

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

The All-Year Resort Altitude 4053 Feet

Climate Is Best In The United States

VOL. XVI

(\$2.00 a Year in Advance)

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1928

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 24



The Livestock Situation

Los Angeles, May 17.—(Special to The Patagonian.)—The junior activities being carried on throughout the country cannot fail to be an inspiration to any one who keeps in touch with the progress being made in educational work.

These youngsters will stand ready to answer "here" when they are called upon to take hold and carry on one of the largest and most vital industries in present-day civilization.

VAUGHN NEWS

James Fraizer has finished his carpentry work in Nogales and returned to his Sleepy Hollow ranch.

Work of developing water on the Eaton dude ranch is progressing. A contract will be let when water is developed for 70,000 adobes for building purposes.

Miss Allen, Vaughn school teacher, has closed one of the most successful terms of school this district has had and has gone for a visit with her mother in Tucson.

Mrs. W. T. Roth, who has been in California for some time for her health, is expected home today, and her many friends hope she is much improved.

Rev. Mr. Gardner spoke to a large audience at the Adobe church Sunday. His sermon was an inspired one.

Frank Jolly made a business trip to Luchel this week.

Sanitary Inspector White was in Vaughn this week looking up evidence in the Raymond Frijo calf-stealing case.

U. OF A. MILITARY DEPT. NAMES TWO HONOR STUDENTS

Tucson, May 16.—Two honor students in the R. O. T. C. have been designated at the university this year.

According to Colonel Howard Tatum, the University of Arizona has been designated as a distinguished school in R. O. T. C. work.

THE STORY OF A SONG WHICH HELPED HEAL WAR WOUNDS

Every one is familiar with the story of how the kindly act of a group of southern women, who decorated the graves of Union soldiers in their town soon after the Civil War, led to the establishment of Memorial Day.

AMERICAN AVIATION TO RECEIVE AID OF LARGE CAPITAL

New York, May 16.—A United States air-crossed by passenger airways operating upon the clockwork schedules of the established European lines was the startling vista opened last yesterday by announcement of the makeup of the new Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

Although Wall Street did not receive formal details of the plan until after market closing, traders had already realized with a start that "big money"—the kind of money that in the past flung railroads across the continent—had taken to the air at last.

Oatman—Drift on the property of the Oatman Eastern Mining Company in Mohave county is now in more than 400 feet from the crosscut.

MICKIE SAYS—

DO NEVER THROW DOWN TH' HOME NEWSPAPER, I SAY, 'NO NEWS IN THE PAPER!' SAY, OUR REPORTER SEZ 'A JEST QUIGHTA FOLLER HIM SOME DAY AND SEE HOW MUCH HOOPING 'N QUESTIONING AN' VERIFYING IT TAKES TO GET A COLUMN OF LOCAL ITEMS TOGETHER.



PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Mr. and Mrs. Wall, former residents of Patagonia, have returned here after an absence of several months in Nevada and other sections of the west.

W. H. Davis, former manager of the Commercial hotel here, now residing in California, and C. B. Hullinger of Chloride, N. M., were Patagonia visitors yesterday and today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powers returned last Saturday from Tucson, where they had been for several days on business connected with their World's Fair mine, which is being operated by Mr. Ahlburg.

George H. Coughlin of the Morning Glory mine was in town Monday evening.

Many local members of the Elks' lodge attended the state association convention in Nogales last week.

E. D. Farley of the Homeatake mine in Soldier Basin was in town Saturday.

Marjory Sullivan gave a party to her little friends in San Rafael Sunday to celebrate her 10th birthday anniversary.

Roy Murrell of San Rafael Valley was a Patagonia visitor Wednesday.

The Jubilee Singers concert at the Methodist church last week was well attended, many out-of-town people being present.

Glen Perry, foreman of the Rail-X ranch, was a business visitor Monday to Nogales.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Etchells and son were county seat visitors Monday.

Frank and Lewis Wilson and Mr. Hopkins, their brother-in-law, of Los Angeles, are visiting the formers' mother, Mrs. William Wilson, who is on the sick list. They expect to remain for about two weeks.

Ralph McIntyre, Mrs. John McIntyre and Mrs. Nye of Parker Canyon were in Nogales Monday on business.

NEW AIRLINES ARE PLANNED

Los Angeles, May 16.—Albuquerque and Clovis, N. M., will be the final eastern division points before Los Angeles is reached in the newly proposed combination of airplane and railroad transportation.

The Santa Fe is one of a group of organizations to participate in the undertaking.

The new service, in which planes and trains will be used to cut to 48 hours the traveling time between New York and Los Angeles, will be inaugurated January 1, 1929, according to James B. Duffy, Los Angeles passenger agent for the Santa Fe.

Planes capable of carrying 14 passengers in addition to the crews will leave here daily at 8 a. m., fly over the Grand Canyon territory of Arizona, Duffy said, and land at Albuquerque or Clovis, at the option of passengers.

In both eastward and westward travel, passengers will be relayed across the continent by air and on rails, with night flying avoided.

Boulder Dam Bill May Meet With Opposition

State Mining Notes

Chloride—Eighteen inches of shipping grade ore has been opened up on the 180-foot level of the Schenectady mine here.

Canon—The Kay Copper Corporation resumes development operations here with a force of 14 men.

Tucson—Dissolution tests on pure copper mineral ore conducted at the southwest experiment station of the United States bureau of mines here.

Kingman—Drifting is well under way westward on middle vein cut on the 370-foot level of the White Hills mines.

Kingman—The winze of the Sunny-side mine is down 35 feet below the 15 level and better formation has been encountered.

Kingman—The three-compartment shaft of the Tom Reed mine is down 820 feet.

Kingman—The Dixie Queen mill resumes operations after a shutdown of several weeks.

Kingman—Katherine mine development on the 900-foot level.

Camp Verde—Squaw Peak Mining Company uncovers good ore that calls for a mill.

Tucson—The Twin Peaks Mining Company plans 500-ton flotation plant for sulphide ore.

Tucson—Old Gunsight mine installs 7-mile pipe line to bring water.

Sonoita—The Phelps Dodge Corporation has developed good shipping ore at its Santa Rita prospect and it is said the force will be greatly increased there. Thirty-five men are now at work there.

STEINFELD WHOLESALE STORE SOLD TO ARIZONA GROCERY

Phoenix, May 14.—Purchase of the Steinfeld Wholesale Grocery Company of Tucson by the Arizona Grocery Company, the transfer to become effective June 1, was announced today by L. C. Larkin, president of the Arizona Grocery Company.

Larkin stated that the Arizona Grocery Company will establish in Tucson a branch of the Western States Cash and Carry Wholesale Grocery, a subsidiary of the Arizona Company.

The program of expansion by the Arizona Grocery Company this year will include the opening of new stores in Nogales, Douglas, Ray, Globe, and Miami, Lakin said.

PFEFFER GETS 3 TO 6 YEARS

Tucson, May 14.—John Pfeffer, former chief deputy county assessor of Pima county and a member of the city council, today was sentenced to from three to six years in the state penitentiary on conviction of embezzlement of county funds.

He is out on \$5000 bail pending an appeal filed by his attorneys, who declared the instructions of the court to the jury were prejudicial.

From seeing empty tin cans roll along on the surface of the water, a southern inventor obtained the idea for a novel motor craft. It consists chiefly of two galvanized-iron drums or axles with an outboard motor between the two cylinders.

Washington, May 16.—Clearing up the calendar for adjournment, the House today passed the Morin bill creating a government corporation to operate the Muscle Shoals plants for nitrate and power production.

Meanwhile proponents of the Swing-Johnson Boulder dam bill, the other great power project before congress, faced the prospect of further delay in talking advantage of the special rule granted yesterday for house consideration of the measure.

Failure to pass other measures yesterday jammed the calendar and consideration of the Boulder dam bill may be delayed beyond next Tuesday, when it is proposed to take it up.

Republican leaders are seeking adjournment May 26, so there is little time. There is some talk of extending the session.

Senator Johnson, Republican of California, threatened in the senate yesterday to hold that body in session day and night for a vote on the Boulder dam bill, but he faces a serious filibuster there that makes consideration at this session appear practically impossible.

Sponsors, therefore, are devoting most of their time to the house, planning to seek senate action next session.

HEFLIN RAPS SMITH CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Washington, May 14.—Again assailing the campaign of Governor Smith of New York for the Democratic presidential nomination, Senator Heflin of Alabama, Democrat, said in the senate today that "the office is being put on an auction block and bartered to the highest bidder."

"Governor Smith has picked out a man with more power than any one else in New York to collect his campaign funds," Heflin said. "He has left his headquarters in Albany with the utilities commission, and gone to New York City to take personal charge of the Smith campaign. He has appointed Kenney, a contractor to go out and get the money, and it is easy for him to go to the big concerns and get funds."

Heflin characterized the statement that the Smith organization had spent \$102,000 in the campaign as "astounding."

"It's nearer \$10,000,000 than the figure he gave," he shouted.

STATE PLANS CHECK OF AUTO DRIVERS' LAW OBEDIENCE

Phoenix, May 16.—A state-wide check is to be made shortly under direction of the motor vehicle division of the state highway commission to see if operators of automobiles are obeying the state law which requires the operator to obtain a driver's permit and carry it with him while driving. It was announced today by E. M. Whitworth, superintendent of the division.

Whitworth also stated that a survey would be made at the same time to ascertain if the motorists were observing the law which requires that the registration card for an automobile be carried in some convenient place in the car or on the person of the operator.

When water boils in an electric kettle on the market, a whistle blows as a signal that the current can be shut off and waste avoided. The device also prevents overheating the element and reducing its life.

Interesting News Notes

Joseph Kasser, a hairdresser of London, has always refused to bob women's hair, because he believes the Bible forbids it.

Eight-year-old Ruth Stevens of Chicago recently wrote the postoffice asking why babies were delivered by a stork instead of being sent by parcel post.

Declaring that her husband charged her \$3 taxi fare every time she rode in his car, Mrs. C. A. Ross of Cincinnati sued for divorce.

Prohibition agents raided the farm of William Baskendorf, near Salt Lake City, without finding a still. But their automobile got stuck in the mud and Baskendorf charged them \$2 to pull them out.

A speed limit of 7 miles an hour is set in the town of Montclair, France, and the number of arrests for speeding averages 200 a day.

Earl J. Palmer of Malts, O., has broken the non-stop walking record by walking 72 miles in 1 1/2 hours 50 minutes.

Celebrating her 100th birthday anniversary, Miss Caroline Ruhnow of Sadorous, Ill., revealed that she had one eccentricity—she will not drink water.

Mrs. Jeanie Burns of Chicago admitted she had committed bigamy, but said she was "only seeking happiness."

Since the Amistee 690 British soldiers of the Army of the Rhine have taken German brides.

Alfred Houston of Chicago testifying in his divorce suit, said that his wife had slapped him at least one a day for 21 years.

Mrs. Josephine Roberts, 103 years old, of Riverside, Va., recently told her friends that she felt young in spirit and would not object to marrying should some acceptable man propose.

When Jacques Callien of Lille, France, found a cat hair in his food, he killed the cat, and then his wife killed him.

Ralph Arnett, aged 19, of Chicago, was stricken totally blind while dancing.

All Hehmed of Tunis, arrested for heading his wife, said she asked him to do it "as a favor."

Miss Marie Louls of San Francisco, 17, eloped with her employer, a widower, 72 years old and the father of 11 children and 8 grandchildren.

DAD AND I. There's a Hedgehog coming out of his winter quarters. See the leaves sticking on the spikes of his back. Before turning in for his winter sleep he rolls himself among the fallen leaves, which pierce by the spikes on his back, and in heaps to him thus acting as an overcoat to keep him warm.

The Hedgehog. Illustration of a hedgehog in a field.

He lives on insects, snails, frogs, mice and snakes. Illustration of a hedgehog eating a snake.

The Hedgehog gives the snake a hard bite then rolls himself up, doing so over and over again until the back bone of the snake is broken. Illustration of a hedgehog rolling up a snake.

By Stafford

SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

HOWARD KEENER
Publisher and Owner

Subscription Rates, in Advance:
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months 1.00

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application

SELLING FARM PRODUCTS

The successful farmer must be a good merchandiser as well as an efficient producer in order to reap the greatest possible reward from the labor and efforts which he has expended in the production of the crops, livestock, and other sources of farm income up until the time they are ready for market. It is true that the selling price of farm products is largely determined by the purchaser, but there are many ways in which the producer can make his wares appeal more strongly to the buyer, and hence command a higher price, suggests the research department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers.

Many, in fact most farm products, are sold by grade. Quality and uniformity in grains, fruit, cotton, potatoes, dairy and poultry products, command a premium from the buyer. A few minutes spent in picking out dirty, cracked or small eggs and sending a crate full of large, clean eggs, all of the same color, to a central market will be rewarded with a higher price of 2 or 3 cents per dozen. Dirty, ungraded potatoes are heavily discriminated against by buyers, both wholesale and retail. A carload of steers or hogs of uniform size, color and quality will attract the eye and money of the cattle buyer sooner and more favorably than a nondescript load of livestock ranging from big to little, fat to thin. A load of wheat or other grain which contains a high percentage of weed seed or foreign grain brings a low grade and a low price, both of which could be raised by cleaning the grain before marketing it.

One could go on with similar illustrations at length. The same fundamentals which make a housewife want to buy groceries or vegetables in a store where they are attractively displayed hold true with the products which farmers have to sell. The rapid growth of roadside marketing is one illustration which proves the point. Quality products attractively displayed and uniformly graded at a well-kept roadside stand command the highest prices and find the readiest sale. Why should this principle not be put into effect with profit in the sale of all farm products?

TRIBUTE TO COUNTRY PRESS

"The smaller newspapers of the country are the most important newspapers, and incidentally, in proportion to their circulation, their advertising results are the biggest, and their advertising rates are the smallest in the country," says the Woodburn, Ore., Weekly Independent. "They are read through from end to end. Every copy of circulation means an entire family, not a family that lives in one room with a can opener, but a family that owns its own house and land around it, at least ninety times out of a hundred; a family that buys everything, from the roof on the house to the cement on the cellar floor; from the hat on a mother's head to the shoes on the boys' feet." The service that their publishers render to the public is, in my opinion, the most important service rendered by any class of citizens in the United States. The country editors are distributors of information; they reach the minds of the boys that leave the farms, and they are the nation's mental police force," says Arthur Brisbane.

After more than 40 years in the newspaper business, daily and weekly, we can endorse the opinion of Arthur Brisbane that the country paper is read from end to end, and the advertisements are of special interest. Where a hundred read all that is in the home weekly, only one in that one hundred peruses all that is in the big city daily paper that comes to them. Large foreign advertisers are also becoming cognizant of the fact that piece in country weekly and smaller city daily papers is of real value to them; that they can gain more at less cost, at the same time securing as much combined circulation with a certainty that their advertisements will be read by all.

Democrats of Rogersville, Tenn., raised \$4.99 by passing the hat for Senator Borah's conscience fund. Now the senate should investigate where Democrats got all that money.

NEW PROCESSES IN MINING

Western mines are looking forward to better times than ever, partly through development of processes that will call for more metal in industrial life and partly through lowering costs of production.

Molten metal sprayed like paint by compressed air, the metal itself liquefied by electric or gaseous heat, to protect iron, wood, stone or other materials, is being extensively experimented with; non-corrosive copper, lead and zinc may enter many new fields if this process is perfected.

Money invested in legitimate mining is as safe as money invested in farming, or most lines of commercial activities.

Sidelights

Six preachers in Staunton, Va., played volleyball against six policemen, on a wager, the terms of which were that if the preachers lost they would go to jail for an hour; if the cops lost they were to go to church. Next Sunday the six limbs of the law occupied a pew and listened intently while volleyball player Rev. J. Lewis Gibbs expounded the gospel.

If by some miracle the crossed eyes of Ben Turpin, motion picture comedian, ever become straight, \$100,000 will accrue to Mack Sengle, Turpin's producer. An insurance policy for that amount has been written guaranteeing that the miracle will not happen.

John Pierpont Morgan, famed New York banker, returned from a European vacation recently and spent three days looking into things that had accumulated in his absence. Then he set a good example in citizenship by serving on the Nassau county grand jury at Mineola.

When Alfred McGee in Glenville, Ala., died he made a request that he be buried near the highway, and that the farmers hauling their cotton crop to market would call the price in a loud voice. This has been done for the last 45 years.

Simon Rothschild of New York, 100 years old, boasts of having retained all his mental faculties. He says: "My memory is so good that I can make the same mistakes today that I made 50 years ago."

At Winchester, Va., a stout, well-dressed, but extremely dark-complexioned man appeared to be mingling too freely with the white folks at a celebration. A lady of the committee invited him to depart. Later Governor Byrd apologized for the lady's rudeness to Mahoud Samy Pasha, Egyptian minister to the United States.

Some brag about being college men, while men who amount to something brag about it if they are not.

We always have the satisfaction of knowing that our candidate is the best man, regardless of the number of votes he gets.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY AND ARIZONA

NEW REGISTRATION LAW:

Registration of electors for the next primary and general elections must be done pursuant to the provisions of a law enacted by the last Legislature which differs materially from the old law, which was repealed.

REGISTRATION PERIOD:

Registration of all electors in the State of Arizona will begin on the First Monday in May (May 7th, 1928), and will continue until August 11th, 1928, at 5:00 o'clock P. M., at which time the books will be closed and no registrations will be made until September 17th, at which time the books will again be open and registering will continue until final closing date, October 6th, 1928, at 5:00 o'clock P. M.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS:

Every elector must be twenty-one years of age, or over, a citizen of the United States, either by birth or naturalization; a resident of the state for one year prior to the General Election, and a resident of the county and precinct for thirty days; must be able to read the Constitution of the United States, in the English language, and be able to write his or her name unless physically unable to do so. Idiots, insane persons, and persons non compos mentis or under guardianship persons convicted of treason or felony shall not be qualified to register.

NATURALIZATION:

If elector is a naturalized citizen such elector must present second or final papers to the registration officers, else elector cannot be registered. If, however, such papers are lost or destroyed, the elector will be permitted to register upon imparting to the Registration Officer the information

The Colfax Bookplate

BY Agnes Miller



W.N.U. SERVICE

Rare old tome collecting dust in a second-hand book shop, together with a curious, antique scientific instrument! From them the elements of this delightful mystery emerge.

This antique, scientific instrument, whose nature and purpose are almost forgotten today, was nothing else, as you readily may guess, than a—but you must guess.

Will Be Revealed to Your Satisfaction in Serial Form in

THE PATAGONIAN

called for in Clause 6 of Affidavit of Registration.

On September 22, 1922, an act passed by the Congress of the United States became effective providing that foreign born women of the age of 21 years or over must in like manner as men of foreign birth make application for citizenship, and secure a Certificate of Naturalization before they may apply for registration.

Marriages of foreign born women to American citizens, if such marriages took place subsequent to September 22, 1922, does not in any event, except that such women produce evidence of having secured Certificates of Naturalization, entitle such women to be registered. Women of foreign birth, possessing other necessary qualifications, who married American citizens prior to September 22, 1922, may be registered, by imparting to the Registering officers the information called for in Clause 9 of Affidavit of Registration. Registering officers are urged to give the matter of naturalization particular attention, and omissions or irregularities in any clause affecting this subject will render the affidavit unacceptable and same will be returned for correction.

WHERE REGISTERED: In registering, electors must give the precinct where they reside, to enable them to vote at any primary or general election. The law by which a person, if not on the register could vote at the polls, has been omitted from the code, now in force, and in order to vote at any primary, general or special election, the elector's name must appear on the register of the precinct wherein he or she resides. (Do not register an Elector from a business address.)

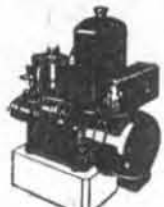
The following persons are duly authorized Registration Officials for the year 1928: Ada E. Jones, County Recorder; R. L. O'Neill, Nogales; H. B. Riggs, Patagonia; Fred Pyeatt, Montana Camp; Mrs. E. D. De Brail, Tubac and Amado; Ed Le Gendre, Sonoita; John A. McCarty, Elgin, Vaughn and Canille; Maria de la Ossa, Lochiel, San Rafael and vicinity.

Persons desiring to register may register by making application to any of the above Registration Officials. Published by order of Board of Supervisors, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. First publication May 11, 1928. Fourth publication June 1, 1928.



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Nogales Saddlery

313 Morley Ave. NOGALES ARIZONA

Political Announcements

Democratic

FOR COUNTY TREASURER I hereby announce my candidacy for County Treasurer, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September primary. A. DUMBAULD.

C. L. NORTHCRAFT FOR STATE SENATOR

I hereby announce my candidacy for State Senator from Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election to be held September 11, 1928. C. L. NORTHCRAFT.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce that I will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of Sheriff of Santa Cruz county, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September, 1928, primary election. ARTHUR D. PAGE.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Sheriff of Santa Cruz county, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September primary. J. J. LOWE.

I hereby make formal announcement that I will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the voters at the primary election, Sept. 18, 1928. H. J. (PAT.) PATTERSON.

FOR CONSTABLE

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Constable of Precinct No. 2, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September primaries. JAMES G. KANE.

FOR COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination of County School Superintendent, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the September primaries. MRS. WILMOUTH C. KELSEY.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for County School Superintendent, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election to be held September 11, 1928. MRS. J. W. LARIMORE.

One Good Term Deserves Another I hereby announce my candidacy for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE for Precinct No. 2, Santa Cruz County, subject to the action of the voters at the Democratic primaries to be held in September, 1928. A. H. GLIDEWELL.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED—To purchase, a farm wagon; must be cheap and in good condition. Address or see Howard Keener, Patagonia, Ariz. If

WANTED—Barrid Rock laying hens; no culls accepted. J. C. HOLMES, 3-R Canyon, Patagonia, Arizona. 5-18-28

Fire extinguisher chemicals may be obtained of Bert Blahon at the East Side garage, Patagonia, for all makes of apparatus. If

Howard Keener, at the Patagonian office, will acknowledge your legal papers, put the Notary's Seal thereon—and has for sale all kinds of legal blanks.

Subscribe for your home paper; \$2

A Washington man dropped dead in a Treasury vault containing 60 million dollars. We, too, are apprehensive of what might happen if we should see that much money at one time.

Joseph Travers of Worcester, Mass., is the owner of what he claims to be the oldest currency printed in the United States—an \$8 bill made in 1776 by Hall & Sellers of Philadelphia.

NOGALES-TOMBSTONE STAGE

Bob Laney, Prop.

Nogales-Bisbee Stage's new time table, effective August 7, 1927. Though stage to Bisbee, making connections for Douglas, Lordsburg, Deming and El Paso. Train connections made at Fairbank or Douglas for all points east on No. 2.

NORTHBOUND		SOUTHBOUND	
Nogales, Leave	11:30 a.m.	Douglas, Leave	2:15 p.m.
Patagonia, Leave	12:30 a.m.	Bisbee, Leave	3:30 p.m.
Fairbank, Leave	1:40 p.m.	Tombstone, Leave	4:45 p.m.
Tombstone, Leave	2:05 p.m.	Fairbank, Leave	5:00 p.m.
Bisbee, Arrive	3:15 p.m.	Patagonia, Leave	6:00 p.m.
Douglas, Arrive	4:15 p.m.	Nogales, Arrive	7:15 p.m.

AUTOAIDE

SERVICE STATION (Formerly Standard Oil Co.'s) Roy Hicks, Proprietor

India---Sampson

TIRES AND TUBES

GUARANTEED TIRE REPAIRING Greasing and Free Crankcase Service Call Us and We Call for Your Tires

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Kills insects by the roomful
Oronite FLY SPRAY
Kills flies, mosquitoes, moths & roaches, and many other insects.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

The Patagonian Offers Its Readers This Week Only MAGAZINES AT

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Your Choice Of Any 5 Magazines and This Newspaper FOR ONLY \$2.75

An unheard of bargain. Enough reading for the whole family—a wide variety of high class magazines—all at a price to fit your pocketbook. Don't fail to take advantage of this money-saving opportunity. No need to wait as Renewals will be extended from date of present expiration.

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Gentlemen: I wish to take advantage of your Magazine Bargain Offer. I am enclosing the above amount in payment for a one year subscription to your paper and the FIVE Magazines I have marked with an X below. All subscriptions are for a full year.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy Farmer | <input type="checkbox"/> Needlecraft |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Everybody's Poultry Magazine | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Road (Boys) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm & Fireside | <input type="checkbox"/> People's Home Journal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Life | <input type="checkbox"/> People's Popular Monthly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Journal | <input type="checkbox"/> Sportsman's Digest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fruits & Gardens | <input type="checkbox"/> Successful Farming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gentlewoman Magazine | <input type="checkbox"/> Woman's World |

CHOOSE Mark this coupon now and bring or mail it to our Business Office TODAY

INTERESTING NOTES

It is said that one in every 23 American men is named "William" and one among each 29 of the country's feminine population answers to Mary.

The oldest ice-skates in the world have been discovered in the museum in Prague, dating back to the fifth century B. C. and are fashioned from the bones of cattle.

The famous yacht, America, the first winner of the cup which bears its name, was built in New York by George Steers and launched in March, 1851.

One of the "historical monuments" in France is a magnificent cedar tree near Ronen, planted in King Henry's time, 350 years ago.

Eighty billion kilowatt hours of electricity were used in the United States in 1927.

New French postage stamps will depict historic scenes, such as the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, the Rheims cathedral and others.

Our popular debunkers appear to believe that history is what Henry Ford said it was.

Miss Virginia Diedel of Washington is the youngest woman to gain the coveted honor of practicing before the United States Supreme court.

Miss Stephana V. McLaughlin, night chief operator of a New Orleans telephone office, has served 14 years without ever being tardy or absent a night from her work.

What's New?

The first comet of 1928 was recently found by the French astronomer Philippoff of the observatory at Algiers in northern Africa.

An airplane with two decks, designed to carry 50 passengers is being built at Amsterdam.

An Englishman has invented a musical instrument that combines features of the harp and guitar and is played like the guitar, being held horizontally.

An automatic vending machine has been developed which says "Thank you" after a coin is inserted for the purchase of goods.

A new electric clock, which tells the time by red and white flashes from 16 lamps, has been set up in Baltimore, and can be seen 20 miles.

An X-ray apparatus has been perfected which will photograph the heart at the instant of pause between pulsation, insuring a clear and accurate reproduction.

We believe it was Cicero who said: "It is the most corrupt nation you have the most laws." Anyway, the United States has the most laws.

About Women

Miss Eleanor Clarage, who formerly played small parts in theatrical plays, now conducts two women's features in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Miss Genevieve R. Cline of Cleveland, recently nominated by President Coolidge as judge of the United States customs court of New York, becomes the first woman federal judge.

Mrs. Frances M. Ford, who became editor of the Children's Page of the Chicago Daily News at the age of 60 is still holding that position at 74.

That bandit that took a Chicago youth's cornet has in him the makings of a real reformer.

Possibly gold-brick artists have disappeared because they failed to adopt an installment sales plan.

Business Poor? Try Advertising

Louis Barnes of Red Oak, Va., has been appointed a deputy sheriff at the age of 15.

Joseph Maury of St. Louis, ate 24 hard-boiled eggs in 54 minutes, collecting \$50 for finishing in an hour.



**General Merchandise
And Miners' Supplies**

Fruits and Vegetables

SEE US FIRST

THE CORNER STORE
Patagonia, Ariz.



MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES


Night and Morning to keep them Clean, Clear and Healthy
Write for Free "Eye Care" or "Eye Beauty" Book
Murine Co., Dept. H. S., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago

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

It's better to insure your property than to wish you had. See Howard for the Patagonian office—Ad

Checks Are Receipts



Checks are the best receipts in the world for paid bills. Our record of the canceled check as it is paid and passes through our books forms a chain of evidence that cannot be surpassed or disputed. Starting a Checking Account with us is a simple matter. Let us tell you how.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NOGALES
NOGALES, ARIZONA
Assets Over \$3,000,000

DR. BAYARD FITTS
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist
NOGALES, ARIZONA

ASSAYING
PRICE LIST
Gold and Silver in 1 sample \$1.00
Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper in 1 sample \$2.50
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Manganese, Iron, Lime, Graphite, Sulfur, Insolubles (gold or silver alone) each \$1.00
Discounts on large amounts.
ORES BOUGHT f.o.b. Nogales, Ariz., at 90% of smelter value less \$5.00 per lot sampling and assay charge.
Accuracy and Promptness My Aim
12 Years in Present Business.
Hugo W. Miller
NOGALES, Box 257 ARIZONA

HOTEL BOWMAN
Nogales, Arizona
TUCSONIA HOTEL
Tucson, Arizona

"LA PERLA"
Jewelry Store
F. A. Sarabia, Prop.
107 Morley Ave.
NOGALES, ARIZONA
Elgin and Waltham Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing. All work guaranteed.
Reparacion Perfecta, de Alhasas y Relojes. Trabajo garantizado.

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

TRADE AT HOME!
Arizona Packing Company's meats are from cattle raised in Arizona. Cactus brand Bacon and Ham is as good as can be procured anywhere, and we cure them from the meat of Arizona-raised swine. Patronize Arizona industries whenever possible and help your state grow. The money you send away stays away.
ARIZONA PACKING COMPANY
NOGALES, ARIZONA

KEY CITY TAILORS
H. T. CONNER
138 Grand Ave. Phone 212
Nogales, Ariz.
Up-to-Date Cleaning and Pressing
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
Suits Made to Order
All Dye Work Guaranteed
Mail your clothes to us. We will deliver them on time.
Our Work, Our Prices, Our Service
Will Please You



5 years of service
is only a starting point
for BUICK—Skilled engineering and rugged construction make it the most durable of motor cars!

Keep in mind when buying your new car, that more than three-quarters of all the Buick cars produced in the last twenty-five years are still serving their owners.

Buick endures—Buick stays young—Buick stands up and gives its best over a longer period than any other car—because it is endowed with an extra-rugged double-drop frame—Buick's world-famous Sealed Chassis and Triple-Sealed Engine—and the most nearly perfect oiling system ever developed—

You'll prefer Buick because it leads in beauty and luxury; and you'll prefer it, too, because it is the most durable of cars—and therefore the most paying investment.

All Buick models have Lovejoy Hydraulic shock absorbers, front and rear, as standard equipment.

SEDANS \$1195 to \$1995 COUPES \$1195 to \$1850.
SPORT MODELS \$1195 to \$1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G.M.A.C. finance plan, the most desirable, is available.

NOGALES BUICK MERCER COMPANY
227 Grand Ave. (Phone 237) Nogales, Ariz.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

**For the Best in
Nogales, Sonora**

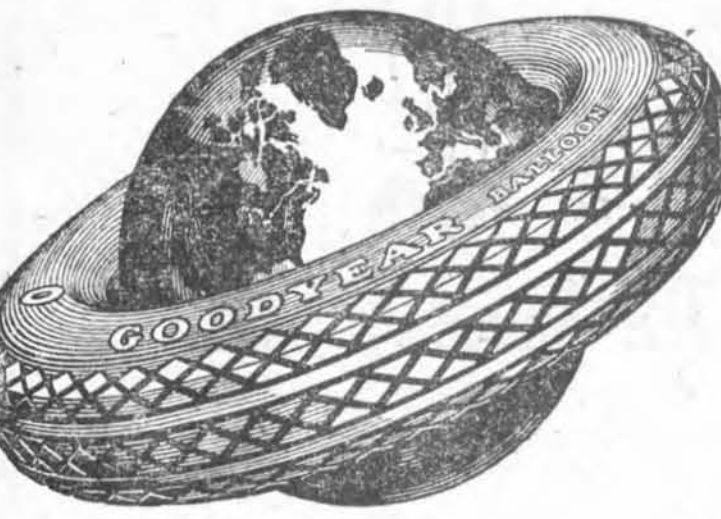
VISIT THE FAMOUS

Cave Cafe

CUT IN SOLID ROCK

We specialize in Sea Foods and Game in Season. All kinds of Chinese dishes to your order.

Where the Tourists eat their meals in the cool recesses of dining-rooms cut into the rock hill-side.




People who wouldn't think of going to any but a good, reputable dealer for food, clothing, or furniture, patronize the worst kind of "dumps" when it comes time to buy a tire.

They do this thinking it is necessary in order to get a tire bargain.

We'll get you the best tire made—a Goodyear—at a price as low as you can get anywhere.

EAST SIDE GARAGE
R. C. Blabon, Proprietor
PATAGONIA ARIZONA

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 *Charles H. Fletcher*
Proven Directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

International Casino
Alex Rossi, Mgr.
At the Plaza, Sonora, Mexico
(Just across the border)

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS PLACE TO EAT AND DRINK

HANK'S GARAGE
Hank Myers, Prop.
AUTO REPAIRING
STUDEBAKER SERVICE
CARS GREASED AND OILED
340 Grand Avenue, Nogales, Arizona

FOR DEVELOPMENT WORK, FOR SMALL HIGH GRADE VEINS,

Here Is the Mill

Efficient, Economical, Easily Handled, Simple

Price \$3200

10-15 TON FLOTATION MILL

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

Roy & Titcomb
Incorporated
NOGALES, ARIZONA

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

192

Santa Cruz Patagonian, Patagonia, Arizona.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$_____ for _____ year subscription, at \$2.00 per year.

Name _____
St. and No. _____
City and State _____

WALTER P. CHRYSLER'S TRAFFIC TALKS



SPEED AND JUDGMENT

The exercise of good judgment in relation to speed is the hall mark of the careful and able driver. Under no condition should speed be regulated entirely by the "legal limit". In other words, the driver should never consider that the maximum "legal limit" is his minimum rate of speed.

Under many conditions, the so-called "legal limit" is highly dangerous—often entirely impracticable. That is because the "legal limit" is designed in many cases for ideal driving conditions only. To the driver of good judgment, anything tending to interfere with those ideal conditions necessarily cuts down the rate of speed.

In cities where there is a speed law in general, there are also special subsidiary laws for congested centers. These laws are printed with the traffic regulations which anyone may obtain.

But, in suburban and country districts these "subsidiary traffic laws" are unwritten. Their recognition and observance are left to the discretion of the motorist. In many, many accidents, neglect of the observance of these unwritten laws is the cause of misfortune.

A few of the conditions which the driver with good judgment can recognize as unwritten law are as follows:

A choppy road full of "pot-holes".

Unfamiliarity with the route and the necessity for finding and reading ALL road directions.

Unusually heavy oncoming traffic and bad gutters.

Single "S" or double "S" curves.

A high road crown and slippery pavement.

Pedestrians who happen to be using the road as a pathway.

Farms with house and barn separated by road.

An asphalt road bed, rain, poor tire tread and autumn leaves.

The foregoing are only a few of many situations which might render the "legal limit" a hazardous undertaking. In other words, use good judgment.

Persons carrying umbrellas are protected from collisions with hother pedestrians and cars by a small window in the canopy. It affords a clear view when the umbrella is opened up, even if it is held down in front.

Drivers of closed cars often have considerable difficulty in seeing overhead traffic signals, but this obstacle is said to be overcome by using a special prism on the windshield. It is adjusted to deflect the rays of the beacon into the field of the vision, so that the driver need not stoop or lean out of the car to see when the light changes.

Rolled into a small package of little weight when not in use, an inflated mattress of rubber tubes has been devised by a western physician. There are twelve tubes, each in a cloth case and with a valve for inflating. The casing is washable.

Longer wear for the cord, improved appearance and less wear on the rug or carpet are afforded in a rubber-insulated extension cord that is flat instead of round.

HOW TO IDENTIFY TREES

(By H. Basil Wales, District Forest Inspector U. S. Forest Service, South-Western Division.)

With the approach of warmer weather, many of our people are planning to picnic in the mountain forests of the state and even to spend their vacations there. A large number of these recreationists and other visitors are interested in learning the names of the trees, and in order to give them the greatest pleasure from their visit to the forest, simple means of identification have been outlined by the use of which one may readily classify the more common trees, at least into the larger family groups.

There are two broad classes of trees, namely the conifers or cone-bearers and the broad leaves or hardwoods. All the conifers growing naturally in the southwest are evergreen, while most of the broad leaf trees shed their leaves in the fall.

The first point to notice in identifying a conifer is to note whether the leaves are needle-like or like scales. If needlelike, observe whether the needles are in groups or bunches bound together at the base by a little fibrous sheath or whether they are scattered singly over the twigs.

The pines have their needles in bundles of one to five. Even the one-needled pinon of southern and central Arizona has the sheath which distinguishes it from the spruce group, having scattered needles. The pines have woody scales which also distinguish them from the second group. The common western yellow pine has two to three needles in a group and the cone scales are armed with sharp prickles. The Arizona yellow pine is similar, but it has five needles in a group. The Arizona longleaf pine is also similar to the western yellow pine, but the needles are about twice the length of the western yellow pine, being from 9 to 12 inches long. The so-called blackjac is just a young pine, and as it grows older the bark will turn yellow. The Chihuahu pine of southern Arizona and New Mexico may be distinguished from the blackjac form of the yellow pine by its scrubby form of the tree and by its shorter needles and cones.

The Mexican white and the limber pine are very hard to distinguish from each other and no attempt will be made to outline their individual characteristics. They may be differentiated from the other pines by the five slender needles in a bunch and by the rather long cylindrical cones. The bristle cone pine, found at the highest elevations, is one of the "foxtail" pines so-called because a twig with its needles resembles the bush of a fox. It has five needles in a bunch.

Probably every one is familiar with the pinon pines, but many do not know there are three species in the southwest having one, two and three needles in a bunch, respectively. The two-needled pinon furnishes most of the pinon nuts sold on the market.

Now, let us consider the other group of needle-leaved conifers—those having the needles scattered singly over the twigs. Such trees in this locality are either true firs, Douglas fir which is not exactly a fir but resembles the hemlock, or the spruce. This group has cones with parchment-like scales. The spruces have sharp, pointed four-sided needles which, as they fall off the tree, leave the twigs rough like a grater. The cones hang downward and fall off the tree whole. It is rather hard for the layman to distinguish between the Engelmann and the Colorado blue spruce, our two native species. No attempt will be made to differentiate except to state that the Colorado spruce usually has a more decided bluish cast to the needles and is usually found along water courses. However, neither characteristic may be depended upon.

The firs have flat, blunt needles, usually curved so as to appear to grow out of the sides of the twigs rather than all around it. The needles as they fall off leave smooth rounded scars. Fir cones grow only on the topmost twigs and are seldom seen, as they fall to pieces as soon as mature. The cones grow upright on the twigs and when the scales drop off

The central axis persists as the popularly called "candlestick".

The white fir is the more common fir in the mountains at the higher elevations. It may be distinguished from the other firs by its thick bark and its longer needles. The Alpine and cork-bark firs are hard to distinguish from each other. Both have a thin corky bark, but the cork-bark is more corky. Both grow only at the highest elevations and usually in mixture with spruce.

The Douglas fir usually has shorter needles than the true firs. The cones hang downward and are found on the lower branches. The best means of identification is the three-angled tongue which projects outward between the scales.

The conifers having scalelike leaves are either junipers or cypresses in the southwest. All are familiar with the juniper berry. This "berry" is really a cone, but with the scales fleshy and grown together. The alligator juniper is easily recognized by its bark, which is checked, resembling an alligator hide. The Utah and the one-seeded junipers have a shaggy bark. They are hard to distinguish except that in general the Utah juniper usually has a single stem for several feet above the ground before it branches, while the one-seeded juniper usually branches at or near the ground. The two are popularly called cedar. The Rocky Mountain red juniper or cedar usually has a single stem and the branches are usually

drooping or pendulous. The berries are small, but little larger than BB shot and are bluish black. The heartwood is red, in contrast with the brown heartwood of the other junipers of the southwest.

There are two cypresses in the southwest. They look very much like the junipers, but have round cones nearly an inch in diameter, which stay on the trees several years without opening. Before the cones open they resemble nothing so much as giant juniper berries. The Arizona and the smooth-bark cypress are so much alike that no attempt will be made to distinguish between them. This concludes the conifers.

(Continued next week)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

All Over the World

You Save on Groceries All The Time at This Store

TOMATOES	
No. 1½ Cans, each	10c
No. 2 Cans, each	12c
No. 2½ Cans, each	15c
JELLO	
All Flavors, per package	8½c
HILLS BROS. COFFEE	
Per Pound	55c
GOLDEN STATE BUTTER	
Per Pound	52c
SWIFT'S PURE LARD	
8-Pound Cans, each	\$1.47
CLEANSERS	
Old Duch, each	7½c
Sunbright, each	5c
Sapolio, each	9c
POTATOES	
10 Pounds for	33c
SNOWDRIFT	
8-Pound Cans, each	\$1.81
GOOSEBERRIES	
Gallon Cans, each	73c

OVER TWO THOUSAND MORE ITEMS PRICED AT A SAVING TO YOU

MAKE PIGGLY WIGGLY YOUR HEAD-QUARTERS WHILE IN NOGALES

PIGGLY WIGGLY

NOGALES, ARIZONA

PATAGONIA

Cleaning & Pressing WORKS

New Barber Shop
LAUNDRY WORK
Cleaning and Pressing

All work guaranteed satisfactory.

SEE MACK
Next Door to Butcher Shop



The Season's Offering

A distinguished line of Summer Models—in snappy, unique and original patterns—stylishly tailored throughout—Tropical Worsteds, Kool Krashes, Featherweight Gabardines, and all the most desirable cool cloths.

TROUSERS

An immense stock to choose from.

THE ARMY STORE

205 MORLEY AVE.
NOGALES, ARIZONA

Stetson Hats

THE new Stetson styles now being displayed in our windows show the style trend for this season. You will never be disappointed in a Stetson hat. For style, quality and service, they measure up to the highest standard you can set.

Better come in now, if you need a new Stetson. We have a full range of colors, shapes and sizes.

THE "EL PASO" STORE

Originators of Low Prices
129 MORLEY AVENUE
NOGALES, ARIZONA

J.C. PENNEY Co.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

PAY CASH
PAY LESS
NO BILLS
TO DISTRESS

A HELPFUL STORE,
PAY LESS,
GET MORE!

"where savings are greatest"

MORLEY AVENUE, NOGALES, ARIZONA

Here's a Timely Tip on Hot Weather Needs

Get Ready Now for the Sultry Days Ahead
You Can Buy Here as Cheaply Now as Later

Every Woman Seeks Style And Finds It Here—with Economy!

Warm weather means more frequent changes and that means that you must have a variety of smart frocks—sport frocks, street frocks and dainty, summery types—all of them can be yours—for a very few dollars!

A Variety of Wearable Types

For many occasions, the short sleeved frock is favored—frocks of wash silks are in delicate pastel tones, georgette is printed or plain—you will find many frocks you need—and the price to your liking!

Women, Misses, Juniors **\$9.90** Many Clever Frocks!

House Frocks

Charmingly Styled

A new assortment of fresh wash frocks in distinctly smart styles.

Comfortable Short Sleeves

Ideal wear for warm weather frocks—daintily trimmed—with white and made with short sleeves. Our price is only

\$1.98

Buy Several Hats Now!

New Arrivals Are Priced Temptingly Low

Here is a worthwhile offering of clever summer hats—a charming assortment of approved types has just arrived from the New York markets! Every one brand new and a real value for

\$1.98

Such Variety of Shape and Color

Plain straws and novelty straws—hair braids and summery flower trimmed hats—the very type for immediate wear—and priced so that you can have several.

Rayon Chemise

Smartly Tailored

Smooth-fitting, comfortable—the ideal undergarment for smart women.

98c

Contrasting Trimmed

Bands of a contrasting pastel shade add an attractive finishing touch.

Rayon Bloomers

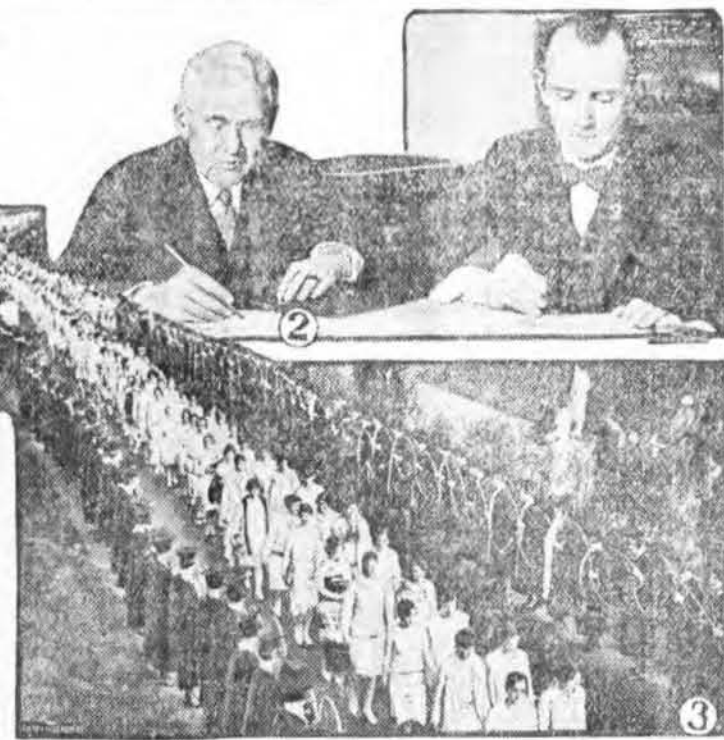
In Misses' Sizes

Elastic waist and knee—so practical for girls!

49c



1—Miss Anne Morgan laying cornerstone of \$7,000,000 clubhouse for the American Woman's association in New York. 2—Secretary Kellogg and Ambassador Prittitz signing the German-American conciliation and arbitration treaty. 3—Parade of undergraduates at May fete of Wellesley college, Wellesley, Mass.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Watson Defeats Hoover in Indiana—Japan Is Fighting Chinese.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

INDIANA farmers indicated last week that they did not approve of the Presidential candidacy of Herbert Hoover. The vote of the rural districts in the Republican primary was strong enough to give Senator James E. Watson, favorite son, a majority of something like 25,000 over the secretary of commerce, whose strength was mainly in the cities and larger towns; and the 33 Hoover delegates at Kansas City will vote for the senator at least on the first ballot. Anti-Hooverites claimed the result in Indiana was a severe blow to Hoover's chances, but his supporters asserted he really had won a victory by keeping Watson's majority down to comparatively small figures.

Despite Senator Watson's protestations that he is in the race to win, the politicians nearly all assume that he is a stalking horse for Lowden or Dawes, and the opinion is widespread that the Indiana delegation, or many of its members, will shift to Dawes as soon as the senator releases them, though they may first give Lowden a chance. G. Burt Thurman, the Watson campaign manager in the state, said: "Indiana will be for Dawes or Lowden or any other Republican," with significant emphasis on the word Republican. Maryland Republicans last Tuesday pledged their 19 delegates to Hoover.

Democrats of Indiana voted to send their 30 delegates to Houston instructed to vote for Evans Woolsten, the Indianapolis banker whom Tom Taggart backed forward. He was unopposed. The Republicans renominated Senator Robinson and the Democrats picked Albert Stump for the senate. The nominations for governor must be made by the party conventions, for no candidate on either side won a clear majority.

Michigan's state Democratic convention voted to instruct the delegation of 30 to vote as a unit for Al Smith, the opposition being easily squelched. But the fight against the New York governor is not entirely abandoned. In Alabama the anti-Smith or "un-instructed delegation" faction captured the majority of the state's delegates to Houston. In Texas the bitter struggle to send an un-instructed delegation to the Republican convention seemed likely to win.

SENATOR STEIWER'S campaign expenditures investigation committee has not brought out anything interesting so far except a small display of temper by Herbert Hoover. He was subjected to a long examination as to promises, contributions and political deals and managed to retain control of himself, but when Senator Barkley of Kentucky asked him whether he had advised the manufacturers of chinaware to raise the price of china, he exploded, saying: "I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if the committee is not getting down to dealing with a pretty small type of street slander."

From the other candidates for the Presidential nomination the committee extracted no information in the least sensational.

BOTH the house and senate accepted the conference report on the flood control bill after the measure had been so altered that it would meet with the approval of the President. Three important revisions suggested by Mr. Coolidge were made and it was understood the bill would receive executive approval, although the President still dislikes some of its provisions.

the direction of the secretary of war and the supervision of the chief of engineers. While the bill declares for the retention of the principle of local contribution toward flood control projects, local interests under the bill must furnish only such additional rights of way as are needed for levees on the main channel of the Mississippi and must maintain the flood control works when completed. The federal government will bear the entire cost of construction of levees and other flood control works and will furnish rights of way for levees along floodways and spillways.

FOR the first time in history the senate has assumed the prerogative of offering advice to the Supreme Court of the United States. By a vote of 40 to 31 it approved a resolution asking that Donald C. Richberg of Chicago, counsel for the national conference on the valuation of American railroads, be allowed to intervene in proceedings before the court for the purpose of making an oral argument and filing a brief. The conference Richberg represents was formed some years ago by radical groups and is headed by Senator Norris of Nebraska, who introduced the extraordinary resolution. The case in question is an appeal by the railroads from a lower court's decision upholding the interstate commerce commission's ruling with respect to the determination of valuation for rate-making and recapture purposes.

CHINA and Japan are actually at war, though not officially, because Japan insists on giving military protection to the Shantung railway and to her nationals there. Protests of both the Nationals and the Peking government were unheeded and bloody clashes between the Japanese and the Southerners at Tsinan, capital of Shantung province, followed. There were many casualties on both sides and the fighting continues at the time of writing. Each side blamed the other for the outbreak of hostilities, and each accused the other of brutal outrages. The Japanese commander in Shantung established a neutral zone along the railway and at latest reports had driven the Southerners out of it. The Tokyo government speedily prepared and sent over heavy reinforcements and dispatched additional warships. Then Marshal Chang, dictator of north China, issued a proclamation ordering all his forces to cease fighting the Nationals, in order, evidently, that the Chinese nation might employ its combined strength in combating the Japanese aggression. In his pronouncement Chang intimated his intention of soon retiring to Manchuria, stating he was willing to be not insistent regarding national politics, and he concluded with the statement that the ship of state was sinking rapidly and he hoped the people would come to their senses and save the country from destruction.

Suggestions of mediation by the United States have been made but are useless, for Washington has said it would not undertake to mediate unless asked to do so by both sides, and Japan says it will neither ask nor accept mediation. The unofficial government view in Tokyo is that Japan does not consider the present situation war and that therefore the matter can be settled diplomatically between Japan and China. All Americans in the war zone are believed to be safe, though some, including Consul Price at Tsinan, were under fire.

RUMANIA almost had a revolution last week, but the government nipped it in the bud. The peasants gathered in vast throngs—two hundred thousand in Alba Julia and smaller numbers in other places—and formulated demands for a change of government and the end of the despotic regime of Premier Bratianu. Some of the leaders wished to have the hordes march on Bucharest to enforce their demands, but others dissented and only a few thousands started on the trek to the capital and they soon quit. At the gatherings the government had stationed large detachments of troops which did not interfere with the deliberations but effectually squelched all the ardor for militant action. An interesting feature of the affair was the fact that Prince Carol, in England with his female companion, plotted to take advantage of the assemblage of the peasants to gain possession of the

throne. He intended to send airplanes over to scatter messages to the people, and perhaps to fly there himself. But the British government discovered the plan, frustrated it and ordered Carol to leave the country. It was rumored he might come to the United States. Leaders of the peasants' party denied that they had any part in Carol's scheme.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI, in an official note to Secretary Kellogg, states that Italy is entirely willing to collaborate with the United States in the negotiation of a multilateral anti-war treaty. The State department officials, however, do not like the dictator's suggestion that the United States should participate in an international jurists' conference which would discuss the whole subject of outlawing war. It is not believed Italy will press this point.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., has made public two letters to Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in which he asked the latter to resign his position because of the revelation of Stewart's participation in the Continental Trading company's deals that were involved in the Teapot Dome lease scandal. Mr. Rockefeller wrote Colonel Stewart that he was calling upon "him" to make good the promise you voluntarily gave me some weeks ago that you would resign at my request." Stewart up to the time of writing has declined to comment on the matter. Rockefeller is a very large stockholder in the Standard of Indiana, but it was said in Wall Street that he might not be able to enforce his demand for Stewart's resignation if the chairman decided to resist. District Attorney Rover in Washington submitted a transcript of Stewart's testimony before the senate Teapot Dome committee to the federal grand jury with a view to his indictment.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE told callers at the White House the other day that if all projects before congress are approved the required expenditure would be so large that tax reduction would be impossible. Indeed, he warned, it would be necessary to levy additional taxes. The aggregate expenditure called for would be more than a billion dollars, according to Chairman Snett of the house rules committee. Included in the big projects are: Flood control, at least \$325,000,000; farm relief, \$400,000,000; Boulder dam, at least \$125,000,000; Muscle Shoals, \$75,000,000; good roads, \$75,000,000; retirement of civil employees, \$30,000,000; Welch federal employees' salary increase bill, \$18,000,000; Mississippi river barge line, \$10,000,000; war mineral relief bill, \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000; and vocational training bill, \$6,000,000.

BARON VON HUENEFELD, Captain Koehl and Major Fitzmaurice, the Bremen transatlantic flyers, flew from Philadelphia to Chicago and spent two strenuous days and nights there. They were feasted and entertained in various ways, and on Saturday there was a grand parade to Soldier field on the Lake Front where they were formally welcomed to the city. More than one hundred German and Irish societies were in the line of march and took part in the ceremonies. Among the guests of honor were Prof. Hozo Junkers, manufacturer of the Bremen plane, and T. A. Suidy, minister of the Irish Free State at Washington.

INFORMATION reaching the War department shows that Great Britain's army expenditures during the coming year for the development and purchase of new machine weapons and motorized equipment will be ten times the amount expended by the United States for a similar purpose. The British will spend \$5,000,000 in army modernization work. The United States is planning to expend more than ever before in peace time on machine weapons, but its total expenditures for testing and new development work will not exceed \$500,000. Of the funds allotted to the ordnance department of the United States army about \$140,000 will be utilized for the purchase of trucks, tractors, ammunition power carts, and other material for completely motorizing an infantry regiment. The balance will be expended in tank experiments and in perfecting new artillery.

Tuberculin Test Is Not Harmful

Treatment Cannot Possibly Cause Either Abortion or Sterility.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"The tuberculin testing of cattle cannot possibly cause either abortion or sterility." This statement by Dr. J. K. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, is a reply to assertions sometimes heard that tuberculin when injected into a cow may cause her to abort or become sterile.

Record of One Cow. At a recent hearing before a congressional committee, Doctor Mohler reported extended observations on this subject in answer to the inquiry of Congressman L. J. Dickinson, of Iowa. "The bureau has the record of one cow," Doctor Mohler stated, "which received over 1,100 cubic centimeters of tuberculin at one time and that cow lived to be eighteen years old and was never known to abort." The cow produced many healthy calves during that time, Doctor Mohler also explained.

"Furthermore," he continued, "no cases have been recorded in the literature on the subject which would lead even to the suspicion that either abortion or sterility is caused by the injection of tuberculin. I have personally injected large numbers of pregnant cows with from 30 to 80 drops of tuberculin subcutaneously, which is the old method of injecting tuberculin, and have yet to see the first cow sink her calf as the result of the test. With the modern method of intradermic testing which is followed in over 95 per cent of our work, only two drops of tuberculin are injected into the fold of the tail. The claim that such a small amount of tuberculin will produce abortion or sterility is purely a figment of the imagination and without any foundation in fact."

Tested Annually. "For instance, almost in the shadow of this Capitol building," Doctor Mohler continued, "there are two government-owned herds averaging from 150 to 250 cows each, which have been tuberculin tested annually and sometimes semi-annually for at least two decades, and they are free not only of tuberculosis but of abortion as well, despite the fact that the annual tuberculin test is still being applied."

The foregoing statement is supported by the wide observation of pathologists and veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture who have devoted many years of study to animal diseases, both in the course of research work and in herds and flocks throughout the country.

Cultivation of Alfalfa Will Pay Farmers Well

Farmers in many sections where weeds are a problem in alfalfa growing, are reporting successful results with improved alfalfa cultivators. Blue grass and weeds are torn out without injuring the alfalfa, though the ground is torn up considerably. As one farmer remarked, "My field soon looked sick for a few days after I went over it with the cultivator, but in a week or two the alfalfa was in fine shape." The alfalfa roots grow deeper into the soil than the weeds and blue grass, hence are not torn out by the cultivation.

The cultivation is done early in the year, usually preceding or following the first cutting. Unless the season is very unfavorable, the second and third cuttings are thicker and weed free, according to those who have followed the practice of cultivating their alfalfa, while the life of the seedling is greatly prolonged.

Combine Has Advantage, Saving Grain and Labor

Besides saving an immense amount of labor in the harvesting and threshing of grain, the combine also has the advantage of wasting less grain than any other method of harvesting. Every farmer knows that there is a certain amount of grain lost behind the cutter-bar of a binder, as well as some shattering in the binding mechanism and when the bundles are dropped. A further loss occurs in shocking, still more in loading and unloading, and there is always some waste around the threshing machine, besides the small amount which usually goes through with the straw unless the machine is very carefully operated. The total loss with the binder method varies, of course, with the condition of the grain, but it is always appreciable.

Agricultural Hints

The cutworm, cabbage worm, flea beetles, and plant lice are perhaps the greatest insect enemies to the cabbage. Celery wants a good rich soil, and if the ground is well soaked with water before setting out the plants, they'll take hold much better. Cut the roots back a third. Reed Canary grass is a rank growing, coarse stemmed grass variety. It is not as nutritious as other grasses, but dryfarmers find that its greater productivity more than offsets this deficiency.

Better Preparation Urged for Berries

Growers Should Aim to Produce Fruit of High Grade.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The unsatisfactory condition and grade of strawberries often found on the market indicates a need for more attention to standardization and better handling methods, according to the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, following a field survey of strawberry marketing methods.

Growers, says the department, should aim to produce berries of such uniformly high quality that no hand grading is necessary, as any extra handling adds to the possibility of decay. In many instances, however, hand grading is necessary and profitable, but the logical place to grade berries is in the field. Whether or not the berries have been hand or field graded, the filled boxes should be classified as to grade before they are placed in crates for shipment.

Field grading under proper supervision is preferred to grading in the packing shed because it involves less handling and therefore less deterioration in transit. The use of established standard grades is recommended as furnishing a definite basis and guide to the grower in preparing his crop for market, to the buyer in purchasing the fruit, and for inspection either at shipping point or terminal market.

Boxes should contain a uniform grade of berries and should be filled so that they are not slack nor yet full enough for the berries to be crushed when placed in the crates. The crates should be loaded in the cars so as to permit ample circulation of cold air, and should be firmly stripped and braced to prevent shifting and damage to the load while in transit.

The detailed results of the department's survey has been published in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1500, entitled "Preparing Strawberries for Market," copies of which may be obtained from the department at Washington, D. C.

Build Up Productivity of Soil and Retain It

Comparing the farm to a factory in a recent publication by the United States Department of Agriculture, the authors, A. T. Wincke and S. D. Connor, say: "The farmer should know his soil and have a sound basis for every step in its treatment. Building up the productivity of a soil to a high level and then maintaining it, is an achievement for which every farmer should strive. The business of farming should be conducted as intelligently and as carefully as a manufacturing business. Every process must be understood and regulated, from the raw material to the finished product, in order to be uniformly successful. The farmer's factory is his farm. Different soils present different problems. It is important, therefore, that soils be studied and understood in order that the production of crops may be most satisfactory and profitable. No system of soil management can be satisfactory that does not in the long run bring profitable returns. Some soil treatments and methods of management may be profitable for a time, but ruinous in the end. One-sided or unbalanced soil treatments have been altogether too common in the history of farming in this country. A properly balanced system of treatment will make almost any soil profitably productive."

Dangerous to Turn Cows on Pastures Too Early

Turning cows out on the pastures too soon in the spring is one of the common mistakes milk producers make, according to dairy specialists, Iowa State college, and this year the tendency will be greater than before because of the general shortage of feed.

To turn the cows out in the pastures too early hurts the pastures, and the feed value of the pastures is especially low so that it hurts the cows, early grass consisting mostly of water. Wait until the grass gets a good start and take the cows off winter roughage feeds gradually, advise the extension men. Six to eight weeks after the cows have been on pasture the medium producers will do fairly well on grass alone. With high producers, however, the grain allowance should be continued but may be cut down a few pounds.

Fewer and Bigger Plants Are Needed by Industry

"Fewer and bigger milk-handling plants go with fewer and better cows in the improvement of Wisconsin's dairy industry," says K. L. Hatch, director of extension at the University of Wisconsin. Professor Hatch believes that competition will prevent the establishment of more one-man plants which have been common since pioneer days. He believes that modern transportation makes it possible to assemble a large volume of milk and cream at one point where it can be handled by experts in plants equipped with labor-saving, large-volume machinery. A single milk plant of this type can replace a dozen one-man factories and save the labor of several men. Another feature in favor of the large plant is in the uniformly good product which is possible when the best of machinery is used and the work is done by experts.

Problem of Bad Money Settled by Westerner

Franklin Fisher, the well-known editor, said on disembarking from the France: "The World war did one good thing anyway. It established a paper currency in France. The French can't hold bad money on the foreigner any longer. "Tabacconists and cabbies and bus conductors used to carry several quarts of bad one-franc and two-franc and five-franc pieces that they'd unload on the foreigner without mercy. "Once, back in 1913, I drove to the Louvre with a westerner. The taximeter registered 10 francs 15 centimes. "The westerner slipped the driver a 20-franc gold piece and hurried off without waiting for his change. "That's how I get around 'em now," he said, with a cunning look. "The wife used to have the laugh on me because I brought home so much bad money. Now I don't take any change at all."—Springfield Union.

Bringing Lonely Men and Women Together

A serious effort to solve the marriage problem for lonely men and women, who have about given up hope, has been undertaken by Le Quotidien, Paris newspaper. "There are no longer 'old maids,' for there are too many of them who travel life's road alone," says Madame Albine Albaran, a feminist writer, who is in charge of the work. In four years, working alone, she says, she has arranged 60 marriages, "none of them ending in divorce."

She proposes to extend her efforts by publishing brief unsigned statements from both women and men, she meantime exercising what supervision she can over the "candidates" and their correspondence.

CLOTHES IDEAS FROM ABROAD By Mae Martin

Last fall when I was in France, I admired the dress which the daughter of our hostess was wearing, and she confessed it was three years old, originally rose-beige, now dyed a rich, deep shade of red! The French are eternally surprising you with thrifty little tricks like that—tricks which it pays to imitate. Most of us have dresses which, if allowed to remain their original color, are discarded or seldom worn. Redyed, they become favorites again. Just get a package or two of true, fadeless Diamond Dyes, and try your hand at tinting or dyeing. You'll be amazed to see how easy it is to use Diamond Dyes. They never disappoint you. The "know-how" is in the dye. They are real dyes like those used when the cloth was made. They never give things that redyed look, like make-shift, inferior dyes. The more than sixty colors you can get from them include everything that's fashionable. My new 64-page illustrated book, "Color Craft," gives hundreds of money-saving hints for renewing clothes and draperies. It's FREE. Write for it, NOW, to Mae Martin, Home Service Dept., Diamond Dyes, Burlington, Vermont.

A Wrong

President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said in interview in New York: "The Geneva economic conference has very rightly protested against those cartels, or monopolies, which greedily increase the cost of living. "The men who do the useful work of the world—the farmers who feed us, the sailors who sail our ships, the teachers who educate our children—these men are lucky if they succeed in accumulating a few thousand dollars in a lifetime of toil; but the cartels! They, by putting up a price or two, make millions overnight. "Mr. Lee shook his head. "It's a wrong gain," he said, "that has no earning."

Naturally

A chef states that too many raisins cannot be put in a plum pudding. Bobby agrees with the current opinion.—Bystander.

Man is a creature, who, in his enthusiasm, tells a beautiful lie and then wonders why he did it.

CAN'T PRAISE IT ENOUGH

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her So Much

Kingston, Mo.—"I have not taken anything but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for 18 months and I cannot praise it enough. I weighed about 100 pounds and was not able to do any kind of work. My housework was done by my mother and my out-of-doors work was not done. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and now I am well and strong and feel fine. I got my sister-in-law to take it after her last baby came and she is stronger now. I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. HARRIS V. EASTIN, R. 1, Kingston, Missouri.



Sure Relief

TELL YOUR FRIENDS What You Know about BELL-ANS for Indigestion

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, president of Juniata college, said at a dinner in Philadelphia: "Our churches of late years have failed because they have been too soft-hearted. They have been too lenient to our faults. Honesty, no matter how it hurts—honesty is what the people need today. "Our churches suggest an anecdote. It is an anecdote about a tired-looking man who hailed a boy at work in a field, and said: "How far is it to Croydun, boy? "Eight miles," said the boy. "Eight miles still?" groaned the man. "Are you sure, boy? "Well," said the boy, "seem 'n' you're so tired, I'll call it five."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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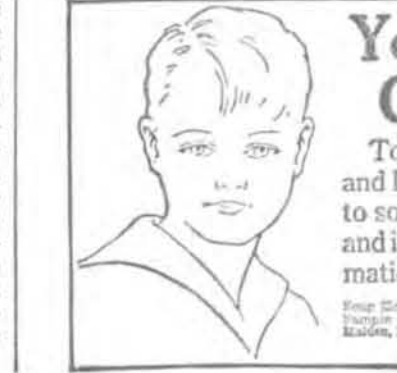
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FAVORITE RECIPES

By NELLIE MAXWELL

No race is over 'till the last yard's run—
No game is ever lost until it's won.
A fire is never dead, while the ashes still are red.
Nor the sun set in the sky until the day is done.
—Anon.

TASTY DISHES

Do not fail to serve several dishes of young turnip greens when thinning out the turnip patch. If wise you will have plenty of greens. Cook the immature turnip with the tops after washing well. Then serve the old-fashioned:

Hog Jowl With Greens and Corn Bread.—Put the well-washed greens of turnip over the fire and cook twenty minutes, then add the jowl which has been well cleaned and trimmed, cover closely and cook until tender. Drain the greens, place the jowl in the center of a hot platter. Season the greens well with salt, pepper, a bit of vinegar or lemon juice and arrange around the jowl. Garnish the dish with poached eggs and pass corn bread—either dodgers or pan baked.

Skillet Bread.—Melt one tablespoonful of lard and add to it one quart of corn meal, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt and enough water to make a stiff dough—about one and three-fourths cupsful. Make into oval cakes and bake in drippings in a hot skillet until well browned on both sides. The crisp brown cracklings left from trying out lard are often added to these cakes.

Here is a Missouri dish which will be found seasonable at any time of year and is especially delicious:
Missouri Ham With Biscuits.—The ham itself must be fine and juicy, cut thick and parboiled in a little water if too salt, covered while parboiling to insure a tender meat. Fry until brown

Good Recipe for Ginger Snaps

If the family likes ginger snaps you can make them sometimes at home by following the recipe below from the bureau of home economics. These ginger snaps should be kept in a tightly closed tin to retain their crispness.

Ginger Snaps.

1 cup molasses	1 tbs. sugar
1/4 cup butter	1/2 tsp. soda
3/4 cups flour	1 tbs. ginger
	1 1/2 tsp. salt

Heat the molasses to the boiling point, and pour it over the butter. Dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of water. Add this and the dry ingredients which have been mixed together, to the molasses and butter. Chill the dough thoroughly. Roll out small quantities of the cold dough as thin as possible, and cut out the cookies. Keep the rest of the dough chilled until it is ready to be rolled and cut. Place the cookies rather far apart in greased pans, and bake in a moderate oven. Remove them from the pan while they are still hot. As these cookies cook, they become very crisp and will break if they are not taken from the pan immediately on coming from the oven.

and crisp and place on a hot platter. Prepare hot raised blenit, either soda or baking powder. Thicken the fat in the pan with two or more tablespoonfuls of flour, cook until well browned, add gradually one and one-half cupsful of thin cream and pour when hot over the split biscuits, placed around the platter of ham.

Deviled Cucumbers.—Peel and cut three cucumbers into halves crosswise. Cook in salted, boiling water until transparent and tender. Prepare the following sauce: In a bowl to four tablespoonfuls of salad oil add one-fourth teaspoonful of vinegar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and the yolks of two hard-cooked eggs put through a sieve. Beat with a fork, and place the drained cucumbers on a platter with the sauce poured over them. Nice served with fish.

About Mint.

A sprig or two of mint added to a vegetable salad adds a piquancy and makes such a common salad as potato, quite different.

Crisp Salad.—Dice three young cucumbers after peeling, with three seedless oranges; mix and arrange on heart leaves of lettuce. Sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of finely cut mint leaves and serve with mayonnaise dressing made from mint vinegar, or French dressing using the mint vinegar. Garnish with fresh mint leaves dipped in egg white then in sugar. Crystallized mint leaves

may be used, adding much to the appearance of the salad.

Mint Sherbet.—Bruise the leaves of a well packed cup of mint, add the juice of two lemons together with the zest obtained by rubbing each lemon with a cube of sugar. Let stand with the sugar—covered for half an hour. Cook one pint of sugar with a cupful of water to a syrup—about ten minutes—add a cupful of orange juice and lemon and mint, add a cupful of cold water, strain and freeze. Garnish each cup of sherbet with a sprig of fresh mint.

Garden Punch.—Pour a pint of boiling water over three teaspoonfuls of tea and half a cupful of mint leaves crushed. Let steep for five minutes, strain, add six small cubes of sugar which have been rubbed over a lemon, and cool. Add one can of crushed pineapple, together with the juice and the juice of two lemons. Serve in tall glasses half filled with shaved ice and topped with mint.

Currant Cooler.—Infuse a pint of tea with mint as in the above recipe. Whip a glass of currant jelly and add to it a pint of boiling water, stir until dissolved, cool. Mix the ingredients, adding the juice of two oranges and sugar or honey to sweeten. Serve with ice and a sprig of mint.
(©, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

Matter for Wonder

This country is making so much educational progress that it becomes an increasing wonder where all the ignorance comes from.—Boston Transcript.

Clothes Do Make a Difference



Good and Poor Design in Dress.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The two views of the same figure in the illustration, which were posed by the United States Department of Agriculture, are good examples of the fact that clothes do make a difference. We

would not change back to the older style, even if we could.

We all remember seeing numbers of people dressed in such nondescript garments as the one on the left. It has little to recommend it to anybody. The bad proportion between the waist and skirt is not only due to the unnecessary length of the skirt, but to placing of the waistline. The dress fits and hangs poorly, due mainly to the slouched posture of the figure. The neck is uninteresting and the collar inappropriate. Elbow-length sleeves are not appropriate for street wear, especially in cool weather, and if short sleeves are worn in summer they are very short indeed. These sleeves are an unattractive length for this figure in any season.

The other dress speaks for itself, with its trim, tailored lines, carefully fitted sleeves and shoulders, its attractive contrasting vest with matching cuffs and simple trimming of large buttons. The box plaits are placed to give ample skirt width and the proportion between their depth and the whole dress is good. The length of the dress should satisfy the most fastidious. If worn by a very young girl the skirt might be still shorter, provided that the relation between the box plaited section and the upper part is kept right. Light colored hose in harmony with the colors of the costume are more attractive than black.

traced first to the soiled spot in the garment.

Household Notes

Linoleum will wear longer and will be more easily cleaned if it is waxed before it is used.

It pays to put the woollens away clean because moths are always at

WIDE-BRIM HATS AND SATIN RIBBON TRIMS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY



There is no doubt about it, a decided change is taking place in the realm of hats. To look pretty as well as chic is again becoming fashionable. And so to carry out this new order of things, means to recall to the scenes of activity, the ribbon and flowers and feminine fripperies so dear to our hearts—and pocketbooks.

WIDER brims, wider ribbons—yes there is no doubt about it, milliners are taking a broader view of things than for several seasons past.

this season. Already the medium large brim has become a general style item, there is every indication that large picturesque types will add charm to the midsummer costume.

It adds a refreshing note, too, that straws are again in the picture—and such interesting straws. Many of them feature a smooth line-like weave, and one hears the names battibunt, sisal, babou and the like mentioned at every turn.

The models in this group bespeak the new style trend which emphasizes use of ribbons on colorful straws. The top hat is a cocoa brown straw, with a bow and semi-crown of wide soft ribbon, just a degree lighter in tone than the straw it trims.

The large battibunt straw hat to the left is a grayish green. The choux of matching velvet ribbon on the under brim matches the ribbon which bands the crown in double rows. Velvet ribbon also trims the simple shape to the right. This model is effectively carried out in tones of blue.

The handsome model below is a wine-colored babou body hat. Wide velvet ribbon in identical shade is draped around the crown, tying in loop ends at the back.

Now that the smooth straw body hats are in fashion, designers are devising ways and means of adding unique decorative touches to them. A favorite method of enhancing these new linen-like straws is to hand-paint them in an all-over patterning, say polka dots or modernistic cubes and squares in vivid colors.

The latest stunt is to paint the hat, copying the motif of the printed gown with which it is to be worn.
(©, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS



POOR BUT HAPPY

"You have been coming to Washington a great many years."
"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and I have shown my love of country in doing so."
"You mean you have made sacrifices?"
"Well, I don't exactly say a government is ungrateful, but it doesn't measure up to a big corporation in making up a liberal pay roll."—Washington Star.

With the Spaces

Kaobryne—Every evening before I go to bed I write down my thoughts in my diary. Interesting, don't you think?
Nina—Oh, most. How long have you been doing it?
"About a couple of years."
"Then you must have the first page nearly full."

BALLED UP RIGHT



Hubby—"Poor old Brown is bailed up right this time." Wife—"Been in one of his little toots?" Hubby—"No, his wife put a 38 bullet into him last night."

Significant Silence

The orator may find his skill into oblivion sinking. While he with gifts for keeping still gains credit for much thinking.

Heavy Dogs

Madge—"So Jack is no longer in your good graces. You found your idol had feet of clay, eh?"
Ethel—"Worse, I danced with him and found he had feet of lead."

Tough!

Gladys—"So your parents are going to have your marriage annulled?"
Betty—"Yes. They think I'm a baby. I just can't make them think I'm old enough to get a divorce."

HE WON'T RUN FAR



"Didja git hold of any dough, Jack, since you broke jail?"
"Yeh, I got 100 bucks for runnin' expenses."

Intimacy With Genius

While he kept silence, he seemed great. His art was fine in paint or duty. He talked an hour—to indicate that maybe he was kind of "nutty!"

Not Too Harsh

Dot—"So they're married. Why, she's old enough to be his grandmother."
Marge—"Don't be unkind. But she is old enough to be his mother."

No Courting House

Officer—"You can't kiss that girl in here!"
Harold—"But we're here to get married. Isn't this the courthouse?"
Officer—"Yes, but not the courting house."

Left Him Nothing

"You say that advertising ruins your business?"
"I tried that last year, and the people bought out everything I had in the store."

More Sophisticated

"Dearest," he said rather sadly, "it doesn't seem like the same old smile you used to give me."
"No, Jack," she returned, "this is a new one. I've been studying at a school of dramatic art."

Telling Her Symptoms

Doctor (meeting patient's hubby)—I don't suppose she suffered any after-effects of her illness?
Hubby—"No, but everybody else did."

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ARMOUR ESTATE PAYS UP ALL DEBTS OF LATE PACKER

Chicago.—Claims against the estate of the late J. Ogden Armour, Chicago packer, who once said he had lost a million dollars a day for more than 100 days during the World War, have been settled in full. His debt to Armour & Co., Chicago packers, and claims of bondholders of the Sutter Basin Company, a California land reclamation project, were wiped off the books in a transaction which involved cash and bonds to the value of approximately 18 million dollars. "The books have been wiped clean and everybody treated justly," said Alexander F. Reichmann, attorney for Mrs. Armour. "Mrs. Armour has taken every possible step to see to it that her husband's debts were settled to the satisfaction of all his creditors." "Settlement of the remaining indebtedness of J. Ogden Armour to Armour & Co. was completed in a manner satisfactory to the company," said Edson White, president. "There will be available presently in cash and marketable securities approximately 15 million dollars, and in addition the company receives other securities representing the balance of the indebtedness."

Huge Acreage Thrown Open for Filing

Washington.—Approximately 350,000 acres of wild land in Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska and Wyoming were opened recently to settlement by the general land office at the Interior Department for World War veterans and other citizens. It was announced that the lands were of little agricultural value. The lands, to be filed on during May and June, were listed as follows: 24,046 acres in Dolores county and 2,285 acres in Rio Blanco county, Colo.; 3,099 acres in Morrill, Scotts Bluff, Banner and Sioux counties in Nebraska; 5,872 acres in Luna county, 22,979 in Hidalgo county, 28,723 acres in Chaves county, New Mexico, and 46,017 acres in Fremont county, Wyoming.

Silver Quotation Highest Since 1926

Denver.—Added impetus to the mining industry throughout the state and the entire western country was forecast when the price of silver reached the highest quotation since the fall of 1925. The increase followed an advance for zinc and is thought to precede a move for lead. Stronger demand from silver standard countries is believed to be responsible for the advance. In addition to the gain in the value of silver, zinc and copper also have shown a stronger price tendency. The advance in silver and zinc prices, local mining men believe, will result in greater activity in Colorado mining camps as more properties can be worked on a profitable basis.

New Judicial District Planned

Washington.—A measure to create a new judicial circuit comprising the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico was introduced by Representative The Newton, Republican, Minnesota. The states are now in the eighth judicial district, which also includes the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas.

Lafayette.—W. L. Wilkinson was elected secretary of the school board here over the present incumbent, W. M. Harmon.

Aviators Receive Hugs Awards

Washington.—Secretary of Navy Willing has announced award of the distinguished flying cross to Lieut. W. V. Davis, navigator of the Dole Hawaii race winner Woolaros and distinguished service medals to Capt. E. J. King and Commander Harold E. Saunders for their work in raising the submarine S-4. Navy crosses were awarded to Lieut. Henry Hartley, Chief Boatwain George Crogan and Chief Gunner Clarence L. Tibbals in the S-4 salvage.

How Two Can Share Same Clothes Closet

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Everyone has met, once or twice, the type of housekeeper who achieves ex-



Sisters Share Closet With Everything in Place.

ternal order by simply cramming what ever is out of place into a bureau drawer or closet. When the drawer

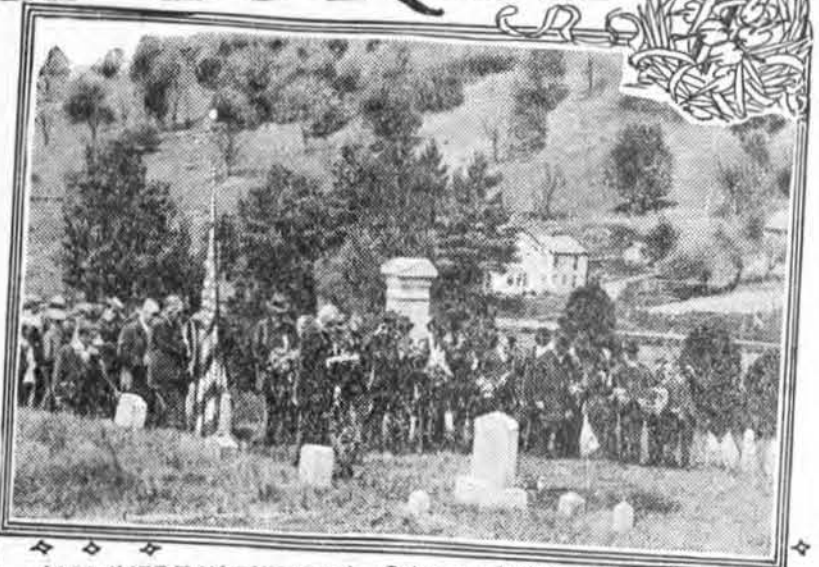
or closet door is shut she feels secure against the critical eyes of chance visitors to her room, but the concealed clutter is always there to remind her of her bad system whenever she has to hunt through it for something she wants.

It is so much easier in the long run to be neat and tidy from within out. Even school girls, who are notorious sinners against order among their personal belongings, realize this as soon as they have to live somewhere away from home, at school or college, and share a room with some one else. These two girls, who are twin sisters, found out the secret of harmoniously sharing the same bedroom was to have a place for everything and everything in its place. They decided that to live up to this rule they needed more space, and so, acting on the advice of the home demonstration agent who directed the 4-H club to which they belonged, they added a broad, high, new closet to their room. Then they planned the disposal of their various effects so that one half of the closet would belong to each. An upper section provided space for hatboxes, papers and magazines not in everyday use. A pole for hangers economized space in the lower part, and a rack for shoes kept the many pairs two people would need exactly where they belonged. Two sisters would not have to be twins to be able to agree that everything not belonging in such a closet should be kept out of it, and everything for which a place was provided should be returned to its place.

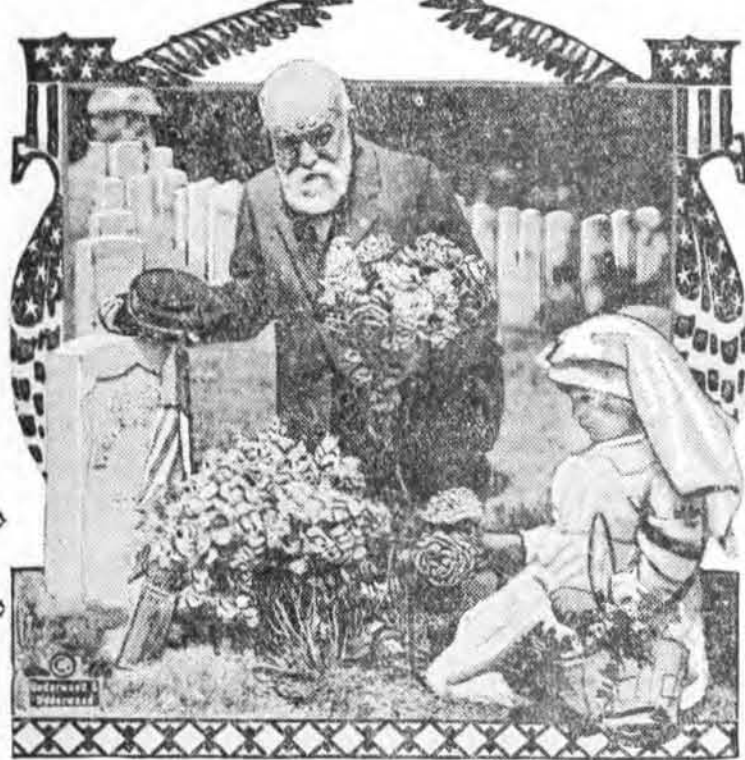
IN MEMORIAM



E. L. HAWK, G.A.R. COMMANDER.
Photo by Underwood & Underwood



ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A. ©Underwood & Underwood



AT A COMRADE'S GRAVE

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

EARLY every American is familiar with the story of the origin of Memorial day—how a group of women in Columbus, Miss., soon after the close of the Civil war, decided to set aside April 23 as a special day for decorating the graves of Confederate dead, how on that date in 1866 they covered with flowers not only the graves of their own kinsmen but of Union soldiers as well, how the story of this gracious act was reported in northern newspapers the next spring and sent a thrill throughout the North and how it led directly the next year to the issuing of the famous Order No. 11 by Gen. John A. Logan which resulted in the observance of a national memorial day from that time on. But not many are so familiar with the story of how a poem also resulted from the action of these southern women and the part it played in doing away with the bitterness which had been carried over from the war between the states.

In Ithaca, N. Y., there lived a young lawyer named Francis Miles Finch. When he heard what the Columbus (Miss.) women had done it inspired him to write the verses which he gave the title of "The Blue and the Gray." When this poem was published it seemed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands and it was widely reprinted and later set to music and sung. According to one historian, "the singing and reading of Finch's poem did more to re-establish harmony than any of the well thought-out plans of reconciliation of the diplomats."

The late Chauncey M. Depew in one of his famous addresses in referring to the custom of decorating the graves of the soldier dead on Memorial day, said: "Thus out of sorrows common alike to North and South came this beautiful custom." Although the inspiration for the observance of Memorial day came from a group of southern women, it was the large group of northern men who kept the custom alive in its earliest days. This group was the Grand Army of the Republic, the Grand Army of the Republic, or the G. A. R. as it is more familiarly known, was organized in Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1868, at the suggestion of Dr. B. Stepienson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. Its membership was composed of northern veterans of the Civil war and at one time this membership reached the total of 400,000.

Perhaps its most famous commander was Gen. John A. Logan who, as previously noted, issued the famous order which led to the regular observance of Memorial day. In the words of one G. A. R. veteran, whose remi-

The Blue and the Gray

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass
quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robes of glory,
Those in the bloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the laurel, the Blue,
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch imperially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Broidered with gold, the Blue,
Melting with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal merriment falleth,
The cooling drip of the rain:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue,
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous dead was done,
In the storm of the years that are
past:

No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue,
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our angry forever
When they laurel the graves of our
dead:

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

—Francis Miles Finch.

grew fewer in number and went about their sacred duties more slowly and wearily, all that they had lost in numbers and physical powers seemed returned in moral and spiritual strength. In many villages and cities all over the land, sports are nearly or quite abandoned and the people join heartily with the few veterans in blue as they come together to hold their simple services. All alike seem to realize that it is not for the living, And while there may be tears for them, too, the day is for the memory of the 320,000 Union soldiers who gave their lives that the nation might live.

"Few veterans in blue"—how true that statement is of the men who have kept alive the tradition of Memorial day is more apparent each year when the Memorial day parades wind their way through the streets of American cities and villages. In 1865 President Andrew Johnson stood in a reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington and saw 200,000 men, the soldiers of Grant and Sherman, pass by. In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson stood on the same spot and saw the survivors of that first grand review march once more down Pennsylvania avenue. In 50 years the 200,000 had been reduced to less than 20,000. And that is typical of how the ranks of the men who wore the Blue as well as those who wore the Gray have been reduced by time.

So it is easy to see that the time is near at hand when neither the Gray nor the Blue will be represented in the Memorial day parades which honor the men who lost their lives when the United States was in the throes of the greatest civil war in history. But as the gaps began to appear in the ranks of the Blue and the Gray their places were taken by men who wore the khaki of 1898 and the "O. D." of 1918. For Memorial day now is more than a day of memory for the Blue and the Gray. This is a day for honoring our soldier dead, the countless host of those who gave up their lives in the Civil war, the Indian wars, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the World war.

Conceived as a symbol of forgiveness for civil strife and a nation reunited it has become the symbol of a nation more strongly united than ever before because it honors the memory—not only of the men who fought under two different flags but also the memory of their sons and grandsons who fought and died for one flag. Originating in the South but taken up and made a permanent national observance mainly by the North, the spirit of Memorial day now knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It honors the fighting men of no particular war but of all wars. It is the symbol of America's gratitude to her fighting men who have died in her defense.

or sooner. But the perfect victory was scored only by the perfect covering of a half million American fighting men, and by the heroic sacrifice of many who were left on the field, as the well-timed movements of the drive surged on to seize each chosen objective.

At St. Mihiel

On September 12, 1917, the first American army, trained and operating as a unit, attacked the St. Mihiel salient both from west and south, drove

In its sides and collapsed it on the Germans, taking nearly 16,000 prisoners in the operation. After that the St. Mihiel salient never bothered anyone. In taking it, the Yankees took the town of Thiaucourt, and at the edge of that town there later was located the permanent American cemetery, where rest the dead from the St. Mihiel drive, and also the many others who died in training or in battle in that area of northeastern France, which was the training ground of the A. E. F.

Just a Cup of Pansies

By AD SCHUSTER
(Copyright.)

A FADED picture of pansies in a blue cup. To Florence Turner it stood for her unhappiness; it was the revelation of a husband's neglect and the end of romance.

The wife stood before the picture which had been put aside in the attic long ago and there came back to her the days when she had painted it. Cambridge had stood by wondering when she applied the finishing touches. He had even said that he hoped—she remembered the delightful fear which came into his eyes—that she would not let an art career stand in the way of . . . Then he had proposed and the picture was the prized ornament in the little house that was theirs in those blissful days before there were money and success and—she sighed—the disillusionment of years.

Now the picture was in the attic. Cambridge Turner, the slim youth of other days, had filled out and was the picture of a prosperous merchant. She wondered how she looked to him, how it had happened that these changes had taken place. It had all been so gradual and neither had realized.

"The day he let me take the picture down," she said, "must have been the turning point. I thought he would miss it, ask for it, and he never did." Florence Turner raised her apron to her eyes and wept. Suddenly she stopped, stood erect and defiant as if making a resolve.

"You are too old for romance," she told herself. "It is time for you to be sensible. Cambridge is a model husband. Maybe he is too good for you."

"All the same," she said after a little while, "I must get rid of this picture."

The rummage sale of the Ladies' Aid was enriched with the oil painting which had once held so high a place in the Turner home and hearts. With bonnets, shawls, vases and books it was put in the window to turn its faded face to the passing crowd. And Florence Turner, who had left it there, walked slowly home making brave resolve that she would act hereafter as a sensible woman of forty.

Cambridge Turner was a little late for dinner. When he appeared it was with a shame-faced air.

"Flo," he said, hesitatingly, "I did something today which, maybe you won't understand." There was almost a boyish appeal in his eyes.

"You know," he apologized, "I have always left the decorations of the house to you, ever since we left the little place. The furniture and the pictures, Flo, I have let you choose them, haven't I?"

"Cambridge Turner," the wife interrupted, "what have you been up to now?"

Visibly he wilted. Then, with an effort, he summoned strength.

"I bought something today that I want to have in the house. It reminds me of something else you took away. You know, that picture you made of the pansies, the picture I liked so well and you thought wasn't good enough for the new house? Well, I found another, almost like it." He was pitiful in his lack of ease, putting a youth's plea of this wife who had turned romance out for the luxuries of wealth.

"Isn't the same and it will never mean so much, but really, it is almost like the picture you painted and I thought, I thought you would not mind my having it in my room."

For a moment he was silent. In her happiness at discovery she watched him, afraid the moment would end.

"I even hoped," he ventured, "you might like it, too. See, it's a picture of pansies in a blue cup! Florence, do you like it?"

"Like it! I love it—and you, too."

"And to think," she said a little later, "I thought we had grown too old for romance."

MODERN HURLERS LACK IN NERVE

Prevailing Fault Is to Let Down in the Pinch.

Chief Bender, who was winning fame as a pitcher when Connie Mack was winning pennants with the Athletics, is now coaching varsity baseball teams.

During the reign of Eddie Collins as manager of the White Sox he had Bender join his team as coach upon the conclusion of his work with the Navy team late in June.

Collins feels that Bender did much to help Ted Lyons and Ted Blankenship develop a change of pace and thereby aided them to increase their effectiveness greatly. Lyons is now rated one of the best pitchers in either league.

"The greatest difference between pitchers of 15 or 20 years ago and those of today is the difference in the stuff that is put on the 'pay' ball," says Bender.

"You know in baseball, the 'pay' ball is the all-important one. With the count three balls and two strikes and a couple of runners on the bases, will the next pitch be the 'cripple,' a fast ball, or will it be the sharp-breaking curve or change of pace?"

"I have noticed that in the pinch many of the present-day pitchers go to the fast ball, the very thing the batter is hoping for.

"The pinch calls for something different. Instead of using the 'fat' one, the fast ball, the really great pitcher slips up his best curve or goes to the change of pace ball.

"The curve or the change of pace calls for nerve, control and poise. Too few of the modern pitchers have all three.

"A tendency to let down in the pinch is the prevailing fault of present-day pitchers. A change of pace would help to overcome that."

Fight for Walker



Jack Kearns, manager of Mickey Walker, the world's middleweight champion, has signed articles with Promoter James C. Mullen of Chicago for the champion to defend his title against "Ace" Hudkins, the "Nebraska Wildcat," in Chicago on July 19. The fight, which will be ten rounds to a decision, will be held on Soldiers' field in Grant park where Gene Tunney defended his heavyweight title against Jack Dempsey last September.

Sporting Squibs

And besides, don't forget that the umpire has a mask.

When a college boy writes home that he is rising rapidly he may mean he's of the pole vault squad.

The largest "gate" ever recorded for a football match in England was \$288,577, at the cup final at Wembley in 1923.

Farmers in Kansas play golf when chores are finished and weather is suitable. In one county alone there are a dozen golf courses on farms.

John Faulkner of Appleford, Berkshire, England, recently celebrated his one hundredth birthday. He rode Dinky Miller in the Cesarewitch of 1856.

The first championship tournament held by the American Bowling Congress in 1901 was won by the Standard's team of Chicago, with a total of 7,279 pins.

Charles Paddock, the California speed marvel, recently lowered the world's 140-yard dash to 0.14 1/5. He is preparing for his appearance on the American Olympic team.

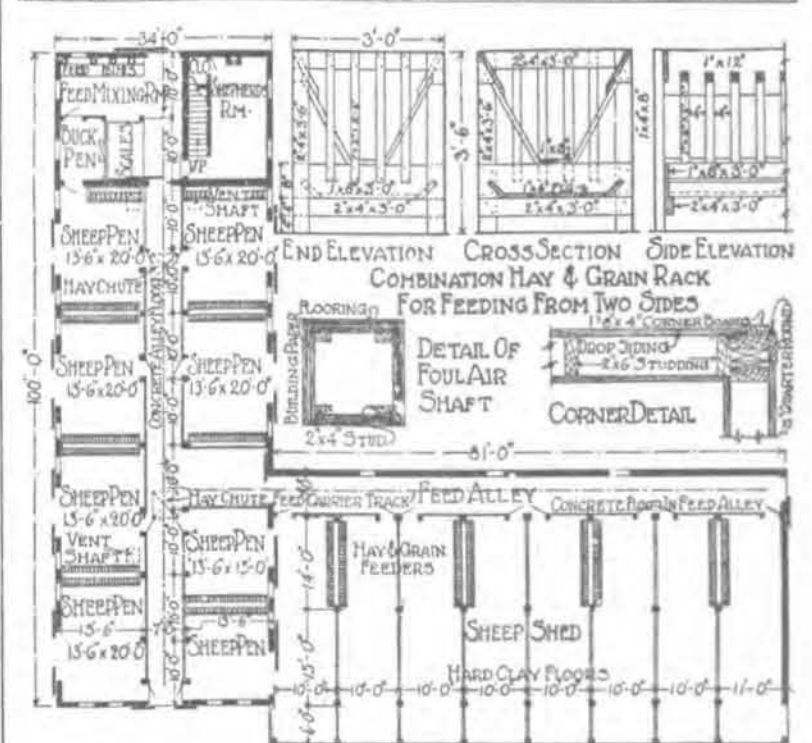
Purses totaling \$500,000 will be distributed to horsemen during the three meetings in Maryland this spring. There will be 38 days of racing at Pimlico, Havre de Grace and Bowie.

Miss Lillian Copeland of California, believed to be the best all-around woman athlete in the United States, holds the accepted American discus record for women. It is 103.55 feet.

Harold J. Hizeaux, member of the crack relay team of Holy Cross, is working daily at the quarter-mile distance in hopes of becoming a member of the United States Olympic team this spring.

Promoter James Mullen announces he has arranged with Tony Cannoneri of New York, world featherweight champion, to defend his title against Joey Sangor of Milwaukee in Chicago this summer.

Modern Sheep Barn and Shed That Provide Proper Housing for Flock



By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

With high prices for lambs for slaughter and good prices for wool, a farm flock of sheep of considerable proportions is a paying part of farming. To be successful with sheep, however, it is necessary that they and their feed be housed in a modern barn, where the proper conditions for their health and the health of the lambs may be maintained.

Shown in the illustration are plans for a modern sheep barn with an open feeding shed attached. This building is of the type used by those who are raising sheep and lambs successfully. It is designed to keep the animals healthy and to permit those who care for the flock to perform the necessary work efficiently.

The barn is a regular two-story structure with pens on the ground floor and now space above, where the forage for the flock is stored. The pen floor is equipped with partitions, feeding racks, etc., and is ventilated with a suction ventilation system. Sheep need plenty of fresh air, but are susceptible to drafts, so that such a system as is indicated on the plans is necessary. The feeding shed adjoining the barn is open on one side, the other three being closed on the sides toward the direction of the winds prevalent in the section where the building is erected.

A study of the floor plan will show the arrangement of the first floor of the barn and of the feeding shed. There is a feed mixing room, a pen for the buck and a shepherd's room. The pens are partitioned so that the ewes and their lambs may be separated into small groups.

The feeding shed is open so that the sheep may have a free run of the space and access to the feed racks.

This building should be erected on a site that is high so that there will be good drainage, and the floors constructed so that they will be dry at all times.

Foundation Footing Is Called Important Item

Throughout all the planning now going forward of new homes to be built this year, one item of the utmost importance to the home owner, but too frequently overlooked, should be placed first in rank of things to be watched.

This is the foundation footing. Upon the adequacy of the footing depends the durability and satisfaction derived from every part of the house. Even the most strongly constructed frame or masonry wall, for instance, cannot withstand the unequal strains imposed by a settling foundation without showing distortion which results in cracked plaster, sagging floors or roof, and other serious troubles.

The first consideration in constructing the footing is the sustaining power of the soil or rock upon which it is placed.

Sandy or loose soil requires greater total area of the footing to give proportionate spread, while stable rock requires practically no footing excepting an effective bond with the masonry foundation, obtainable by carefully washing off the rock and bonding with good mortar, whatever the foundation masonry material.

Where ordinary trench footings are used all around, the ground beneath should be tamped to increase its density. The footing materials should be portland cement, clean sharp sand and clean aggregate usually in the form of crushed rock.

The mixture most often used is one part cement to two and one-half of sand and five of stone or gravel.

Where conditions demand that part of the footing be placed upon rock and part upon soil or upon strata which vary in density of the underlying material at different points around the foundation, careful provision should be made to equalize the supporting power of the footing.

Otherwise the footing, upon receiving the load of the house, will settle at different points, cracking the foundation wall and distorting the house.

Colonial Style Came Over With the Early Settlers

While siding and shingle exterior coverings for homes did not strictly originate in this country, being largely modifications of existing methods brought over by the early settlers, the availability of the materials and suitability to native architecture give houses sheathed in siding or shingles a distinctly American flavor.

Houses covered with rough-hewn siding boards, or clapboards, and crudely split shakes, or shingles, directly succeeded in the first log cabins of the early colonists in this country. These materials have been refined by improved methods of manufacture into types which are individually appropriate to the variations of modern colonial architecture and to the architectural features of other countries in American adaptations.

Cedar and pine, and other durable native woods, are used in modern manufacture of shingles and siding, which are frequently stained to enhance their appearance and resistance to weather. Wood siding and shingles have integral insulating value in themselves, increasing comfort and fuel economy in the winter and keeping the home cool in summer.

Double Weathering Adds to Tightness of Windows

Basement windows must not only admit daylight but also must shut out wind and rain so tightly that chilling drafts do not penetrate to the cellar, to the detriment of heating plant efficiency. A new type steel basement window employing double-contact weathering insures the quality of tightness by interposing an air cushion between the two contacts.

These windows are constructed of rust-resisting steel. They may be quickly fitted into openings left in cellar walls of any masonry material. For use in concrete block walls, an end plate is furnished which assures of proper installation.

The windows are equipped with hinges of the hook type, facilitating removal and replacement. A cam-acting lever latch gives security against unauthorized entrance and maintains tightness of the weathering contacts.

Adequate Lighting

The first essential in room comfort nowadays is the provision for a sufficient amount of light for all occasions and enough outlets to permit the attachment of occasional electric appliances at points desired. This is only achieved in a home with adequate wiring installation, more and more coming to be accepted as standard in the modern dwelling.

Face Brick

From a wall of diversified color effect to one of quiet monotony of any shade, stimulating dressed stone, in the range of surface tone variety available today in face brick.

Great American Victory

The battle of St. Mihiel, because it was such an almost perfect victory, was regarded by some as an easy achievement. The more than 4,000 dead give no such evidence, for while not that many St. Mihiel dead remain at Thiaucourt, a great many have been brought back to the states these seven or eight years gone. It was a perfect victory in that every objective was taken on schedule time,

or sooner. But the perfect victory was scored only by the perfect covering of a half million American fighting men, and by the heroic sacrifice of many who were left on the field, as the well-timed movements of the drive surged on to seize each chosen objective.

At St. Mihiel

On September 12, 1917, the first American army, trained and operating as a unit, attacked the St. Mihiel salient both from west and south, drove

In its sides and collapsed it on the Germans, taking nearly 16,000 prisoners in the operation. After that the St. Mihiel salient never bothered anyone. In taking it, the Yankees took the town of Thiaucourt, and at the edge of that town there later was located the permanent American cemetery, where rest the dead from the St. Mihiel drive, and also the many others who died in training or in battle in that area of northeastern France, which was the training ground of the A. E. F.

Quite So

The youngster did not mean to be evasive, but this is the answer he gave when his teacher asked him to explain the difference between animal instinct and human intelligence:

"If we had instinct," he said, "we should know everything we needed to know without learning it; but we've got reason and so we have to study ourselves 'most blind or be a fool."

The Colfax Bookplate

By AGNES MILLER

WNU Service

© by The Century Co.

SYNOPSIS

On a certain momentous Monday morning Miss Constance Fuller, cataloguer and seller of rare books at Darrow's New and Second-Hand Bookshop, New York, notices that the first customer is a dignified, white-bearded old gentleman, who saunters into the alcove placarded "Medical Works."

CHAPTER I—Continued

I then devoted my fingers to the index, and my thoughts to wondering if Peter wouldn't come and explain himself. I whirled to the window for more cards, and when I whirled back, there was Peter himself sitting in the big oak chair at my left. He had strolled down the gallery stairs behind me. I managed not to gratify him by jumping, but I had to stare. He who was habitually as neat as a fresh garden was attired in a suit that wrinkled all over his athletic form; his shoes were dusty; three clinders hung to one side of a much swollen nose. He gazed at me so trustfully that I longed to weep.

"Good morning, Constance. This is a heck of a mess, yes?" he suggested simply.

"Something happened, Peter?" I faltered, not overintelligently.

"Oh, no, nothing. Mr. Darrow's all ready to fire me, that's all."

"Mercy! Why?"

"Oh, don't let me disturb you! You'll find that end-catalogue more interesting than I am."

"Peter, I am obliged to put this catalogue in apple-pie order for this afternoon, when Mr. Darrow has commanded me to expound its principles and workings to his nephew, Capt. Eric Ashland, informing me, as he did, per telephone, that I have his entire confidence. Captain Ashland, as you know, is chief cataloguer for Ashland's of London, and he has come the whole way across just to pay us a visit. I am informed that he keeps stock lists in manuscript in a tenpenny notebook such as was brought over by William the Conqueror. And while I really don't see why he shouldn't if he likes to and can make it work—we couldn't—Mr. Darrow hopes he can get the same system of classification used in the two houses, for the sake of simplifying business; so it is my business to convince Nephew of the complete superiority of the American method. Now I've told you my troubles. Tell me yours."

"Gee whizz! I hope you enjoy yourself!" remarked Peter, comfortingly. "Constance, you're a real sport. I'll bet a whole cent against ten billion rubles that you'll forgive me for being naughty, when I tell you my sad story. I've left my happy home, and I only wish it could have been for you."

"For whom was it, may I ask?"

"My stepmother."

"What?"

"Didn't know I had one, myself, until Saturday."

"Well, I certainly hope your father will be very—"

"Well, he won't. She wore a pink hat and called me 'Petey.'"

"So you had to quit?"

"Not precisely that. The real reason," confided Peter, distractedly, "was Nancy. She eloped. That is, she did for a while. She got tired of it and came back."

I was distinctly bewildered; for while a fortuitous stepmother in a pink hat is indeed a frightful visitation, I should have been sure that Peter would see his sister Nancy through anything. He said once that, fight against it as you might, you had to get fond of a kid you'd brought up since she was ten. Peter had just parted his lips to explain, when again the front door opened.

This time it admitted, not a customer, but an extra hand sent up by an employment agency for the crisis in the shipping office. He was a rough, unalluring young man; indeed, I glanced at Peter questioning as we watched him start down the aisle. However, he was Mr. Riggs' business, not ours. My telephone then rang, and just as I finished answering the inquiry, Peter and I exchanged another glance. Mr. Riggs had evidently been ready to put up with anybody, for Peter and I heard a click which signified to us that the applicant had punched the time-clock as an employee already.

"What I've been trying to tell you," Peter resumed, "is that I got out of jail early this morning."

"What were you in for?" I inquired courteously but dazedly.

"Disturbing the peace, and assault with intent to kill, I guess. If so, the second time is correct, but the first is a misapprehension, for it happened in Philadelphia. Anyway, when they heard the whole story they let me go. You know a little while ago Mr. Darrow sent me off on a long trip to chase books? Well, the last place, which I reached last Thursday, was Richmond, Va., where I was to look over the late Judge Pulley Leavitt's famous law library, just due to be auctioned. There were a number of books in it which we wanted, among them one that the

Legal federation has been forever pestering us to find for them. It's called 'Notes on Medical Statutes in the Virginia Code,' by Justice Whortley Clark, dated eighteen-ten. And since," observed Peter, watching me closely, "that announcement does not seem to unnerve you particularly, I'll add that this American law book contains a Colfax bookplate."

CHAPTER II

The Odyssey of Peter

I now jumped so promptly and openly as to gratify Peter deeply, harassed as he was. I recalled Hugh Colfax as one of the most distinguished engravers of his day, a strange, arresting character, old when the Nineteenth century was young, the stoutest of British patriots. From the outbreak of the American Revolution to his death, he refused to execute any of the orders for bookplates which, in those days of the infancy of design and engraving in this country, cultivated Americans, especially southerners, were in the habit of sending to England. I had once seen and care-



He Was a Rough, Unalluring Young Man.

fully studied several Colfax plates at the home of a collector who was one of our best customers and had invited me to a private view. But an American Colfax would upset all history and tradition.

"I do want to see it!" I cried. "You're sure it's a real Colfax? Do you know Hugh Colfax refused every American order he received, and he could have always named his own price? What's the owner's name? Is it dated?"

"Give me a chance," begged Peter. "It's more than I got upstairs this morning. Actually, I don't dare leave the building until Mr. Darrow— Oh, h—! there goes that infernal time clock again! Excuse me, Constance; nerves are shattered."

"Go on about the bookplate."

"Well, Thursday morning I had just picked up the catalogue in the exhibition room of the Richmond auction galleries, when my eyes lit on 'Notes on Medical Statutes,' et cetera. I asked the clerk to bring it out. He said another gentleman who had called for it was still examining it, and would I wait. I did, and glanced up the counter casually at the other gentleman, thinking I could get a line on him if he should be a rival bidder. All I could see of him was his back, but it was enough. I considered him to be an exceedingly strange gentleman to be interested in an old law book. He was young and dressed like a bay actor with a good job—bright-blue suit, gray spots, slick black hair. While waiting his pleasure, I wandered off to look at some other exhibits near the door, and while I was examining them, a girl walked in from the street, past me. She was the loveliest girl, Constance, I've ever seen."

"What a relief! I saw I was no longer to be the greatest influence in Peter's life! Sometimes it had been pretty wearing, fond as I was of my little boy friend. Some one else could do it far better, I knew."

"How wonderful, Peter! And the bookplate?"

"I had to watch her; I couldn't help it," he resumed simply. "She hurried forward toward the counter, then suddenly she bounded back as if she had been hit! There was nobody at the counter except that man, and he had his back toward her, and was, moreover, completely absorbed in examining the cover of the book, which she was holding open. She dashed behind a big case of china, and disappeared."

"Well, I looked at some Chinese snuff-bottles and hooked rugs, and then decided it was time for the other fellow to leave. So I asked for the book again, and the clerk told me that a young lady was examining it now, and would I wait! And sure enough, up the counter was the same young lady, having doubtless, from her coin of advantage behind the case of china, beaten me to getting that book. The

gentleman of the spots had vanished. I was assuredly—what's the word?"

"Intrigued,"

"Correct, especially as I at once perceived that the young lady was completely absorbed in examining the cover of the book, which she was holding open just as the man had; that is, so as to look at the inside left-hand cover, I could see it had a bookplate on it."

"Well, that girl suddenly slid down the book on the counter, and fled out of the door. That time I got hold of it. I wondered why in thunder those two young people could apparently be so interested in an ordinary bookplate. The first thing I noticed about it was that one corner was loose—the right-hand corner, under the snake, you know."

"The snake? What in the world—ah, I have it! You mean 'the serpent,' twisted like a capital 'G,' that Colfax signed his best plates with; a circle means eternity; a serpent's wisdom had taught him how to draw immortal designs—modest old chap. Isn't it nice that the Legal federation has already ordered the book, so we shouldn't have every bookplate collector in the city here to fight for the plate—"

"It wouldn't be the first time it has been fought for!" broke in Peter, bitterly. "You see, I judged those two young folks must be collectors of bookplates who each thought he—or she—had stumbled on a real find in that old law book, and were keeping it dark so as to snap it up at a bargain. Everybody knows that once in a while cataloguers miss a trick, like anybody else. Now, I had general standing orders to buy that book whenever I came across it. I spent the rest of the morning in libraries and museums, tracking down information about bookplates with snakes."

"I finally discovered Colfax, and figured out what you imply; that he was so much against Free Staters and the Near-West policy that no one had ever thought of his drawing a Yankee bookplate. But of course what nobody thinks of is usually right. I felt sure I'd come across something unique—and I have. I felt sure if I landed book and bookplate, I'd get as solid a reinforced concrete with Mr. Darrow—and I have it."

"But you got it, you say. What did you give for it?"

"Five hundred and ten dollars."

"Peter . . . Burton!"

"I was simply aghast. With the best luck in the world, and admitting that a rare bookplate would considerably increase the value of 'Notes on Medical Statutes,' we could never get such an outrageous price for it. If the Legal federation had not put in a request for it, we might have had to hold it for some time before finding a purchaser who would be especially interested. And Peter, well trained and hitherto cool-headed, not to say unimpressible, knowing these facts, as well as the somewhat thrifty reputation of the Legal federation library committee, had paid five hundred and ten dollars for a book which he might have expected to pick up for perhaps sixty!"

How long this blow left me speechless and staring, I do not exactly know. I saw the white-bearded old gentleman saunter out of the medical alcove, cross the aisle into that opposite, the law-book alcove, then come out again directly and beckon Emily James, who was then coming up the aisle with an armful of books, to come and turn on the light for him, as the law-book alcove was dark. I saw him re-enter it, I watched her proceed placidly to her work in the front of the shop, I saw Professor Harrington sliding toward the front door and then out of it, with a pile of books and a quaint farewell bow to me. Then I suddenly heard Peter again, proceeding with his Odyssey:

" . . . so, as there was no use putting it off, directly I got back this morning I told Mr. Darrow what I'd had to pay, and he gave me—well, a scolding. Of course I stood on my orders. I'd been told to buy that book 'whenever' I found it, and he had never set any price limit."

"Peter," I inquired suddenly, "why did you buy that book?"

Peter, scarlet, glared at me. He blushed; then he finally burst out: "Mind, I'm telling this to you, not Mr. Darrow! I bought it because that girl didn't want that fellow to get it!"

"What?"

"At the auction she sat across the aisle four rows ahead of me. I've never seen any one look so frightened. The first bid on the book was made by the agent of the auction firm who acts for absent buyers who send in written bids. I raised it, and was thunderstruck to see that girl turn around, and look right at me, with absolute relief on her face! The agent raised my bid; nobody else made any, so, as I had seen that girl bound away from that fellow that morning, I naturally concluded, putting two and two together, that it must be his bid which I was opposing. The bids—his and mine—kept jumping up ten dollars a minute, like a taximeter. Once for two seconds I hesitated, thinking of duty and Darrow, I suppose, and the auctioneer roared out his second 'Going' and the girl looked around at me as if she were dying. I knew something terrible was the matter; I snapped out a new bid, and kept on bidding until everybody in the room was getting breathless and jumpy. The other bidder's limit must have been five hundred, which was the same as giving an order for the book at any price. Well, five hundred and ten landed it in my net. That's all about that, Constance."

"I'm not a good liar," remarked Peter, deprecatingly, "so I will not conceal the fact that something gave me cold chills down my spine whenever I thought of that pesky book. And when I was at dinner that evening my room was entered, and the lock of my suitcase broken."

"Gracious! And the book was—"

"In the hotel safe. And as nothing was missing, I think it was the book the visitor was interested in. After my room was entered, I got it out of the safe and looked carefully all through it. It's an exceptionally clean copy; there was no old will or thousand-dollar bill, or indeed, any other property, orthodox or otherwise, between the leaves. It certainly is not intrinsically worth so much effort."

"No," I agreed; "even the bookplate, by itself, should be unusually lucky in finding a rather foolish purchaser, wouldn't probably fetch more than seventy-five dollars. Where's the book now?"

"Mr. Darrow has it."

"Did you tell him anything about it besides—"

"The price? Oh, no allusion can hurt my feelings any more! No, not one thing."

"Why, Peter! In your place, I should have explained to him about my great find."

"Yes, you would! When you had just spent five hundred and ten dollars of his precious cash—sunk it in the sea. I'd told him about the bookplate, I'd have told him how I really came to buy the book, and all about the girl. I decided to let him discover it himself; then he'll be pleased to death, and forget the past and remember the future. The future!" repeated Peter, with sudden anxiety, recalling something further distracting. "Listen, Constance; that kid sister of mine, Nancy, will drive me out of what's left of my mind. I told you once—didn't I?—that I, Roberts promised her a position here as a stenographer, as soon as she was qualified for it? Well, at that business college of hers she met—"

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My desk telephone tinkled peremptorily. Too bad, with Peter's arrest, his little sister's escapade, the clinders on his nose, all unexplained, that Mr. Darrow should be plying him through the house! But perhaps, I suggested hopefully, our commander-in-chief had already made the joyful discovery about the bookplate. Peter refused comfort.

"So father's got married, Nancy hasn't, I've lost the only girl I could ever stand looking at twice, my business reputation is ruined, and," he concluded, rising, "it's all the fault of that darned Colfax bookplate! What next, I wonder?"

"Murder!" shrieked a girl's voice, ringing and terrified, from the rear of the shop. "Help! help! He's dead!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. H. FITZGERALD, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, (c. 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for May 20

JESUS TEACHING IN THE TEMPLE

LESSON TEXT—Mark 12:13-14. GOLDEN TEXT—He taught them as one having authority.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Answers Some Hard Questions. JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Teaches Great Duties. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus Answers the Chief Priests' Question. YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Love, the Law of the Kingdom.

I. The Parable of the Husbandmen (vv. 1-12).

Having put the scribes, chief priests and elders to confusion by a skillful counter question when they demanded to know His authority, Jesus by means of a story lays before them His claim of divine authority, and charges them with betrayal of trust and with plotting to murder the very Son of God. His teaching cut them to the quick, and they sought to lay hands upon Him, but desisted for fear of the people.

1. The vineyard (v. 1), represented Israel (See Ps. 80 and Isa. 5).

2. The husbandmen (v. 1) represented the rulers who were charged with responsibility for the spiritual interests of the people.

3. Messengers (vv. 2-5) represented the prophets whom God sent to Israel, even including John the Baptist.

4. The Son (vv. 6-8) represented Jesus Himself.

5. The judgment of the Lord of the vineyard (v. 9). This represented the time when the Jews shall be brought to account for their treatment of the servants of God and of Jesus Himself.

II. The Tribute Money (vv. 13-17).

They already would have gladly taken Him by violence and killed Him, but they feared the people. In order to destroy Him they seek to discredit Him among the people (v. 13).

1. Their question (v. 14).

"Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not?" The Pharisees contended that since God was the real King of Israel, it was not obligatory, yet, it was even sinful to give tribute (taxes) to a heathen king. The Herodians were supporters of Herod; with flattery on their lips, they put this subtle question. For Him to answer "Yes" would have discredited Him with the people, and to have said "No" would have made Him liable to arrest as an enemy of the government.

2. Jesus' reply (vv. 15-17).

He asks that a coin be brought and inquires whose image and superscription it bears, declaring that those who accept the coin of Caesar should pay taxes to Caesar. In this reply the Lord escapes their trap and enunciates a principle which applies to all time and conditions as to the Christian's responsibility to civil government.

III. The Resurrection of the Dead (vv. 18-27).

The Pharisees and Herodians being silenced, the Sadducees came with a question which involved not only immortality but the resurrection of the body. They denied the reality of the resurrection, and believed not in angel nor spirit (Acts 23:8).

1. The case proposed (vv. 19-23).

The law of Moses made it not only legal but morally binding in the case of a man dying without children for his brother to take his wife (Deut. 25:5). They propose the case of a woman married successively to seven brothers. They ask whose wife she will be in the resurrection.

2. Jesus' reply (vv. 24-26).

By a quotation from the Mosaic law (Ex. 3:6) He proves the resurrection of the dead, and their continued existence after death as glorified beings. He shows that marriage is for this present life. He points out that their great error was due to two things.

(1) Ignorance of the Scriptures (v. 24). In the very Scriptures which they professed to believe was positive proof of the resurrection (Ex. 3:6).

(2) Ignorance of the power of God (v. 24). God is able to provide a life where there is no death, no births or marriages.

IV. The Great Commandment of the Law (vv. 28-34).

Christ's answer shows marvelous insight. He sums up man's whole duty in one word—love. The first and great commandment is supreme and undivided love of God. The second is like unto it in that love is its center, but love for our neighbor in the measure that we love ourselves. Having put His questioners to silence, Jesus now puts to them a question which involves the central doctrine of the Christian faith—the person of Christ (v. 35-40). Is He human or divine, or both?

Some Good Advice

There is nothing more that I can say. Christ is before you to take free-ly; accept Him; trust Him; believe what He says; assume that you are His and behave as if you were.—Alexander Whyte.

Without Love

Without first love we may retain ceaseless activity, immediate purity, severest orthodoxy, but there will be no light shining in a dark place.—G. Campbell Morgan.

WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

Dr. G. H. Fitzgerald of the Calumet and Arizona hospital has been elected president of the Bisbee Rotarians.

Del Lane is the new head of the Alamogordo Rotary Club, with F. R. Miller, vice president, and George R. Shipley, sergeant-at-arms.

Paul E. Bosworth of Albuquerque, deputy district governor of Lions International, has organized a Lions Club in Carlsbad, with twenty-two charter members.

The annual commencement exercises of the New Mexico School of Mines will be held in Socorro on May 10 and 11. Degrees will be granted to eleven students.

J. R. Douglas of the New Mexico A. & M. College is preparing to use gas in an effort to exterminate one of the largest dens of rattlesnakes found in the eastern section.

The Gila Grande Boy Scout Council with a membership of 300, will establish a summer camp in June in the heart of the Mogollon mountains, eighteen miles north of Silver City.

Elfigo Baca, famous for years in the southwest as "bad man" and later as sheriff, has had the stirring events of his life written into book form, under the title of "Law and Order, Ltd."

The Tucumcari, N. M., Kiwanis Club has under consideration the purchase of 100 acres of land three miles west of Tucumcari, to establish a suburban park and municipal swimming pool.

Announcement was made in Phoenix, recently, by George L. Johnson, that he will construct a \$3,000,000 building in the heart of Phoenix, between Central street and First avenue on Van Buren street.

Baseball, track, tennis and women's athletic letter awards were made recently in Tucson by the University of Arizona student board of controls upon recommendations submitted by the coaches. Fifteen baseball and fifteen track men received letters; there were four tennis awards.

The winning by Florence High school of the one-act play contest, and the attendance at the splendid production, "Romeo and Juliet," were matters of outstanding importance at the third annual Arizona State Dramatic Association, which was held at the University of Arizona, in Tucson.

Forty students will receive college degrees at the New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas on June 8, at the annual commencement. Thirteen will receive two-year diplomas, and six will be awarded diplomas for the completion of the three-year course, and twenty-one will receive their bachelor of arts degrees.

Upwards of 50,000 acres of the Belen land grant may be decided to the state of New Mexico for school lands as the result of a tax agreement reached between the grant board, the state of Socorro and Valencia counties, J. Frank Curran, special attorney for the State Tax Commission, stated in Santa Fe a few days ago.

Raton, with an eighteen-man golf team, won the annual Trinidad golf corner golf tournament on the Trinidad, Colo., Country Club course by two and one-half points, for the third consecutive time, and by the virtue of the victory have come into permanent possession of the silver loving cup offered as a trophy to the team which could win it three times in succession.

Francis E. Wood was given a judgment for \$12,000 by a jury in the District Court at Los Lunas in his libel suit against the Journal Publishing Company, T. M. Pepperday, publisher; H. P. Pickrell, editor, and A. T. Hanne, columnist, in his suit for \$50,000 damages. The verdict was returned by Marcos A. Baca, foreman of Belen, who is a deputy sheriff. Of the amount, \$4,000 was for actual and \$8,000 for punitive damages.

Miss Grace Bowman of Santa Fe was elected president of the New Mexico Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at the close of its convention in Albuquerque. Other officers named were Mrs. Lula A. Lovell, Tucumcari, second vice president; Miss Jennie Johnson, East Las Vegas, recording secretary; Miss Irene Haggerty, Santa Fe, corresponding secretary; and Miss Martha Parsons, Las Cruces, treasurer.

Frederic A. Schaffer has been nominated for governor of the forty-third Rotary district. He will be elected at the international conference, to be held at Minneapolis, June 18 to 22. Mr. Schaffer will succeed Lloyd C. Henning of Holtcroft, present governor of the forty-third district, which includes nineteen Arizona clubs and the Needles, Cal. Rotary Club. Mr. Schaffer was nominated governor in a contest with John O. Mullen at Jerome.

Announcement was made in Tucson recently, that a newly organized air concern would take over the present Aero Transit line between Tucson, Phoenix and Los Angeles. New planes larger and more modern plans, will be installed to take care of increased traffic, it was said.

Miss Rose Jasper of Raton, president of the alumni association of the New Mexico Normal University, announces a "big parade," sponsored by the association, and to be staged in Las Vegas the first day of summer school, June 11.



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