emphatically yes. It is not the type that wastes time in recounting incidents of ever increasing triteness. There is an alertness about his mind and a nimblenes of his spirit which are very attractive. These qualities do not express themselves in just the ordinary forms. At times you might imagine he had not even heard what was being said. Then he drops a remark which makes you realize that he has taken several steps in advance and has put his finger on the real point. He is not given to hilarity. His humor is dry and delightful and its expression as a rule is just as sententious as his more serious utterances.

"Beneath the characteristics we have mentioned lies something which one naturally hesitates to drag out into the light. There are some things too sacred for public parade, even though a man belongs to the people. When you find a man, however, with qualities such as we have sketched, you inevitably ask for the secret. What is the dynamic back of this moral fiber, this bitter self control, this sense of the value of things, this instructive understanding of work, this quiet patience with the ages?

"It is his sense of the spiritual. No one can read his speeches without realizing that to him religion is essential to life. I am speaking in the broadest and most comprehensive terms. I am not discussing theology but religion. There are at least a few fundamental spiritual realities which are the common possession of men. He firmly believes religion to be necessary to the ideals of America.

"He asserts that 'most of all there is need of religion. From that source alone came freedom. Nothing else touches the soul of man. Nothing else justifies faith in the people.' Toleration in religion is among our most notable achievements in this country. The vital realities of religion alone can satisfy the deepest needs of the human spirit. It is reassuring to know that this man believes in a personal power greater than man; in emergencies, with Washington and Lincoln, he will know that the issue lies in another hand.

"Here, then, is the man. He follows 'right and truth to their logical conclusions.' He gathered it all up in an address he delivered a year ago at a college commencement. He said, 'We do not need more national development, we need more spiritual development. We do not need more intellectual power, we need more moral power. We de not need more knowledge, we need more character. We do not need more government, we need more culture. We do not need more law, we need more religion. We do not need more of the things that are seen, we need more of the things that are unseen.'

"What America must learn is precisely what this man is saying so clearly and forcefully. It has a ring to it which will permeate the world. He has been successful in politics, because he has been simply and unanswerably honest. The hardest thing in the world to defeat is sheer character. Some American politicians still have a great lesson to learn. The first mark of a public servant is not solely the desire to know what the people want, but the purpose to help the people want what they ought to have.

"It is not too much to affirm that the people of the United States have intense longings which they do not entirely understand and which by the very terms of the problem they cannot focus and express. I believe this man does comprehend these intense yearnings of the people and that quietly and persistently he is putting them forth in sharp, incisive utterances.

Rated as "Conservative"

"In America we have the curious practice of classifying men. We attempt to put labels on them and imagine that thereby we have settled something. We have unusual facility in this method because we rarely pause to agree on any definition of the terms.

"As a matter of fact it is not the meaning of the term that gives us concern. It is the implication it carries, its flavor or its color. We say a man is a conservative, a liberal or a radical and for us the term carries praise or approbrium, depending entirely upon our own point of view. Now, this man's Americanism comes to lofty expression in what some have praised and others have criticized as his 'conservatism.' Let us examine the actual facts.

"He uses the past for the future. He is no mere worshiper of the past as the past. It has meaning chiefly as a guide for the future. He recognizes clearly the evils of dead, congealed, conservatisms. His emphasis is on the days to come. He is concerned chiefly about our tendencies. Therefore, he says, 'We review the past, not in order that we may return to it, but that we may find in what direction, straight and clear, it points in the future. His is a sane forward-looking conservatism.

"He does not concede that the present clamor for change proves that our national principles are false or that our governmental organization is weak. Changes must come. Every sane person recognizes that. The real question concerns the causes of our discontent and the sources of our evil. Immediately to destroy existing institutions, because human frailties continue to exist and human nature is not speedily reformed, is scarcely to be called wise leadership. To destroy is easy, but to achieve freedom is hard.

"In fact, he holds that there are genuine grounds for optimism. It is easy to complain and to overlook the great blessings of life. After all is said and done, America, more than any other country in the world today, offers real privileges and opportunities.

He knows that progress will require hard unrelenting toil. To him a better future means continuous struggle and presents a constant challenge. He is no day dreamer, for he knows the stern realities of a work-a-day world. We cannot legislate mankind into a state of perfection.

Here is Dr. Burton's closing paragraph, which was the signal for a mighty outburst of cheering that lasted for many minutes:

"As self-respecting individuals, we can trust this man. As lovers of America we can follow one who is supremely American. As citizens with interests as broad as humanity we can accept his guidance into a new and larger world leadership because he is at heart a human being. To the national convention of the greatest party in American history, I have the distinction to present as candidate to succeed himself as President of the United States of America, the virile man—the staunch American—the real human being—Calvin Coolidge."

The first ballot for vice president showed Lowden in the lead, with Burton, Dawes, Hoover and Kenyon following closely. On the second ballot the convention turned to Lowden and he was unanimously nominated. In a telegram to the convention the former governor of Illinois absolutely refused to accept the nomination.

After a three-hour recess another ballot was taken and before it was finished Dawes was so far in the lead over Hoover that the nomination was made unanimous amid the wildest enthusiasm.

So, with the swift nomination of Coolidge on the first ballot and the naming of his running mate, after a few remaining formalities the national Republican convention of 1924 passed into history.

The Convention City

Too much cannot be said in praise of the way in which the city of Cleveland did its part in making the convention pleasant and successful. First and most important, it provided Public hall, the finest place in which a national convention has ever been privileged to meet excepting that in which the Democrats gathered in San Francisco in 1910. Public hall cost the people of Cleveland $6,300,000 and is located in the heart of the downtown district, convenient to the hotels. Its architecture is beautiful and it seats 16,000 persons. Within its walls are all the conveniences that the builders could think of, and its stage is the largest in the country.

Then there are the hotels, ample in number and well conducted. Their managers looked after the comfort of the city's guests in every possible way and, what is more to the point, rates were kept well within reason.

Cleveland seems to have more automobiles than any other city in the world in comparison with the population, but the able and well-trained traffic police protected the life and limb of the convention visitor in a way that elicited the admiration of all. No one was permitted to get himself run over, whether or not he wished to do so.

Local committees, social organizations and individuals arranged programs of entertainment to fill up the hours when the convention was not in session, and many of the men and women visitors were accommodated by the various golf clubs. There were theater parties, boat rides, band concerts, fireworks and other things galore. Special teas and receptions were given for the woman, and a program for colored visitors was provided.

The matter of providing excitement was up to the representatives of the party, who had none to provide. The crowds in the hotel lobbies, when they were not occupied in the discussion of that elusive subject, the vice presidential candidate, gossiped with old and new acquaintances and amused themselves by picking out from the passing throng the notables. They had no trouble in recognizing the dome-like head of Secretary of War Weeks, nor the bronze face of Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge; the genial homeliness of Joseph B. Kealing of Indiana and the Lincoln-like physiognomy of Lawrence Y. Sherman of Indiana could not be mistaken. Young Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, aroused mild interest as he wriggled through the crowds, but eyes did not follow him as they did his father.

CHARLES G. DAWES

Always in a national convention the music is an attractive feature, and this Cleveland gathering was no exception. The big brass band in the hall was led by John Philip Sousa himself, and every American knows what that means. In the hall is a magnificent pipe organ, which was magnificently played at frequent intervals. The flood lights of the hall, "plain and colored," were used with discretion and art during the playing of the National Anthem and other patriotic airs. From Columbus came a large Republican glee club, which sang not only in the convention hall but at the Coolidge headquarters of the women and elsewhere.

Humorous writers of wide reputation have become an established part of these national party meetings, and they were more numerous in Cleveland than ever before, and perhaps less humorous. Will Rogers, Heywood Broun, Ring Lardner and a score more were here looking for material for jokes.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN G. O. P. PLATFORM

Republican stand for agreement among nations to prevent war reaffirmed.

Permanent court of international justice indorsed.

Refusal to assume any obligation under League of Nations reaffirmed.

Rigid curtailment of government expenses demanded.

Reduction of taxes of $1,250,000,000, of public debt by $2,432,000,000, and of cut in expenditures through budget system pointed out.

Improvement in enforcement of merit system in civil service favored.

Cancellation of foreign debts opposed.

Pledges to bring back balanced condition between agriculture, commerce and labor.

Tariff act of 1922 indorsed.

Government control of business opposed.

Merchant marine demanded.

Lakes to gulf waterway favored.

Extension of work of caring for wounded veterans of World war favored.

Safeguarding of national resources and development of same urged.

Constant vigilance to preserve clean and orderly government urged.

Election of Republican congress to carry out Republican principles urged.

Broader education of aliens and improvement in naturalization laws urged.

Weakening of army and navy opposed.

MAIL ROBBERY SUSPECTS HELD

CHICAGO POLICE BELIEVE $1,000,000 LOOT WILL BE RECOVERED AFTER CONFESSIONS

BANDITS IDENTIFIED

TWENTY $1,000 BILLS FOUND IN ROOM OF ONE OF MEN HELD FOR HOLDUP

Chicago.—An alleged confession of a suspect, identification of others, and information found in letters taken from them, guided city, state and federal authorities in their investigation of the $1,000,000 registered mail robbery when four auto loads of bandits held up a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul mail train a few miles from here.

Twenty $1,000 bills, some of which according to federal officials, were identified as coming from the registered pouches, were found in possession of James H. Watson, arrested when he came to the flat where previously detectives had taken J. H. Wayne, identified as a bandit shot during the robbery; Paul Wade, Tulsa, Okla., aviator; Walter McComb and James Mahoney. Federal warrants charging robbery of the mails have been issued for the last four.

Acting on information obtained from Wayne, wounded five times and near death, detective squads were dispatched to definite localities to search for the loot, which they hoped to recover nearly intact. Confidence that they were following the right lead and they would "clear up the affair in short order" was axpressed by Chief of Police Morgan Collins and Martin Hughes, detective chief.

The identity of James Mahoney, a suspect taken into custody after being found under a bed in the flat where Wayne was arrested, was revealed as that of a former West Side political leader. He is said to have turned from politics with the advent of prohibition and to have made a small fortune in beer running.

The police had taken extraordinary steps to learn Mahoney's true name when strenuous efforts were made to have him released on a writ of habeas corpus. Mahoney is believed to have been high in the councils of the robber band, if not the actual leader. The attempt to gain freedom for Mahoney through a state court writ failed when he was ordered held on a federal warrant.

Five other men are being sought in the robbery, of whom one is suspected of having taken part in the mail robbery at Harvey, Ill., several weeks ago, and another is wanted on an additional charge of beer running. The latter was shot in a recent beer feud battle.

Noted Boxer Slain in Cabaret

New York.—William (Bill) Brennan, prominent heavyweight boxer, was shot and killed in the Tiajuana cabaret, of which he was the proprietor. James Cullen, a state trooper, was shot in the neck as he ran to Brennan's rescue. James Hughes and Frank Rassi, believed to be two of a band of five who committed the killing, are under arrest.

Belgium Releases German Prisoners

Brussels.—The Belgian government has ordered the release of fifty German political prisoners condemned for offenses in the Ruhr. The action is intended to make easier the German government's acceptance of the Dawes reparation settlement report.

Defective Gun Blamed for Blast

Los Angeles.—The big gun which killed forty-eight men in turret No. 2 on the U. S. S. Mississippi was defective. That was the charge hurled in the faces of the navy officials making the investigation of the navy tragedy here. Casimire F. Mageswki, plug man in the ill-fated turret, testified before the naval board of inquiry that the fourteen-inch gun was defective, that a fire similar to that which destroyed the forty-eight gunners had occurred on the big man o' war only a day before the fatal blast.

Promoter Held for Embezzlement

Seattle.—S. D. Williams, corporation promoter, was arrested here by deputy sheriffs on a charge of embezzlement in forming a new corporation, after two employees, who also claimed they invested money in his enterprises, had complaints sworn out. The complaining witnesses assert that Williams undertook to reorganize the Meier-Morrell Coal Company, with coal and oil properties near Metropolis, Wyo. Williams obtained more than $150,000 from various persons.

British Boo American Rodeo

London.—The organizers of the American rodeo have decided that the steer-roping contests shall be eliminated from the public performances at the Wembley stadium. A steer's leg was broken in one of these events and bt spectators indulged in a demonstration, booing and hissing the performance. The rodeo authorities do not regard the allegations of cruelty arising from this accident as well founded, but they are eliminating such performances in public.

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

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

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona
TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, Arizona

TO BREED NEW VARIETY OF CORN FOR SHORT SEASONS

The development of a variety of corn that will grow and mature in a short season of cool weather is to be attempted by the corn investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture. Short-season varieties are already grown to some extent along the northern edge of the United States, some of which mature in less than 80 days, but they require high temperatures during the growing season. There are places in the Northwest, as in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, where the season is short and where there is not enough warm growing weather to mature these short-season varieties. The development of a variety that would mature under the climatic conditions of that section of the country is very desirable and would make it possible to extend the corn-growing area considerably.

With this project in mind, F. D. Richey, agranamist in charge of corn investigations, and R. A. Emerson, of Cornell University, recently made a trip to the Andean Highlands of South America to collect sample varieties of corn for use in combining with our short-season varieties. The corn in these high altitudes matures in a climate 20 degrees colder than that of this country and should supply the "cool weather" characteristics for combining with the "short season" characteristics of our own native early varieties. Some 200 samples were collected.

Wherever these South American varieties have been tried in the United States they have not proved to be adapted as varieties nor have our own native varieties proved successful at the high altitudes in South America. It is believed, however, that a combination of the desirable characteristics can be effected through crossing and breeding. It will be a long-time proposition, but the plant breeders are encouraged to believe in the feasibility of the project by the results obtained in other plant-breeding work at the department.

WOULD KILL TRUST LAW

In its enumeration of political demands for the coming campaign the American Federation of Labor deals among other things with injunctions and with the railroad question. It also demands the repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which is contends has been used principally "to deprive the wage earners of their natural and normal rights." In regard to injunctions and the railroad question the Federation says:

"LABOR INJUNCTIONS.— Labor demands final and complete abolition of the power of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes under circumstances where no injunctions would lie if no labor disputes were in existence. It must be made impossible for judges to issue injunctions commanding the doing of things which it is lawful to refuse to do and forbidding the doing of things which it is lawful to do. The injunction issue is one of the utmost importance. Rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States have been set aside at will in scores and hundreds of cases through the use of the injunction. Issuance of injunctions is judicial repudiation of democracy and of the rights of man, an assertion of unsupported, unwarranted and intolerable judicial autocracy.

RAIROADS.—The Railroad Labor Board established by the Esch-Cummins act has proven a failure and has resulted only in disharmony and destructiveness. It must be repealed and the practice of voluntary negotiation and cooperation between railroad management and railroad employes must be restored. The American Federation of Labor and the bona fide organizations representing railway workers have caused to have introduced in Congress a measure which provides a plan of voluntary arbitration and conciliation. This measure is intended to supplant coercion and restriction with cooperation and encouragement in the development of better relations and consequent better railroad service for the whole country."

GAME WARDEN WILLARD CORRECTS MISSTATEMENT

State of Arizona, Fish and Game Department, State House, Phoenix, Arizona, June 14, 1924. Editor Santa Cruz Patagonian: I have just read with interest the very interesting and illuminating article by candidate for republican nomination for governor, the Hon. Thos. Maddock, in a recent issue of the Silver Belt, narrating his observations on a recent trip through the Arizona Strip and the Kaibab Forest, wherein he takes a shot at the Forest Service as administered in that far away region and particularly the manner in which the game laws in the Grand Canyon Federal Game Preserve are enforced.

He recounts how a "poor old starving prospector' had been tracked down by one of these abhorent Forest Rangers and a fine of $50 arbitrarily levied and collected.

I wish to say for the information of candidate Maddock that the records of this department show that instead of this fine of $50 being levied against a "poor old starving prospector," as alleged, it was paid and gladly paid by a man who operates a sawmill within the game preserve on a Federal permit. This, rather than the alternative offered him of facing a charge in the Federal court for killing a deer on a Federal Game Preserve, the minimum penalty for which is $1,000 fine and one year in jail.

I will add for candidate Maddock's further understanding that the Forest Ranger accused of these high jinks with the law, holds a non-salaried commission as deputy game warden of this state (not Utah) and acted in this instance in the capacity, not as Forest Ranger, but as an Arizona game warden, and the fine so arbitrarily levied and collected was promptly transmitted to this department.

However, Forest Rangers and game wardens who do their duty are not what you might call popular with some people, and Mr. Maddock is in politics, and I am afraid he heard the buzz of the wrong bee while in the Kaibab.

For the information of the public, I wish to state that the tremendous, over-grown deer herd in the Kaibab has been built up during the past nine or ten years under the sole protection of the Forest Rangers, who are also non-salaried deputy game wardens, and that this department has not, up to date, spent one cent in the enforcement of the game laws in that region. In further refutation of candidate Maddock's charges, direct or inflied, against the Forest Service, I may quite properly state here that there are about fifty of its members within this state who hold commissions as non-salaried deputy game wardens, and that they do more in the prevention and punishment of game law violations than is possible to be done by the small force o fsalaried deputies that the lean funds at my disposal will permit me to employ.

G. M. WILLARD,
State Game Warden.

Where's Pete?

"Has anyone seen Pete?"

"Pete who?"

"Petroleum."

"Kerosene him yesterday and he ain't benzine since."—College Farmer.

Wife: I can't find my last year's bathing suit.

Husband: Probably a moth ate it.

LOWDERMILK SUCCEEDS NERI OSBORNE, JR.

PHOENIX, June 17. Herbert Lowdermilk of the Willcox post of the American Legion has been named as department adjutant to succeed Neri Osborne, jr., who recently resigned, it was announced today by E. S. Stallcup, department commander. This action was taken at a recent meeting of the state executive committee held at Legion headquarters.

Lowdermilk was formerly post commander of Tenley-Lopez post of Willcox and was the first finance officer of the state organization. His several years' banking experience in Willcox, Tucson and Phoenix makes him especially well qualified for the post of adjutant, according to members of the committee.

AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

The following guests registered at the Commercial Hotel this week:

G. W. Glenn, jr., Tucson; R. L. Murphy, Nogales; Edwin D. Raines, Chicago; I. Goldberg, Tucson; W. P. Dunn, Tucson; B. Maier, Benson; David Olson, Tucson; James W. Ritz, Ajo; J. Ross Thaman, Tucson.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World

WE ARE PAYING 35 cents per dozen for fresh eggs.

Below are a few of our every day prices

SUGAR, 100 Pounds	$8.75
SUGAR, 10 pounds	89c
SUNNY-MONDAY SOAP, 24 Bars	92c
REX LYE	9c
Lux, Soap Flakes	10½c
Sunbrite Clenser	5c
Octogan Clenser	5c
Milk, Tall cans	11c
Milk, Small cans	5c
Pdunes, 10 lb. Box Sunsweet	$1.55
Prunes, 5 lb. Box Sunsweet	85c
Prunes, 2 lb. Box Sunsweet	35c
Peaches, 5 lb. Package Blue Ribbon Brand	85c
Peaches, 2 lb. Package Blue Ribbon Brand	35c
Gold Medal Mayonnaise, Large Size	24c
Gold Medal Mayonnaise, Small	12c
Swift Premium Hams, Per pound	31c
Swift Premium Bacon, Per Pound	35c
Swift Empire Bacon, Per Pound	28c

BRING YOUR EGGS TO THE PIGGLY WIGGLY AND ALSO MAKE IT YOUR HEADQUARTERS WHEN IN NOGALES.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World
NOGALES, ARIZONA

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

USCO
FABRIC TIRES
30x3 and 30x3½ inch

FOR many years the USCO Fabric has been the standard of value in a fabric tire.

It's a better tire today for the light-car owner than a cheap cord of unknown make.

Costs less and gives more.

The USCO Fabric will give you a lot of tire service for the money.

Buy U. S. Tires from
EAST SIDE GARAGE
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

OUR AIM: TO SERVE YOU WELL AND FAITHFULLY —ALWAYS

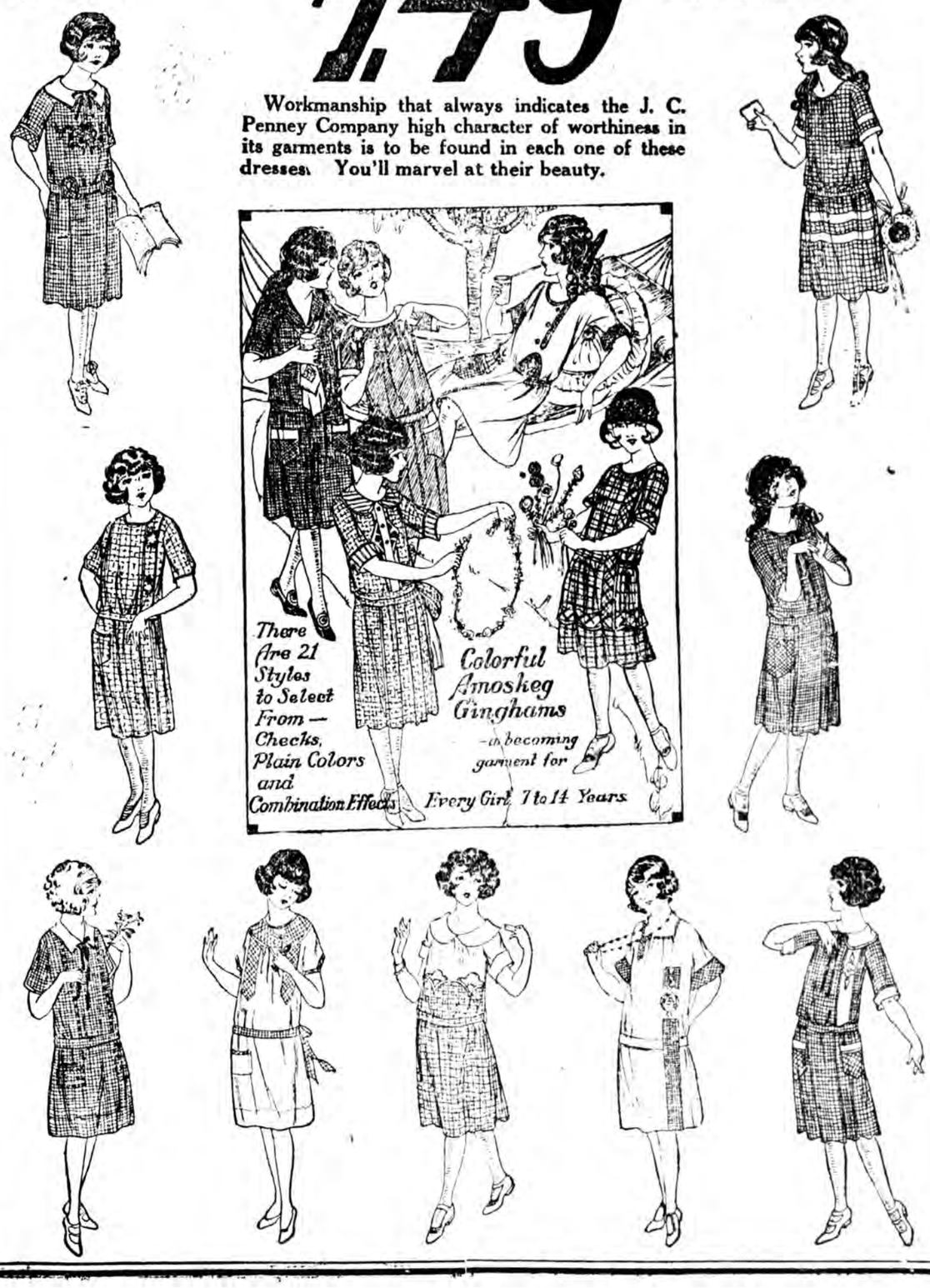
J.C. Penney Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION — Incorporated
475 DEPARTMENT STORES

WHFRE SAVINGS ARE GREATEST THRUOUT THE YEAR

A Truly Remarkable Offering of
Girls' Gingham Dresses
At a Price That Saves You Much Money!

Only the united buying power of our 475 Stores made possible these new, smart, serviceable frocks to sell at such a surprisingly low price.

$1.49

The mere announcement of such remarkable value will cause many mothers to provide several of these beautiful garments for their daughters.

Workmanship that always indicates the J. C. Penney Company high character of worthiness in its garments is to be found in each one of these dresses. You'll marvel at their beauty.