

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 27, 1924

No. 30

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Everybody interested is requested to be on hand at Monkey Springs Sunday, June 29, to assist in building a trail to the swimming pool.

"Billie" Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mitchell of Nogales, who has been spending a few days at the Mowry mine, returned home Monday.

C. A. Pierce and brother-in-law, John Reed, motored to the 49 and Yuma mines, near Tucson, last week.

Monkey Springs is popular with swimmers of Nogales and Patagonia these hot days. Many enjoyed the water there last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McKianey of the San Rafael Valley were Nogales visitors Monday.

Mrs. Short Long of Tucson is spending a few days visiting friends at Esplanade.

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

Judge George Coughlin and Val Valencuela were among the Patagonians who attended the Elks' picnic at the Mascareñas ranch, in Sonora, last Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Williamson of the San Rafael Valley was a Patagonia visitor Monday.

C. J. Traak and family returned Saturday from a two-week vacation spent at various points of interest in Arizona.

Don't forget the Fourth of July picnic at the Parker ranch in the San Rafael Valley. Bring a basket lunch and spend the day.

J. E. Hopkins of Garden Canyon was a business visitor Friday and Saturday in Patagonia.

Lee H. Gould, county farm agent, was in town Monday.

A. F. Parker returned Tuesday to Patagonia, leaving Wednesday morning for Washington Camp to do his annual assessment work.

Mrs. Mona Page of Phoenix is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Hooks. She expects to remain several weeks.

John Oliver, San Rafael Valley youtyman, was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hooks and children and Mrs. Mona Page, Mrs. Hooks' sister, motored to Nogales Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Bergier and children of Alto spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Mary Chapman.

Judge A. C. Lockwood of Tombstone was a Patagonia visitor Saturday.

Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, were Patagonia visitors Saturday, accompanied by Richard Hale and Harry Overlock.

E. D. Farley went to Nogales Saturday to meet W. Murray Saunders of New York, and C. G. Dennis of San Francisco, who will spend some time inspecting and sampling the ore in the Hardshell and Flux mines, near here. Both men are experienced mining engineers and are favorably impressed with the properties mentioned. Mr. Saunders has been in the district before and is familiar with the districts mining possibilities.

E. F. Bohlinger, executor of the Richardson estate, returned Monday from Los Angeles, where he spent several days visiting relatives.

J. R. Schmidt, W. F. Haney and C. de Ponte of San Francisco were in Patagonia this week inspecting telegraph lines.

Mr. W. Dunn, president of the Co-operative bank of Tucson, who has been vacationing in Patagonia left for Tucson Thursday.

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.

C. A. Broyles and family returned to Patagonia Saturday after a fortnight's auto trip to various points of interest in the state. They spent several days visiting F. O. Stone and family in Miami.

The old Hardshell mine shipped a car of ore to the smelter this week.

Charles E. May is doing the annual assessment work on the mining claims of the late J. C. Miller, which adjoin the 3-R mine.

A 6-h.p. engine and other equipment was taken to the Chief mine this week to unwater the shaft so an inspection can be made.

Richard McCormick and sister, Geraldine, and Mrs. Boggs were Tuesday visitors in the county seat.

The local Camp Fire Girls went to Monkey Springs Sunday for a few days' outing, being chaperoned by Mrs. Anna H. Fortune, Miss Sophia Sjoborg and Mrs. John McDonald.

Charles Wheeler of Tucson was in town Tuesday, calling on the grocery trade.

Mrs. G. Lou Stevens and Mrs. Farragut motored to Nogales Monday on a shopping expedition.

Richard McCormick, son of Mrs. E. D. Farley, is home from school for the summer vacation. He was graduated this summer.

Fred Kollberg spent several days this week at Alto, the guest of Josiah Bond.

Robert Long of Philadelphia, who has been visiting Richard McCormick for the past week, left Tuesday for his eastern home.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Standridge of Salero were shopping in town Tuesday.

Mrs. A. L. Kinsley and Mrs. O. V. Kinsley of the San Rafael Valley were Sunday visitors in Patagonia.

J. V. Burge, mining man, formerly of Patagonia, who has been residing in San Yacinto, Calif., for some time, arrived in Patagonia Monday to take care of his mining interests.

Geo. G. Sayre of Salero was a Patagonia visitor Tuesday.

San Juan's Day was celebrated by the local Mexican population and visitors from the surrounding country with a program of horse racing, dancing, picnics, etc.

MANY ATTEND ELKS' PICNIC

Two hundred Elks and ladies attended the Elks' picnic Sunday at the Mascareñas ranch, 18 miles southeast of Nogales, where the annual birthday outing was held.

The 25th Infantry band participated in the affair, through the courtesy of Colonel Woodson Hoeker, commander at Camp Little. The band furnished some excellent music. Boxing, athletic contests and a Mexican lunch furnished entertainment for the picnickers.

A special train conveyed the crowd to the picnic grounds.

AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

The following guests registered at the Commercial Hotel this week:

T. P. Steins, Los Angeles; J. R. Schmidt, San Francisco; W. F. Haney, San Francisco; C. de Ponte, San Francisco; W. R. Morrison, Tucson; Mr. Murdock, Tucson; J. E. Hopkins, Garden Canyon; C. G. Dennis, San Francisco; W. Murray Saunders, New York; Lee H. Gould, Nogales; Charles A. Wheeler, Tucson.

There Are Salesmen Like Her

Ratus: "Ah wants a divorce. Dat woman jes' talk, talk, talk, night an' day. Ah can't get no rest, and dat talk am drivin' me crazy." Young Lawyer: "What does she talk about?" Ratus: "She don't say."—Life.

Governor Hunt to Be Candidate

To The Citizens of Arizona: For the past several months I have been in receipt of letters and personal visits from numerous citizens of Arizona urging me to again become a candidate for Governor.

In addition to this, upon my recommendation, a committee was appointed by the Board of Education to consider the matter of text books and their standardization and a method of financing them.



GOV. GEO. W. P. HUNT

June 1, Crop Report For Arizona. On June 1 the condition of Arizona tame hay crop was 93 per cent of normal according to the report issued by the United States Crop Reporting Board.

Cool nights early in the season resulted in very favorable yields to tame hay in the southern valleys, but somewhat retarded the growth of alfalfa. The increased acreage of alfalfa being set aside for the production of seed in good condition in the Salt River Valley.

Grains in the higher altitudes are up to a good stand and condition seem favorable for good yields on crops to be cut for hay. "Good season" is reported in the soil and the days are warming up, offering good growing condition.

While early hay prices were very good, those prevailing during the past month have been far from satisfactory; this has sent much hay to sheds and stacks.

Cantaloupes

A condition represented by 94 per cent of normal applied to the increased acreage of Arizona cantaloupe crop, indicates a total production for 1923 far in excess of any reported for several years.

On June first, crown melons were setting in a manner very satisfactory to growers, while bloom of the second crop was holding well. Cool nights have kept vines in a thrifty condition. No aphids have been reported to date.

In the Imperial Valley, Arizona competitive district, the peak of production is expected about June 15th. Total movement, from that section this year will probably reach 15,000 carloads; last year approximately 13,000 carloads were shipped.

From 1900 to 2000 cars will probably move from Arizona this year, depending on conditions existing from now until close of harvest. Moderate temperatures prevailing, the season will extend over a long period, as it did last year. The condition of the eastern markets will as usual, be an important factor in the determination of total shipments to be made.

Small Grains

Small grain harvest continues under favorable conditions. Wheat will probably show the usual acre yields, and barley and oats are said to be slightly higher, in acre returns, than usual. Probably all of the grains in the southern Valley will have been harvested by the last of June. In the higher altitudes the harvest will run to early fall. Many southern grain fields are being disked preparatory to the planting of corn and sorghums. Less cotton, than usual, will be planted after grain this year.

Fruit

Reports do not indicate a good fruit crop for the state as a whole. Late frozes in the higher altitudes seriously damaged both apples and peaches; some sections report that the crop is a complete failure this year. In the southern valleys, citrus crop caused marked loss in blackberry crop. A good crop of apricots is reported in the Salt River Valley.

REV VICTOR RULE DECLINES JOB

Rev. Victor Rule of Phoenix was offered the appointment as director of prohibition in Arizona, but declined the honor, declaring he had come to Phoenix "to build a new Presbyterian church and not to make the state dry." He pledged his co-operation to any man who succeeded M. E. Cassidy as prohibition director.

The proffer of the position was tendered to Dr. Rule after his name had been mentioned in many citizens whose advice on the matter was sought.

NO MORE LAND ENTRIES IN SAN CARLOS DAM DISTRICT

Washington.—The Interior department suspended all homestead and desert entries on public lands embraced in the district to be irrigated by the new San Carlos dam on the Gila river. The ruling went into effect June 21.

At the last legislature I caused a bill to be introduced for the deportation of all non-citizens of the State of Arizona who were committed to the State Prison. It failed to pass. I still favor the adoption of this policy and will so recommend in the next budget. At the prison we have been following the policy of deporting all aliens upon the expiration of their sentences or at the time of parole.

My policy, as far as the Highway Department is concerned, is to maintain our present highways in the best possible manner; to match federal aid funds made available by Congress for the State of Arizona and to build such connecting links as will contribute to the greater efficiency of the highway system of the State. I shall advocate the policy of considering the state highways as a unit rather than in fourteen subdivisions.

State Examiner. Upon my recommendation, the Sixth Legislature increased the appropriation to provide for additional deputies for the State Examiner's office. It is the first time since statehood that the county officers have had their accounts examined, as provided by law. As a result of this policy, savings have been made in the administration of the affairs of several counties, and the way pointed for additional economies in the future, as well as many other factors extending the authority of the State Examiner by giving him authority to audit the accounts of school districts.

State Auditors. The law provides that the State

At present the mines are producing copper and gold mines and ten smelters, located in seven counties. Properties in process of development would bring the total number of men employed to the neighborhood of 20,000, it is estimated and the industry's aggregate annual payroll to more than \$30,000,000.

These figures indicate that the mines of Arizona employ as many men as are engaged in all other manufacturing industries of the state, plus all the men engaged in farming in the state, as the 1920 census reported 9,375 farmers and 7,235 persons engaged in manufacturing enterprises.

Even more striking, however, are figures showing that about 75,000 people live in communities of the state which depend entirely or chiefly upon the mining industry. In other words, these 75,000 people, representing almost one-fourth of Arizona's population, depend for their prosperity on the operation of the mines. This includes not only families of men actually engaged in the industry, but business and professional men, their employees and their families, living in the mining sections.

The mining industry's payroll of around \$30,000,000 a year constitutes the largest purchasing power of any single group of residents, as practically all of it is expended in Arizona, and goes into Arizona trade channels. In addition to this, the mines themselves expend more than \$5,000,000 a year in direct purchases of Arizona products. The real total spent at home is many times this amount, however, when purchases of Arizona products in the mining communities themselves are considered.

Economically the mining industry is almost indispensable to other industries of the state. Directly affecting as it does one-fourth of Arizona's population, it provides the principal markets for many other industries, including most manufacturing as well as agriculture. A major portion of the state's farm produce, excluding such crops as cotton, cantaloupes and lettuce which are intended for eastern shipment, goes into mining districts, which in the course of a year return millions of dollars in Arizona farmers' money.

Similarly, the mining industry directly affects every citizen of the state by the great share of taxation it bears.

Sheriff's Deputies Capture Hold-Up Men Within Few Hours After Crime

Local Store Manager Tied to Chair While Men Rob the Place at 10 o'clock A. M.; Men Seen Leaving Building With Bundle; Found in Hiding Near Patagonia School House; Guns and Small Amount of Cash Secured

When Robin Montgomery, manager of the Patagonia Confectionery Store, turned to get drinks for two men who entered the place about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, he was seized, taken to a rear room and tied to a chair, after which the men proceeded to rob the place. A small amount of cash and some Colt automatic pistols were taken.

The sheriff's office was immediately notified of the robbery and a posse of officers and citizens was soon searching the surrounding country for the fugitives. The men were discovered near nightfall hiding in the underbrush near town by Deputy Sheriff Pat Patterson and Cattle Inspector Albert Gatlin, who had been given a tip as to their probable whereabouts by George Sanders, who had found their cache earlier in the evening. The men were taken to Nogales and lodged in the county jail.

Papers found on the men disclosed them to be Tom Clark and Allen Farrer.

MINING IS ARIZONA'S CHIEF INDUSTRY: FACTS AND FIGURES

Approximately 18,500 men are employed in producing mines and smelters of the state, with an estimated annual payroll of \$29,000,000, according to figures obtained by the Arizona Industrial Congress showing the magnitude of Arizona's principal industry, and its relation to other interests.

This employment is divided among 22 producing copper and gold mines and ten smelters, located in seven counties. Properties in process of development would bring the total number of men employed to the neighborhood of 20,000, it is estimated and the industry's aggregate annual payroll to more than \$30,000,000.

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The mining industry's payroll of around \$30,000,000 a year constitutes the largest purchasing power of any single group of residents, as practically all of it is expended in Arizona, and goes into Arizona trade channels. In addition to this, the mines themselves expend more than \$5,000,000 a year in direct purchases of Arizona products. The real total spent at home is many times this amount, however, when purchases of Arizona products in the mining communities themselves are considered.

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Similarly, the mining industry directly affects every citizen of the state by the great share of taxation it bears. Mining properties of all kinds make up approximately 47 per cent of the assessed valuation or taxable wealth, and hence pay 47 per cent of the taxes. Figuring according to this basis, the industry paid around \$7,500,000 of Arizona's total taxes for all purposes last year. In a number of counties and cities mining property pays far more than 47 per cent of the taxes, which of course in others it does not enter into taxation to any material extent. But taking the state as a whole, the mining industry pays roughly half the state's total taxes for all purposes last year.

At present the mines are producing copper and gold mines and ten smelters, located in seven counties. Properties in process of development would bring the total number of men employed to the neighborhood of 20,000, it is estimated and the industry's aggregate annual payroll to more than \$30,000,000.

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AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD

FROM ALL SOURCES

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

WESTERN

The Woodmen of the World, holding its quadrennial convention at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., elected I. L. Bank of Denver, Colo., to the office of head consul for the coming year, and John Wirsdon of San Francisco, head adviser.

The annual Golden West Days, the biggest summer celebration in the great Utah basin, will be revived July 4 and 5 at Vernal, Utah. According to A. B. Thomas, secretary of the Vernal Commercial Club, there will be 14,000 persons in Vernal during the celebration.

The Pacific fleet paid tremendous and reverent homage to the three officers and forty-five men who fell in line of duty in No. 2 turret of the battleship Mississippi. "You died at your posts of duty," said Rear Admiral W. V. Pratt as he faced the long rows of coffins in the last ceremonies for the dead, at Irwin field, San Pedro, Calif.

Because she "didn't like the place or the matrons and wanted to get away," pretty 16-year-old Josephine Barthelmy, one of the former inmates of the Hope Development School for Subnormal Girls at Playa Del Rey, Calif., started the fire which destroyed the institution a month ago, and burned to death twenty-three other girls and a matron. The Barthelmy girl made this confession to District Attorney Ada Keyes of Los Angeles.

A roundup of members of the Industrial Workers of the World in Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada and Arizona is to be conducted by the United States Department of Justice because of the alleged activity of the organization in these states in spreading the foot and mouth disease in California and illegally aiding in the general boycott of California goods. It was announced in San Francisco by Grove L. Pink, assistant United States district attorney.

WASHINGTON

More than 1,000,000 income taxpayers will receive refunds from the government as a result of the 25 per cent reduction of 1923 taxes, the Treasury Department announced a few days ago.

The federal trade commission's report on alleged profiteering in the gasoline industry, made at the request of President Coolidge, has been laid before the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

C. Bancroft Slemm, secretary to President Coolidge, announced in a formal statement before leaving for Cincinnati, that he had not resigned his present position and would continue actively associated in the Republican national campaign.

As the chief official of the Department of Justice charged with enforcing prohibition, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general, submitted a defense of the law's administration before the Senate Daugherty investigating committee.

No. 2 turret on the U. S. S. Mississippi, where the explosion, fatal to forty-eight naval men, occurred near San Pedro, Calif., was not the only one in which the auxiliary gun mechanism was not working properly that day, according to testimony at the inquiry aboard the U. S. S. Tennessee.

The American government has replied to the Japanese protest against the exclusion provision of the immigration act in a note examining at length the position taken by that government, but admitting no question as to the right of Congress to take into its own hands the nation's sovereign power to control immigration through its borders.

At least 404 women will attend the national Democratic convention as delegates or alternates. Of this number it was made known at the Democratic national committee headquarters in Washington, 143 will sit as delegates at large, thirty-four as district delegates, seventy-eight as alternates at large and 209 as district alternates. These figures, it was explained, do not include all of the women delegates and alternates from Virginia and any from Alabama.

President Coolidge issued definite instructions for the administration of the soldiers' bonus law, despite the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for its initial cost. "The World War adjusted compensation act became a law over my protest," the President said, in a letter to Secretary of War Weeks. "I am not willing, however, to let the administration of the law remain practically in abeyance until Congress again convenes; simply because I would be justified under existing conditions in so doing."

FOREIGN

Former Premier General Jan Christian Smuts and the South African party have been defeated in the Union of South Africa general election upon the face of incomplete returns received in Capetown.

The United States Olympic rifle team won the international rifle tournament, held in Rheims, France. The American team's grand total for the three days was 5,284 points. Switzerland was second with 5,184 points.

Gaston Doumergue was elected President of France by the national assembly. M. Doumergue received 515 votes and Paul Painleve, President of the Chamber of Deputies, 300 votes, with twenty-nine votes for various other candidates and eight blank ballots.

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.

The Wightman cup—which is to the women's tennis world what the Davis cup is to the men's—was taken out of American possession at Wimbledon, England, when the British champion, Miss Kathleen McKane, defeated the American champion, Miss Helen Wills, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2.

Five thousand black-shirted Fascist militiamen, fully armed, poured into Rome from the provinces to keep order and to protect the Fascist organization. Their arrival resulted from the general excitement and unrest over the kidnapping and slaying of Socialist Deputy Giacomo Matteotti.

The declaration of Premier Herriot's cabinet, submitted to the French parliament, affirms that the Ruhr will not be evacuated until the guarantees provided in the Dawes report have been set up. Other features of the declaration include a pronouncement for the restoration of normal relations with Russia.

Prof. Timothy A. Skully of Cork has been appointed minister plenipotentiary of the Irish Free State at Washington. It was announced in the Daily Freeman by Desmond Fitzgerald, minister of foreign affairs. The new appointee has been in the United States for some time representing the Free State unofficially.

Hjalmar Branting, former premier of Sweden and prominent Swedish representative on the council of the League of Nations, was elected president of the International Labor Conference by acclamation and great enthusiasm at Geneva. Thirty-nine countries are represented. Twenty-nine sent complete delegations representing governments, the employers and the workers.

The Tokio Chamber of Commerce has announced that it will oppose to the utmost the boycott of American goods, instituted by certain elements because of the enactment of the Japanese exclusion act by the American Congress. The home department has instructed prefectural governors to exercise a stricter control over anti-American demonstrations and punish those guilty of violence and intimidation.

GENERAL

Houses were riddled and one building burned to the ground in a two-hour pitched battle between armed mine guards and miners at Brady, near Morgantown, W. Va. Hundreds of shots were fired into the community from the surrounding hillside. One man is said to have been wounded.

With Frank Rossi and James Hughes under arrest, New York police are trying to find a motive for the slaying of "Big Bill" Brennan, well-known pugilist, who twice fought Jack Dempsey. Brennan was called from his restaurant, The Club Du Juana, on upper Broadway, and shot to death without warning.

Sale of the San Francisco Journal to Wallace M. Alexander, sugar magnate, was announced last week by Andrew M. Lawrence, publisher of the Journal.

The Olympic record for the 400-meter hurdles was bettered by a half second by Charles Brookins, Iowa University star, when he won a trial heat in 5:33.5-10 at the final Olympic track and field tryouts at the Harvard stadium in Cambridge, Mass.

Chlorine gas was let loose in the Senate chamber at Providence, R. I., after that body had been in session for forty-four hours. The fumes were so strong that it was impossible to stay in the room and the factions that had prevented adjournment agreed to an hour's recess in order to clear the gas from the chamber.

A sturdy, tireless Washington crew triumphed over the eights of four Eastern colleges at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and won the premier race of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta by a wide margin, repeating last year's Washington victory. Another Western crew, that of Wisconsin, undecided by the experts, picked up its pace in the last mile, pressed the victors and finished second.

On the first favorable day, in an airplane home solidly built, than the one he used last July, Lieut. Russell L. Maughan will take off from Mitchell field, New York, in a third attempt to fly across the continent between dawn and dusk. He hopes to alight at Crissey field, San Francisco, within seventy hours or less after he soars away from the shore of Long Island. The lieutenant will descend for fuel and repairs at Dayton, St. Joseph, Mo.; Cheyenne, Wyo., and Salt Lake, Utah, the last three being aerial mail stations.

BRIEF ARIZONA ITEMS

Refuting rumors, Phelps-Dodge mine officials at Douglas denied that there was to be any increase, or reduction, in their operations for a period of at least six months.

The new Yuma Golf and Country Club will cost, with its grounds, approximately \$10,000, according to present plans. More than 300 persons have signed up as prospective members.

Delegates from most every county in the state attended the recent good roads meeting, which was held in Prescott. Many important matters were discussed and plans made for better roads for the state.

Construction of the new high school at Camp Verde, which was destroyed by fire last winter, has begun. Three walls of the old structure, unaffected by the flames, will be utilized in the present construction.

Captain Buckley of Camp Jones, near Douglas, was arrested in Bisbee on information from the military camp, which stated that Buckley had absconded with a \$1,000 Liberty bond, belonging to the mess fund.

His plea to the Supreme Court having failed, William E. Acker, convicted in Prescott of the murder of Iver Engle and sentenced to pay the penalty on the gallows, has been ordered to Florence. He will be hanged Aug. 8.

Theodore Meyer was instantly killed and his two companions seriously, but not dangerously, wounded when the car driven by Meyer overturned on the turn, near Berner's Resort, in Ramsey canon, according to reports reaching Douglas.

A special meeting of the Arizona Daily Newspaper Association has been called to meet Sunday, July 6, in the conference room of the Arizona Republican in Phoenix. The meeting will be for the purpose of discussing a number of matters of common interest to the newspapers including various phases of advertising.

It will be impossible to prevent the spread of thurberia boll weevil infestation to other cotton-growing districts if restriction against cotton growing in Pima county is enforced, according to Dr. W. Dwight Pierce, consulting entomologist of Banning, Calif., who has been retained by the Postvale and Tucson cotton interests to aid in solving the boll weevil problem.

The tentative agreement by which the Southern Pacific Company would acquire operating control of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad provides for the construction within two years of the Southern Pacific's main line through Phoenix. It was announced in Phoenix by Walter Douglas, president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, owners of the El Paso road. The agreement, subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission, would involve an expenditure now estimated at \$10,000,000 in Arizona in new railroad construction "in bringing present lines up to main line standards."

Lucio Azilla, a Mexican wood chopper, arrested on complaint of Forest Ranger C. Y. Christensen, on charges of starting a fire at Squaw Springs, about a mile from Potato Patch in the Pinal mountains, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hechtman. He was finally released on his own recognizance. According to the story told by the forest ranger's department the Mexican had repeatedly been warned not to smoke on the forest reserve, but last Friday, it is alleged, he started a fire which burned over thirty-five acres of ground. It is claimed the blaze was caused by the careless use of a pipe.

Attendance figures for Yavapai county schools for the term just closed show that more pupils attended this year than during previous terms.

Business in Arizona is better than at any time since the post-war boom, according to a report rendered in Phoenix by the Arizona Industrial Congress. While officials of the Congress predict still further gains in business throughout the state, they declare that the future improvement will be slow rather than spectacular, but such gains will be of the sort that stabilize business generally.

A jury in the case of William L. Nall, charged with first degree murder for the killing of Ezra Sweet, on trial in the Superior Court at Globe, returned a verdict of not guilty after deliberating one hour and thirty-five minutes. Sweet was shot twice and killed at an early hour on the morning of May 18 as he was returning with a shipment to his home from work at the Old Dominion mine. Nall admitted on the stand having shot Sweet, who, he said, had alienated the affection of his wife and broken up his home. The defense set up in the trial self-defense and the unwritten law.

Moises, 75-year-old son of the blind court interpreter of Douglas, Manuel Lopez and Mrs. Lopez, was instantly killed when a car driven by Mrs. Peter Yavalle fell into, against a telephone post. The little boy was almost severed in twain. Witnesses, including a peace officer, say the accident was unavoidable.

Through the efforts of the Douglas Commerce Chamber and courtesy of C. W. McKenzie, forest supervisor of Tucson, a fire guard will patrol the Wonderland of Rocks, or Chiricahua Monument, during the summer season.

PLAN ACTION ON DAWES REPORT

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS CALL CONFERENCE IN LONDON

CONFERENCE IS CALLED

PROCEDURE OF ACTION ON DAWES PLAN FIXED FOR JULY

London.—The British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald, and M. Herriot, the French premier, have agreed, providing there is no objection from the other allies, that an allied conference shall be held in London not later than mid-July for the purpose of definitely settling on the procedure to be adopted for putting the Dawes report into execution.

What is possibly of still greater import is that the two premiers will visit Geneva together at the opening of the assembly of the League of Nations in September next.

With the same measure of informality and directness as has characterized most of the doings of England's first Labor government, first conference in England between the British and French premiers since the fall of the Briand administration brought M. Poincare into power, with his well-known dislike for such personal encounters, has been held at Chequers court.

At the conclusion of this conference the following communication was issued from the foreign office:

"A meeting between the French and British prime ministers was held at Chequers Saturday and Sunday. Friendly and informal discussion took place on several questions which arose out of the Dawes report and measures to be taken in order to put it into execution. No definite conclusions could, of course, be arrived at pending consultations with the Italian and Belgian governments.

"The conversations revealed a general agreement between the French and British points of view and on the part of the two prime ministers a common determination to meet the difficulties which beset their countries, and indeed the whole world, by continuous co-operation. It was agreed that, subject to the convenience of the other allies, a conference should be held in London, not later than the middle of July for the purpose of definitely settling the procedure to be adopted.

"The two prime ministers agreed to pay a brief visit to Geneva together at the opening of the assembly of the league of nations in September next."

Railroad Merger Planned

St. Paul, Minn.—The merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington railroads, planned years ago by the late J. J. Hill, now awaits only the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern, said here. All the testimony in the Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on the consolidation has been completed, final argument made and all briefs submitted.

Nicaragua Treaty Signed

Managua, Nicaragua.—The Nicaraguan Congress has ratified the treaty of peace and friendship between the five Central American republics signed at the Central American conference in Washington in February, 1923. The treaty recently was passed by the Guatemalan legislature.

Farmer Shot by Posse

Martinsburg, W. Va.—J. G. L. Speight, a farmer, wanted in connection with the killing of U. C. Crawford, a state policeman, was shot to death by a posse during a gun battle lasting more than six hours. Speight had barricaded himself in a barn and was found fatally wounded with seven bullet wounds in his body when a part of the posse rushed the barn. He died a few minutes later. Lieut. M. P. Lilly, a member of the posse, was slightly wounded in the face when struck a glancing blow by a bullet.

Baseball Players in Wreck

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania train carrying the Pittsburg and Cincinnati National League baseball clubs to Cincinnati was wrecked at Walker's Mills, a short distance from Carnegie, a suburb. Baseball writers on the train reported to their newspapers that none of the players had been seriously injured. Two coaches of the passenger train were derailed, but no one was injured according to announcement by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Storms Sweep Chicago

Chicago.—An electrical storm, accompanied by high winds and a torrential downpour of rain, swept across Chicago, leaving three deaths, injured railroad and street car traffic, flooded streets and many fallen wires in its wake. The storm, coming up suddenly, forced a four-game play in the Olympia Fields Country Club to seek shelter under the trees near the seventh tee. A lot of lightning fell among the four players and four caddies, killing one caddy.

THINGS UNUSUAL

By T. T. MAXEY (Copyright, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Nature richly endowed this country with much of the most majestic scenery on the globe. The choicest places "have been reserved for you, that you and your children after you may know and enjoy these unspoiled bits of native America." Uncle Sam is ever alert for new scenic assets of outstanding value in the old wilderness which come down to us as left by nature and practically unchanged by the hand of man.

One of the latest selections to form a link in Uncle Sam's chain of unmatched beauty spots is Palm canyon, which has been described as "A bit of Arabia transplanted to the Western hemisphere," located 55 miles southeast of Riverside, Cal.

Here in a series of canyons but little removed from a desertlike section grow scores of magnificent Washington palms—tall, graceful, picturesque and centuries old, undoubtedly, the only native palms in all California, as well as a number of species of interesting and unusual cacti—the entire ensemble forming a botanical collection both unusual and extraordinary.

These native palms are scattered along the banks of a tortuous little stream which flows through the canyon and clustered around it in groves where it emerges from the hills. The scene is both surprising and romantic. It is likewise magnificent because almost directly overhead Mount San Jacinto rears its lofty head. In one direction the canyon appears to be closed by a great wall of colored rock. Righting about face the view leads out onto the desert beyond.

Nearly may be seen other palms, larger perhaps, older too, possibly, which have been burned and scarred through enforced participation in certain Indian ceremonies having to do with the burning of the so-called "skirts" while still on the trees. Many of these unusual and peculiar-to-America trees have been cut down by various people and carried away for numerous uses.

As proposed, there are 1,600 acres in the reservation. The consent and relinquishment of a remnant of the Agua Caliente band of Indians is necessary before the tract may become a national monument. Assuming that the Indians give their consent, the ride from Riverside to Palm canyon and the trip through the canyon bid well to become a lure which will beckon untold thousands as the years roll by.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, primarily a "show place," occupies high rank among our great educational institutions. The largest and most important museum of art in the United States—the imposing structure which houses the priceless treasures—occupies a plot carved from the sacred precincts of Central park, New York.

The astonishing exhibits here display a revelation and an education. One could spend a month here and not have time to absorb the full significance of all he saw.

A list of these exhibits would fill this entire paper. To give you an impression of the extent, variety and unusualness, I mention the following:

A teapot made by John Coney who engraved the plates for the first paper money used in America and died more than two centuries ago; a room papered with wall paper which hung in an ancient home for more than 200 years; a collection of musical instruments, arranged by country and according to date; one of the richest collections of English glass in existence; displays of ornamental pottery from distant lands; exhibits of oil paintings and sculpturing extraordinary, baskets, lacers, crystal, jade—everything one can think of and many things which one does not think of.

Here are Roman frescoes from a Pompeian home overthrown by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 A. D. There, a sarcophagus, found in Cyprus, dating back to about 600 B. C.

Outstanding features are caskets and jewelry, the property of a princess—only daughter of an Egyptian king who reigned about 1900 B. C., found in 1914 in the mud in the valley of the River Nile near one of the pyramids and supposedly overlooked by the tomb of the princess was ransacked many years before; the Tomb of Perneb, an Egyptian officer of the period about 4500 B. C., removed intact from its resting place in Egypt, borne by camels across the desert sands, shipped across the ocean and set up in the museum, exactly as its builders left it. This tomb shows both the tremendous size and the dignity of the burial-ground architecture of the ancient Egyptians. Its brightly painted walls are silent reminders of the gayness of color with which these people associated the tomb of death as compared with the somberness common in our day.

Uses for Ammonia

When dead goes a-buzzing he can clean his gun in a jiffy with ammonia, and if the cock finds ants in the pantry she should pour some ammonia in all the cracks and crannies and out will go the pests. Ammonia does not require the addition of soap. This makes its use economical.

DEMAND TANLAC The World's Best Tonic Over 100,000 people have testified that TANLAC has relieved them of: Rheumatism, Mal-Nutrition, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Weight, Indigestion, Torpid Liver or Constipation. "Ask Anyone Who Has Taken TANLAC" Accept No Substitute—Over 40 Million Bottles Sold For Sale By All Good Druggists

Riches in Dream Power Rivers Carry Salt Into the Ocean

An inmate of the Pennsylvania Home for Working Blind has become known as a philosopher among his friends for his ability to estimate the values of life. "A man is as rich as his power to dream," he said. He maintains such power is far greater in value than material riches.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red, rough hands.—Advertisement.

Study Electric Eel

Attendants at the New York zoo having been stunned by current from the electric eel, an investigation has been begun of the creature's power plant. Previous attempts at measuring the current have failed because the apparatus used was not sufficiently sensitive to register the sudden and intense shocks delivered. These, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine, are said to be powerful enough to stun a horse and are described by keepers who suffered them, as "sledge-hammer" blows that caused black and blue marks on the skin. A German professor, according to R. L. Ditmars, curator, has obtained light of dazzling intensity by connecting the current to bulbs, but the flash was over in an instant, defying attempts to measure it.

Siam's King a Poet

The king of Siam has had a villa built at his country place for the queen. It has been picturesquely named Sun Itai Radl, or the Royal Garden of Love.

While the king was attending scout maneuvers he wrote to the queen a love letter which was in reality a love poem.

Plans to Trap Weevil

Hudson Maxim, inventor, feels that the Indians used to scent their traps with the odor of the female beaver. This attracted the males and large numbers of them were trapped. The sense of smell which is extremely keen in insects guides them to the discovery of their mates, he says.

For instance the male silkworm can detect the female by smell at a distance of two miles. He suggests that a scent, prepared from the bodies of female boll weevil moths or perhaps made synthetically, might be used to lure males of the species to traps or poisons.

French Bar Radio Comedy

Comedy singing is once and for all banned before the microphone of the Postes, Telegraphes & Telephones station in Paris. Humor may be all very well in its place, but when it comes to using the government station to make fun of the government, humor ceases to be, and the whole affair as serious as a very serious matter. Government in France is not a joking matter.

Will blind confidence lead you to physical disaster at age 31?

This is the experience of the average American, United States Life Tables, 1920, indicate

For the average person, health—physical freedom and full vigor—extends only from age 18 to 31. Then the slump. After 40, earnings fall off rapidly. What do these startling facts (taken from the United States Life Tables, 1920) mean for you?

It is time to check up. It is time to take stock of the present, and face the future with open eyes. Blind faith in the power of the human body to absorb punishment has failed miserably. Unwise eating, stimulated nerves, sleeplessness, disregard of the simplest laws of health; the lashing of the overworked body to new exertions by the use of drugs—physical decay beginning at age 31! This is the tragic chronic.

Nature provides a danger signal—fatigue—to warn when the body needs rest. Certain drugs have the power to deaden the fatigue signal. One of the most common of these drugs is caffeine—a drug classified as a poison. The average cup of coffee contains from 1 1/2 to 3 grains of caffeine—a dose equal to that often administered by physicians in cases of heart failure.

Caffein, by deadening the danger signal of fatigue, appears to give new strength. Actually, this strength is robbed from the body's own reserves, stored up for life's emergencies. 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, for your week's free supply. 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... [] I prefer Name Address City State WNSU Denver CO

MIDDY AND BLOOMER SUIT; SILVER ADDS PRETTY TOUCH

THREE cheers for vacation time! Into schoolroom and office drift day-dreams of forthcoming fun, frolic and freedom. As a prologue to this prospective season of joy unalloyed, our present moments have resolved themselves into a strenuous program of "clothes" preparation and planning for the outing.

A costume for every occasion as fashion would have it is indeed no easy

task to accomplish. To be sure, there must be party dresses, afternoon frocks and such, but when it comes to sensible dress of solid comfort for hours spent in the great outdoors where there is no room for compromise to a sturdy midday and bloomer suit!

Every hiker knows the satisfaction of being suitably outfitted in practical khaki togs which are proof against wind, rain, weather and brambles. However, just because a khaki suit is practical does not mean that style and attractive appearance must be sacrificed. No indeed! The picture herewith is a direct contradiction to any such inference. It is most carefully styled, with perfected detail achieved in the deep shapely yoke, the long well-fitting sleeves, the becoming sailor collar and large silk midday tie.

Among the sports apparel, which is of paramount interest for approaching week-end and vacation holidays, are



Serviceable Suit for the Vacation.

handsome costume shown in the accompanying picture.

Not only is this two-piece costume more than satisfying from an esthetic viewpoint, but that all important term "style" may unqualifiedly be applied to it. It is the novel saque-like cut of the blouse which entitles this model to its claim of unusual style distinction. These new, straight coat lines are the latest word in fashion. The idea is also featured in very long tunic-smocks, in some of the newer modes. It contemplates the purchase of an afternoon frock, or if planning to make one's own gown at home, keep in mind that the straight saque lines are an up-to-the-minute vogue.

There is considerable gold, silver and oriental braid employed in decorative border and bindings, not only on dresses of satin and cloth, but likewise on the stylish long straight-line coats. Especially are the soft fanciful

collars and wide sleeve cuff-borders designed with a plentiful use of tiny gold or silver buttons also in fashion. The blouse shown in this picture is buttoned straight up the front with little silver balls.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.
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ZEN of the Y. D.

A Novel of the Foothills

By ROBERT STEAD
Author of "The Cow Puncher," "The Home-keepers," "Neighbors," etc.
Copyright by ROBERT STEAD

"YOU FIGHT WELL, ZEN"

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 Drak, 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— an' high water" and a fellow named Landson. Drak proposes to Zen and is neatly rebuffed. Transley pitches camp on the South Y. D. and finds Landson's outfit cutting hay. Denison 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 matting. 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 Drak. Y. D. mowing machines are ruined by iron stakes set in the grass. Zen prevents open war with Landson. Transley half-way proposes and is turned off. Drak resolves to burn out the rival outfit. Fire blazes up in the Landson stacks. The Y. D. outfit hastens to aid the enemy. Zen rides off alone to help.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

"Then I'll change his style of architecture the first time I run into him," said Y. D. savagely. "Zen is too young to think of such a thing, anyway."

"She will always be too young to think of such a thing, so far as Drak or his type is concerned," Transley returned. "But suppose—Y. D., to be quite frank, suppose I suggested—"

"Transley, you work quick," said Y. D. "I admit I like a quick worker. But just now we have a fire on our hands."

By this time they had reached the camp. Transley gave his instructions in a few words, and then turned to ride down to Landson's. They had gone only a few hundred yards when Y. D. pulled his horse to a stop.

"Transley!" he exclaimed, and his voice was shaking. "What do you smell?"

The contractor drew up and sniffed the air. When he turned to Y. D. his face went white.

"Smoke, Y. D.," he gasped. "The wind has changed!"

It was true. Already low clouds of smoke were drifting overhead like a broken veil. The erratic foothill wind, which a few minutes before had been coming down the valley, was now blowing back up again. Even while they took in the situation they could feel the hot breath of the distant fire borne against their faces.

"Well, it's up to us," said Transley tersely. "We'll make a fight of it. Got any speed in that nag of yours?"



They Had Gone Only a Few Hundred Yards When Y. D. Pulled His Horse to a Stop.

Without waiting for an answer he put spurs to his horse and set forward on a wild gallop into the smoke.

A mile down the line he found that Linder had already gathered his forces and laid out a plan of defense. The valley, from the South Y. D. to the hills, was about four miles wide, and up the full breadth of it was now coming the fire from Landson's fields. There was no natural fighting line; Linder had not so much as a buffalo path to work against. But he was already starting back-fires at intervals of fifty yards, allotting three men to each fire. A back-fire is a fire started for the purpose of stopping another. Usually a road, or a plowed strip, or even a cattle path, is used for a base. On the windward side of this base the back-fire is started and allowed to eat its way back against the wind until it meets the main fire which is rushing forward with the wind, and chokes it out for lack of

fuel. A few men, stationed along a furrow or a trail, can keep the small back-fire from jumping it, although they would be powerless to check the momentum of the main fire.

This was Linder's position, except that he had no furrow to work against. All he could do was tell off men with sacks and horse blankets soaked in the barrels of water to hold the back-fire in check as best they could. So far they were succeeding. As soon as the fire had burned a few feet the forward side of it was pounded out with wet sacks. It didn't matter about the other side. It could be allowed to eat back as far as it liked; the farther the better.

"Good boy, Linder!" Transley shouted, as he drew up and surveyed operations. "She played us a dirty trick, didn't she?"

Linder looked up, red-eyed and coughing. "We can hold it here," he said, "but we can never cross the valley. The fire will be on us before we have burned a mile. It will beat around our south flank and lick up everything!"

Transley jumped from his horse. He seized Linder in his arms and literally threw him into the saddle. "You're played, boy!" he shouted in his foreman's ear. "Ride down to the river and get into the water, and stay there until you know we can win!"

Then Transley threw himself into the fight. As the men said afterwards, Linder fought like a wildcat, but Transley fought like a den of lions. When the wagon galloped up from the river with barrels of water Transley seized a barrel at the end and set it bodily on the ground. He sprang into the wagon, shouting commands to horses and men. A hundred yards they galloped along the fighting front; then Transley sprang out and set another barrel on the ground. In this way, instead of having the men all coming to the wagon to wet their sacks, he distributed water along the line. Then they turned back, picked up the empty barrels, and galloped to the river for a fresh supply. Soon they had the first mile secure. The back-fires had all met; the forward line of flames had all been pounded out; the rear line had burned back until there was no danger of it jumping the burned space. Then Transley picked up his kit and rushed it on to a new front farther south. At intervals of a hundred yards he started fires, holding them in check and beating out the western edge as before.

But his difficulties were increasing. He was farther from the river. It took longer to get water. One of the barrels fell off and collapsed. Some of the men were playing out. The horses were wild with excitement and terror. The smoke was growing denser and hotter. Men were coughing and gasping through dry, seared lips.

"You can't hold it, Transley; you can't hold it!" said one of the men. Transley hit him from the shoulder. He crumpled up and collapsed.

A mile and a half had been made safe, but the smoke was suffocatingly thick and the roar of the oncoming fire rose above the shouts of the fighters. Up galloped the water wagon; made a sharp lurch and turn, and a front wheel collapsed with the shock. The wagon went down at one corner and the barrels were dumped on the ground.

The men looked at Transley. For one moment he surveyed the situation. "Is there a chain?" he demanded. There was.

"Hit on to the tire of this broken wheel. Some of you men yank the hub out of it. Others pull grass. Pull, like h— I was after you!"

They pulled. In a minute or two Transley had the rim of the wheel flat on the ground, with a team hitched to it and a little pile of dry grass inside. Then he set fire to the little pile of grass and started the team slowly along the battle front. As they moved the burning grass in the rim set fire to the grass on the prairie underneath; the rim partly rubbed it out again as it came over, and the men were able to keep what remained in check, but as he lengthened his line Transley had to leave more and more men to heat out the fire, and had fewer to pull grass. The sacks were too wet to burn; he had to have grass to feed his moving fire-spreader.

At length he had only a teamster and himself, and his fire was going out. Transley whipped off his shirt, rolled it into a little heap, set fire to it, and ran along beside the rim, firing the little moving circle of grass inside.

It was the teamster, looking back, who saw Transley fall. He had to drop the lines to run to his assistance, and the horses, terrified by smoke and fire and the excitement of the fight, immediately bolted. The teamster took Transley in his arms and half carried, half dragged him into the safe area behind the back-fires. And a few minutes later the main fire, checked on its front, swept by on the flank and raced on up through the valley.

In riding down to the assistance of Mrs. Landson Zen found herself suddenly caught in an eddy of smoke. She did not realize at the moment that the wind had turned; she thought she must have ridden into the fire area. To avoid the possibility of being cut off by fire, and also for better air, she turned her horse to the river. All through the valley were billows of smoke, with here and there a reddish-yellow glare marking the more vicious sections of flame. Vaguely, at times,

she thought she caught the shouting of men, but all the heavens seemed full of roaring.

When Zen reached the water the smoke was hanging low on it, and she drove her horse well in. Then she swung down the stream, believing that by making a detour in this way she could pass the wedge of fire that had interrupted her and get back on to the trail leading to Landson's. She was coughing with the smoke, but rode on in the confidence that presently it would lift.

It did. A whipl of wind raised it like a strong arm throwing off a blanket. She sat up and breathed freely. The hot sun shone through rifts in the canopy of smoke; the blue sky looked down serene and unmoved by this outburst of the elements. Then as Zen brought her eyes back to the water she saw a man on horseback not forty yards ahead. Her first thought was that it must be one of the fire fighters, driven like herself to safety, but a second glance revealed George Drak. For a moment she had an impulse to wheel and ride out, but even as she smothered that impulse a tinge of color rose in her cheeks that she should for a moment have entertained it. To let George Drak think she was afraid of him would be utmost humiliation.

She continued straight down the stream, but he had already seen her and was headed her way. In the excitement of what he had just done Drak was less responsible than usual.

"Hello, Zen!" he said. "Mighty decent of you to ride down on 'me meet me like this. Mighty decent, Zen!"

"I didn't ride down to meet you, Drak, and you know it. Keep out of the way or I'll use a whip on you!"

"Oh, how naughty! Y. D. all over! Never mind, dear, I like you all the better for that. Who, wants a tame horse? An' as for comin' down to meet me, what's the odds, so long as we've met?"

He had turned his horse and blocked the way in front of her. When Zen's horse came within reach Drak caught him by the bridle.

"Will you let go?" the girl said, speaking as calmly as she could, but in a white passion. "Will you let go of that bridle, or shall I make you?"

He looked her full in the face. "Gad, but you're a stunner!" he exclaimed. "I'm glad we met—here."

She brought her whip with a biting cut around the wrist that held her bridle. Drak winced, but did not let go.

"Jus' for that, young Y. D.," he hissed, "jus' for that we drop all formalities, so to speak."

With a dexterous spurring he brought his horse alongside and threw an arm about Zen before she could beat him off. She used her whip at short range on his face, but had not arm-room in which to land a blow. They were straggled-deep in water, and as they struggled the horses edged in deeper still. Finding that she could not beat Drak off Zen clutched her saddle and drove the spurs into her horse. At this unaccustomed treatment he plunged wildly forward, but Drak's grip on her was too strong to be broken. The maneuver had, however, the effect of unhorsing Drak. He fell in the water, but kept his grip on Zen. With his free hand he still had the reins of his own horse, and he managed also to get hold of hers. Although her horse was plunging and jumping, Drak's strong grip on his rein kept him from breaking away.

"You fight well, Zen, d—n you—you fight well," he cried. "So you might. You played with me—you made a fool of me. We'll see who's the fool in the end." With a mighty wrench he tore her from her saddle and she found herself struggling with him in the water.

"If I put you under for a minute I guess you'll be good," he threatened. "I'll half drown you, Zen, if I have to."

"Go ahead," she challenged. "I'll drown myself, if I have to."

"Not just yet, Zen; not just yet. Afterwards you can do as you like."

In their struggles they had been getting gradually into deeper water. At this moment they found their feet carried free, and the horses began to swim for the shore. Drak held to both reins with one hand, still clutching his victim with the other. More than once they went under water together and came up half choking.

Zen was not a good swimmer, but she would gladly have broken away and taken chances with the current. Once on land she would be at his mercy. She was using her head frantically, but could think of no device to foil him. It was not her practice to carry weapons; her whip had already gone down the stream. Presently she saw a long leather thong floating on the saddle of Drak's horse. It was no larger than a whip-lash; apparently it was a spare lash which Drak carried, and which had worked loose in the struggle. It was floating close to Drak.

"Don't let me sink, George!" she cried frantically, in sudden fright. "Save me! I won't fight any more."

"That's better," he said, drawing her up to him. "I knew you'd come to your senses."

Her hand reached the lash. With a quick motion of the arm, such as is given in throwing a rope, she had looped it once around his neck. Then, pulling the lash violently, she fought herself out of his grip. He clutched at her wildly, but could reach only some stray locks of her brown hair which had broken loose and were floating on the water.

She saw his eyes grow round and big and horrified; saw his mouth open and refuse to close; heard strange

little gurgles and chokings. But she did not let go.

"When you insulted me this morning I promised to settle with you; I did not expect to have the chance so soon."

His head had gone under water. . . . Suddenly she realized that he was drowning. She let go of the thong, clutched her horse's tail, and was pulled quickly ashore.

Sitting on the gravel, she tried to think. Drak had disappeared; his horse had landed somewhat farther down. . . . Doubtless Drak had drowned. Yes, that would be the explanation. Why change it?

Zen turned it over in her mind. Why make any explanations? It would be a good thing to forget. She could not have done otherwise under the circumstances; no jury would expect her to do otherwise. But why trouble a jury about it?

"He got what was coming to him," she said to herself presently. She admitted no regret. On the contrary, her inborn self-confidence, her assurance that she could take care of herself under any circumstances, seemed to be strengthened by the experience.

She got up, drew her hair into some kind of shape, and scrambled a little way up the steep bank. Clouds of smoke were rolling up the valley. She did not grasp the significance of the fact at the first glance, but in a mo-

ment it impacted home to her. The wind had changed! Her help now would be needed, not by Mrs. Landson, but probably at their own camp. She sprang on her horse, recrossed the stream, and set out on a gallop for the camp. On the way she had to ride through one thin line of fire, which she accomplished successfully. Through the smoke she could dimly see Transley's gall fighting the back-fires. She knew that was in good hands, and hastened on to the camp. Zen had had prairie experience enough to know that in hours like this there is almost sure to be something or somebody, in vital need, overlooked.

She galloped into the camp and found only Tompkins there. He had already run a little back-fire to protect the tents and the chuck-wagon.

"How goes it, Tompkins?" she cried, bursting upon him like a courier from battle.

"All set here, ma'am," he answered. "All set an' safe. But they'll never hold the main fire; it'll go up the valley h—l—scootin',—beggin' your pardon, ma'am."

"Anyone live up the valley?"

"There is. There's the Lints—squatters about six miles up—It was from them I got the cream an' fresh eggs you was good enough to notice, ma'am. An' there's no men folks about; jus' Mrs. Lint an' a young herd of little Lints; least, that's all was there last night."

"I must go up," said Zen, with instant decision. "I can get there before the fire, and as the Lints are evidently farmers there will be some plowed land, or at least a plow with which to run a furrow so that we can start a back-fire. Direct me."

Tompkins directed her as to the way, and, leaving a word of explanation to be passed on to her father, she was off. A half hour's hard riding brought her to Lint's, but she found that this careful settler had made full provision against such a contingency as was now come about. The farm buildings, implements, stables, everything was surrounded, not by a fire-guard, but by a broad plowed field. Mrs. Lint, however, was little less thankful for Zen's interest than she would have been had their little steading been in danger. She pressed Zen to wait and have at least a cup of tea, and the girl, knowing that she could be of little or no service down the valley, allowed herself to be persuaded. In this little harbor of quiet her mind began to arrange the day's events. The tragic happening at the river was as yet too recent to appear real; had it not been for the touch of her wet clothing Zen could have thought it all an unhappy dream of days ago. She reflected that neither Tompkins nor Mrs. Lint had commented upon her appearance. The hot sun had soon dried her outer apparel, and her general disheveled condition was not remarkable on such a day as this.



A Half Hour's Hard Riding Brought Her to Lint's.



Compare Champions

A comparison with other spark plugs readily reveals Champion superiority of design and finish. A new Champion in every cylinder means more power and speed and a saving in oil and gas. Champion X is 60 cents. Blue Box 75 cents.

Champion Spark Plug Co.
Toledo, Ohio



How American Fliers Gained Day on Trip

"A newspaper date line—Paramashuru Island, Kuriles, May 17—has done more to make the international date line an understandable reality to millions of readers than could numerous chapters in school geographies," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"This unusual date line appeared in the morning papers of May 17 that had gone to press about 4 o'clock in the morning. The dispatch told of the arrival the same day, Saturday, at 11:35 in the morning, of America's round-the-world flier—apparently seven and a half hours after the papers were printed.

"But because the fliers had hurried the date line immediately after leaving the last Aleutian island they had jumped twenty-four hours into the future. Their arrival was really about sixteen and one-half hours before the papers went to press. They had begun to speak a different language from America—their 11:35 Saturday was the same as 11:35 Friday in the United States."

New Definitions
Musical burglary—breaking into song. Mental hospitality—entertaining an idea. Spiritual paganism—parading one's virtues. Moral harvesting—reaping one's rewards. Social cannibalism—living on one's friends. Undesirable generosity—giving yourself away. Philosophical etiquette—bowing to the inevitable.—Boston Transcript.

One who doesn't care much to talk finds the telephone no temptation.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 CENTS

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

CLEAR UP YOUR COMPLEXION

Remove all blemishes, discoloration. Have a smooth, soft skin—beautiful. All druggists sell. Or send for sample. Return bottle free. Sample mailed. Write DR. C. BERRY CO., 2975 A Mich. Ave. Chicago.

with **Klenol**

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

Harlem, purely vegetable. Infant's and Children's Register, formula on every label. Guaranteed non-narcotic, non-alcoholic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

The Infants' and Children's Register Children grow healthy and free from colic, diarrhoea, flatulency, constipation and other troubles if given it at feeding time. Safe, pleasant—always brings remarkable and gratifying results.

At All Druggists

INFLAMED EYES

Use Dr. Thompson's Eye Water. Buy at your druggist's or 123 Broadway, N. Y. —Bouquet.

Having Killed Drak, what is Zen going to do about it?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Children
Cry for

Fletcher's
CASTORIA

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

Constipation Wind Colic
Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and

Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Wm. C. 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



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 (as) loss that may occur through trusting a display advertiser who proves to be a deliberate swindler. Notice of the complaint must be sent within a month of the time of the transaction, and you must mention The Santa Cruz Patagonian when writing the advertiser.

To Whom It May Concern

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

NATURE TEACHES COOPERATION

Ages ago, scientists tell us, the sabre tooth tiger roamed ruthlessly through pre-historic forests. Fossils of other creatures more terrible than lion or leopard and more predatory than Bengal tiger or jaguar hunted and killed everything that crossed their paths.

And a few million years before that the swamps and plains of the mesozoic era were ruled by the most horrible race of monsters this old world ever saw. Nothing with one tenth the fierceness, the armor, or the natural equipment to prey and defend itself has since appeared.

But all of these monsters roamed, hunted, and fought alone; and therein lies the explanation for their disappearance. Gradually, species by species they vanished, and in their places came the gregarious animals—the creatures that learned in union there is strength.

The animals that traveled in herds, in packs, in swarms and in flocks gradually took over the dominion of the world; and then man, the most gregarious of all, commenced his few thousand years of reign.

All doctrines, all creeds, and all utilitarian philosophies have elaborated on this need for cooperation. Dependence upon one another an cooperation with one another is the lesson taught by the combined experience of the ages.

Here is a lesson for the citizens of Patagonia. Cultivation of the spirit which makes cooperation possible is a great virtue. Cooperation, of course, demands certain surrender on the part of the individual; it is sometimes hard to learn to work with others for the common good; we all cherish notions of individual independence.

But nature teaches us that if we would survive and prosper we must first learn to cooperate—to work with each other. This applies to the individual, the community, the state, and the nation. It is a lesson we have heard often, but it cannot be too forcibly emphasized.

For we still have a long way to go before we fully learn the art of helping each other and thereby helping ourselves.

A MIRROR

Patagonia is just what you make it. If you don't like the town, you will probably find that the town doesn't like you. But if you have the right attitude, then you will find the community friendly. It is a mirror in which you will find a reflection of your own disposition.

FAULT FINDERS

Most of the people who take great joy in calling at the Patagonian office each week and pointing out typographical mistakes in the paper, are usually the ones who have nothing else to do but look for mistakes made by others.

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

LABOR'S POLITICAL DEMANDS

"American labor has certain definite legislative requirements which have been formulated as the result of experience and which represent the minimum immediate needs of the masses of our people." Thus declares the American Federation of Labor National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee in its first important declaration for the 1924 contest. This declaration which contains twelve numbered labor demands continues as follows:

"Specific congressional action is required to satisfy these needs. No special

privilege is sought in any of the requirements set forth by labor. On the contrary, it is sought either to abolish some existing special privilege, or to meet some condition brought into being by the constant development of new relationships and new methods in the world of industry, commerce, and politics.

"The American labor movement asks no favors from the government. It asks nothing from the government which men and women can do for themselves. It demands above everything else the opportunity for self-help. It prefers the direct relationships and contacts of industry to the devious, in-

direct, and frequently deceptive methods of politics. Nevertheless, government exists for a purpose. Laws are necessary to the maintenance of civilization. But it is as important to have laws that encourage and permit as it is to have laws that discourage and prohibit. Too generally the thought of politicians is toward the making of laws that prohibit and restrain. This is largely because politicians and law makers are outside of the realm of productive achievement and either do not understand its requirements or serve some special group or interest that believes itself best served by special legislative favors."

A fresh young barber thought he would kid the bald-headed man.
"Don't you know," he said rubbing the bald spot, "your head feels just like my wife's check."
The customer reached up and stroked his head for moment, then said:
"By golly it does, doesn't it."—Lufkin Line.

PREVENTION
better than cure. Tutt's Pills taken in time, are not only a remedy for but prevent
SICK HEADACHE
biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases
Tutt's Pills

NOTARIES PUBLIC

Grace Van Osdate 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.
ARBUS REDDOCH,
Nogales.

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

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 Prints.
 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

HOW'S THIS?
 HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will do what we claim for it--rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.
 HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE consists of an Ointment which Quickly Relieves the catarrhal inflammation, and the Internal Medicine, a Tonic, which acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, thus assisting to restore normal conditions.
 Sold by druggists for over 40 Years.
 F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Want Something?

Advertise for it in these columns

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).

SITUATION WANTED—Competent cook and housekeeper wishes permanent position; must pay good wages. No cranks need apply. Address Box 207, 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, \$150 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.

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 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 \$1800.00

Roy & Titcomb
 Incorporated
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

"A Penny Saved

Is a Penny Earned."

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

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

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

The First National Bank of Nogales
 Nogales, Arizona.
 ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY

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

ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY
 NOGALES, ARIZONA

WE HAVE A STOCK OF Kelly-Springfield Tires AND TUBES

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

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

PATAGONIA ICE & LIGHT PLANT

EAGLE MIKADO

The YELLOW PENCIL with the RED BAND

MADE BY THE EAGLE PENCIL CO. NEW YORK, U.S.A.

LEGAL NOTICES
 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.
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 Defendants, upon a judgment rendered on the 6th day of June, 1924, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendants 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 money of the United States of America, with interest and costs, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said defendant, 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 property, 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.

LEGAL NOTICES
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
 (039726)
 Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, June 13, 1924.
 NOTICE is hereby given that Ozella Pycett Sorrells, widow of John R. Sorrells, deceased, of Nogales, Arizona, who, on August 17, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 039726, for SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 5; NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, 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: Victor 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.

LEGAL NOTICES
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.
 156 2-year-old heifers, raised from \$5,460.00 to \$7,800.00.
 159 1-year-old heifers, raised from \$2,975.00 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 Loeb—Stock of merchandise, raised from \$23,418.00 to \$33,418.00.
 Fixtures, raised from \$2,190.00 to \$4,380.00.
 Chas. Dumecart (Ville de Paris)—Stock of merchandise, raised from \$47,555.00 to \$56,740.00.
 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.

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, Rulph Buchman, S. Baldemos, Belen Barnett, George Bayzo, Juan Blajos, H. O. Bostwick, Mrs. A. M. Davis, Francisco Escheverria, Mrs. D. N. Espinosa, Fidel Favela, Maria Federico, Luz M. de Felix, Mrs. H. V. Fontress, Luz Figueroa, H. O. Fitzsimmons, Luciano 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, Luens B. Rodriguez, M. B. Ronquillo, Santa Rita Water & Mining Co., Gerónimo Siero, Fidel Silvas, Carmen V. de Solis, Maria Stephens, Mrs. A. J.

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, Rulph Buchman, S. Baldemos, Belen Barnett, George Bayzo, Juan Blajos, H. O. Bostwick, Mrs. A. M. Davis, Francisco Escheverria, Mrs. D. N. Espinosa, Fidel Favela, Maria Federico, Luz M. de Felix, Mrs. H. V. Fontress, Luz Figueroa, H. O. Fitzsimmons, Luciano 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, Luens B. Rodriguez, M. B. Ronquillo, Santa Rita Water & Mining Co., Gerónimo Siero, Fidel Silvas, Carmen V. de Solis, Maria Stephens, Mrs. A. J.

LEGAL NOTICES
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 Tibureio Soldate, deceased, of Patagonia, Arizona, who, on April 22, 1920, made Forest Homestead 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 corner 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, 1924.
 Claimant names as witnesses: William D. Parker and George W. Parker, of Nogales, Arizona; Grace Van Osada and Howard Keener, of Patagonia, Arizona.
JOHN R. TOWLES, Register.
 First publication June 6, 1924.
 Fifth publication July 4, 1924.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING
 The continued advance in wages during the last year has been one of the most peculiar, and at the same time one of the most significant, business developments of the period, states the current issue of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. This advance has proceeded in spite of the general business recession and declining price level which characterized the greater part of the year. Considered in connection with the changes in business activity, commodity prices and the cost of living, the fluctuations in wage scales throw a strong light on the broader aspects of the general economic situation.
 During the greater part of the period since the spring of 1923, it should be noted, the trend of the general level of commodity prices has been distinctly downward. Such a trend is commonly characterized by narrowing profit margins, smaller trade volume, and reduced demand for labor, with a consequent decline in wage levels.
 The peculiarity of the situation during the last year lies largely in the relation between the movements of different groups of commodity prices, the Survey says, which has been such as to prevent a general drastic reduction of profit margins. While wage levels, representing one important group of costs, have been high, the prices of raw materials and other producers' goods, representing another group of costs, have declined with relative rapidity.
 Moreover, it must be remembered that wages, which are a part of production costs on the one hand, represent consumers' purchasing power on the other; so that high wage levels,

while tending to restrict profits, at the same time operate to stimulate consumers' demand and to sustain a large volume of trade. It appears that this tendency has made itself felt during the last year. The record of sales at retail, the amount of railroad freight traffic, and the general firmness of retail commodity prices lend support to this conclusion.
 The real wages of industrial workers—that is, wages expressed not in terms of money, but in terms of what they will buy of the commodities which commonly enter into living expenses—are at the present time higher than they have ever been before, except possibly for one or two months in the spring of last year.
 Although it is the practice in some establishments to regulate wages in accordance with fluctuations in living costs, the general movement of wage scales is governed by other factors. The profit which can be realized through its employment. These profits depend on the margin between costs and selling prices, and on the volume of trade. Except in a very long-term view, therefore, the explanation of the course of wages is to be found in the movements of commodity prices as factors in business profits, rather than as items in the cost of living.
Need of Readjustment
 It is apparent that the present conflicting tendencies can not go on indefinitely. With commodity prices declining and wage levels rising, the cost of labor is becoming an increasingly important factor in the ultimate prices of consumers' goods. This fact is reflected in the growing disparity between prices of commodities in the different stages of production and distribution. The longer these contrary movements persist, the more difficult it will be for employers to operate at a profit, and the stronger will become the resistance to further wage advances.
 The tendency toward curtailment of profits has become increasingly evident in the last few months. Reports of industrial corporations for the first quarter of this year show a general downward trend of net income. While this is partly due to the recession in trade volume, its principal cause is the encroachment of high wage scales and declining commodity prices on margins of profit.
Factors in Wage Adjustments
 The anomaly in present conditions lies not so much in the relative position of wages and prices as in the directions of their movements. Rising wage scales normally exert a strong upward pressure on the price level, both by increasing the demand for consumers' goods and by raising the costs of producing them. At the same time, declining commodity prices tend to lower wages by making it unprofitable to employ labor at existing levels. Such readjustments, however, are not usually accomplished without difficulty.

If the present decline in commodity prices continues, wage reductions in many cases will be inevitable. Some significant downward revisions in fact, have already been made. Resistance to such reductions may induce considerable unemployment in some industries which could be averted if workers should recognize the necessity of revising wage scales to conform to the movement of prices.

STATE MINING ACTIVITY
 Winkelman—Arizona Gypsum Company lets contract for construction of plant and mill.
 Jerome—New vertical shaft of Verde Central property completed to 1500-ft. level; now being equipped for development; to be run to 1500 level.
 Tucson—The Arizona-Tucson Copper Company negotiating for construction of power line to company's Palo Verde property.
 Holbrook—Jerome-Vavajo Drilling Company organized to drill in local oil field.
 Bisbee—Mammoth pumping plant on 2200-foot level of Junction mine starts operation.
 Superior—Blowing in of Magna Copper Company's smelter completes \$4,600,000 construction program carried out by company in past three years.
 Patagonia—Much ore going to the smelters from properties operated by lessees. Much activity in evidence by owners of properties doing annual assessment work.
 Her: "Don't you think Gorma Nish is just thril'ing in 'Wild Oats'?"
 Him: "Yeh. That's her best cereal."
 —Boston Beanpot.

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The CONSTITUTION



George Washington



New National Shrine of Independence

Good Reading for Good Americans July 4, 1924

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

THE ambitious Fourth of July orator in search of a theme worthy of the day other than the Declaration of Independence need go no farther than the Constitution of the United States of America. But only the able and eloquent and impassioned should attempt to do justice to this most remarkable document in all the world. There were giants in the days when it was written. They accomplished great works, but none greater than the Constitution.

But a dry-as-dust document, you say? Not so. The Constitution is the very substance of our freedom. Between its lines are to be read all the romance and history and aspirations of the Republic. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have fought and died to maintain its principles. The success of representative government in the world depends upon its maintenance in all its integrity. Freedom hangs upon it, for its great purpose is to safeguard the rights of the individual citizen.

The Constitution is a human document that bears directly upon the "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" of every American. Various circumstances have combined of late to bring home this truth to us. In consequence there is a nation-wide campaign to promote understanding of the Constitution by the coming generation. Twenty-eight states have now passed a law requiring definite courses of instruction in all the public schools. More than 100,000 public school teachers are now required by law to teach the Constitution to more than 3,000,000 public school children. The campaign will continue until all the states have passed this law.

The English settlers in the American colonies brought with them the English principles of self-government and elaborated and practiced them to an extent unknown in the mother country. This is shown by the representative chamber in Virginia in 1619; the "Mayflower Compact" of 1620; the written constitution of the Connecticut towns in 1639.

The first official draft of a plan for the formation of a central government was the Articles of Confederation adopted by the Second Continental Congress of 1775. By 1781 it had been ratified by all the states. The government thus established consisted of a legislative department only. To remedy this and other defects Congress recommended the Constitutional Convention which met May 29 to September 17, 1787, at Philadelphia. Fifty-five delegates attended, all the states, except Rhode Island being represented.

Washington presided; among the leaders in the convention were Hamilton, Morris, Wilson, King, Madison, Franklin, Sherman, Pinckney, Ellsworth, Randolph, Mason, Gerry, Lansing, Patterson, Dickinson and Yates. Congress approved the Constitution drawn by them. Eleven of the states ratified the Constitution in 1788. North Carolina ratified in 1789 and Rhode Island in 1790.

The original document, like the Declaration of Independence, has been in many hands and many places. At last it has found a permanent and appropriate home, with the Declaration, in a specially designed repository, recently dedicated by President Coolidge, in the Library of Congress.

The Constitution of the United States consists of a Preamble and seven Articles, supplemented by nineteen amendments—"Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution." It begins:

PREAMBLE—We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

This Preamble clearly shows that the Constitution is much more than a compact of states like the Articles of Confederation which it replaced. These said that the states "hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other." The Constitution is plainly the establishment by the people of a federal system of government—the uniting of the states "into one nation under one national government without extinguishing their separate administrations, legislatures and li-

cal patriotisms." The Constitution divides the powers of government into the legislative, executive and judicial departments. It may be thus summarized:

ARTICLE I deals with the legislative department or congress. Sect. 1 divides congress into the house and senate. Sect. 2 provides for the election of representatives every second year; for the qualifications of representatives; for their apportionment among the states according to population; the right of the house to choose its own speaker and have the sole power of impeachment. Sect. 3 provides for the election of two senators from each state by the legislatures (by the Seventeenth amendment in effect May 31, 1913, direct vote by the people is substituted) and for their qualifications. The vice president presides and has no vote except in case of tie. The senate tries all cases of impeachment.

Sect. 4 leaves times, places, and manner of holding elections for both houses to the state legislatures, but gives congress power to alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators; makes mandatory at least one meeting of congress each year.

Sect. 5 gives each house the power to decide on elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, to determine its rules, to punish members for disorder, and, by a two-thirds vote, to expel a member.

Sect. 6 has members of both houses paid by the United States, and privileged from arrest except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and forbids any person holding office under the United States to be a member of congress, or any member of congress to be appointed to federal office created or with salary increased during his term in congress.

Sect. 7 provides that revenue bills must originate in the lower house; the veto of the President may be overcome only by a vote of two-thirds or more of each house; and if the President fail to return to congress any bill within ten days it shall be law, unless congress adjourn within the ten days, when it shall not be law.

Sect. 8 defines the powers granted to congress: to tax, but uniformly throughout the country; to borrow money; to regulate commerce; to make uniform laws on naturalization and on bankruptcy; to coin money, and to fix standards of weights and measures; to establish post offices and post roads; to grant patents and copyrights; to constitute the lower courts; to define and to punish piracies and the like; to declare war; to raise, maintain, and control army and navy; to call out, to organize, and to arm the state militias; to govern a federal district, the seat of government; and—the "elastic clause," on the interpretation of which there has been constant disagreement—to make laws necessary and proper for execution of these powers, and of all other powers vested in the government, or in any of its departments or officers.

Sect. 9 enumerates the powers denied to the United States government: the prohibition of the slave trade before 1808; suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, except for public safety in rebellion or invasion; the passage of any bill of attainder, or ex post facto law; the levying of a direct tax not based on population, or of any export tax; commercial preference for one port over another, or levying duties on vessels sailing from one state to another; the draft of money except by legal appropriation; and the granting of any title of nobility, or permitting the receipt, without consent of congress, of any present or title from a foreign state by persons holding office under the government.

Sect. 10 enumerates the powers denied to the states. Some of these, in the nature of a bill of rights—e.g. that there be no bill of attainder or ex post facto law—are repeated from the list of powers denied to the federal government; others deny to the states what has been granted in the preceding sections to the federal government.

ARTICLE II deals with the executive power, vested in a President, who, with a vice president, is elected for four years by electors chosen by the states, the number of electors for each being equal to the total number of senators and representatives from the states.

(The Twelfth amendment 1803-4) to the Constitution makes the choice of President and vice president separate; provides that no elector vote for candidates for both offices from the same state; and stipulates that if there is no choice by a majority of the electors, the house of representatives, voting by states, shall choose by majority a President from the three highest candidates for the office, and the senate choose by majority a vice president from the two highest candidates.)

Sects. 2 and 3 detail the powers of the Pres-

dent. He is commander in chief of the federal army and navy, and of state militia in the service of the United States; he grants reprieves or pardons, except in impeachment cases; with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the senate he makes treaties and appoints ambassadors and other public ministers; consuls, judges of the Supreme court, and other officers not otherwise provided for by the Constitution, or, in the case of minor officials, by act of congress; he has the veto power already described; "he gives congress information of the state of the Union"—a method of initiating legislation by the "Presidential message"; he may convene congress for extraordinary sessions; he receives foreign ministers; and he takes care that the laws be faithfully executed, besides commissioning all federal officers.

Sect. 4 provides that the President, vice president, and all civil officers (not including members of congress, as the Constitution has been interpreted) may be removed by "impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

ARTICLE III is devoted to the judicial department, which, it provides, shall be vested in one Supreme court and in inferior courts ordained and established by congress. Federal judges, appointed by the President with the approval of the senate, hold office during good behavior.

Sect. 2 states that in all cases affecting public ministers, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions as congress shall make.

Sect. 3 provides that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort"; that "no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses, . . . or on confession in open court"; and that congress shall have power to declare punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall extend beyond the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV deals with interstate and territorial relations. Among its provisions are: for the guarantee by the United States of a republican form of government to every state, thus giving congress some check on the constitutions of would-be states; for repelling invasion of the states by federal power, and for their protection against domestic violence upon application by the state legislature, or, if it be not in session, of the state executive.

ARTICLE V provides for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution. Amendments are to be proposed either by a two-thirds vote of both houses of congress, or by a convention called on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. Proposed amendments must then be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, or by conventions in three-fourths.

ARTICLE VI provides that the Constitution, and the laws and treaties made thereunder, shall be the supreme law of the land.

ARTICLE VII provided that "the ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution."

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE I declares that congress shall make no law respecting the establishment or the free exercise of religion, abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the right of petition.

ARTICLE II holds that, "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

ARTICLE IV affirms the right of the people to be secure in their person and property against unreasonable seizure and search, and that no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause and under oath.

ARTICLE V declares that no person shall be held to answer for a serious crime except on indictment of a grand jury, nor be twice put in jeopardy of life for the same offense, nor compelled to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or happiness without due process of law, and that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI provides that in criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy public trial in the district where the alleged crime was committed, shall be informed of the nature of the accusation, and shall have the assistance of counsel and of witnesses in his favor.

ARTICLE VIII says: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted."

ARTICLE X reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

From 1803 to the Civil war no amendments were added. Three were then adopted as part of the federal government's reconstruction policy. Article XIII prohibits slavery. Article XIV denies to the states the power to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens or to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Article XV denies to the states the power to abridge "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude" the right of citizens to vote.

In 1913 the Sixteenth and Seventeenth amendments were adopted. They provide for the levying of an income tax and the direct election of senators.

The Eighteenth amendment, providing for national prohibition, became effective by ratification Jan. 16, 1919.

The Nineteenth amendment, providing for woman suffrage, became effective by ratification August 26, 1920.

MARY SUCCEEDS ON MAIN STREET

By LAURA MILLER

MOTHER OF MIGRANTS

One woman cannot mother all the million and a half migrant workers demanded yearly by American industry. The particular fact that Laura Parker helps consists of families who work and drift through the canneries and truck farms in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Outbuildings, temporarily turned into human habitations for the few weeks of the camp, are usual. Men, women and other children of the Polish and Italian families employed carry in the meager amount of equipment that will enable them to exist while they work from daylight until dark in a field or cannery. Babies are uncared for. Children run wild. Thievery, gambling, drinking and bullying are commonplace. The annual cycle is from city slum to berry patch, to vegetable garden, to oyster bed, and back again.

Is it possible for one woman to do anything? It is for Miss Parker, because the Council of Women for Home Missions is back of her. She is the supervisor of stations established by the council, staffed by undergraduate college and normal school girls who work frequently without pay.

The actual work nearly always means a fight with unspendable filth. Always it means making friends with the mothers and babies. Sometimes it means hundreds of dollars in equipment given by the employer; sometimes only its allotment of a building and \$10 a week for running expenses, without which the council would not attempt its work.

Imagine a nursery where 20 or 30 babies can be cared for. Perhaps one bambino has been brought from "a chicken house, where the only furnishings consist of two beds in which eight people sleep, and a packing box which does service for both table and chairs."

Perhaps the slightly older children announce that "batts give children measles, mumps and whooping cough." After the babies, cleanliness for the next in size is rewarded by a piece of candy for each bath. Gradually boy volunteers make packing-box furniture; girls like to put on the clean gingham dresses of nursery assistants; a basketry class; a dress-making class, for the older girls and women when canner work lets up for a day; proud cooks and dishwashers for the daily hot luncheon; occasional parties for parents at noontime or holiday periods; Bible stories and songs; an occasional day spent in distributing to the men helpful pamphlets in their own tongue, "Registering Your Child's Birth" or "Courts of Law and Their Use."

Out of all this comes to the migrants the meaning of Miss Parker's slogan: "A good American keeps his body, clothes and mind clean."

THE WOMAN WHO CANS

It took the war to teach many of us the money value, the food value, and the pleasure to be got out of canning fruits and vegetables. Melita Crowley of Edgewood Farm, Mount Vernon, N. H., cans permanently and profitably. What was originally a summer home has grown into a successful business plant.

And in these days when news stories frequently play up the departure of industry from the great cities in search of handy raw material, it's interesting to compare Mrs. Crowley's wisdom in staying at the source of fresh supplies, five miles from the railroad though she is.

For those who are interested in the business details Mrs. Crowley says: "Peas are one of my chief crops and best sellers. Blanching I consider essential to the canning of all vegetables. Corn is fully as good a seller as peas. This is also a vegetable which is difficult to can successfully unless the same precautions are exercised as with peas, in the way of quick handling and using corn of the right age. I try to keep all vegetables in a good healthy condition by frequent cultivation and top dressing with fertilizers, as vegetables grown quickly are more tender and of a far better flavor."

"I raise strawberries, raspberries, black raspberries and blackberries, which are used for preserves and jam."

"I find as each year goes by I am tempted to cut down the variety of products I put up and try to handle larger quantities of the best sellers. But when one first starts out in such a business she is obliged to put up a larger variety in order to tell what will be the most profitable as well as sell the best."

"I would not advise any woman to take up this business unless she has a natural liking for out-of-door life and is physically able to do this sort of work. She will need stick-to-itiveness, and patience, and must not be afraid to work. Such a business never becomes as monotonous as most office work. One should have enough to live and run the business on for at least two years before much return can be expected."

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS A. CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.
© 1924, Western Newspaper Union
TELEPHONE COURTESY

"HELLO, Central. Give me two-0-two-eight, please."
"Is this two-0-two-eight?" There was a sound of confusion at the other end of the wire as the telephone receiver clicked—a mixture of tortured piano and riot and rough voice combined out of which a harsh voice sounded.
"W-0-4?"
"This is Mr. Clark."
"Who?"
"Mr. Clark. I—"
"Well, what in the h—l do you want? Shoot it out."

I finally succeeded in making my identity clear, and the voice softened perceptibly. What I really did want was to deliver a very important telegram to an undergraduate student.

There is little doubt that the telephone has helped to facilitate business, and that it has brought the country people nearer to each other and nearer to town. When I was a boy and wanted to ask a girl to go out with me to sing school, I had to saddle a horse and ride three or four miles to see her; now all that is necessary for a young fellow is to call her up on the telephone and ask if she has a date for Friday night. Whatever the telephone has done to encourage matrimony and to put the punch into business, it has not had an improving influence upon our courtesy or our manners. We employ language and tones when using the telephone which we would never dream of doing or doing to do if speaking face to face with an individual. We insult helpless telephone girls and grocer boys and engage in altercations with officials in a way that would not have been possible before the days of the telephone. We ask the most unnecessary and insane and personal questions at times most inopportune. We babble and patter and retail gossip and carry on flirtations to a shocking extent.

I have been ring out of bed at midnight to give someone the name of the president of the Menorah society, and I have been called away from a dinner party to settle a dispute between two women whose names I had never heard before as to whether or not a son of the kaiser had been killed during the recent Teutonic unpleasantness. One is not likely to find a man in bed or at meals if one times his calls properly, and though we would never think of calling at a man's house at lunch time or at night to settle our trifling business, we do not hesitate to call him on the telephone.

A friend of mine whose family was seriously ill last year remarked that she could have managed everything quite comfortably if it had not been for the telephone. It rang continuously from daylight to dark until it wore her out and drove her half mad. Finally she had it taken out and went to the neighbors when she needed to telephone.

The worst of it is that most of us, though we complain of them at one time or another, are ourselves guilty of these discourtesies. Perhaps if we would think we would not be.

SIGNING CHECKS

GRANDFATHER was very punctilious as to the methods he used in doing business. He paid his debts as regularly and surely as sunrise, but he was distrustful of banks. He was afraid that the money would not be there when he drew on it. So he kept his monetary possessions in gold usually, in an old stocking concealed under a loose brick at the side of the fireplace. When he bought anything, from a plug of chewing tobacco to a farm, he paid for it in real money taken from the old sock. We thought him very old-fashioned, but I am beginning lately to see the wisdom of his procedure. There was no charging accounts with him; no protested checks, none returned marked "N. S. F."; the transaction was closed when he held the money, and that was the end of it.

Young Morton, an acquaintance of mine, is not so distrustful of the banks as was my grandfather. He puts his money in and keeps on drawing until the checks give out. He does not consider the bank as a depository of his funds, which he must account for carefully, never taking out more than he has put in. It is an inexhaustible source of supply to him which the banks should consider themselves lucky in being allowed to handle. He writes checks when he knows there is no money in his account; he writes them by the time the check gets back; he writes them even on banks in which he never had money because he happens to find a check of that bank.

It is the inexperienced youth who does this, you say; the boob from the country town who has never before had a bank account, who is hard up and who has little money to manage. I wish it were so. Carelessness, irresponsibility, thoughtlessness, disregard of the law, the desire to put something over.

A checking account is a convenience, but no young person should be allowed to open one up until he has been taught something of the responsibilities of business.

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WORK ON MOFFAT TUNNEL IS PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY

Denver.—With main heads on the Moffat tunnel bored to a distance representing 17 per cent. of the total length of the railroad and water tunnels, consulting engineers for the tunnel commission reported that "the work to date has been well administered and excellent progress attained at economical cost."

Up to the present, the report sets forth, an aggregate of 60,000 cubic yards of rock have been removed, respawning work accomplished since September, 1923, in addition to construction, under winter conditions, of the plants and camps at the portals. The main headings have been advanced an aggregate of 11,357 feet, 3,101 in the east portal of the railroad tunnel, 1,370 on the west portal of the railroad tunnel and 3,376 and 3,195 feet on the corresponding water tunnel portals.

"We are particularly glad to state that the plant and camp installations have been economically constructed and the cost to date is within the estimates governing the contract," the engineers reported. "We are much impressed with the good type and character of the labor on the work, reflecting, as it does, not simply the earnings obtained, but also the good living conditions provided, which both attracts and holds labor employed and which in turn beneficially affects the progress and quality of the work performed and the resulting economical cost of the same."

"The rock on the east end is hard and self-sustaining, in which very rapid progress has been made under absolutely normal conditions."

"At the west end, however, the rock is gnarled, crushed and softened, and which is gradually becoming harder. The first 3,000 feet or more must be fully timbered, when enlarged, making progress in that portion of the work slow. At the same time the headings are being driven rapidly and satisfactorily."

"There is no necessity to come to a present determination as to whether any concrete lining may be needed."

The engineers reported that the bonus system for heading excavation on the east portal is satisfactory in increasing progress and cutting costs. Later it may be possible to extend a similar system to other classes of labor, they said.

The report was made after a survey and inspection of the tunnel completed last week by the consulting engineers, J. Vipond Davies, L. D. Blauvelt, D. W. Brunton and J. Waldo Smith. In their report the engineers detailed the work already completed on the tunnel.

Fire Destroys Entire Block

Raymond, Neb.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed almost an entire block of the business section here. The Denver General Merchandise store was completely destroyed, the roof of the Bank of Raymond was burned, but the rest of the building was saved, and a drug store was also badly damaged. The fire was discovered by Father Manville of Valparaiso, Neb. He roused several persons and notified the fire department at Lincoln. Early estimates place the loss at between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

The American Legion

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

GOT THE MONEY IN PRIZE FIGHT GAME

Somewhere in these United States there may be another woman prize fight promoter, but whether or not, the fact remains that Miss Mary Price of Huntington, W. Va., is the only one south of the Mason and Dixon line, and probably the only one who ever made any money at the game.

And at that she was working for the American Legion, and not for herself.

When the United States stepped into the World war to put over the K. O. Miss Price decided she'd get in, too. So she enlisted in the navy, and they made her a yeowoman. When she was discharged and had joined the Huntington post of the Legion they decided she was just the person needed to put over a series of contemplated boxing bouts.

She hired the hall, and looked over the field for first-class fighters. Lightweights, she saw, made the nearest fight—nothing of the knock-down-and-drag-out character—so she put on three ten-round bouts. Johnny Martin of New York versus Patsy Haley of Cincinnati, was the main go. A scrap



Miss Mary Price.

for the championship of West Virginia was pulled off between Mike Kenney and Freddie Dunlop. Then there was a curtain raiser. Yes, it was a good bill, and she signed them up herself.

When the evening of the fray arrived, Miss Mary, as they called her, routed out a score of her yeowomen compatriots and put them in white duck uniforms for ushers. To see that no gate-crashers got by, Miss Mary took the tickets herself.

The card was eminently satisfactory, and the thousands who attended went home completely at peace with the world. Miss Mary figured up the cash statistics and found that her post was the gainer by \$2,000 which went into a clubhouse fund.

She staged two other bouts and was in the midst of negotiating for a finish battle between Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, and Johnny Dundee, Leonard's business partner, when national headquarters of the Legion heard about her.

Fourth with the young lady was called to Indianapolis, where she assumed secretarial responsibility in the finance division. She is a Legion enthusiast, and whenever her post gets behind or needs money she's going back and put on another bout. She says so, and she ought to know.

Want Memorial Bridge Over Rivers at Cairo

Support of the American Legion for the Fullbright bill, introduced in congress to authorize construction of a memorial bridge at the juncture of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at Cairo, Ill., has been sought. Posts in Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois have been asked for support, as plans for the bridge contemplate use of the bridge as a portion of Tri-State highway. At present there is no highway bridge across the Ohio or Mississippi rivers between Louisville, St. Louis and Memphis.

Warned

Sam, while walking in the woods late one afternoon, was surprised by a wildcat which proceeded to chase him to the top limbs of a large oak tree on the edge of a deep canyon. The wildcat was climbing as fast as Sam and soon forced him perilously near the decaying end of a long limb extending beyond the edge of the precipice. Sam decided it was time to renounce.

"Wile cat," he said impressively, "wilecat, does yo' make me go one inch furdah, yo' is gwine have to jump a 'ong ways fo' yo' suppah!"—American Legion Weekly.

Important to All Women Readers of This Paper

Swamp-Root a Fine Medicine

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be dependent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by parcel post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

Too Much Acting

Elsie Janis, at a dinner in her historic colonial mansion in North Tarrytown, which was recently damaged by fire, told a story of the stage. "A manager," she said, "refused the other day to engage a young married couple for a new play he was putting on. 'They're good people,' he said, 'and I'll engage one or the other of them, but not both.' 'Why not both?' said the playwright, a young man. 'They're both clever.' 'That may be,' said the manager, 'but the public don't care to see a man making love to his own wife.' 'Why not, I wonder?' said the playwright. 'It looks too much like acting,' said the manager."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Only One

Joyce plays golf, and he prefers a solitary round with only the caddie present. He had a new boy one day recently, and played as usual.

"I fancy I play the worst game in the world," he confessed to the caddie. "Oh, I wouldn't say that, sir," was the consoling reply. "From what the boys were saying about another gentleman who plays here, he must be worse than you are."

"What's his name?" asked the player hopefully.

And the caddie replied: "Joyce."—Pearson's Magazine.

Set Houses Low

Many houses are spoiled by the desire for terraces. Most houses look better when set low.

Children Cry for "Castoria"

Especially Prepared for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it. The kind you have always bought bears signature of

Wm. H. Fletcher.

English Woman at Forge

The village blacksmith as Longfellow saw him would be interested could he see his vocation usurped by the "weaker sex." The first woman in England to work at the anvil is Miss Florence Swann, who manages her father's wheelwright and engineer's business in the town of New Cross. What adds interest to Miss Swann's work is that she was a tailor before the war.

Want Weather Report

Prof. Harold W. Melvin, head of the English department of the engineering school of the Northwestern university in Chicago, has found out by taking a poll of his classes that the weather report is read by more students than any other type of news appearing in the daily newspaper. Sporting news attracted the first attention of about half of the students.

Traced by Laundry Marks

London police rely on the laundry marks in clothing to trace criminals and identify victims of violent death. A new regulation would require all laundries to keep a register of all laundry marks and their owners. There are special men on the force who are adept in this phase of criminology.

Railway Auto Ambulance

A railway auto-ambulance to operate on the Arica-LaPaz railway through a desert region of Chile in which there are no railways, is to be purchased by the government.

The Latest Creation

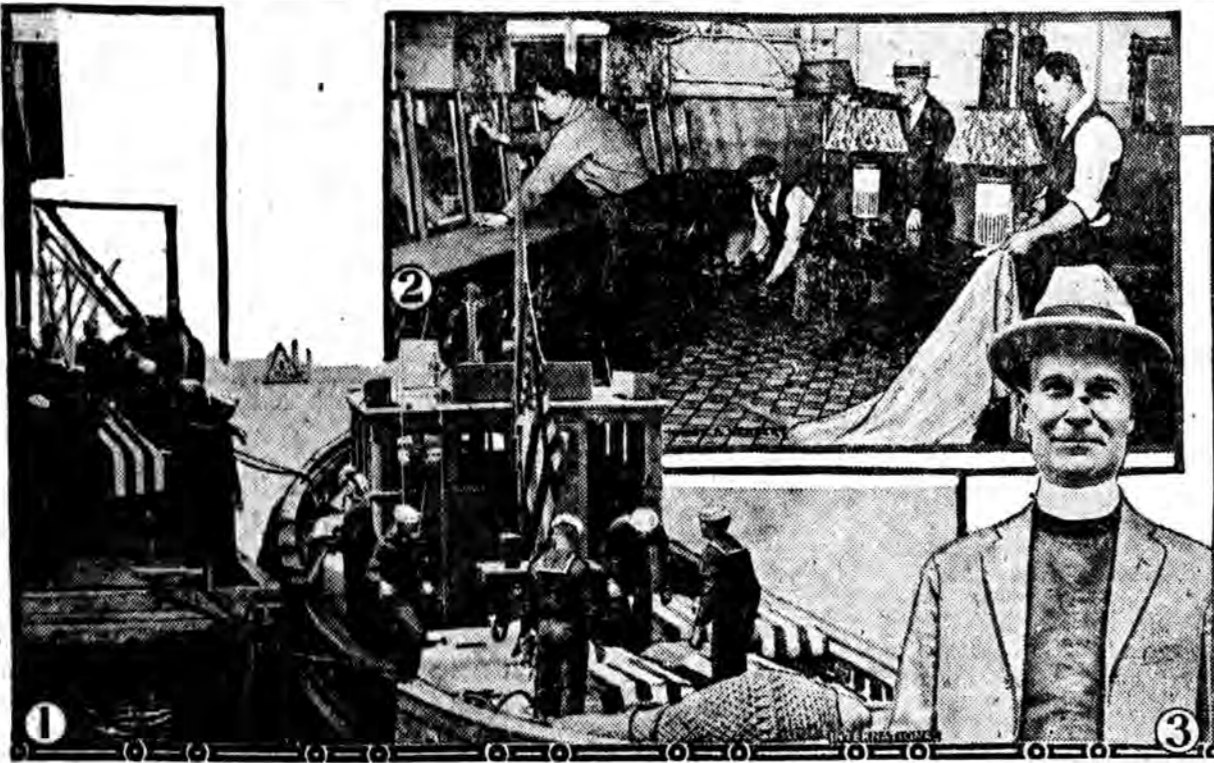
Callers—So the angels have brought you a new baby sister. Jim (disgustedly)—To see the fuss Sis makes over her you'd think she came from Paris.

Told the Truth

Mrs. Wilks—But this roof leaks. Landlord—Well, didn't I say there was water on every floor?

It's Had Form to Drink too Much

wine at dinner and it's had taste the next morning.



1—Bringing ashore from the hospital ship Relief the bodies of the victims of the gun turret explosion on the U. S. S. Mississippi. 2—Fitting up fine room for women delegates to the Democratic convention in New York. 3—Rev. Robert B. H. Bell of West Orange, N. J., who has been working many cures that seem miraculous.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Democratic Convention May Last Many Days—Boom for Houston Started.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

DEMOCRACY'S hosts—meaning the representatives of the Democratic party—gathered in Madison Square garden, New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and vice presidency, and the indications at this writing are that they will be there for some time before they make a choice.

However, William G. McAdoo, who admittedly will have the largest vote on the first ballot, predicted as he arrived in New York that he not only would win the nomination, but would win it before many ballots had been cast.

Leaders of the opposition to McAdoo scoffed at his claims. This is intended to be a review of the events of the past week, not a forecast, but it can be said that the fight was centering on the proposition to abandon the time-honored rule of the Democrats which requires a two-thirds majority for a nomination.

McAdoo's general naturally were for this change. Brennan of Illinois, who is determined to defeat the California, declared if the two-thirds rule were abolished, so, too, must be the unit rule—in which case the change would do McAdoo little good.

One other thing the new boss of the party said: "I want to see an anti-Ku-Klux Klan plank in the platform, and they won't be able to make it too strong to suit me."

Next to the suggestion that the platform include a most plank, that matter of the Klan is perhaps the most annoying that the committee on resolutions has to handle. A good guess is that the Democrats, like the Republicans, will evade both issues.

Toward the end of the week there developed a sudden and rather strong boom for David F. Houston for President. He will be remembered as secretary of agriculture and then of the treasury under Woodrow Wilson, and his boosters asserted that, shortly before his death, Mr. Wilson advised the nomination of Mr. Houston in 1924.

Mr. Houston, who now resides in New York, is president of the Bell Securities company and director in various financial concerns.

HAVING established their headquarters in Chicago, the Republicans are merely waiting for the Democrats to put up a ticket to open the battle, Congressman Everett Sanders of Indiana has been made director of the speakers' bureau, and it is the intention to start the campaign in the Middle West, probably in Nebraska.

Charles G. Dawes, vice presidential nominee, is likely to be sent there to make his first speeches. Mr. Dawes, addressing his fellow townsmen of Evanston, Ill., last week, said a number of things that should be pleasing to the American public regardless of party affiliations.

In language characteristically vigorous he denounced "the course of demagoguery in political discussions" by which, he said, the real facts and the economic principles involved in questions of national policy are continually obscured. He pledged himself to adhere, in the coming campaign, to the truth and to the common sense conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

As to the demagogue on the stump, whatever may be his party, I want it distinctly understood that in the coming campaign I ask no quarter and will give none. I know that I will have the sympathy of all good citizens irrespective of party and I hope our political opponents will follow the same course. Let common sense reign.

though seemingly in the minority, actually did get control of the convention, but when the Minnesota delegation threatened to bolt they toned down the platform until it was only plank and then decided to nominate Duncan McDonald, head of the Illinois Workers' party, for President. This, however was only tentative pending the meeting of the Cleveland convention of the committee for progressive political action on July 4. It was understood that if the Cleveland meeting put up some other candidate, McDonald might be withdrawn and that man endorsed.

Many of the delegates in St. Paul wanted to nominate LaFollette, despite his scathing denunciation of the meeting, but were persuaded this would be worse than useless.

William Bouck of the state of Washington was nominated for vice president.

W. J. Taylor of Nebraska made a fiery speech denouncing the Russian redness of the convention and then led a bolt of 40 farmer delegates who refused to submit to the dictation of the Communists.

In the St. Paul platform are several interesting planks. One declares against "Jim Crowism" and calls for "full equality, economic and political, for the negro."

Another urges a system of land tenure to abolish landlordism and tenantry and designed to secure the land to the user. Of course the platform contains a resolution demanding the recognition of the soviet Russian government.

The Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota, which last week renominated Senator Magnus Johnson, took no part in the convention.

WHILE the Japanese government was doing its best to put a stop to the boycott on American products, Secretary of State Hughes formulated and sent to Ambassador Hanthra his reply to Japan's note of protest against the exclusion clause of the immigration law and compared them with the old "gentlemen's agreement," showing that there is no material difference, congress having only exercised its prerogative in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangements.

The secretary concluded his note by expressing the conviction "that the recognition of the right of each government to legislate in control of immigration should not derogate in any degree from the mutual good will and cordial friendship which have always characterized the relations of the two countries."

BECAUSE of the insistence of the Oregon government that H. C. Cummins, British agent, get out of Mexico at once, Great Britain has severed all relations with Mexico, and there is no telling now when it will grant recognition to the present regime there.

British interests in Mexico have been entrusted to the United States and Chile. Prime Minister MacDonald and his cabinet decided that the Mexican attitude was impossible for any self-respecting government to endure.

Sir T. B. Hoibler was getting ready to sail for Mexico to investigate the question of recognizing him, but his mission has been called off. Mr. Cummins, who had entrenched himself in the British legation, was ordered home immediately.

All the British had asked of Mexico was that Cummins be permitted to remain until the arrival of Hoibler. This was refused in a note that was considered impertinent. Expulsion of Cummins was ordered because he sent "rude messages" to the Mexican government in trying to protect the interests of British subjects. He did everything he could in behalf of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, a widow, who has been fighting pluckily to prevent the expropriation of her estate.

of Annunciation—mostly former premiers and members of the royal family—to help form a general cabinet. Mussolini, however, arose to the emergency, displaced and replaced various high officials, directed the arrest of the guilty men and began a general housecleaning of the Fascist government.

One of the accused is said to have confessed. By the end of the week the excitement over the affair was waning, but it was admitted that the scandal had dealt Fascism a severe blow.

The truth is that the Fascist movement had begun to degenerate from a high moral crusade into "a mere politicians' party," many of the members of which were concerned mainly in obtaining and retaining public office.

Mussolini's dictatorial methods had begun to irk the people, and while he may continue in power, his rule is likely to be less autocratic.

EDOUARD HERRIOT, France's new premier, went to England Saturday to spend the week-end with Prime Minister MacDonald in conference over the application of the Dawes plan. Before he started he conferred with Foreign Minister Hymans of Belgium, and then said France and Belgium were in complete accord concerning the matter.

Herriot also received Herr Brietscheid, German Social Democrat deputy, who told him the majority of the reichstag favored carrying out the Dawes plan and that France could count on Germany's sincerity in executing it.

The necessary bills for carrying out the Dawes plan will not be introduced in the reichstag before the middle of July, being complicated and extensive.

Herriot disappointed the extreme radicals and many Germans in several matters. First, he declared his policy was to retain control of the Ruhr until Germany had given the requisite guarantees. Then he selected for his minister of war General Nollet, head of the allied control commission in Germany.

This caused a great protest from German Nationalists and Monarchists, especially as Herriot said he chose Nollet because he knew more about the military situation in Germany than any other man and that while France's policy would be to take action against the growing militarism in Germany, France would nevertheless help the young German democracy.

Premier Herriot told the French parliament that he was preparing to recognize Russia, and that the French embassy at the Vatican would be suppressed. He said complete amnesty would be granted all war prisoners except those condemned for treason.

Parliamentary elections in South Africa resulted in victory for the Nationalist-Labor coalition and gave momentum to the movement for an independent republic.

Gen. Jan. Smuts, former premier, was defeated by a labor candidate, and General Hertzog, advocate of secession from the British empire, was elected. He may be the new premier.

FOR the fourth time Lieut. Ernest de Muyter of Belgium won the James Gordon Bennett balloon race with the balloon Belgica, and thus gained permanent possession of the trophy. He traveled about 500 miles and landed in Scotland.

America's globe encircling aviators made good progress last week, flying from Tourane, French Indo-China, to Saigon and then 500 miles to Bangkok, Siam. They expected to reach Rangoon before the week ended.

POST OFFICE employees of Canada struck and tied up the postal service across the Dominion from coast to coast. Business was seriously hampered and its demoralization was feared unless an early settlement was arranged. The workers have been asking an increase of salary, but instead are facting a decrease.

Their union has proposed that the government shall place the postal service employees under the industrial disputes act immediately for a settlement of the salary schedule. In the meantime the men will accept the present salary and all benefits antedate April 1, 1924.

"Well, if that is your attitude you will be out till h—l freezes over," was the declaration of James Murdock, Dominion minister of labor.

Helpful Advice to Overworked Women

MRS. C. E. CHAPMAN
1820 8th St., New Albany, Ind.

DAY in and day out, week in and week out the tired, overworked housewife and mother toils on, sweeping, dusting, cooking, cleaning and mending. Is it any wonder that after a time a weakness, such as Mrs. Chapman had, develops and the wife and mother pays a toll in physical weakness and pain for her efforts of love, the natural result of overwork!

Women who find themselves afflicted with weakness, pain, headaches, backache, nervousness, irritability and melancholia will be interested in Mrs. Chapman's letter, and should realize that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is especially adapted to overcome such conditions.

Mrs. Chapman's Letter Reads as Follows:

NEW ALBANY, IND.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a weakness which many women have from over work, and from which I suffered for quite a while. I wasn't fit to do my work and my sister advised me to take this medicine. After the first few days the pains were not so severe as they had been and after taking a few bottles I am not bothered any more. I am doing my housework every day and highly recommend the Vegetable Compound to any woman suffering from female trouble. Only yesterday a friend called me on the phone and knowing what it did for me wanted to know what to ask for at the drug-store, as she meant to give it a trial."—MRS. C. E. CHAPMAN, 1929 Elm Street, New Albany, Indiana.

Another Case of Nervous Breakdown

MEMPHIS, TENN.—"Two years ago I was completely run-down and my nerves were a wreck. I could not sweep a room without resting. I could not do any of my work except a little at a time and the doctor's medicine did not help me. One day some one threw a little book on to my porch and in it I read several testimonials of women who had been like myself. I went right out and got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and before I had taken the whole of that bottle I knew it was helping me. I took six bottles and then in about three months I took two more. Now I am in perfect health. I do all my own work and could do more. I can truly say that I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound gave me my health."—MRS. G. J. HINCKLEY, 415 1/2 E. Georgia St., Memphis, Tenn.

Thousands of Women owe their health to

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT PREVENTION CONTEST TO BE JUDGED BY EXPERTS



JUDGES OF CONTEST

At top, right—Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner of the City of New York; (left) Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Director of Public Safety of the City of Philadelphia, and (below) W. H. Cameron, Managing Director, National Safety Council, Chicago.

The three largest cities in the United States, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, are represented upon a board of judges who have agreed to pass upon a prize contest, now in progress, which has for its purpose some solution of the problem of ever-increasing automobile accidents.

W. H. Cameron, of Chicago, managing director of the National Safety Council; Hon. Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner of the City of New York, and Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, Director of Public Safety of Philadelphia, have accepted the invitation of Charles H. Holland, President of the Independence Indemnity Company of Philadelphia, which as an insurance company is largely interested in the reduction of automobile accidents, to judge the suggestions in the contest for which Mr. Holland has announced \$1,700 in cash prizes.

The prizes are \$1,000, \$500 and \$250 for the three most practical suggestions, not exceeding 500 words in length, which are submitted by licensed insurance agents or brokers anywhere in the United States, for reducing the number of American automobile accidents. Among the 180,000 agents and brokers in the country Mr. Holland believes can be found a way at least to reduce the waste of life and property incident to use of the automobile. The contest will be open until June 30, after which the judges will announce the results.

According to records of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters 111,276 people have been killed in automobile accidents since 1907, more than twice the number of Americans killed in the World War. This figure does not include those killed in grade crossing accidents. While reliable statistics in injuries short of death are lacking, the bureau estimates that close to 2,751,900 persons have been injured in the same period. As the number of deaths has increased each year, from 598 in 1907 to 15,700 in 1923, Mr. Holland believes the time has come when some concerted action should be taken to turn the tide, and so has arranged the contest for practical suggestions.



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Governor Hunt to Be Candidate

(Continued from page 1.)

Auditor shall audit the accounts of all State officials. I shall advocate additional appropriations to be made for the Auditor's office to enable him to employ additional help to carry out this provision of the law.

Banking

One of the pledges I made during the last campaign was to reform the banking laws of the State of Arizona. This pledge has been fulfilled. One of the issues in the last campaign revolved around the administration of the affairs of the Central Bank of Arizona. I made a request upon the Governor of Kansas for the extradition of P. K. Lewis, former President of the Central Bank, but the authorities of the State were not successful in apprehending him. I then offered a reward of \$500, which is the maximum allowed by law, for the arrest of P. K. Lewis. I promise a continuation of present policies in this Department.

Public Health

This Department of our Government is becoming one of the most important in the State. The influx of aliens who are unaccustomed to modern sanitary methods, is responsible for several epidemics of disease, especially small-pox. I favor the extension of our public health program, especially into preventive work as to children. This work will probably be costly, but the indirect return from it will be one hundred fold.

Child Labor

The Congress of the United States has submitted a proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide that Congress regulate the employment of children. I favor the approval of this amendment by the State of Arizona.

Constitutional Rights

When the Constitution of the United States was drafted, all races, classes, religions and creeds were represented and cared for in that great document of human liberty. It was never intended that any religion or race should be persecuted by any group of people or organization. Freedom to worship God in any manner they choose was guaranteed and life, liberty and pursuit of happiness were endowed to all citizens without any reservation. Without these principles the Government of America cannot be free, and liberty of conscience cannot exist. I reaffirm my allegiance to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Arizona on the subject of religious liberty and law enforcement. I deplore the tendency which has developed in recent years of attempting to make religious principles a test of fitness for public office.

Code Revision

I favor the appointment of a Code Commission to compile the statutes of Arizona.

The Colorado River Compact
In submitting the Colorado River Compact to the last legislature, I advised caution, and that it be studied carefully before Arizona was committed to a contract which might be disastrous to her future. I notice that the three candidates who have announced themselves for Governor up to date, have declared in favor of a supplemental Compact or reservations before the Compact is approved by Arizona, thereby vindicating the position I originally took.

On October 1923, in an endeavor to bring about a better understanding of the sentiment in the Lower Basin States with reference to the Compact, I addressed a communication to the Governors of California and Nevada suggesting a conference for the purpose of adopting a supplemental Compact which would conserve Arizona's interest in the Colorado River. The Governor of Nevada consented, but the Governor of California declined to appoint delegates to such a conference. Later at the request of one of the candidates for Governor, I had a conference of gentlemen suggested by him, in my office which resulted in another request being made upon the chief executive of California to meet with a committee from Arizona to discuss a supplemental Compact. This request was likewise declined.

I shall oppose the adoption of the Colorado River Compact or any Compact which does not protect the interests of Arizona in the Colorado River. I propose to assert the doctrine that the full, natural rights to the benefits of that portion of the river which flows wholly within the State of Arizona shall belong to Arizona, irrespective of any technical objections that may now stand in the way.

I am ready to concede to the upper states their equitable rights and to California and Nevada such rights as justly belong to them in the Colorado River, but until Arizona's rights to the use of such water and power as are needed for her future requirements are assured, and the right of Arizona to derive revenues from taxation for power developed within this State, if developed by any other agency than the State of Arizona, is established, I shall oppose the Compact. I decline to consider California's alleged present need of power as of more importance than Arizona's future.

In line with the recommendations made by Mr. E. C. LaRue who was Chairman of the Arizona Engineering Commission, I favor an appropriation by the legislature to make a comprehensive survey of the requirements of the State of Arizona and the possibilities of development as a result of the harnessing of the Colorado River.

Taxation

The decrease in valuations, the expenditures entailed by the outbreak of scabbies among cattle in Apache County, the foot and mouth epizootic in California and the finding of the toll weevil in Postville and Rillito districts in Arizona, are proving a disappointment to me in the matter of reduced taxation. However, it was essential that the scabbies be eradicated in northern Arizona. I felt that even though the parantine against California has caused hardships on many of our people, it was imperative that the foot and mouth disease be kept from

spreading to this State as it would have meant bankruptcy. I feel the same with reference to the cotton situation. I recognize the injustice of destroying crops of farmers unless they are recompensed. Believing that equity and justice require reimbursement for the destruction of crops, and that a grave emergency exists which menaces one of the leading industries of the State I decided to provide a fund to reimburse the farmers for the destruction of their cotton crop.

I am confident that the legislature, the voters and taxpayers of the State of Arizona will concur in my judgment and endorse my action in this connection. I shall discuss these and other issues during the campaign, and shall trust for your approval and support at the polls in the primary of the democratic party and in the elections to follow.

GEORGE W. P. HUNT.

ARIZONA WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

If "the voice of the people" means anything as expressed in the country press of this nation, it says, "Give us safe, sane and sound government. Keep our industries and payrolls going and give us reasonable taxation." Candidates or public officials of all political parties will do well to heed "the voice."

Cattle and sheep thriving; ranges in good condition.

Tucson—Construction of highway between Tucson and Ajo to start about July 1.

Arizona to have \$1,053,003 for federal aid highway construction for year beginning July 1.

Joseph City—Bridge to be built over Little Colorado river on Old Trails national highway.

Phoenix—Southern Pacific Company announces merging of Southern Pacific and El Paso & Southwestern railroads virtually completed.

Yuma—Opening of local stockyards anticipated in near future.

Peoria—Work on North-South highway to be resumed at once.

Elgin—Nogales Oil & Gas Co. to start in second well in this district.

Prescott—Sheldon Mining Co.'s new mill will be in operation by Sept. 1.

Whipple—\$10,000 club house to be built for use of Masons in government hospital.

Contention—100-ton mill being installed for development on mammoth tailings dump.

Yuma—Over 200 acres of watermelons being harvested in Yuma valley this year.

Nogales—Best coast of Mexico tomato season practically closed with 2,041 carloads crossing border to date. With increase of 48 per cent over last year, Arizona leads all other states in percentage of increase of lumber cut.

Gleeson—Work to start extracting ore from large copper bodies blocked out in Mystery mine.

RAILROAD GLADDENS HEART OF LITTLE GIRL

The heart of little Mary Griffith, 11 year old daughter of a railroad section foreman at Bloomington, California, is filled with happiness. The cause of the little girl's joy is a mother cat and five fluffy kittens just presented to her by the Northern Pacific Company.

Recently a kitten belonging to Mary was run over and killed by one of the railroad's trains. The loss of her pet brought much sorrow to the little girl so she wrote to officials of the Southern Pacific telling of her misfortune and asking for another kitty to replace her former pet.

Through J. E. Newman, claims attorney for the railroad, a search was begun to find a suitable substitute for Mary's kitten. Finally a mother cat with five little kittens was secured and delivered to Mary who is now busily engaged training the new kittens not to wander over railroad tracks.

DISABLED VETERANS TO MEET AT SALT LAKE

Reduced fares to Salt Lake City to be granted to members of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, by Southern Pacific, on account of the fourth annual convention of the organization to be held at Salt Lake June 23 to 28.

The organization has arranged an interesting program for the convention, and many affairs are planned for the entertainment of the delegates.

FAMOUS MEXICAN TREE DYING

Mexico City.—Mexico's most famous tree, under which Cortez is supposed to have sought shelter 400 years ago when driven from the Aztec capital, is slowly dying and efforts of tree surgeons to arrest the progress of decay have proven fruitless.

REBEL CHIEF'S BROTHER SLAIN

Mexico City, June 24.—Gen. Alfonso de la Huerta, brother of the rebel chief, Adolfo de la Huerta, has been killed in battle, according to a dispatch received by Senator Castillo.

HONOR SYSTEM IN FORCE AT SUMMER SCHOOL

TUCSON, Ariz., 19—An honor system, which, it is hoped, will spread in the winter school term, has been established by students attending the University of Arizona summer school. This was presented to the summer session students by Hamilton Keddie, popular student and strong advocate of the honor system.

The system established is different from other honor systems in force over the country, according to Keddie, in that there are no strings tied to it and it is hoped that it will prove highly successful. Most honor systems ask that when one student sees another student cheating he is honor bound to report that student to the teacher in charge. The only force that will be used at the University of Arizona to prevent cheating during the summer session, according to Ked-

die, will be a strong public sentiment against it.

"The honor system as established at the summer school has many advantages," Keddie said, "and it is hoped that within the next year or two the feeling against cheating will be so strong in the University of Arizona that no student will dare to violate the general sentiment of the campus."

Teacher: "Johnny, how old is a person who was born in 1894?"

Johnny: "Man or woman?"—Michigan Gargoyle.

The "Home Weekly"—The Patagonian

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona
TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, Arizona

Who was that girl that went into one bank and asked for a checkbook of a lady that folds up in the middle?—Green Gaudier.

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.
311 Morley Avenue
NOGALES, ARIZONA

The Runabout
\$265
F. O. B. Detroit
Dismountable Rims and Starter 65 extra

Your Business Partner

By speeding the day's work, a Ford car provides more time for recreation. It is a partner in business and a wholesome means of entertainment.

This is the time when a Ford is most enjoyed. It gets the whole family out-of-doors. It is sensible and practical—an easy car to handle and care for, roomy, comfortable, reliable.

Above all, it is the car within most people's means—because of its lower first cost and rigid economy of operation.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

Touring Car \$295 Comps \$525 *Tuxor Sedan \$590 Parade Sedan \$625
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

SEE THE NEAREST AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

You can buy any model by making a small down-payment and arranging easy terms for the balance. Or you can buy on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan. The Ford dealer in your neighborhood will gladly explain both plans in detail.

Store Lady: Do you wish anything sir?
"Yes, I have lost my wife!"
"Mourning department on first floor!"

Debts
We often think that the man who worries most about our national debt and Europe's debts worries least about his own.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World

"Every Day" Prices insures you of getting your Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables at the right price when you want the merchandise

Over 1000 items on PIGGLY WIGGLY shelves priced at a saving to you.

Below are a few of our EVERY DAY prices.

Sugar, 10 pounds	89c
Sugar, 100 pounds	\$8.75
Bob White Soap, per bar	4c
Rex Lye	9c
Sunbrite Cleanser	5c
P. & G. Naptha Soap	12½c
Fels Naptha Soap	8c
Matches, large size, Blue Tips	5c
Jello, all flavors	10c
Campbells Soups, all kinds	10½c
Large Can Tomatoes, No 2½	15c
Peaches, No. 2½ tin	24c
Corn Flakes	9c
Post Toasties	9c
Swift Premium Hams, per pound	31c
Your Luck Coffee, 1 lb. Tin	46c
Your Luck Coffee, 2½ lb. Tin	\$1.10
Swan Down Flour, per 100	\$3.90

WE ARE PAYING 35 cents a dozen for FRESH EGGS. Bring us your eggs and make this your headquarters while in Nogales.

PIGGLY WIGGLY
All Over the World
NOGALES, ARIZONA

WORLD'S LARGEST CHAIN DEPARTMENT STORE ORGANIZATION

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

RELIABLE QUALITY GOODS ALWAYS AT LOW PRICES

226-228 GRAND AVENUE, NOGALES, ARIZONA

Sales

Sales are tabooed in our business.

Sales—if we were to hold them—would make it impossible for us to give the larger values which we now give every day in the year.

Sales would make it necessary for us to mark the price of our goods higher in the beginning in order that there would be room to reduce the price later.

Sales would not permit our treating our friends and customers alike at all times.

Sales would make it impossible for the public to accurately judge our values because of the fact that our selling prices would then change from time to time.

Sales—if we were to hold them—would remove the advantage we now give you by making it possible for you to make out your shopping budget before leaving home. Our prices never changing, you are always able to determine in advance just how much money you need to bring with you.

Sales would not harmonize with our adherence to the principle of the Golden Rule.

J.C. Penney Co.