

The All-Year Resort  
Altitude 4063 Feet

# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

Climate Is Best In The  
United States

VOL. XVI

(\$2.00 a Year in Advance)

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928

(Single Copy 5 Cents)

NO. 31

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Mrs. Roy Stump and daughter are visiting Mrs. Stump's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Stone.

Mrs. Bud Baldwin of the San Rafael valley was a Patagonia visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. J. W. Williamson of the San Rafael valley was in town Tuesday.

The chef at the Circle-Z ranch was severely burned about the head last week by an explosion.

Mrs. A. L. Oxford returned Monday from a week-end visit to Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stoyeart and Carlos Alenzuela of Miami spent the first three days of this week here, visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Sullinger and Mr. and Mrs. George Parker, all of Tucson, spent several days last week at the Circle-Z ranch, guests of Joe Kane.

Thomas Gardner and family of Pantano spent the 4th of July in Patagonia. They are former residents of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Keaton were Negales visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Solomon and daughter of Tucson are here for the summer months.

Several carloads of mine timbers have been received within the last few days.

Colonel Jacob Zinsmeister of the Circle-Z guest ranch returned last Friday from a week's visit in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Blabon and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Trask returned early this week from a several weeks' outing in White mountains and other parts of the state.

Mrs. Effie Fowler, 22, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Crawley of Clarkdale, Ariz., formerly of San Rafael alley, died at about two weeks ago at the home of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Riggs of Miami spent several days here visiting Mr. Riggs' father and brother, H. O. and Harvey Riggs, in Serrano canyon. While here they visited Mrs. Grace and Odale and Howard Keener of San Rafael alley. Mrs. Riggs is a former school teacher of Red Rock school.

FOR SALE—Ranch 2 miles west of Elgin, Ariz. Price \$12 an acre. See NOLBERTA MIRANDA, Elgin, Ariz. 7-3-4tp

### ENORMOUS FARM FIRE LOSSES PRESENT BIG PROBLEM

Approximately \$150,000,000 worth of property is destroyed each year by farm fires. This does not take into account possible waste of foodstuffs, or of labor. Among the most important causes are spontaneous ignition of hay, grain, feeds, and other agricultural products; lightning; defective chimneys and heating outfits; and sparks on combustible roofs; other causes include carelessness in handling matches or in smoking; carelessness in using and storing gasoline and kerosene; and faulty electrical wiring. In connection with the spontaneous ignition of hay stored in farm buildings, such material inundated by the notable arroyo floods heated rapidly after the water receded, one barn which stood in five feet of water burning only three days after the flood.

This spontaneous heating of hay and other products will be one of the first problems considered by the bureau of chemistry and soils, U. S. department of agriculture, which is making a study of ways and means of preventing this huge loss. Cooperation with the department specialists are various prominent insurance and fire-protection organizations.

### MORE THAN 200 LIVES LOST ON JULY 4TH

According to the United Press, more than 200 lives were lost in 4th of July accidents in the United States. The known total is 201.

Hot weather blanketed almost the entire country and sent thousands to the seashore and inland watering places. There were 93 drownings.

A Paris newspaper has a circulation of two million, which is believed to be the largest in the world.

### WILLIAM LEEK DIES ON COAST

Mrs. Dora McDonald of Patagonia received a telegram Monday announcing the death of her brother, W. E. Leek, which took place that day in Long Beach, Calif. Mr. Leek had been a sufferer from cancer, and his condition became so bad some time ago that Mrs. McDonald notified his sons, who came here three weeks ago and took him to California for treatment. Everything possible was done to save his life, but to no avail.

Deceased is survived by three sons, W. H. Russell and John W. Leek, and a daughter, Mrs. C. V. Gormley, all of Long Beach, Calif., besides his sister, Mrs. Dora McDonald, of this place.

Mr. Leek was a pioneer of Arizona, having come here during the early days when Indian fighting was part of life here. He had engaged in mining most of the time, but for some time prior to his death had not been able to do any hard work.

### HICKMAN TO DIE, SAYS HIGHEST CALIFORNIA STATE COURT

San Francisco, July 5.—William E. Hickman, youthful kidnaper and murderer of 12-year-old Marian Parker of Los Angeles, must hang for his crime unless the United States supreme court should decide otherwise.

The new state insanity law under which Hickman was convicted and sentenced was held constitutional today by the state supreme court in a unanimous decision. The court held that under that law Hickman had received a fair trial on his plea of "not guilty by reason of insanity."

Immediately after the decision was made public, Jerome Walsh, Hickman's young attorney in Kansas City, announced he would appeal the case to the United States supreme court.

The state supreme court sent the case back to the trial court in Los Angeles, where, after 30 days, Hickman must be resentenced. The slayer is in the condemned row at San Quentin prison.

Business Poor? Try Advertising

### COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT

The Colorado River Commission of Arizona has issued an open letter to the public, which is self-explanatory, as follows:

To the Citizens of Arizona:—Arizona is facing a crisis—a crisis so portentous that upon its outcome the state's future growth and prosperity in great measure depends. The wisest councils are needed to prepare for that crisis—wholehearted, united, patriotic action is required to successfully meet it.

The struggle to preserve those vital rights in the Colorado river, which are essential to the development of this state's most important resources, has been earnestly and unremittingly waged. Efforts to enlist sympathy and support for Arizona's demand for justice have met with gratifying response. The threat of the so-called Swing-Johnson bill, which for several years has been constantly before the congress of the United States, and which, if successful, would deprive Arizona of her principal opportunity for growth and would transfer the Colorado's benefits to certain California districts and to Mexico, has to date been successfully repulsed.

But despite all that has been accomplished, despite the most persistent and determined efforts on the part of Arizona's representatives in and out of congress, the Swing-Johnson bill has passed the house of representatives and will come up for consideration in the senate when the national legislative body reconvenes in December. What the result will be cannot be forecast, but the possibility constitutes a very grave peril.

The Colorado River Commission of Arizona, entrusted by law with the defense of Arizona's rights and the protection of her resources, and with the duty of endeavoring to bring about a solution of the Colorado river problem, regards the situation as one of too great moment, fraught with too grave consequences, to rest upon the commission's own efforts or its own counsel. The commission knows that Arizona's senators and congressmen likewise feel the need of, and will gratefully welcome, all possible aid in their important share of the undertaking.

Under these circumstances the Colorado River Commission of Arizona deems it wise and necessary that the counsel of Arizona's citizens be secured without delay, and therefore calls upon the patriotic, public-spirited men and women of this state, through their representatives, to be chosen in such manner and in such numbers as they may see fit, to gather at the city of Prescott, on Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1928, there to meet and confer with respect to this most important matter. Organizations, committees and bureaus of all kinds, public or private, fraternal, industrial, professional or otherwise, the governing bodies of counties, cities, towns and districts, and all bodies of every nature having an interest in the welfare of their state, are requested and urged to send representatives, to the end that the fullest expression may be had, and that Arizona may go forth, a solid phalanx with serrated front, to win the recognition of her rights, and to bring about the development, on a basis just and equitable to all, of the resources of the Colorado river.

GEO. W. P. HUNT, Chairman.  
MULFORD WINSOR, Secretary.

### CHURCH SERVICES SUNDAY

Services will be held Sunday, July 8, at the Methodist church. Rev. Bruce, presiding elder, will preach at 3 p. m. Everybody welcome.

In spite of the high cost of living, people go right on doing it.

### MICKIE SAYS—

IF THERE'S ANYTHING THAT MAKES US ALL FEEL LIKE BUSTING OUT INTO SONG AROUND THIS OFFICE, IT'S THEM CUNNING' LI' LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS SAYIN' 'ENCLOSED FIND CHECK' RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION."



### HARD WORK FOR AL SMITH, IN NEW YORK ON "VACATION"

New York, July 5.—Scoffing at the thought that his four-day stay in New York was a "vacation," Governor Alfred E. Smith left for Albany late today aboard William F. Kenny's private car and hoping for cooler weather. Just before the train departed, on who remembered that the Democratic presidential nominee had said he was coming to New York "to rest," he said, "How did you enjoy your vacation, governor?"

### MAKE SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT FROM ROME TO BRAZIL

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, July 5.—Captain Arturo Ferrarin and Major C. P. del Prete, after landing on the beach at Point Genipabu, 10 miles north of Natal, resumed their flight from Rome at 9:10 p. m., heading for this city. They were on the beach an hour and twenty minutes.

### ELKS MAY HAVE SANITARIUM IN ARIZONA

Tucson, July 5.—Support for the establishment of a tubercular sanitarium for Elks, a plan inaugurated by the local order of B. P. O. E., has been received from the Chicago lodge for the coming national convention of the order. Word to this effect was received here from Jacob Gunst, exalted ruler of the Tucson lodge, who is making an extensive tour of key organizations of the east in the interest of the project.

### NEW CHAMPIONS IN PRESCOTT'S FRONTIER DAYS RODEO

Prescott, Ariz., July 4.—New champions were crowned before the largest crowd that ever passed through the gates of the Northern Arizona Fair grounds this afternoon as the result of the riding off of the finals in the 1928 frontier days cowboy sports. Forty years of contesting the back of the honors presented to men like Mike Stewart of Casa Grande, the new saddle bucking champion, Wild Fuller of Payson and Log Morris of Humboldt, top hands in the steer riding. Fuller also won the calf tying title today and Tupi De Bal qualified highest in the bareback riding event.

### AMERICA'S STAR ATHLETES ARE CHOSEN FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Philadelphia, July 4.—With a force and fury as irresistible as that of the storm which broke while the events were in full swing, the first of Uncle Sam's track and field men today clinched places on the 1928 Olympic team by placing high in the final trials and national championships at the Municipal stadium here.

### MAN GOES OVER NIAGARA FALLS IN RUBBER BALL

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 4.—For the third time in history man conquered the mighty Niagara today when Jean A. Lussier of Springfield, Mass., went over the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side in a specially constructed rubber ball while 150,000 persons lining the river banks on either side cheered and applauded him.

### BELGIAN BANKER FALLS FROM PLANE; IS DROWNED

London, July 4.—The Daily News definitely identifies as Captain Alfred Loewenstein, Belgian financier, the passenger who was reported drowned when he fell from a cross channel airplane bound for Brussels tonight.

### WALTHY ENGLISHMAN DIES

St. Albans, Eng., July 4.—Sir David Yule, reputed to be the wealthiest Briton and credited with being worth \$1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), died here last night.

### GOV. HUNT TALKS ON RIGHTS OF ARIZONA, AT BUCKEYE

Phoenix, July 4.—Basing his speech on the "rights of Arizona" in connection with the Colorado river, and upon religious and civil freedom, Governor Hunt this morning addressed the Independence Day celebration crowd at Buckeye. He urged that due to electricity being only on the threshold of its development, Arizona should "at all costs preserve its rights on the Colorado river and its possibilities for development of hydroelectric power."

### Half of Autos Attending the Big Show Were From Other Counties and States; Financial Success

Patagonia's third annual rodeo, which was held July 4, at the Circle-Z guest ranch, was a success, both in attendance and financially. Approximately 2500 persons came through the gates in 650 cars, representing many counties of Arizona, and several bore licenses of other states. Receipts for the rodeo and dance were about \$2000 which will leave a profit above expenses. The dance at the Patagonia opera house was well attended.

### RECORD CROWDS SEE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA

Grand Canyon, Arizona, July 5.—"All previous monthly records for travel to Grand Canyon National Park were broken," says a statement recently issued by Park Superintendent M. R. Tillotson, "when, during the month of June, just ended, a total of 39,293 visitors made the pilgrimage to that greatest shrine of all natural wonders, the Grand Canyon of Arizona." This total exceeds by 1068 the number of park visitors for July, 1927, which was previously the record month.

### MEN SAVED WHEN PLANE FALLS INTO WATER

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Eight men in an army transport plane escaped possible death today through the calmness of their leader when the huge motor went dead 2000 feet in the air near Alexandria, Va.

### AN INVENTOR IN GERMANY HAS DEvised AN ELECTRIC DRY CELL BATTERY WHICH HE ASSERTS WILL RUN WITHOUT WINDING FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

After coming out of the mother's pouch, they will ride on her back clinging firmly to the mother's fur with their little tails around her big one.

### After the young are born, the mother transfers them to a pocket between her forepaws and hind legs, and there they stay until developed enough to be allowed out.

### THE OPOSSUMS HAVE THEIR DENS IN HOLLOW TREES, IN HOLES UNDER THE ROOTS OF TREES, OR IN SIMILAR PLACES WHERE THEY HIDE AWAY BY DAY.

### The Opossum is one of the most widely known of American animals. It figures largely in the songs and folklore of the Southern negroes.

### SAY BOSS WOULDN'T DAT OPOSSUM MEK Y' MOW WATAH.

### The Opossum is pretending to be dead.

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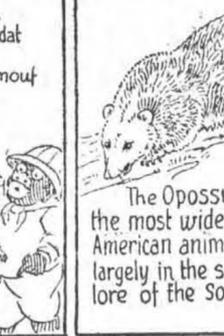
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## DAD AND I



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**By Stafford**

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After the young are born, the mother transfers them to a pocket between her forepaws and hind legs, and there they stay until developed enough to be allowed out.

The Opossums have their dens in hollow trees, in holes under the roots of trees, or in similar places where they hide away by day.

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HOWARD KEENER
Publisher and Owner

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

Entered at the Postoffice at Patagonia, Arizona, as second-class mail matter.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Advertising Rates on Application

A TRIBUTE TO BENNETT

It was a most graceful act on the part of Commander Byrd that he named his Antarctic enterprise the Floyd Bennett Antarctic Expedition and christened his leading airplane the Floyd Bennett.

Bennett was the pilot of Byrd's plane, the Josephine Ford, on the first aircraft flight over the North Pole. He died a few weeks ago of pneumonia, contracted while trying to relieve the crew of the Bremen, stranded on Gretna Island.

As a recent writer has said, "He died as he had lived, a true gentleman and a courageous one; a man whose life was devoted to the cause of aviation; one whose loyalty to his kind stood high within him."

Bennett did not live to accompany Byrd to the Antarctic, as both had hoped, but the memory of his dauntless spirit will accompany the expedition to the far south, inspiring its members to further deeds of courage.

IDEAS ABOUT FOOD

Popular ideas about food are a strange admixture of truth and fiction, according to a recent article by Dr. Lieb, an authority on diet.

Particularly is this the case with respect to notions of what is good for people, or not good for them, under varying circumstances.

For example, bananas and nuts were long thought to be hard to digest, but if the bananas are ripe and the nuts are chewed sufficiently they are among the most easily digestible of foods.

The prejudice against raw foods is also unwarranted, it is said. Raw corn, wheat and other starches in moderate amounts are completely digestible. The craving of some children for raw potatoes may be indulged to a reasonable extent without harm, and the same is true of raw cabbage and lettuce.

Drinking water during meals was long thought to be harmful to the digestion, but for normal persons it is now declared to be beneficial if sipped in between swallows of solid food.

Forcing children to eat spinach or other foods which they do not like is not good for them, as the feeling of repulsion which they experience hinders digestion.

While the doctor does not say so in so many words, it appears that a rather safe rule of diet is to eat what one likes, provided it does not produce any disagreeable after effects.

NEW PEACE TREATIES

Terms of the new peace treaties which are sought to be made between 15 or more leading powers through the initiative of Secretary of State Kellogg of the United States are short and to the point. The entire agreement is contained in these few words: "The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another."

So far as the actual agreement is concerned, that is all. Yet in these two short sentences are contained pledges which, if faithfully kept, would banish war from a great portion of the earth. It is also provided that other nations may join in these pledges at any time.

While it is perhaps to much to hope that war can be entirely abolished, these treaties, to which the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, France, Japan and nine other nations have already given informal assent, if actually signed will mark the greatest practical step in the interest of peace ever taken since the dawn of civilization.

For the benefit of unmarried ladies who are prone to procrastinate, they are reminded that leap year is more than half gone.

GRADE FARM PRODUCTS

No farmer would expect to sell at a good price a barrel filled with onions, cucumbers, turnips and potatoes all mixed together. It is almost as foolish to expect to get the best market price for a barrel of a single product in which all sorts are dumped without regard to size, color or cleanliness.

By neglecting to properly grade their produce, many farmers must sell for much less than might be obtained for the same stuff by exercising a little care in preparing it for the market. In discussing this important phase of marketing an expert says:

"Quality and uniformity in grains, fruit, cotton, potatoes, dairymen's products command a premium from the buyer. A crate of large, clean eggs of uniform color will bring more in a central market than one in which small, dirty, many colored eggs are included. Dirty potatoes of mixed sizes sell poorly alongside of clean ones that have been graded."

The difference in price between graded and ungraded products often means the difference between profit and loss in farming operations.

Sidelights

While the adoption of a new prayer book was being debated in the English house of commons and rival groups of religionists prayer in Westminster Abbey for an agonizingly long time, worldly clergymen hid beta on the floor. Odds of 7 to 4 favoring the prayer book gradually changed to 5 to 4 against. The house of commons rejected it by the vote of 266 to 220.

Practically everybody in Joliet, Ill., except the inmates of the state penitentiary, went to the railroad station one day recently to greet homecoming, victorious heroes. Not battle-scarred veterans were the victors, but members of the local band, who for the third year in succession had won first prize in the national high school band contest, of which John Philip Sousa was chief judge.

Argentine boys, like most youthful American "shicks," get great store by their luxuriant mops of hair, slick or wavy. Senor Amatuazo, shrewd superintendent of Argentina's reform schools, knows this and turns the knowledge to account in disciplining his wards. He says: "When an Argentine boy is very bad I cut his hair. They love their hair and that's what hurts them most."

Anne Coddrell, an English fortune teller, may have pleased her clients with prognostications concerning their future, but she fell down when she tried to foresee her own fate. Arrested for playing her profession, she predicted that she would be speedily acquitted. And got eight months in jail.

Thomas Barnett, aged 78, of Washington, D. C., like many another, hid his money instead of entrusting it to a bank. Someone dug up and made away with \$17,000 which Barnett had placed in a milk bottle and buried in his back yard. A can and a jar containing \$11,000 were saved because the digger did not happen to find them.

Police Judge Bertman of Camden, N. J., hasn't much use for tattlers, as Charles Bubeck found out to his sorrow. Bubeck spread the report that he had seen a young couple kissing, and the girl in question had Bubeck arrested. The judge said to him: "What business was it of yours? Ninety days."

Ancient and amusing song title, "Old Folks at Home."

Now we may forget the platitudes and get down to practical politics.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA STATE OF NEW YORK

BY ROBERT MOSES, Secretary of State and Custodian of the Great Seal Thereof

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that Frank S. Sharp was, on the day of the date of the annexed Certificate and Attestation, Deputy Secretary of State of the State of New York, and duly authorized by the laws of said State to make such Attestation and Certificate and to perform the duties belonging to the Secretary of State in making such Attestation and Certificate, in like manner as said Secretary of State; that said certificate and attestation are in due form and executed by the proper officer; that the seal affixed to said Certificate and Attestation is the official seal of the Department of State of the State of New York; that the signature thereto of the said Deputy Secretary of State is in his own proper handwriting and is genuine; and that full faith and credit may and ought to be given to his official acts; and further, that the Secretary of State is the Custodian of the original Certificate of Increase of Number of Directors as certified and attested and Custodian of the Great Seal of said State, hereunto affixed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed.

WITNESS my hand at the city of Albany, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

ROBERT MOSES, Secretary of State.

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IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that Frank S. Sharp was, on the day of the date of the annexed Certificate and Attestation, Deputy Secretary of State of the State of New York, and duly authorized by the laws of said State to make such Attestation and Certificate and to perform the duties belonging to the Secretary of State in making such Attestation and Certificate, in like manner as said Secretary of State; that said Certificate and attestation are in due form and executed by the proper officer; that the seal affixed to said Certificate and Attestation is the official seal of the Department of State of the State of New York; that the signature thereto of the said Deputy Secretary of State is in his own proper handwriting and is genuine; and that full faith and credit may and ought to be given to his official acts; and further, that the Secretary of State is the Custodian of the original Certificate of Increase of Number of Directors as certified and attested and Custodian of the Great Seal of said State, hereunto affixed.

WITNESS my hand at the city of Albany, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

ROBERT MOSES, Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF INCREASE OF NUMBER OF DIRECTORS OF S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY Pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law.

We, the undersigned, Paul B. Scarff, a Vice-President, and Frank E. Palmer, an Assistant Secretary, respectively, of S. H. Kress and Company, do hereby certify and state, as follows: 1. The name of the corporation is S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY, and such name has not been changed. 2. The date of filing of the certificate of incorporation in each state office where filed is: June 21, 1916, in the office of the Secretary of State of New York. June 21, 1916, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster.

The date of filing of the certificate of (1) Increase of number of shares; (2) Change of previously authorized shares with par value into shares without par value; and (3) Re-classification of shares; pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law, in each state office where filed is: January 12, 1927, in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York. January 12, 1927, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster.

The date of filing of the certificate of elimination of provisions classifying directors, pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law, in each state office where filed is: May 8, 1928, in the Department of State of the State of New York. May 8, 1928, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster.

The number of directors previously authorized is nine. The number of directors so authorized is increased by two, so that hereafter the number of directors, as hereby increased, shall be eleven. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have subscribed and acknowledged this Certificate in duplicate this 8th day of May, 1928.

PAUL B. SCARFF, Vice-President. FRANK E. PALMER, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ULSTER

Notary Public Kings County, Kings County Clerk's No. 469, Reg. No. 9075, New York Co. Clerk's No. 95, Reg. No. 9086. Certificate filed in Ulster County, Commission expires March 30, 1929.

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ULSTER I CERTIFY that I have compared the preceding copy with the original Certificate to Increase the Number of Directors of S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY filed in this department on the 9th day of May, 1928, and that such copy is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of the Department of State at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

FRANK S. SHARP, Deputy Secretary of State, (ENDORSED)

CERTIFICATE OF S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY Pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law.

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ULSTER I CERTIFY that I have compared the preceding copy with the original Certificate to Increase the Number of Directors of S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY filed in this department on the 9th day of May, 1928, and that such copy is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

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Attestation are in due form and executed by the proper officer; that the seal affixed to said Certificate and Attestation is the official seal of the Department of State of the State of New York; that the signature thereto of the said Deputy Secretary of State is in his own proper handwriting and is genuine; and that full faith and credit may and ought to be given to his official acts; and further, that the Secretary of State is the Custodian of the original Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation so certified and attested and Custodian of the Great Seal of said State, hereunto affixed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the Great Seal of the State is hereunto affixed.

WITNESS my hand at the City of Albany, the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

ROBERT MOSES, Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF ELIMINATION OF PROVISIONS CLASSIFYING DIRECTORS OF S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY Pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law.

We, the undersigned, Paul B. Scarff, a Vice-President, and Frank E. Palmer, an Assistant Secretary, respectively, of S. H. Kress and Company, do hereby certify and state as follows: 1. The name of the corporation is S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY, and such name has not been changed. 2. The date of filing of the certificate of incorporation in each state office where filed is: June 21, 1916, in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York. June 21, 1916, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster.

The date of filing of the certificate of (1) Increase of Number of Shares; (2) Change of previously authorized shares with par value into shares without par value; and (3) Re-classification of shares; pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law, in each state office where filed is: January 12, 1927, in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New York. January 12, 1927, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster.

The date of filing of the certificate of elimination of provisions classifying directors, pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law, in each state office where filed is: May 8, 1928, in the Department of State of the State of New York. May 8, 1928, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster.

The number of directors previously authorized is nine. The number of directors so authorized is increased by two, so that hereafter the number of directors, as hereby increased, shall be eleven. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have subscribed and acknowledged this Certificate in duplicate this 8th day of May, 1928.

PAUL B. SCARFF, Vice-President. FRANK E. PALMER, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ULSTER

Notary Public Kings County, Kings County Clerk's No. 469, Reg. No. 9075, New York Co. Clerk's No. 95, Reg. No. 9086. Certificate filed in Ulster County, Commission expires March 30, 1929.

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF ULSTER I CERTIFY that I have compared the preceding copy with the original Certificate to Increase the Number of Directors of S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY filed in this department on the 9th day of May, 1928, and that such copy is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of the Department of State at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

FRANK S. SHARP, Deputy Secretary of State, (ENDORSED)

CERTIFICATE OF S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY Pursuant to Section Thirty-five of the Stock Corporation Law.

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Sworn to before me the 7th day of May, 1928. HAROLD F. CUNNINGHAM, Notary Public Kings County, Kings County Clerk's No. 469, Reg. No. 9075, New York Co. Clerk's No. 95, Reg. No. 9086. Certificate filed in Ulster County, Commission expires March 30, 1929.

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF STATE I CERTIFY that I have compared the preceding copy with the original Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of S. H. KRESS AND COMPANY filed in this department on the 8th day of May, 1928, and that such copy is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of the Department of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

FRANK S. SHARP, Deputy Secretary of State, (ENDORSED)

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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.

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.

REPUBLICAN

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Attorney of Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the Republican voters at the primary election to be held September 11, 1928. BONSAI NOON.

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

MUSTEROLE with MUSTEROLE. All drugs - 35c and 65c jars and tubes. Children's Musteroles (milder form) 35c. Better than a Mustard Plaster.

CLASSIFIED ADS

BABY CHIX—White Leghorns (Tan-croft-Thornwell strain), Barred Rocks, R. L. Reds (Queen Bass strain), and Turkeys. Special-low prices to broiler plants in lots of 500 or more. ENOCH CREWS, Seabright, California. 2tp

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.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

PATAGONIA Cleaning & Pressing WORKS New Barber Shop Cleaning and Pressing All work guaranteed satisfactory. SEE MACK Next Door to Butcher Shop

The Manhattan Club FRANK JOHNSON, Proprietor. The Manhattan Club caters to the public and will make you feel "at home." This is the place to meet your friends, form new friendships, renew old acquaintances and forget the ordinary business worries of life, surrounded by those who are looking on the joyful side of life. We welcome the Business Man, the Cattleman, the Rancher, and the Miner. You will be more than welcome here at any time.

Nogales, Sonora Just a few steps across the border. Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Roofing, Mill Work, Lime, Cement, Glass, Etc. Mine Timbers Our Specialty PATAGONIA LUMBER CO. J. C. Reyes, Manager PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Expert Electrical Work BATTERY RECHARGING AND REPAIRING (Any make) BORDER BATTERY & ELECTRIC CO. In the White-Front Garage NOGALES ARIZONA

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Attorney of Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary, to be held Sept. 11, 1928. E. R. THURMAN.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Recorder of Santa Cruz County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, to be held Sept. 11, 1928. ANNA B. ACKLEY.

FOR SUPERVISOR, DISTRICT NO. 2 I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Supervisor of Santa Cruz County, in District No. 2, subject to the will of the Democratic voters at the primary election, to be held Sept. 11, 1928. VICTOR J. WAGER.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for County Supervisor from District No. 3, subject to the will of the voters at the primary election, Sept. 11, 1928. R. A. CAMPBELL.

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

REEVES FOR ASSESSOR I hereby announce my candidacy for COUNTY ASSESSOR, subject to the action of the Democratic voters at the primary election to be held September 11, 1928. EDWARD J. REEVES.

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.

# 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  
PHONE 555 PHONE 555

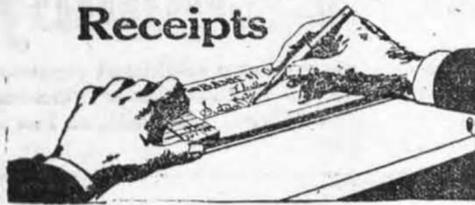


General Merchandise  
And Miners' Supplies  
Fruits and Vegetables

SEE US FIRST

THE CORNER STORE  
Patagonia, Ariz.

## 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

## 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



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

### What's New?

A Berlin chemist has invented tablets that when put into a glass of water turn it into wine or beer.  
A new gas mask has been developed for the United States army which allows the wearer to talk to his comrades while wearing it.  
Flexible rubber bumpers for automobiles which will save cars from damage in case of collisions have been invented in Germany.  
A compressed air-driven machine has been developed to pack railroad ballast about ties more rapidly and evenly than can be done by hand.

A new automatic cable-laying machine has been invented in Germany which not only digs trenches and lays the cable, but fills the excavation.

A French engineer has built an unsinkable boat of great speed, equipped with a 600-horsepower engine.  
Scientists at Johns Hopkins have discovered a germicide 72 times more powerful than carbolic acid.

Correct this sentence: He is a successful campaign orator, but he never distorts the truth.

One of the serious problems connected with Arctic exploration is that of relieving the relief expeditions.

A perfect wife and perfect husband would have little to talk about.

### E. L. SPRIGGS

Attorney-at-Law

Practice in State and Federal Courts  
Nogales National Bank Bldg.  
NOGALES, ARIZONA

BEFORE IMPROVING PROPERTY be sure your title is clear. Title to much land in Nogales, Patagonia and other parts of this county is cloudy.  
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY ABSTRACT AND TITLE COMPANY  
F. A. French, Mgr.  
Nogales Arizona

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

### 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 Alhajas y Relojes. Trabajo garantizado.

### DR. M. A. WUERSCHMIDT

Optical Specialist  
Arizona Optical Company  
313 Morley Avenue  
NOGALES, ARIZONA

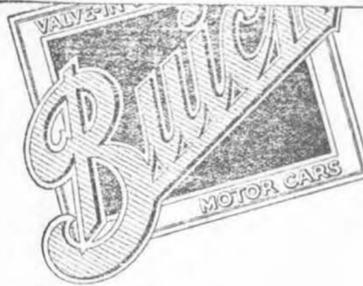
### KEY CITY TAILORS

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

## Interesting News Notes

Sightseers are now admitted to the Great Mosque of Hebron built over a cave said to contain the bodies of Abraham and Sara, Isaac and Rebecca and Jacob and Leah.  
Married men live four years longer in England than bachelors, according to a statement made to a convention of life insurance actuaries.  
Sun dials are in more common use today in China than any place in the world.  
Sir Arthur Keith, a famous English scientist, declared in a lecture that "man lives only when he lives dangerously."  
In the World War 2,084,000 American soldiers reached France.  
In Sweden, there is a 1000-year-old tradition that every Swede may see his king and in direct appeal tell his story of wrongs, file his complaints and ask assistance.  
Andorra, which has enjoyed undisturbed sovereignty since 1278, is the oldest existing republic in the world.

## RELIABLE USED CARS



## It pays to go to the Buick Dealer

Two used cars may look much the same from the outside. Mileage, model, tires and general appearance may be all about alike.

Yet there may be a great deal of difference nevertheless—a difference in mechanical condition which will soon show up in actual driving.

You have only the word of the dealer to go by. That's why it pays to go to the Buick dealer. You can rely on what he says. And you may be sure his price is fair.

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

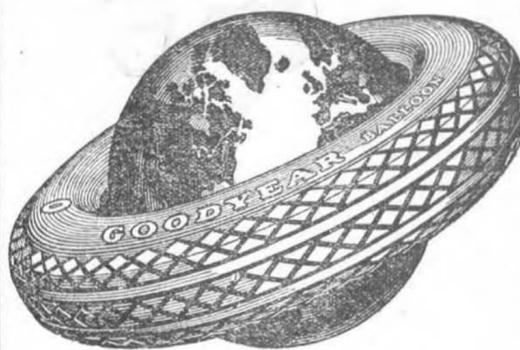
VISIT THE FAMOUS

## 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 hillside.



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 sell 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

A clinic will be established in New York City to study naughty children with the elephant and donkey as star performers.



## Fletcher's CASTORIA

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

Constipation Wind Colic  
Flatulency To Sweeten Stomach  
Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

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

Natural Sleep without Opiates

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

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_

# The Livestock Situation

Los Angeles, July 5.—(Special to The Patagonian.)—Livestock producers just now are in a very satisfactory position. Cattle prices on Pacific coast markets are stronger than they have been for some time, and there appears to be a very healthy undertone in the trade. This season's grass cattle have been selling at prices from 2 to 3 cents a pound higher than a year ago. Hog producers and feeders are resting much easier for the severe slump of recent months appears to be definitely at an end, and the upward swing in values is well on its way. Pacific coast markets have advanced more than 2 cents a pound since the "low" time three months ago. Wool growers have been fortunate in striking very satisfactory markets, and despite the increased production in most of the lamb growing sections, there has been sufficient demand for the product to stimulate, rather than deflate, values and prices are even better than a year ago, both on the Pacific coast and in the east. It seems reasonable to presume that a continued period of satisfactory prices is in sight for the producer for some time to come. The cattle situation is giving the feeders some concern, as "asking prices" on this stock are relatively high in relation to prices on fat stock. However, the old rule of supply and demand will take care of this situation, and it is likely that buyers and sellers of stockers and feeders will be able to iron out their present differences of opinion. Many California cattlemen settled this problem to some extent by holding back a considerable portion of their yearlings, which figure well compared with replacement values. Imperial alley cattle feeders sensed a shortage of marketable beef on the Pacific coast in the late summer and early fall and laid in a substantial supply of feeders which will move to market during the period of anticipated light supplies, just prior to the

movement of intermountain cattle. Actual slaughter of beef cattle at federally inspected plants over the entire country shows a decided decrease from a year ago, and the total runs far below any normal year. However, it must be remembered that when the price of cattle advances 1 cent a pound, the retail price of beef advances from 3 to 5 cents a pound. This naturally eliminates a certain proportion of beef consumers, who turn to pork and lamb or some other substitute for beef. The shortage of beef and resultant higher price scale undoubtedly have contributed much towards the recent increase in pork consumption and the higher prices. No doubt, the scarcity of beef also is of much help to the lamb feeders. No food commodity can be considered upon its own independent footing. With a shortage of beef and a higher price scale, it has been demonstrated that many normal beef consumers will turn to pork and lamb. It is another case of the laws of supply and demand working. A group of men could, for instance, sit about a table and decide the price of cattle or beef. Not only must the supply of beef be considered, but the amount of money which the consumer can and will spend also enters into the proposition. And even then there is no means of arbitrarily setting a price because of the competition with other meat food products. And after we deal with pork, veal, lamb and mutton, we must deal with poultry, rabbits, eggs and other foods. Just now, the laws of supply and demand favor the producer of meat food animals. That condition will prevail as long as there is no over-production.

Groves of trees "in memory of outstanding heroes and patriots of the United States," are to be planted in cities and towns throughout the country by the society of the Daughters of the Republic.

Lying in a hospital, Isaac Gornley of Chicago, Ill., was married behind a screen that kept other patients in ignorance of the ceremony, dying a few hours later.

Mrs. Lillian King of St. Louis, who deserted her husband at the church door because of a remark he made, was granted a divorce.

Rev. Thomas H. Whelpley, pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York City, who decided that the best way to learn life is to get out and live it with those of average habits, is now driving a taxicab.

For kissing a girl three times against her will, Roland W. Bradley of St. Louis was fined \$30.

## JOHN UDALL MAY RUN FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Phoenix, July 5.—The Arizona Gazette today will say that John H. Udall, deputy prohibition administrator for Arizona, will be a Republican candidate for the nomination for governor of Arizona in the primary election September 11. When questioned on the matter, the prohibition chief said he would make no definite statement until after the Republican meeting in Prescott Saturday, the newspaper declares.

Henry Keenan of Chicago, on his way to work, rescued a drowning boy, then was discharged for being late at his job.

Robert Thompson of Hammond, Ind., lost a damage suit for \$1150, but was given 23 years to pay off the debt.

"I knew the time, and therefore was perfectly sober," said Herbert Colson of Chicago, arrested for driving while intoxicated.

When Miss Isabel V. Stenson of Chicago was arrested for stealing a hat, 16 other hats were found in her home.

Chief of Police Mutchler of Tiffin, Ohio, has issued an order that all children found on the streets after midnight be taken to jail.

## Printing

Are You in Need of

- Tags
  - Cards
  - Blanks
  - Folders
  - Dodgers
  - Receipts
  - Envelopes
  - Statements
  - Bill Heads
  - Invitations
  - Packet Heads
  - Letter Heads
- Call at this office

Good Work Is Our Specialty

## NOGALES-TOMBSTONE STAGE

Bob Laney, Prop.  
Nogales-Bisbee Stage's new time table, effective August 1, 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.

## Introducing To The Public The Well-Known Packard Shoe



Our First Shipment Just Arrived

First Showing of Fall Styles

FOR MEN WHO APPRECIATE STYLE, COMFORT AND QUALITY

And at a PRICE that will astonish you. Low in price and grand in looks.

Advance Styles for Fall

THE ARMY STORE  
205 MORLEY AVE.  
NOGALES, ARIZONA

## PIGGLY WIGGLY

All Over the World

# Trade Where Savings Are Greatest

<b>CORN FLAKES</b>	
Per Package	8c
<b>GRAPE JUICE</b>	
Gallon Bottles, each	\$1.53
<b>CRACKERS</b>	
3-Pound Boxes, each	39c
<b>BUTTER</b>	
Golden State, per pound	52c
Sunset Gold, per pound	51c
<b>COFFEE</b>	
Hills Bros., per pound	56c
<b>MATCHES</b>	
Large Boxes, each	4c
<b>ICE CREAM SALT</b>	
100-Pound Bags, each	\$1.00
<b>CRYSTAL WHITE SOAP</b>	
6 Bars for	25c
<b>GLOSS STARCH</b>	
1-Pound Packages, each	10c
3-Pound Packages, each	26c
<b>CORN STARCH</b>	
1-Pound Packages, each	11c

MAKE PIGGLY WIGGLY YOUR HEAD-QUARTERS WHILE IN NOGALES

## PIGGLY WIGGLY

NOGALES, ARIZONA



## REAL FARM SHOES

ENDICOTT JOHNSON have studied the needs of real farmers in building their line of sturdy farm shoes. Leathers have been specially tanned to resist barnyard acids—eliminating to a large extent cracking or rotting across the uppers. Tough composition soles will outwear two pair of leather soles. Strong double

stitching at points of greatest strain makes shoes almost rip-proof. For day-in and day-out service in farm or dairy ENDICOTT JOHNSON retain leather shoes are without peer. They are reasonably priced and their long wear value will save you money. Your size in a dozen comfortable styles may be had at

## THE "EL PASO" STORE

Originators of Low Prices  
129 MORLEY AVENUE NOGALES, ARIZONA

PAY CASH  
PAY LESS  
NO BILLS  
TO DISTRESS

# J.C. PENNEY Co.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

A HELPFUL STORE, PAY LESS, GET MORE!

"where savings are greatest"

MORLEY AVENUE, NOGALES, ARIZONA

## Summer Economy

Summer and its diversions always bring additional expenses. You can help make up for the cost of that vacation or week-end trip by Buying Here—and Our Low Prices will entail no loss in the Quality of the Goods You Buy.

### Lingerie Needs

Include a Costume Slip or Two

Your summertime frocks must have a slip—a tailored one is slim and smart. Rayon jersey or satin for



1.98

Other Slips

Our stock includes a variety of other slips from 98c to \$2.98.

### Good Frocks

for Hot Weather—At the Right Price!

Smart frocks—cool frocks—comfortable frocks—and the cost is very little!

Printed or Plain

Flat crepe and crepe de chine are the popular fabrics—the size range is varied. Look over our stock today.

\$4.98

### Vacation Days Bring Demand for Summer Silk Frocks

—And We Answer With A Worthy Assortment At

\$9.90

Many fortunate women will add to their supply of summertime frocks now! Here are the very styles you have been wanting—simple, smart and colorful—appropriate for so many occasions, too!

Pastel Colors—Prints on Light and Dark Grounds

A variety of colors and color patterns makes the selection especially interesting and smart—there are styles for every type and a wide range of sizes—but we urge you to see them soon for the most satisfactory selection.

### Porch Frocks

Of Cool Fabrics  
Batiste, voile and organdy in crisp patterns.  
\$1.79

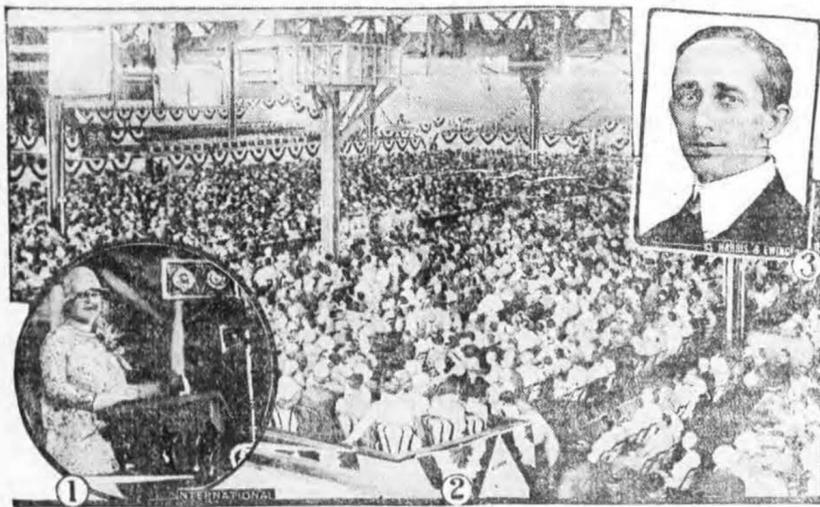
### Rayon Undies

So Inexpensive!  
Cool, lace-trimmed underthings for summer.  
98c

### Handkerchiefs

Buy a Supply Now  
Plain white, white with colored embroidery and edging—a fresh supply of dainty handkerchiefs need cost very little.

10c and 15c



1. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson dedicating the convention hall at Houston. 2. Democratic convention in session. B. Claude G. Bowers, who delivered the keynote speech.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Democrats Pick Smith and Robinson as Leaders and Adopt Dry Plank.

IT WAS all "Al" Smith at the Democratic national convention. The friends of the New York governor had the situation in hand at all times.

Alfred E. Smith of New York and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas were chosen the standard bearers of the Democratic party in the coming campaign.

When the first roll call ended Smith was 8 1/2 votes short of the 733 1/2 necessary to nominate. Ohio led the switches that rolled up the governor's total to 849 1/2.

Jim Reed, Smith's outstanding rival for the nomination, took the platform and summoned all factions of the party to unite in support of the nominee.

The naming of "Al" Smith was merely putting the official stamp on the expressed choice of a vast majority of the party.

In making public his note placing the matter of approving the latest treaty draft squarely up to the interested powers, State department officials made it known that 12 of the nations have signified, through their ambassadors, a readiness to sign the treaty at once.

France and Italy are understood to be the only nations whose representative have displayed reluctance toward complete acceptance of the Kellogg proposal.

The confidence felt by Mr. Kellogg in the ultimate success of his peace activities is expressed in the concluding lines of his invitation.

"My government is confident," he asserts, "that the other nations of the world will, as soon as the treaty comes in force, gladly adhere thereto, and that this simple procedure will bring mankind's age-long aspirations for universal peace nearer to practical fulfillment than ever before in the history of the world."

The platform pledges the party to establish a farm relief policy modeled upon the federal reserve system. Two outstanding paragraphs read:

"Creation of a federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the federal reserve board has done for the banker and business man."

"Credit aid by loans to co-operatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine."

The Democratic plank does not mention McNary-Haugen nor the equalization fee.

However, it does mention the principle of the equalization fee. It pledges the fostering and development of co-operative marketing associations through appropriate government aid.

Then it pledges the party "to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance."

Other high spots of the platform were:

Denunciation of Republican corruption.

Further reduction in taxation by limiting debt retirement to sinking fund requirements.

Imposition of tariff duties which will permit effective competition, insurance against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of the government.

Criticism of foreign policies of the Republican administration.

Curbing of the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes as sought by organized labor.

Condemnation of excessive campaign expenditures.

Development of the American merchant marine.

Strict enforcement of anti-trust laws.

tolerance, saying "Jefferson gloried in the Virginia statute providing for religious freedom." This started one of the most noisy of the many demonstrations that marked this convention.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELLOGG has called upon the governments of 14 nations to sign a revised and final draft of his projected anti-war treaty. The text of the slightly modified peace pact, together with a covering note, has been delivered to Great Britain and her dominions, together with France, Italy, Germany, Japan and the Locarno powers.

Each of the interested governments was urged to sign on the dotted line at once and to accept the treaty as written without qualification or reservation. This government, Mr. Kellogg stated, is prepared to sign the treaty as it now stands without reservations.

Mr. Kellogg brushes aside most of the objections advanced by France and other powers and states frankly that his examination of their replies to his first note, inviting them to cooperate in the negotiation of a treaty for the renunciation of war, has revealed no reasons why they should not adhere to the final draft of the treaty at once. He described the changes in the treaty as slight.

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When the bags were opened at London it was found that the registered letters had been split open and all negotiable papers taken.

CHARGING that the Aluminum Company of America, its officers and others entered into a conspiracy to create an aluminum monopoly in this country to the detriment of others engaged in the industry, the Beach Machine Tool company of Springfield, Mass., has filed suit in the Federal court at Boston against the company.

The plaintiff company names Andrew W. Mellon, James B. Duke and others as having participated in the alleged conspiracy, but does not make them defendants.

The bill alleges that, although Mellon resigned as a director of the Aluminum Company of America in 1920, he continued to participate in the policies and management of its affairs and has been a "dominating factor therein."

BECAUSE he issued orders to his subordinates to fire on all cars not stopping for liquor inspection, a grand jury at Buffalo, N. Y., has held Boatwain Frank Beck, commander of the coast guard station at Fort Niagara, N. Y., partially responsible for the shooting of Jacob D. Hanson of Niagara Falls. Hanson was shot early on the morning of May 6 while he was driving back to the Falls from a visit to Lewiston. Boatwain and five coast guard gunsmen, were patrolling the road on the lookout for liquor smugglers. They claim they ordered Hanson to stop and he refused.

JOHNNY FARRELL won the open golf championship by defeating Bobby Jones in the play-off of a tie by one stroke at Olympia fields, Chicago. Jones and Farrell were tied for first place at 294. The play-off was one of the most thrilling and dramatic 36-hole matches ever played anywhere.

Birdies on the last two holes by both players is an indication of how stubbornly the battle was waged. Farrell, Quaker Ridge professional, after seven years of striving and disappointment won the honor which, to a professional, is worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

CHICAGO'S gang killings go merrily on. The latest victim is "Big Tim" Murphy, former state representative,

labor leader and mail robber. Murphy was shot down on the lawn of his home late at night by gangsters in a passing automobile. Police say the killing was the result of an internal fight for control of the Master Cleaners and Dyers' association.

PREMIER POINCARÉ'S bill to stabilize the franc at 333 cents and wipe out billions of wealth in French bonds of war and prewar issues was passed by the chamber of deputies by a vote of 450 to 22. Many of the bonds, which will be reduced 80 per cent in value, were sold in America.

The senate later voted in favor of the stabilization bill by 256 to 3, and the law is now in effect. Thus the French parliament buried the venerable old franc—the franc that before the war held up its head among the other currencies of the world at 20 cents. It was 125 years of age, having been born in the days of the first consul, later to become Napoleon I, the emperor of the French. For more than a century it flourished as one of the powerful coinages of the world.

Its downfall dates in reality to 1914 and the war, when the French, although swathed with the blood that poured from the open wound in the country's side, never felt inclined to tax themselves, as other warring countries did. They paid for the war with loans. Afterward they hid behind the illusion that "Germany will pay."

Value as Soil Builder. The value of sweet clover as a soil improver lies in its ability to take nitrogen from the air through the nodules on the roots, to store this in its thick roots and in the stems and leaves, and to deliver it by rapid decay when it is turned under. Much of the first season's growth moves into the roots in the fall and is stored there. The new growth in the spring is made from this stored nitrogen, and in April and early May, as the nitrogen in the tops increases, that in the roots decreases. This feature and the fact that it starts growth very early make sweet clover an ideal green manure for corn. It is not necessary to wait for a large spring growth before turning under; usually there will be no more nitrogen May 15 than there was April 15, and the field can be plowed just as soon as plowing can be done after a few inches of growth have been made to "smother" the tops will die and not come up in the corn.

A copy of the leaflet may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Jersey Black Giant Is Preferred for Its Meat. The number for poultry often discriminates against black fowls, which has perhaps caused some breeders to stick to other colors when they in reality prefer blacks. This has been one of the greatest losses to the Jersey Black Giants. They are black, but sure, but the ideal Giant is white when it enters the skin, and once dressed there is none of the disagreeable color remaining that hampers when other black breeds or varieties are dressed. Add to this one fact the several others such as growth, heavy weight, vigor and beauty, not forgetting that the Giant is the largest of smooth-legged chickens, and the poultry raiser has a bird hard to beat.

Short Farm Notes. One-fourth of American soil is best suited for growing trees. Do not let cattle into the wood lot to destroy young seedlings. Milk, cool liver oil, each produces, and body grows fast make chickens grow. The European corn borer can be controlled, but it will take time, plus concerted and concentrated effort. Since 1850 the leading states in the production of maple sugar and syrup have been, in order, New York, Vermont and Ohio. With sweet corn, it has been observed that hills planted with large kernels mature quicker than those that grow from small seed of the same variety. One way for farmers to avoid the expense of buying fence posts in the future is to plant a small area of land to black locust, European larch, or white cedar. These will furnish posts in 15 to 25 years.

Sweet Clover Is Partial to Lime

Inoculation and Firm Seed Bed Are Important in Securing Stand.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sweet clover will grow almost anywhere, providing there are more than 17 inches of rain and sufficient lime in the soil. However, in spite of the fact that sweet clover is a hardy plant, it is not always easy to get a stand.

In a new publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Leaflet 23-L, "Sweet Clover," some of the essentials of sweet clover culture and utilization are discussed by Dr. A. J. Pieters, agronomist of the bureau of plant industry. A copy of the leaflet may be secured upon request.

Three Essentials.

Three things are especially important in securing a stand of sweet clover, according to Doctor Pieters. They are lime, inoculation and a firm seed bed. It may not always be necessary to neutralize an acid soil, but sweet clover commonly must have lime if it is to do well. Inoculation of the seed or soil is advisable where the crop is to be grown on land that has grown neither alfalfa nor sweet clover before. A firm seed bed is necessary. Many failures have been shown to be due to lack of rolling or compacting the soil after plowing.

Sweet clover may be utilized as hay, pasture, and for soil improvement purposes. As a hay crop, however, it is not equal to alfalfa or red clover. As a pasture, a good stand of sweet clover in its second season will furnish more grazing than any other plant known. It is also an excellent crop for soil improvement, and fortunately it will serve both as a pasture and a soil improving crop at the same time. In some sections it has been found that the increased yields of sugar beets due to sweet clover were practically the same when the crop was turned under after being pastured as when the entire crop was turned under.

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Bacterial Canker Is Danger of Tomatoes

Wise Plan to Avoid Old Seed Beds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Bacterial canker of tomatoes, which has been known as "the Grand Rapids disease," from the locality in Michigan where it was first observed in 1910, has since been reported from many regions including the Far South and West. It may appear either in the fields or in greenhouses and damage may range from negligible injury to such complete destruction of the crop as to cause serious economic loss to growers. Mary K. Bryan, of the bureau of plant industry, recommends thorough sterilization of tomato seed as a control method. The disease is believed to have been scattered also by the shipment of young plants which do not show infection at that stage of growth.

In Circular No. 294-C, "Bacterial Canker of Tomatoes," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, this author gives a brief history of the disease, discusses its economic importance and describes the appearance of diseased plants as distinguished from those affected with other tomato wilt.

The bacteria which cause the disease enter the fruit through the stem, without external signs of injury, and infect the seed. When cut open the fruit shows yellow discoloration but no rot. Sources of infection aside from the seed, especially seed bed and plant bed infection, are being studied. "From all points of view," the author remarks, "it is wisest to avoid old seed beds, to use only clean, fresh soil in growing tomato plants, and to rotate crops where the disease has occurred."

Tomato growers may procure Circular 294-C by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Means by Which Potato Wart Fungus Is Spread

Some of the means by which the potato wart fungus is disseminated are discussed in Technical Bulletin 56-T, "Factors of Spread and Repression in Potato Wart," a new publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The viability of the fungus in the soil and under various conditions of artificial storage is also discussed. New data are presented on the resistance of the resting sporangia to moist and dry heat, and to such fungicides as mercuric chloride and formaldehyde or used in seed potato disinfection.

It is shown that the restrictions on the growing of any but immune varieties of potatoes within the area quarantined on account of wart, and on the movement of any potatoes whatsoever out of these areas, have apparently prevented the disease from spreading.

As no resistant varieties of potatoes have been found, the continued culture of potatoes in wart-infested areas may result in perpetuation of the wart fungus. However, further experiments are necessary to determine this and the period of survival of the fungus in the soil under natural conditions.

A copy of the bulletin, which is of primary interest to plant pathologists, may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Profitable to Dispose of All Two-Year-Olds. After a number of tests for tuberculosis in poultry flocks, the Nebraska state department of agriculture and the agricultural college recommended that poultry, excepting for valuable breeding stock on poultry farms, be disposed of at two years of age or less. The practice will not only help control the disease, but it will also help increase the profits of the farm poultry business. Most hens pass their most profitable production period during their second year.

If poultry raisers will follow this suggestion and then raise their chicks by artificial means on ground where chickens have not run to any extent, avian tuberculosis can be very nearly stamped out in every state, and the poultry business can become still more profitable at the same time. As incubated hens quit laying for the season in the spring, they should be disposed of immediately. The practice will not only save feed, but it will clean up the place so the young stock will have plenty of room next fall and winter. Poultry prices also generally go down during the summer and the hens marketed early will bring more per pound.

Adding Alfalfa Meal to Mash Ration Is Favored. The agricultural experiment stations throughout the country have shown that alfalfa leaves and high-grade alfalfa meal are rich in mineral and have a relatively high vitamin A content. The vitamin A content prevents a disease similar to roup and is conducive to better hatches.

The addition of 10 per cent of alfalfa meal to the mash ration does not seem to make too much fiber. This is especially true if the alfalfa meal is allowed to replace a portion of the bran. Second or third cutting alfalfa hay may be fed to chickens with a minimum of waste by placing it in racks that are made of poultry netting.

The Easiest Way is the FAULTLESS way. Nothing to add except boiling water. Every laundress knows that "SOMETHING" must be added to lump starch to make a perfect boiled starch. The United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers Bulletin 1099, "Home Laundering," says: "The following is a good general receipt for making Cooked Starch: 1 to 4 tablespoons starch, according to stiffness desired. 1 cup (1/2 pint) cold water. 1/2 teaspoon borax. 1/2 teaspoon paraffin or white fat. 1 quart boiling water. Make a paste of the starch and the cold water; add the borax, the paraffin or fat, and the boiling water. Boil the mixture, stirring it thoroughly, until it is clear, or for about 20 minutes. Remove any scum that forms, and strain the starch while hot. But who wants to go to all that trouble? FAULTLESS STARCH is already prepared. Our formula, we believe, will produce better results than the above. We know the materials we use are the purest we can buy. They are carefully blended to bring out the best results in starching. That is why FAULTLESS STARCH users in more than a million homes agree that the "Easiest Way" is the FAULTLESS way. One trial will prove it. FAULTLESS STARCH COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri. Faultless Starch is Sold Everywhere.

Chinese and Indians Alive to Food Values

Any custom that has held its own for generations usually has something back of it, no matter how little it appears to be supported by modern science. In the opinion of Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, "For a thousand years," he says, "the Chinese have prescribed the heads of powdered lead fish as a remedy for heart trouble, and now addition, the most up-to-date drug for the treatment of heart disease, has been found to exist in the head glands of that fish."

"For generations the fact that American Indian hunters always chose the liver and the white men the meat when the animals they had trapped or killed were divided was quoted as proof of their ignorance and primitive development."

"Yet in the last five years the great nutritive value of liver has come to be recognized and it is prescribed in cases of anemia."

Champion Optimist. This John Smith is distinguished by being a flyerman still doing business in New York, N. Y., although most of his "business" is polishing up his old carriages. He is not at all impressed by the 20,000,000 motor cars in the country. There was the bicycle and look how that had went by! "I'm over seventy now," he says, "and I've been in this business 50 years and I expect to stay in it. They can't scare me out, because I know the tide is going to turn. Just as soon as this younger generation finds out the fun there is in taking their girls out for a buggy ride, business will pick up again."—Indianapolis News.

Lamp Swappers. The busiest exchange bureau in the world is the one at which millions of us are forever trying to swap "Old Lamps for New."—American Magazine.

Rumor is the gossip's strong fort and truth is the dynamite gun that reduces it.

Shingled Cats Out Tabby. Shingled cats from Siam replaced the old-fashioned fire-side-loving tabby at the recent fashionable cat show in London. Few of the domestic animals were to be found, and the tiny foreign creature with coat of black and gold was the most popular. One of these, Dion of Allington, was declared champion of all champions and his owner said she would not take \$5,000 for him.

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Here's Speedy Relief for Tender, Aching, Swollen Feet

Moone's Emerald Oil Must Give Complete Satisfaction Or Money Cheerfully Refunded.

Your feet may be so swollen and inflamed that you think you can't go on another step. Your shoes may feel as if they are cutting right into the flesh. You feel sick all over with the pain and torture, you'd give anything to get relief. It's a wonderful formula—this combination of essential oils with camphor and other antiseptics so marvelous that thousands of bottles are sold annually for reducing various or swollen veins, and the swelling reduces. Every good druggist guarantees Moone's Emerald Oil to end your foot troubles or money back.

Two or three applications of Moone's Emerald Oil and in fifteen minutes the pain and soreness disappears. A few more applications at regular intervals and the swelling reduces. And as for Sore Corns and Calluses a few applications each night at bed time and they just seem to shrivel right up and scale off. No matter how discouraged you have been with powders, foot baths or other applications, if you have not tried Moone's Emerald Oil then you have something to learn.

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Why should the woman pay? Why should any woman pay 50 cents for a half-pint of liquid insect-killer? When she can get just as much Black Flag—the deadliest insect-killer known—for only 25 cents! (Money back if not satisfied). Black Flag comes in two forms—liquid and powder. Both are sure death to flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, fleas, etc. Powder 15 cents and up. © 1928, R. F. Co.

# DEMOCRATS ROAR AS CONVENTION NAMES AL SMITH

New York Governor Made the Party's Standard Bearer—Robinson His Teammate.

President—**ALFRED E. SMITH**  
New York

Vice President—**JOSEPH T. ROBINSON**  
Arkansas

By EDWARD W. PICKARD  
Sam Houston Hall, Houston, Texas.—With Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York as its standard bearer, and Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas in second place on the national ticket and a reasonable amount of harmony within its ranks, the inter-rifted Democratic party is all set to give the Hoover-led Republicans a hot battle that will last until the polls close in the November election.

In this huge convention hall a wildly cheering throng of delegates made Al their Presidential nominee on the first ballot, and then pandemonium reigned. State standards were torn from their places, big lithographs of Smith appeared on every hand and the delegations began their joyous march through the aisles, while the alternates and the thousands of spectators stood up yelling at the tops of their voices and the bands, playing—one guess what—were drowned out by the shouting and singing multitude. Hysterical women threw their arms around one another or around the men nearest to them and wept for joy. Mrs. Al Smith and Mrs. Walker, wife of Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, sitting together in a box, made no attempt to restrain their triumphant delight.

It was an emotional demonstration that needed no artificial coaching and pushing, and lasted a long, long time. The cockles of the hearts of every Democrat there were warmed and when order was restored every one of them resumed his seat glowing with serene confidence that the convention had picked the man who would be inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1925.

**Platform Built for Harmony.**  
The reasonable harmony mentioned above was brought about by "the smart work of the committee on resolutions, always the most important body in a national convention. It was no easy task this committee had, for the dry South was arrayed against the wet East, and apparently each was determined to have its own way about the enforcement plank to be inserted in the platform. The formulation of this resolution required infinite tact and patience, for though the Smith forces knew they could nominate their man, they could by no means afford to alienate the bone-dry states of the South and West.

Farm organization leaders from the corn belt, who failed to obtain from the Republicans in Kansas City what they wanted, also demanded the attention of the resolutions committee, and though the Democratic party naturally could not afford to put itself on record in favor of the equalization fee in the McNary-Haugen bill, pledges of aid to the farmers were made which, it was hoped, would capture many rural votes that otherwise would go to the Republican ticket.

Planning to make "corruption" the dominant issue of the campaign, the platform builders constructed a plank that vigorously attacked the record of the Republican administrations of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, reviewed at length the oil lease scandals and other instances of alleged misbehavior in office, and pledged the Democratic party to give the nation a clean and honest government. Campaign contributions and expenditures also came in for lively comment.

The platform roundly assailed the Republican administration's foreign policy, especially as to intervention in other American republics. The Fordney-McCumber tariff law, now in effect, was denounced as inequitable and tending to foster the growth of monopolies, but no sweeping downward revision of tariff rates was proposed. The Mellon taxation program was attacked as not based upon the fundamental principle of ability to pay.

Altogether, the platform was vigorous, snappy and notably short.

**Couldn't Stop Smith.**  
Opponents of Al Smith, both those who wanted the nomination for themselves and those who just didn't want Smith, had less chance to stop the idol of New York than the "allies" at Kansas City had of stopping Herbert Hoover. In the first place, they were not nearly so numerous as were the allies; and in the second place, there was no such outstanding opposition possibility as was Senator Curtis among the Republicans. Senator Jim Reed of Missouri made such play for the honor as he could, listening to the last that he could at least stop Al even if he could not himself secure the nomination. But as he was credited with being as wet as Smith the dry southerners could scarcely be expected to stand by him in large numbers. Reed's headquarters were busy places and his boosters, many of whom were women, kept on distributing documents and oral argu-

ALFRED E. SMITH



JOSEPH T. ROBINSON



ments. And early in the convention proceedings Senator Jim found opportunity to make one of the fiery speeches for which he is famed, assailing the Republican administration record and demanding a platform free from evasion and indirection.

**Opening the Convention.**  
Conforming to the official call, the convention was called to order by National Chairman Clem Shaver at noon on Tuesday, and the preliminaries, including the naming of the committees, were gone through with. Then, in accordance with the decision of the national committee, adjournment was taken until 7 o'clock in the evening, when Claude G. Bowers of New York, temporary chairman, delivered the keynote address. This change of hours was made partly to avoid the daytime heat and more especially so that Mr. Bowers' speech might have better distribution over the country by radio. The address of the editor, historian and scholar was well worth hearing, being breezy and lively and remarkably free from the heavy platitudes that ordinarily characterize such productions. It was what was expected from the man who created such a stir in the circles of his party by his speech at the Jackson day dinner in Washington last January.

**Ridding the Enemy.**  
Chairman Bowers gave little time to telling in detail what the Democratic party had done in the past or what it proposes to do in the future. Opening with a ringing call to the party to arm itself for a war of extermination against "privilege and pillage," he went on to a contrasting of Jeffersonian democracy with Hamiltonian republicanism, and of the latter with Lincoln's republicanism, which he accused the Republican party of having abandoned. It now, he said, is openly following the Hamiltonian theory of government for the benefit of the wealthy and powerful.

Inclusive language, full of epigram and invective, he attacked the Republican administrations of Harding and Coolidge, describing with bitter irony their alleged shortcomings and misconduct. Of course, the Teapot Dome oil scandal and allied affairs came in for a full measure of denunciation. Winding up a brief summary of what the eight years of Democratic rule from 1912 to 1920 did with an eloquent eulogy of Woodrow Wilson, he brought his great audience to its feet with ringing cheers.

**Demonstration for the Farmer.**  
Turning to the farmer, Mr. Bowers said his portion had become one of thorns and thistles and that in seven years the Republican party had utterly failed to do anything for him. Closing this portion of his speech, he thundered: "We do not propose that the most basic of all our industries shall longer be a doormat for all the others to wipe their feet upon as they enter the Temple of Privilege." Responding with a mighty shout, the delegates and alternates sprang to their feet and, as the two bands played their loudest, pulled up the state standards and marched around the aisles for about fifteen minutes. Skeptical ones in the audience believed a demonstration at that point in the address was prearranged to impress the corn belt. Anyhow, it was impressive at the time.

The speaker directed a hail of verbal bullets at the Republican claims of having protected business from Democratic enemies and of having brought about prosperity and economy. Said he: "Mythical prosperity, mythical economy, mythical facts, mythical figures and mythical men.

The last eight years may well be treated by the historian of the far future as the mythical age of American history."

Omitting from his address as given to the press a long paragraph denouncing the administration's policy of "dollar diplomacy" in Latin America and Nicaragua especially, Mr. Bowers moved rapidly to his peroration, finishing with the words: "And we shall win because our cause is just. The predatory forces before us seek a triumph for the sake of the sacking. Their shock troops are the Black Horse cavalry whose hoofbeats have made hideous music on Pennsylvania avenue during the last eight years. They are led by money-mad cynics and scoundrels—and we go forth to battle for the cause of man. In the presence of such a foe he who dares is a dastard and he who doubts is damned." In this connection we close debate and grasp the sword. "The time has come. The battle hour has struck. Then to your tents, O Israel!"

Senator Joseph T. Robinson was made permanent chairman and near the close of a rather long speech, with one brief sentence concerning the Constitutional provision against a religious test for office, he started a grand parade of the state standards. The committee on rules took into account the advantages of radio distribution and provided that the nominating speeches for President should be made before the presentation of the platform. Therefore those oratorical efforts were heard at the Wednesday evening session.

**Smith's Victory Too Easy.**  
Governor Smith's name was presented to the convention by Franklin Roosevelt, who performed the same service for him four years ago in Madison Square garden. Still vigorous despite his long illness, Mr. Roosevelt made an eloquent and spirited speech that often aroused the audience to loud applause, and at its close there was a wild and uproarious demonstration that could not be quelled by the chairman for many minutes.

Nearly every state standard was in the parade within a minute, New York modestly giving the lead to others. Missourians sat pat and so did the delegates of several other states. In the Mississippi delegation there were several lively fights between the anti-Smith and pro-Smith groups. The standard was broken in the struggle and some seats were smashed before two squads of Houston policemen could quell the row. Governor Moody refused to permit the Lone Star flag of Texas to be taken into the demonstration, so Mrs. Laura Burleson Negley, daughter of former Postmaster General Burleson, found a small Texas flag and, waving it, led a small group of Texans who were for Smith. At one time most of the standards were grouped in front of the box wherein sat Mrs. Smith, and she arose to acknowledge the compliment. After 35 minutes of uproar tautful Mayor Walker ordered the New York standard withdrawn, and so order was restored.

**Georgia's Favorite Son.**  
United States Senator Walter F. George of Georgia was placed in nomination by Judge Charles R. Crisp in a long speech in which he attacked Smith without naming him. The George demonstration was participated in by Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Nebraska, and was fairly satisfactory to his admirers. W. H. O'Brien presented the name of Evans Woolen, favorite son of Indiana; Congressman William Ayres of Kansas was put in nomination by George McGill of that state; there were several seconding speeches for Smith, the most notable being by Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, former governor of Wyoming, and the convention adjourned to Thursday morning.

When the delegates assembled Thursday the Smith seconding speeches were resumed. Governor Ritchie of Maryland, who withdrew in favor of Al, was first on the list and was followed by former Mayor Peters of Boston and Andrew Nelson of Minnesota. Mississippi did not put Senator Pat Harrison in nomination, though he was scheduled to get a complimentary vote. Then Charles M. Howell took the platform and offered to the convention the name of Missouri's fighting senator, James A. Reed. This man, he said, was made to order as a candidate for the Presidency against Herbert Hoover. Howell described at length Reed's career in congress, his defense of constitutional privileges and his lifelong fight for democracy.

When Howell closed, the Missouri, Florida, Oklahoma and Philippines delegations started a demonstration that was extraordinarily noisy and long continued, considering their scanty numbers. Banners, lithographs and standards were carried around the hall, and the uproar was out of all proportion to the number of Reed votes. Next to be put in nomination for the honor none of them could hope to attain were Huston Thompson of Colorado, Allee Pomeroy of Ohio, Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, and Cordell Hull of Tennessee and then the audience was given something a little more lively in the nomination of Jesse E. Jones, pride of Houston, and the man whose efforts brought the convention to this city. Not one of his excellent qualities was overlooked, and the galleries cheered him wildly. Huge paper bags full of toy balloons had been suspended from the girders of the hall and these were torn open at the proper moment, filling the air with the gay fire spheres. Houstonians are very proud of Jesse Jones and rejoiced at the opportunity to evidence that. Then, too, he is financial director of the Democratic National committee and as such has made himself popular among the delegates. So, all in all, Mr. Jones may feel satisfied with the demonstration that followed the presentation of his name. Before it quieted down the cowboy band marched in, led by a pretty cowgirl mounted on a gray mare. Chairman Robinson enjoyed this as much as anyone else but was finally compelled to ask that the "Cavalry be now removed."

**Platform Committee's Labors.**  
The platform committee had been laboring for two days and nights and for a time serious discord was threatened over the law-enforcement plank. Gov. Dan Moody stood out to the last for an extremely dry plank, but the harmony workers won out and adopted the resolution drafted by Carter Glass, pledging the party to honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth amendment and all other laws as well. When the platform was submitted to the convention Thursday evening this plank was mildly applauded. Moody, as a minority of one on the committee, explained his stand. Governor Ritchie of Maryland, outstanding wet, told why he was that way, but neither offered a minority report. Senator Glass explained the compromise for the sake of harmony, and the platform was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. There came the roll call of states for the selection of the Presidential candidate.

Nomination of Smith came earlier in the balloting than his supporters realized. They felt that a victory too obviously easy might savor of steam-roller methods and tend to injure the spirit of harmony that was the true keynote of the convention. Knowing pretty well their own strength, they wished every other candidate to have his full chance. But most of the delegates were eager to fall in line for "Al" and could not be long restrained.

On the first ballot Smith lacked but ten votes of the requisite two-thirds. Before the totals could be announced a dozen delegations were on their feet, each seeking to be the one to put Al

across the mark. Amid increasing disorder Chairman Robinson first reorganized the Ohioans, who gave their entire vote of 48 to Smith.

**Music in Profusion.**  
Bandmen of Houston had set themselves the task of learning to play the state tune of every state in the Union, and the pleasing result was that each delegation, as it arrived in the city, was greeted with the air most familiar and grateful to its ears, rendered by the band assigned to escort it to its hotel.

The bands made music throughout much of the day and night during the week, parading the streets and invading the lobbies of the hotels, already crowded almost to suffocation. Among the most industrious of them—and incidentally among the best rewarded—was a "song-man band" who quite delighted the throngs and who rather haunted the extensive Smith headquarters in the Rice hotel.

Then there was a rodeo outfit which was a part of a rodeo outfit that was giving performances at the Rice institute, and a competent Boy Scout band.

**Receiving Jimmy Walker.**  
What the local press called the largest and most enthusiastic crowd that ever assembled at a Houston railroad station gathered to meet the special train that brought Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York and a host of other residents of the metropolis, Jimmy, who is noted for his attire, was clad in a neat sports suit of purple. The throngs at the station and the Rice hotel fairly mobbed him, and he soon retired to his room. About the same time another group of New Yorkers, numbering several hundred, arrived at Galveston by boat, completing a sea voyage around Florida and up through the Gulf.

Ample accommodations for all the visitors had been arranged by the Houston committees, but even so, some of the hotels were rather swamped. The Rice was the center of most of the activity and it was almost impossible to force one's way through its lobby. As for the elevators in this hotel, they proved utterly inadequate and the language used about them wouldn't get through the mails. One wild-eyed gentleman from western Texas waited so long for an elevator that his patience gave out. Pulling out his pistol, he deliberately put a bullet through the center of each pane in the door of the shaft. No one was hit and no one was arrested. The authorities looked upon the incident as just a case of needless shooting, like that of another westerner who was moved to step out on the balcony and put a bullet through a window of a hotel down the street.

**Women Many and Active.**  
Women's organizations, that got something of what they wanted from the Republicans in Kansas City, came to Houston also in full force and presented the same demands for planks in the Democratic platform. The two especially active and vocal groups were the National Woman's party, whose plank for equal rights between men and women throughout the United States and its possessions was presented to the resolutions committee by Miss Sue White, practicing attorney of Jackson, Tenn., and those who demanded a prohibition plank equal in strength and definiteness to that adopted by the Republicans. Another earnest group was the Women's Committee for the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which worked in conjunction with the Constitutional Liberty league to a certain extent but had its own plank. As one of their leaders explained, the women of this committee "are for temperance, as Jesus Christ was for temperance, and as the greatest prophets and leaders of civilization have been for temperance. Prohibition has proved the most colossal failure in the world's

day. We want to work with something that won't fail." This anti-dry group gained importance by its more personnel, which included many of the social and political leaders and writers of the country. Elizabeth Marbury, national committeewoman from New York, is honorary chairman and Mrs. Chauncey Olcott is a vice chairman. Others are Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt; Mrs. Marjorie de Brabant, daughter of the late Senator Clark of Montana; Mrs. Kenneth O'Brien, daughter of Clarence H. Mackey; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, head of the National Housewives' league; Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, sister of J. Pierpont Morgan; Anna Katherine Green, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Alice Foote MacDougall, Miss Elizabeth Stokes, Mrs. Frederick Allen, and others of almost equal note. Their plank pledged the Democratic party to resubmit the question of national prohibition to the people in their state conventions or the equivalent of a referendum in every state.

Woman membership in the convention was smaller than in 1924. There were 116 women delegates with an aggregate total of 783 votes, and 272 women alternates. No women at all were sent by Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon and Wisconsin. From Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Carolina and Vermont there came women alternates but no women delegates.

**Colonel Bell Was There.**  
There were few more spectacular figures in the convention than Col. Nicholas M. Bell of St. Louis, who accompanied the Missouri delegation. Colonel Bell attended his first Democratic national convention in 1862, and he had the honor of nominating Seymour when that candidate ran against Blair. Then, in 1884, he nominated Grover Cleveland, and in the Houston convention he brought the chair which he occupied on that momentous day. His white hair and beard, bristling and his eye flashing with old time fire, the pioneer Missourian stamped his hickory cane down upon the concrete with a bang; when reporters sounded him as to his favorite candidate.

"In other words, whom are you going to vote for?" they asked.  
"You can tell the cockeyed world that I'm not going to vote for any damned Englishman," snapped the fiery veteran as he was whisked away to his hotel.

**One Pessimist Found.**  
Roy L. Fernal, the youthful nation al committeeman from Maine, he is only twenty-six years old—was the outstanding pessimist. Before the opening of the convention he asserted that this is not a Democratic year and added that if Al Smith were nominated he would not have a chance to defeat Hoover. For the first time the Maine delegation was instructed—for Smith. "That killed Democracy in Maine," declared Mr. Fernal. He is himself a candidate for the United States senatorship, but said he did not see how he could win in what he considered the deplorable circumstances.

**Dedicating Sam Houston Hall.**  
Fifteen thousand Houstonians gathered Sunday in the big structure they had built and given to the Democrats and with dignified ceremony it was christened Sam Houston hall. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the last Democrat to sit in the White House was the guest of honor. Handsome and gracious as ever, garbed in black and white chiffon and a blue felt hat, she sat in the box of Jesse H. Jones together with Governor and Mrs. Moody Clem Shaver and Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Jesse Jones was, despite himself, the hero of the occasion, for no one in the vast audience was ignorant of the part he had played in securing the convention for their city. So he was compelled to make an impromptu speech which was greeted with vociferous acclaim. Mayor Oscar F. Holcomb also played the gavel which the Sam Houston State Teachers' college was to present on Tuesday to National Chairman Shaver to call the convention to order. It was made from cedar of a tree that Sam Houston planted at his home in Huntsville. During the progress of the ceremonies Bishop Hay led to the front of the platform a small, thin, baldheaded, gray-moustached man and presented him as "Col. Andrew Jackson Houston, son of our great hero, Gen. Sam Houston, for whom this hall is named."

After all the speeches and prayers the people were given an opportunity to look over the hall. Having the outward aspect of a gay exposition building, its interior was arranged to provide convenience and coolness for the convention throngs. Its seating facilities were better than in most such structures and the acoustics, with the aid of numerous amplifiers, were excellent. Decorations, while not lavish, were in good taste. Open slides, huge electric fans and plenty of ice water served well to offset the heat.

**Provisions for Comfort.**  
Houstonites suffer from no illness as to the heat that prevails there in summer (me. They know it is going to be hot—and it is hot. But the local committees took whatever measures they might to mitigate the torridity of the days and insure the comfort of the city's guests. One of the most efficient of the measures was the erection, close to Sam Houston hall, of "Hospitality House." An entire city block was roofed over and filled with comfortable benches above which innumerable electric fans whirled unceasingly, and through the open sides of the structure such breezes as there might be passed freely.



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Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monacetelecester of Bascyl'acid

**"White Coal" in India**  
India is preparing to get cheap power from rivers that rise in the Himalayas. A complete survey of the mountains has been made, and work already started on the "harnessing" of one of the Punjab rivers. The scheme, it is believed, will add materially to the wealth of India.

**Retiring**  
"He was always very retiring."  
"Yes, I hear he's a candidate for the vice presidency."

The people don't become quite indignant enough over crime. If they did—would!



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# DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Houston, Texas—The text of the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention follows:

We, the Democratic party, in convention assembled, pause to pay our tribute of love and respect to the memory of him who in his life and in his official actions voiced the hopes and aspirations of all good men and women of every race and clime, the former President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.

His spirit moves on and his example and deeds will exalt those who come after us as they have inspired us.

We reaffirm our devotion to the principles of democratic government formulated by Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic Presidents.

We hold that government must function, not to centralize our wealth, but to preserve equal opportunity so that all may share in our priceless resources, and not confine prosperity to a favored few. We therefore pledge the Democratic party to encourage business, small and great alike, to conserve human happiness and liberty, to break the shackles of monopoly and free business of the nation, to respond to popular will.

The function of a national platform is to declare general principles and party policies. We do not, therefore, assume to bind our party respecting local issues or details of legislation. We therefore declare the policy of the Democratic party with regard to the following dominant issues:

## States' Rights.

We demand that the constitutional rights and powers of the states shall be preserved in their full vigor and virtue. These constitute a bulwark against centralization and the destructive tendencies of the Republican party.

We oppose bureaucracy and the multiplication of offices and office holders. We demand a revival of the spirit of local self government without which free institutions cannot be preserved.

## G. O. P. Corruption.

Unblushingly the Republican party offends the moral sense of the American people. Industry, agriculture, shipping, destroyed, workmen without employment, everywhere disgust and suspicion, and corruption unpunished and unafraid.

Never in the entire history of the country has there occurred in any given period of time or, indeed, in all times put together, such a spectacle of stolen funds for Republican campaign purposes as that which has characterized the administration of federal affairs under eight blighting years of Republican rule.

Not the revolts of reconstruction, nor all the compounded frauds succeeding that evil era, have approached in sheer audacity, the shocking thievery and starting depravities of officials high and low in the public service in Washington.

From cabinet ministers, with their treasonable crimes, to the cheap vendors of official patronage; from the purchase of senate seats by Republican agents to the vulgar graft and bribery trust funds, and upon the honest resources of the disabled veterans of the World War; from the givers and receivers of stolen funds for Republican campaign purposes to the public men who sat by silently consenting and never revealing a fact or uttering a word in condemnation, the whole official organization of the Republican rule has become saturated with dishonesty, defiant of public opinion, and actuated only by a partisan desire to perpetuate its control of the government.

As in the time of Samuel J. Tilden, from whom the watchword of the day should be "Tare the rascals out!" This is the appeal of the Democratic party to the people of the country. To this fixed purpose should be devoted every effort and applied every resource of the party; to this end every material difference or non-essential issue should be put aside and a determined and united effort made to rescue the government from those who have betrayed their trust by disgracing it.

## Economy.

The Democratic party stands for efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs and we pledge:

- (A)—Businesslike reorganization of all the departments of the government.
  - (B)—Elimination of duplication, waste and overlapping.
  - (C)—Substitution of modern businesslike methods for existing obsolete and antiquated methods.
- No economy resulted from the Republican party rule. The savings they claim take no account of the elimination of expenditures following the end of the World War, the large amounts recalled from the army and navy, nor its failure to supply sufficient funds for the efficient conduct of many important governmental activities.

## Finance, Taxation.

(A) The federal reserve system created and inaugurated under Democratic auspices is the greatest legislative contribution to constructive business ever adopted. The administration of the system for the advantage of stock market speculators should cease. It must be administered for the benefit of farmers, wage earners, merchants, manufacturers, and others engaged in constructive business.

(B) The taxing function of government, free of despotism, has for centuries been regarded as the power above all others which requires vigilant scrutiny to the end that it be not exercised for purposes of favor or oppression.

Three times since the World War the Democrats in congress have favored a reduction of the tax burdens of the people in face of stubborn opposition from a Republican administration; and each time these reductions largely have been made for the relief of those least able to endure the exactions of a Republican fiscal policy.

The tax bill of the session recently ended was delayed by Republican tactics and juggled by partisan considerations so as to make impossible a full measure of relief to the greater body of taxpayers. The moderate reductions afforded were grudgingly conceded and the whole proceeding in congress, dictated as far as possible from the White House and the treasury, denoted the proverbial desire of the Republican party always to discriminate

against the masses in favor of privileged classes.

The Democratic party avows its belief in the fiscal policy inaugurated by the last Democratic administration, which has provided a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the nation's indebtedness within a reasonable period of time, without harassing the present and next succeeding generations with tax burdens which are not unendurable, do in fact check initiative in enterprise and progress in business.

Taxes levied beyond the actual requirements of the legally established sinking fund are but an added burden upon the American people, and the surplus thus accumulated in the federal treasury is an incentive to the increasingly extravagant expenditures which have characterized Republican administrations. We therefore favor a further reduction of the internal taxes of the people.

## Tariff.

The Democratic tariff legislation will be based on the following policies:

1. The maintenance of legitimate business and a high standard of wages for American labor.
2. Increasing the purchasing power of wages and income by the reduction of those monopolistic and extortionate tariff rates bestowed in payment of political debts.
3. Abolition of log rolling and restoration of the Wilson conception of a fact finding tariff commission, impartial and free from the executive domination which has destroyed the usefulness of the present commission.
4. Duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair margin for the support of government. Actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with adequate safeguard for the wage of the American laborer, must be the extreme measure of every tariff rate.
5. Safeguarding the public against monopoly created by special tariff favors.
6. Equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the tariff among all.

Wage earner, farmer, stockman, producer and legitimate business in general have everything to gain from a Democratic tariff based on justice to all.

Grover Cleveland made the extension of the tariff system a part of our political faith. We shall preserve and maintain the civil service.

## Agriculture.

Deception upon the farmer and stock raiser has been practiced by the Republican party through false and delusive promises for more than fifty years. Specially favored industries have been artificially aided by Republican legislation. Comparatively little has been done for agriculture and stock raising upon which national prosperity rests. Unsystematic inaction with regard to this problem must cease.

Virulent hostility of the Republican administration to the advocates of farm relief, and denial of the right of farm organizations to lead in the development of farm policy, must yield to Democratic sympathy and friendliness.

Four years ago, the Republican party, forced to acknowledge the critical situation, pledged itself to take all steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture and other industries and labor. Today it faces the country not only with that pledge unfulfilled, but with a record of a Republican President who is primarily responsible for the failure to offer a constructive program to restore equality to agriculture.

While he has not constructed an adequate program to offer in its stead, he has twice vetoed farm relief legislation and has sought to justify his disapproval of agricultural legislation by the Republican party in the recent convention served notice upon the farmer that the so-called protective system is not meant for him; that while it offers protection to the privileged few, it promises nothing to the producers of the chief cash crops of agriculture.

We condemn the policy of the Republican party, which promises relief to agriculture only through a reduction of American farm production to the needs of the domestic market. Such a program means the continued deflation of agriculture, the forcing of millions from the farms and the perpetuation of agricultural distress for years to come, with continuing bad effects on business and labor throughout the United States.

The Democratic party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production is largely beyond human control, making the 5,500,000 individual farm units, and because of the influence of weather, pests and other things.

The result is that a large crop frequently is produced on a small acreage and a small crop on a large acreage; and measured in money value it frequently happens that a large crop means that a small crop.

Producers of crops whose total volume exceeds the needs of the domestic market must continue at a disadvantage until the government shall interpose seriously and as effectively in behalf of the farmer as it has intervened in behalf of labor and industry.

There is a need of supplemental legislation to bring about a more equitable division of agricultural surpluses, in order that the price of the surplus may not determine the price of the whole crop. Labor has benefited by collective bargaining, and some industries by tariff. Agriculture must be as effectively aided.

## Pledges Adequate Laws.

The Democratic party, in its 1921 platform, pledged its support to such legislation. It now reaffirms that stand and pledges the united efforts of the legislative and executive branches of government, as far as may be controlled by the party, to the immediate enactment of such legislation, and to such other steps as are necessary to place agricultural products and the complete economic quality of agriculture.

The Democratic party has always stood against special privileges and for common equality under the law. It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class or section. Therefore we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.

Part relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(A) Credit aid by loans to co-operatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

(B) Creation of a federal fund

board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the federal reserve board has done for the banker and business man.

When our archaic banking and currency system was revised after the record of disaster and panic under Republican administrations, it was a Democratic congress in the administration of a Democratic President that accomplished its purpose.

The federal reserve act creating the federal reserve board, with powers adequate to its purpose. Now in the hour of agriculture's need the Democratic party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the federal reserve board has been able to accomplish for finance. In full recognition of the fact that the banks of the country, through voluntary co-operation, have established a sound financial system of the country until government powers were invoked to help them.

(C) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread between what the farmer and stock raiser gets and what the ultimate consumer pays with consequent benefits to both.

(D) Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures.

## Will Aid Co-Ops.

We pledge the party to foster and develop credit marketing associations through appropriate government aid.

We recognize that experience has demonstrated that no single association alone cannot successfully assume the full responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike. We pledge the party to an effort to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of marketing with crop surpluses over the market units of the crop whose producers are benefited by such assistance.

The solution of this problem would avoid government subsidy to which the Democratic party has always been opposed. The solution of this problem will be a prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration.

We direct attention to the fact that it was a Democratic congress, in the administration of a Democratic President, which created the federal loan system and laid the foundation for the entire rural credits structure, which has aided agriculture to sustain in part the shock of the policies of two Republican administrations, and we promise thoroughgoing administration of our rural credits laws, so that the farmers in all sections may secure the maximum benefits intended under these acts.

## Mining.

Mining is one of the basic industries of this country. We produce more coal, iron, and copper than any other country. The value of our mineral production is second only to agriculture. Mining is the backbone of agriculture and from similar causes. It is the duty of our government to foster this industry and to remove the restrictions that destroy its prosperity.

## Foreign Policy.

The Republican administration has no foreign policy; it has drifted without plan. This great nation cannot afford to play a minor role in world politics. It must have a definite and positive foreign policy, not a negative one. We declare for a constructive foreign policy based on these principles:

(a) Outlawry of war and an abhorrence of militarism, conquest, and imperialism.

(b) Freedom from entangling political alliances with foreign nations, and protection of American lives and rights.

(c) Noninterference with the elections of other internal political affairs of any foreign nation. This principle of noninterference applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, and all other Latin-American nations. Interference in the purely internal affairs of Latin-American countries must cease.

(d) Rescue of our country from its present impaired world standing and restoration to its former position as a leader in the movement for international arbitration by promoting a habit of armament by international agreements.

(e) International agreements for reduction of all armaments, and the end of competitive armaments, and in the meantime the maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense.

(f) Pull, free, and open co-operation with all other nations for the promotion of peace and justice throughout the world.

(g) In our foreign relations this country should stand as a unit, and to be successful foreign policies must have the approval and the support of the American people.

(h) Abolition of the practice of the President of entering into and carrying out agreements with foreign governments, either de facto or de jure, for the protection of such governments against revolution or foreign attack, or for the supervision of internal affairs, which such agreements have not been advised and consented to by the senate as provided in the Constitution of the United States, and we condemn the administration for carrying out such an unratified agreement that requires us to use our armed forces in Nicaragua.

(i) Recognition that the Monroe doctrine is a cardinal principle of this government's policy, and that the protection of ourselves and our Latin-American neighbors. We shall seek their friendly co-operation in the maintenance of this doctrine.

(j) We condemn the Republican administration for lack of statesmanship and efficiency in negotiating the 1921 treaty for the limitation of armaments, which limited only the construction of battleships and ships over 10,000 tons. Merely a gesture towards peace, it accomplished no limitation upon construction of aircraft, submarines, cruisers, warships under ten thousand tons, poison gases, or other weapons of destruction. No agreement was ratified with regard to submarines and poisonous gases. The attempt of the President to remedy the failure of 1921 by the Geneva conference of 1925 was characterized by the same lack of statesmanship and efficiency and resulted in entire failure.

In consequence the race between nations in the building of unlimited weapons of destruction still goes on and the peoples of the world still are threatened with war and burdened with taxation for additional armament.

## Water Power.

The federal government and state government respectively now have absolute and exclusive sovereignty and control over enormous water powers, which constitute one of the greatest assets of the nation. This sovereign title and control must be preserved respectively, in

the state and federal governments, to the end that the people may be protected against exploitation of this great resource and that water powers may be expeditiously developed under such regulations as will insure to the people reasonable rates and equitable distribution.

We favor and will promote deep waterways and removal of obstructions from water transportation. Flood control and the lowering of flood levels are essential to the safety of life and property, and the productivity of our lands, the navigation of our streams and the reclaiming of our wet and overflooded lands.

We favor expeditious construction of flood relief work on the Mississippi and Colorado rivers and such reclamation and irrigation projects upon the Colorado river as may be found feasible.

We favor the strict enforcement of the federal water power act, a Democratic measure, which the public interest in water power sites, ignored by two Republican administrations, is protected.

## Conservation.

We shall conserve the natural resources of our country for the benefit of the people and to protect them against waste and monopolization. Our disappearing resources of timber call for immediate attention. The federal government should improve and develop its public lands so that they may go into private ownership and become subjected to taxation for the support of the states where they exist.

The Democratic administration will actively, efficiently and economically carry on reclamation projects and make suitable adjustments in the present stand entrenchment for the mistakes the government has made, and extend all practical aid to reclamation reclamation and drainage projects.

## Transportation.

Efficient and economical transportation is essential to the prosperity of every industry. Cost of transportation controls the income of every human being and materially affects the cost of living. Therefore, to promote every form of transportation in a state of highest efficiency.

Recognizing the prime importance of transportation, we shall encourage its development by every possible means. Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry but also to agriculture and rural life. The federal government should construct and maintain at its own expense roads upon its public lands.

We reaffirm our approval of the federal roads law, enacted by a Democratic administration. Common carriers, whether by land, water or rail, must be protected in an equal opportunity to compete so that governmental regulations excluding private enterprise and inefficiency will be aided by competition.

## Labor.

(a) We favor the principle of collective bargaining and the Democratic tradition that organized labor should choose its own representatives without external coercion.

(b) Labor is not a commodity. Human rights must be safeguarded. Labor should be exempt from the operation of anti-trust laws.

Other investigations have shown the existence of grave abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. No injunction should be granted unless it is supported by clear and convincing evidence of irreparable injury and after notice and hearing, and the injunction should be confined to those acts which directly threaten irreparable injury.

## Unemployment.

Unemployment is at present widespread, and increasing. Unemployment is almost as destructive to the happiness, comfort and well-being of people as any other condition. It is the duty of our government to prevent the awful suffering and economic losses of unemployment.

(a) We favor the principle of collective bargaining and the Democratic tradition that organized labor should choose its own representatives without external coercion.

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## Federal Employees.

We favor legislation making fair and liberal compensation in government employment. We favor the elimination of occupational disease and to the dependents of such workers as may die as a result thereof.

Federal employees should receive a living wage. The Democratic party favors decent living. Present wages are in many instances far below that standard. We favor a fair and liberal retirement law for government employees in the classified service.

## Veterans.

Through Democratic votes, and in spite of two Republican Presidents' opposition, the congress has maintained America's traditional policy to generously provide for the veterans of the World War. In extending them free hospitalization, a statutory award for tuberculosis, a program of progressive hospital construction, and a provision for pensioning for the disabled, the widows and orphans, America has surpassed the record of any nation in the history of the world. We pledge the veterans that their needs will be met by the Wilson administration and the votes of Democratic members of congress shall not be withdrawn, that these will be added to more in accordance with the needs of the veterans and their families, generous appropriations, honest management, the removal of administrative delays, and sympathetic assistance to the veterans of all wars is what the Democratic party demands and promises.

## Women, Children.

We declare for equality of women with men in all political and governmental matters.

Children are the chief asset of the nation. Therefore, their protection through infancy and childhood against exploitation is an important national duty.

We favor an equal wage for equal service, and likewise favor adequate appropriations for the women's and children's bureau.

## Immigration.

Laws which limit immigration must be preserved in full force and effect, but the provisions contained in these laws that separate husbands from wives and parents from infant children are inhuman and not essential to the purpose of the law.

## Radio.

Government supervision must secure to all the people the advantage of radio communication and likewise guarantee the right of free speech. Official control in contravention of this guarantee should be removed. Government control must prevent monopolistic use of radio communication and guarantee equitable distribution and enjoyment thereof.

## Coal.

Bituminous coal is not only the common base of manufacture, but is a vital

agency in our interstate transportation. The demoralization of this industry, by labor conflicts and distress, its waste of a national resource and disordered public service, demand constructive legislation that will allow capital and labor a fair share of prosperity with adequate protection to the consuming public.

## Law Enforcement.

The Republican party, for eight years in complete control of the government at Washington, has demonstrated the remarkable spectacle of feeling compelled in its national platform to promise obedience to a provision of the federal Constitution which it has flagrantly disregarded and to apologize to the country for its failure to enforce laws enacted by the congress of the United States. Speaking for the national Democracy, this convention pledges to the country its honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth amendment and all other provisions of the federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.

## Campaign Costs.

We condemn the improper and excessive use of money in elections as a danger threatening the very existence of democratic institutions. We favor publicity in all matters affecting campaign contributions and expenditures. We shall, beginning not later than August 1, 1925, and every thirty days thereafter, the last publication and filing of the list of names, with the date of the election, published in the press and file with the appropriate committees of the house and senate a complete account of all contributions, the names of the contributors, the amounts expended, and the purposes for which the money was used. In the event that any financial obligations are contracted and not paid, public notice of such obligations shall be reported and published at least five days before the election all details respecting such obligations.

We urge to keep and maintain a permanent record of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and to insist that contributions by the citizens of one state to the campaign committees of other states shall have immediate publicity.

We favor legislation to prevent defeated members of both houses of congress from participating in the sessions of congress by filing the date for convening the congress immediately after the biennial national election.

## Merchant Marine.

We reaffirm our support of an efficient, dependable American merchant marine, the backbone of the greatness of our commerce and for the national defense.

We favor the transfer of these lines gradually to the local private American companies, which such companies can show their ability to take over and permanently maintain the lines. Lines that cannot now be transferred to private enterprise should continue to be operated as public lines, and should be kept in an efficient state by remodeling of some vessels and replacement of others.

We are unalterably opposed to a monopoly in American shipping and are opposed to the operation of any of our service in a manner that would retard the development of any ports or sections of our country.

We urge such sacrifices and favoritism as exhibited in the past in the matter of alleged sales, and insist that the primary purpose of the legislation upon this subject be the establishment and maintenance of an adequate American merchant marine.

## Favors Help for Armenia.

We favor the most earnest efforts on the part of the United States to obtain the fulfillment of the promises and obligations made during and following the World War by the United States and the allied powers to Armenia and her people.

## Federal Aid for Education.

We believe with Jefferson and other founders of the republic that ignorance is the enemy of freedom and that such state, being responsible for the intellectual and moral qualifications of its citizens and for the expenditure of the money collected by taxation for the support of its schools, shall use its sovereign right in all matters pertaining to education.

## Monopolies.

During the last seven years, under Republican rule, the anti-trust laws have been thwarted, ignored, and violated so that the country is rapidly becoming controlled by trusts and sinister monopolies formed for the purpose of wringing from the necessities of life an unrighteous profit.

We demand the strict enforcement of the antitrust laws and the enactment of other laws, if necessary, to control this great menace to trade and commerce, and thus to preserve the right of the small merchant and manufacturer to earn a legitimate profit from his business.

Honest business, no matter its size, need have no fears of a Democratic administration. The Democratic party favors or will oppose legitimate and dishonest business. It will foster, promote, and encourage all legitimate business enterprises.

## Canal Zone Labor.

We favor the employment of American citizens in the operation and maintenance of the Panama canal in all positions above the grade of messenger and favor the highest wages and conditions of employment as prevailed under previous Democratic administrations.

## Territories.

We favor the development of Alaska and Hawaii in the traditional way, through self government. We favor the appointment of only bona fide residents to office in the territories. We favor the extension and improvement of the mail, telegraph and radio, agricultural, experimental, highway construction and other necessary federal activities in the territories.

The Filipino people have succeeded in maintaining a stable government and have thus fulfilled the only condition laid down by the congress. We declare that it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to these people by immediately recognizing the independence which they so honorably crave.

We favor granting to Porto Rico such territorial form of government as would meet the present conditions of the island.

## Public Health.

The Democratic party recognizes that not only productive wealth of the nation but its contentment and happiness depends upon the health of its citizens. It therefore pledges itself to enlarge the existing bureau of public health and to do all things possible to stamp out communicable and contagious diseases, and to ascertain preventable causes and remedies for these diseases, such as cancer, infantile paralysis and others which heretofore have largely defied the skill of physicians.

## Increase Flood Control.

Being deeply impressed by the terrible destruction from floods in the Mississippi valley during 1927, we heartily endorse the flood control act of last May, which recognizes that the flood water of the Mississippi river and its tributaries constitutes a national problem of the gravest character and makes provision for their speedy and effective control. This measure is a continuation and expansion of the policy established by a Democratic congress in 1917 in the act of that year for controlling floods on the Mississippi and Sacramento rivers. It is a great piece of constructive legislation and we urge our party to its vigorous and early enforcement.

## Happiness.

Real happiness comes from within. Outside things can never create it. Happiness is a habit.—Ewell.

# Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, 12, 17th, Western Newspaper Bldg.)

## Lesson for July 8

SAUL AND STEPHEN

LESSON TEXT—Acts 22:3,4,19,20; 16:15,9-11; 7:54-8:3.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Saul's Cruelty to Christian People.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How Saul Persecuted Stephen and Others.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Is Conscience a Safe Guide?

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Stephen's Influence on Saul.

I. Saul's Training (22:3, 4; 25:4, 5, 9-11).

1. Taught to love his own nation (v.3). He declared, "I am a Jew." Saul was a strict Pharisee. The Pharisees were the nationalists of their day. Being a strict Pharisee he was therefore a patriot. Those who are intelligently loyal to their own nation can most effectively help others.

2. Taught to love God's law (v.3). "Taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers." Love for the Bible is a valuable asset in life. To be destitute of love and reverence for God's Word is to be out of life's ocean without chart or compass.

3. He was zealous toward God (v.3).

His heart and soul went out toward God with great enthusiasm. The root meaning of the word "zealous" is "to boil." It means a passion for God and His work. It was zeal for God that made Saul think of and plan for His work.

II. Saul Hears the Voice of Jesus (Acts 22:9, 10).

It was while on his way to Damascus with authority to arrest and imprison Christ's disciples that he heard a voice from heaven saying, "Why persecutest thou Me?" It was this sight of the living Christ that would retard the change in Saul.

III. Saul Thoroughly Conscientious (Acts 23:9, 10).

In his conscientiousness he opposed Jesus, for he regarded Him as an impostor. Saul is to be commended in that he responded to his conscience, but he is condemned for his attitude toward Jesus. Conscience is the law of life for every man, but it needs to be regulated by God's Word.

# The Colfax Bookplate

By AGNES MILLER

### SYNOPSIS

On a certain Monday morning Miss Constance Fuller, seller of rare books at Darrow's Bookshop, New York, notices that the first customer is a dignified old gentleman, who saunters into the alcove placarded "Medical Works." Peter Burton, one of the employees, amazes Constance by telling her he paid \$510 at auction for an old law book containing a Colfax bookplate. Suddenly a girl's shriek of "Murder!" rings out. The elderly customer is on the floor unconscious, with his right wrist slashed. Just before the shrieking girl falls in a faint, she calls out to Peter: "Keep it! Keep it for me!" Peter's sister, Nancy, begins that morning working at Darrow's. Nancy tells Constance of her elopement with Brandon Tower, an elopement which was cut short when Tower attempted to make off with Nancy's suitcase. Constance explains Darrow's card-index system to Captain Ashland, a nephew of Mr. Darrow's. They examine the book Peter paid \$510 for and find the bookplate to be a forgery. Constance is asked to assist Detective Almy in his investigation of the murder of the elderly gentleman. The girl who fainted, Julia Grosvenor, turns out to be his granddaughter. She can throw no light on the mystery. Constance calls on Julia, who seems relieved when told her cry, "Keep it for me!" was not unheeded.

### CHAPTER VI—Continued

"I'll go on from the point where you called for help, then," said I. "I saw you enter the shop, but not again until you ran up the aisle. I was talking to Mr. Burton, who travels for us. We heard your scream; then you came running up the aisle as Mr. Burton rushed down it. You stopped short. I continued carefully, 'then you stumbled—' I glanced away, for the poor girl was paler than ever and beginning to breathe hard—and you called out, just as you fainted: 'Keep it for me!' Don't you remember that?" She controlled herself, and nodded. "I do now," she said quite frankly, "but you have recalled it. It was completely obliterated from my memory, no doubt by shock. It's a shock to recollect it, too."

"I'm so sorry to upset you."

"Anything's better than a gap in your memory. What . . . what did . . . people think I meant?"

She had remembered Peter, then, when she saw him in the shop, and, since Monday, had been conscious that something had happened which might menace her, yet had been quite unable to recollect what! Evidently, after all, some shock, whatever form it had taken, had affected her memory in this particular. On that point she had told the truth. I answered quickly:

"Why, nobody could tell, Miss Grosvenor, what was meant by an involuntary, half-conscious exclamation like that, and you said nothing further."

She smiled for the first time. I thought with an air of relief, and rejoined:

"I'm ever so much obliged to you for helping me to piece that recollection out. You have no idea how foolish I made me feel, being unable to remember what had happened when I was still conscious! I do appreciate your taking the time to come here to help me, when you must be so busy. I understand from Mr. Almy your work is with the rare books Darrow's is so famous for. I suppose you no sooner buy such things at Darrow's than they are all snapped right up by collectors?"

"They go pretty quickly," said I. "For instance, a few of the modern books from Judge Leavitt's have been sold already."

As Julia Grosvenor had listened to this reply with much more than mere polite interest, I risked another feeler: "All the old books from such a collection, however, are likely to be held in reserve for special advertising, and not to go on sale for a few weeks. In this case, for instance, we should want to offer the best books to customers who we know have a special interest in Virginia—literature relating to Virginia."

"I see. My grandfather's interest in that line was partly due to the fact that his father was a Virginian, and partly to his own acquaintance with the state."

I saw it was time for me to go; for I had given Julia Grosvenor the information she desired: first, if I had noticed her strange footgear in the shop that Monday; secondly, if she had in any way given herself away before she entirely lost consciousness; and, thirdly, if Claribeth's "Notes" had yet been sold. I was pleased to have satisfied her, there was evidently so very little that could win the confidence of such a reticent nature. I would call it a day. I rose, and so did she.

"I do hope, Miss Fuller," she said sweetly, "that we may meet again in happier circumstances."

I left the solitary girl in the darkening shadows of the curious, bright-colored old drawing room. Her strange story was to remain uppermost in my thoughts, whatever my occupations in the next hours.

By Thursday afternoon I had actual got the rare-book catalogue under way. I had made a report to Mr. Almy about my Normandy terrace visit, and since then he had not called on me for anything. So I had spent Thursday morning assembling the

books to be advertised, and I was now ready to write an elegant literary introduction to the catalogue.

"I shall begin," I decided. "With out parallel in the annals of collectors' opportunities," and reached across the desk for one of a row of eight newly sharpened pencils. Instead, I picked up the telephone receiver. "What is it?" I inquired, answering the summons without too much enthusiasm.

A refined accent far off in the distance announced itself as Mr. Darrow. "About that . . . ah . . . catalogue, Miss Fuller?"

"Yes, Mr. Darrow?"

"You know what I mean?"

"The new rare-book catalogue?"

"Ah . . . I was thinking about Claribeth's 'Notes.' . . . You know what I mean?"

"In connection with the catalogue?"

"Ah . . . possibly you might include it."

"I will do so."

"In the interest of culture we might favor the private collector above the trade."

"Yes, Mr. Darrow."

"Then about that . . . ah . . . order I sent you. . . . You know what I mean?"

"I beg your pardon?"

"Certainly you must remember! It had to do with the bookplate in that book."

"To remove it and advertise it for sale?"

"Have you not done so? Why not?"

"Because the copy for the trade journal advertisements doesn't go out until Friday afternoon."

The rest was silence for about thirty seconds. Mr. Darrow was so anxious to be cross to somebody, disliking, as he did, to have murders in his shop, that it was simply cruel not to give him a chance. But I was obdurate; and when the thirty-first second had ticked off my wrist-watch, he remarked graciously:

"Suppose you remove it promptly, and include it in the rare-book catalogue. I believe—Captain Ashland is my authority; I am not his equal as a judge—that that bookplate has rather more than common interest. . . . You know what I mean? Make sure that you advertise it as an extraordinary curiosity, a faded masterpiece of supreme historic and artistic interest and value. Thank you. . . . You have my entire confidence, Miss Fuller!"

I smiled enthusiastically and made a fluttering exclamation, for in nine years' association with Mr. Darrow I had mastered the art.

"Not a wholly bad idea, in itself," I reflected, hanging up.

So first of all I sent for the book from Mr. Roberts' safe. When it arrived, I got out my apparatus for removing bookplates from old books, an operation I frequently performed, since a worthless book that had belonged to some interesting person might bear his valuable plate. This apparatus consisted of a small shining aluminum saucerpan, which I filled with expensive bottled drinking water conveniently on tap near by; a hot-point device; and a beautiful new white sheet of blotting paper.

Having dropped the hot-point into the water, I sat contemplating the worn leather cover of Claribeth's "Notes." I somehow, at the moment, did not exactly like the idea of separating book and bookplate; they seemed to be mysteriously united in a common purpose. I could not, however, define the purpose, nor could I well suggest to Mr. Darrow to think again. I thought about Peter, whom I had not seen since Tuesday, as he was constantly out on business; I thought about Julia Grosvenor, and still rather shook my head over her Everything seemed dismal—No! Here was something entirely heartening out side the window. . . . Inside the shop, Captain Ashland, rosy and cheery, slammed the door in the face of the

zale, shook his beautiful dripping tweed coat and hat, and made for my desk with a keen glance that took in every detail of my occupation, and a smile like sunrise.

"I say, isn't this jolly!" cried the captain. "Tea!"

"If it only were!" I groaned, ruefully regarding the steaming pot of water and the fair white blotter, which certainly created the mirage of a tea-tray oasis in an afternoon desert of gloom. "What I am really supposed to be doing is to be soaking off this everlasting bookplate with this hot water."

"Orders, eh?" said the captain, affably. "Oh, you should be having tea. Why not? There's plenty more water outside."

"Yes, we have no drought—of water," I countered, realizing that any foreign visitor to these shores feels cheated if deprived of a sample of typical native humor relating to our characteristic civilization. My double-barreled effort, which I admit would not go over big with the Theater guild, delighted the simple-minded Islander.

"You certainly should have tea," he observed. "You Americans take your business so seriously! Now, over in my shop we think we ought to know something about books, and all that—we've been going along somehow since seventeen-seventy—and yet we always knock off every afternoon for tea. Don't you think you ought to have tea?"

I felt my powers of resistance gradually leaving me; the captain was extremely purposeful, despite affable mildness. I wondered dimly how the Revolution and all that had really ever held out against the British mentality.

"It never occurred to me in the light of a duty," I began, and then suddenly it did. Captain Ashland, who plainly wanted tea, with a passion incomprehensible to those reared at soda fountains, was making a visit possibly of a certain great importance to the house," and Mr. Darrow's confidence in me would become more entire, no doubt, if I pleased his nephew. "But now you point my duty out to me," I finished. "I see it clearly. As you suggest, it is of a patriotic character. Our Constitution forbids cruel and unusual punishments. You shall not go without your tea." Mentally I added, "And I shall delay removing that bookplate!"

"I say, am I putting you out horribly?" beamed the delighted captain. "One never drinks tea in a shop in America, does one?"

"There's precedent for it here; sixty years ago this room was a dining room." The captain looked relieved. "The water's nearly boiling. Won't you sit down, like King Alfred the Great, and watch it so it doesn't burn while I get the tea things?"

The captain informed me earnestly that King Alfred watched cakes, and that water wouldn't burn; and mounted guard while I withdrew. But at the end of the aisle I was halted by Mr. Case, in the act of bounding out of his office.

"Miss Fuller! How much of that catalogue is done?"

"All the notes. I'm just beginning to write it."

"It must be finished by noon tomorrow."

I stared, then glared.

"What kind of notice is this? It can't be done! You know I've lost the whole of this week—"

"Yes, yes—"

"And Mr. Darrow has just dumped still more work on me—"

"What's that?"

"To include and feature that book the Legal Federation won't buy—"

"Claribeth's 'Notes'?"

Exasperated by the new orders and interruptions, I snapped:

"Yes. You know about it, do you Mr. Case? Then I needn't waste time explaining," when, even in the dim light filtering into the aisle between

the two rear alcoves, I perceived the sudden change of expression on his face, from worry to angry amazement; I had been too abrupt. "Of course I'll do my best," I added hastily and repentantly. And if he didn't interrupt me again, most generously!

"I'm afraid I don't break bad news well! My excuse must be that it was as much of a surprise to me as to yourself. But I didn't know about your extra work."

"I shall have to think of something exciting to say about that particularly dull book; and to get rid of a bothersome bookplate in it which is some base imitation of a Colfax, Captain Ashland says." Mr. Case nodded thoughtfully, but said nothing. "Please, why the new order for the catalogue copy to be ready—good gracious!—tomorrow noon?"

"Because Mr. Gregory—the printer, you know—has just sent word that the threatened printers' strike has been called for next Thursday, unless both sides agree in the meantime. If our copy's ready tomorrow, it can be squeezed through; otherwise, we run a big risk of having no rare-book catalogue for the holiday trade."

"That would never do. But how can I possibly—"

"Oh, you can't finish single-handed. The rest of the shop force is to assist you, if necessary doing overtime; and all will be suitably recompensed for a loyalty which can be counted on to support the firm's reputation even at a sacrifice of comfort!" Mr. Case looked inscrutable as he quoted from obviously Darrow sources.

"I guess we are all human beings and willing to stand by in an emergency," I observed. "Your figure of speech means, I take it, that we'll all chaperon each other and work here all night?"

"Not quite; only till ten-thirty or eleven, since there are five of us," smiled Mr. Case. "That ought to help you pretty well, oughtn't it? And you'll have all tomorrow morning for finishing touches."

Suddenly Mr. Roberts, in a state of agitation, shot through the shipping-office door, and started for Mr. Case's private office. Then he saw us in the aisle and bore down.

"Has Mr. Case told you about the catalogue, Miss Fuller?" he demanded. "Will you get to work on it at once? I've told Miss Wilkes to send you a stenographer for the rest of the afternoon. Mr. Darrow is exceedingly concerned over this new mishap; he fears Captain Ashland will get a most unfavorable impression of the business. So do your best. Is there anything else you require?"

"I require," said I, "to have Captain Ashland removed from my desk, where he is sitting in the expectation of having angels or ravens or something bring him a cup of tea."

"What?"

"Yes. He came in and saw me heating water to remove a bookplate, and took it so hard that the kettle wasn't boiling for tea, that with that very impression that the number of untoward events which have occurred here since Monday might rather prejudice a stranger, I really didn't know what to do but to offer to make him some. Do you mind, Mr. Roberts? You know English people think the world is coming to an end if they don't have their tea; and if they do, they don't care whether it does or not."

"I believe you did right," admitted Mr. Roberts, grudgingly, while Mr. Case smiled graciously, and observed that Darrow's was different, anyhow. "Tea's nonsense, of course; but it can't delay you more than a few minutes. And it's a very nasty cold, wet day."

I sped through the shipping office to the Jackson apartment beyond. Clydes' wife, a lively person of dusky good looks, considerably younger than her husband, Maebelle by name (pronounced as usual), was enchanted with the idea of a party and willingly lent me the makings for afternoon tea, of which I had in a liberal supply, and also her silver-plated pot with the gilt wild roses. When I came back to my desk with these spoils, I was not astonished to see that Captain Ashland was being entertained by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Case. And a little distance away stood Nancy, primly clasping her notebook and pencil. I perceived that in this emergency Miss Wilkes had selected her least experienced stenographer to send to me. Moored alongside Nancy was Dennis, the stockroom boy with a blissful and entirely venomous smile on his face, and her typewriter clasped in his stomach.

"I sent Dennis to bring my typewriter down because Miss Wilkes said I could use yours and I knew better," began Nancy. "Put it on the little table in the corner Dennis. Where do you want the books on the table out, Constance?"

"Well, since you consult me," I replied, possibly with slight acidity, "I suggest that you leave them where they are, for you are to begin work on them. If you please, Miss Burton, list them as follows: Title; date of publication; name of publisher; number of pages; preface, index, notes, bibliography. If any; material of binding; folio. Here is a sample form, please follow it exactly. Make two carbons, and allow a separate sheet for each book."

"Yes, ma'am," said Nancy, and crashed into her typewriter.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Ingenious Method of Ascertaining a Date

In the days when calendars were not known people had a clever way of finding the day of any fixed anniversary. The only fact you had to know was the day of the week on which New Year's came. A key sentence of 12 words was used in which one word stood for each of the 12 months. The sentence was: "At Dover dwell George Brown, esquire, good Christopher Finch and David Friar."

Take, for example, the Fourth of July. As July is the seventh month, take the first letter of the seventh word of the key sentence; that is, g; g is also the seventh letter of the alphabet. So begin with Monday, the known New Year day, and count seven days. Thus Sunday will be found to be the 1st day of July and the 4th will be the following Wednesday.

Another illustration: To find the day of the week of a birthday falling on the 7th of May. As May is the fifth month, take the first letter of the corresponding fifth word of the key sentence; that is, b; b is also the second letter of the alphabet. So begin with Monday, the known New

Year's day, and count two days. Thus Tuesday will be found to be the 1st day of May and the birthday will be the following Monday.

**French Census Corrected**

By Presidential decree, the official population of France has been increased by 23 souls. Guide books, histories, almanacs and other informative volumes which give the population of France as 40,745,851 are in error. The figure should be 40,745,874. When the last census was taken the names of 23 inhabitants of the village of Honnefont, near Cambrai, were carefully jotted down, and then overlooked. The fact that they had not been included in the grand total was discovered only a short time ago, whereupon the President of the republic signed a decree correcting the error.

**Cultivating Laziness**

"De more a man takes off time to go fishing!" said Uncle Eben. "de mo' he hates office hours 'n' complains 'bout overwork."—Washington Star

### WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

The summer meeting of the Arizona Good Roads Association is to be held in the city of Winslow on Sept. 12.

Fred C. Struckmeyer, state code commissioner for New Mexico, has called for bids for the printing of the newly revised and codified laws of the state of Arizona.

Official notification of the appointment of Col. James H. McCintock to succeed James A. Jones as Phoenix postmaster was received in Phoenix a few days ago.

Much activity is shown in the Ral-dosa section of New Mexico among the old silver and lead mines, which have been noted among the New Mexico mines since 1865.

Gov. R. C. Dillon of New Mexico has appointed Francis C. Wilson of Santa Fe as Rio Grande river commissioner for New Mexico, to succeed J. O. Seth, who resigned in June, 1925.

Construction of the second mill of the Peru Mining Company mill at Deming probably will start within two weeks. It is announced by officials of the company.

A forest fire swept hundred of acres of range land in the Verde valley district of Prescott national forest. All forest rangers on duty were pressed into service fighting the flames.

Samuel Ruelas, sentenced in Bernalillo county, New Mexico, in April, 1927, to serve two to two and one-half years in the state penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. R. C. Dillon.

Dr. Robert Davis of Fort Worth, Texas, was acquitted of a second degree murder charge in connection with the fatal shooting of Dr. J. T. Stone at Corona, near Carrizozo, six years ago.

New Mexico State Land Commissioner B. F. Pankey leased 440 acres of oil and gas lands in Lea county at \$6 an acre to the Roxana Petroleum Company at a public auction held at Lovington.

Former Chief of Police Lake and Officer Henry Deardrich, charged with first degree murder in shooting of the 8-year-old son of a bootlegger suspect, were given their liberty in Las Vegas on \$5,000 bail each.

David Saunders, cashier of the Bank of Arizona branch at Clarkdale, killed one robber and captured another after the two bandits had taken \$50,000 from the bank and were in flight. The money was recovered.

The Bernal-Villa Nueva road near Santa Fe is being reconstructed at a rapid rate of speed. The work consists of grading and drainage structure. It is expected to start traffic over this route about July 15.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco affirmed the judgment of the District Court, giving Apache county, Arizona, a judgment for the balance of county funds lost by reason of the failure of the Bank of Winslow.

The New Mexico Normal University summer enrollment is now 539 and is expected to reach 556. President Frank Carrigan announced recently in East Las Vegas. This is an increase of seventy-three over the total enrollment of last summer.

Juan Guerra, charged with slaying of Santos Cabrel, was acquitted in Miami after a jury had deliberated for more than eight hours. Guerra pleaded self defense. His daughter, Dolores, aged 13, was one of the principal witnesses for the defense.

Gov. R. C. Dillon of New Mexico has appointed William M. McAdon of Carlsbad to the state board of pharmacy to succeed D. N. Haywood of Mt. Dora, whose term has expired. He re-appointed Mrs. J. J. Burr of Santa Rita to the state board of hair dressers.

The annual convention of the Knights of Columbus closed in Flagstaff with the election of officers and conferring of degrees on twenty-two candidates. John A. Johnson of Phoenix was elected state deputy and Yuma was chosen as next year's convention city.

A campaign to enforce the child labor act in Phoenix was opened recently when complaints were filed against six soft drink stand operators charging them with employing boys and girls under the age of 18 years after 7 o'clock in the evenings. The complaints were signed by J. C. Sanders of the Arizona industrial commission.

New Mexico's total mileage of public roads maintained, off the 7 per cent federal aid system, is almost as great as the combined mileage of Arizona, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. For the year 1926, the assessed valuation for New Mexico was \$214,000,000, while the other four states had a total of four billions. These figures are from the June issue of the New Mexico Tax Bulletin.

Vegetable shipments through the port of Nogales for the season of 1927-1928 were less than the shipments of the previous season, according to reports made public in Nogales.

The Central Arizona Light and Power Company is repairing its electric line between Mesa and Chandler.

Four Chinese mounted the gallows at Florence and paid with their lives for the murder of Tom King, restaurant owner of Kingman, Ariz. A fifth Chinaman, also convicted of the murder, had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

"Yes, ma'am," said Nancy, and crashed into her typewriter.

### Polish Players in Baseball

POLAND, a magazine published in the United States for Polish-Americans, devotes six pages of its current issue to "Poland's Contribution to American Baseball." The article lists nine players of Polish descent who are in the major leagues, gives a number starring in the minors and a still larger number prominent in college baseball.

Most illustrious of all the Polish players, according to the author, is Stanley Coveleskie, who, because of his work in two world series, is rated above all other players of Polish descent.

There were five Coveleskies who played ball. Harry Coveleskie was for a few years the star of the Detroit pitching staff. He never was as good as Stanley and the other three brothers never reached the major leagues, writes H. G. Salsinger in the Detroit News.

We learn that the Philadelphia Athletics have three stars who are Polish. They are John Bollinski, Jack Pleus and Albert Szymanski. Strangely enough these three are the only Polish players in the major leagues not appearing under their family names. Jack Pleus is known to baseball as Jack Quinn and is generally regarded as being an Irishman, John Bollinski is Joe Boley to baseball, while Albert Szymanski is known as Al Simmons.

Discussing the Pole in American sports, we quote from the article: "The outstanding Slav in our present scheme of things athletic is the Pole, and the ardor and fire that he puts into a game of football, a game of basketball or a game of baseball are all a re-creation of the old fighting spirit that animated the heroic Polish warriors of old."

"The indomitable fighting spirit of Kosciuszko and his valiant followers in their ill-starred struggle for freedom, the courage and chivalry of King John Sobieski and his army who risked a far-flung, hazardous expedition to defend Christian Vienna from the hordes of infidel Turks, is revitalized today in American sports arenas. The volatile, virile Polish people, whose ideal of freedom was kept alive in the burning, epic lines of Mickiewicz, and the stirring romanticism of Sienkiewicz, are finding new channels of self-expression after the repression of a century and a half."

### Feeling of Resentment Stars Have for Umpires

The feeling of resentment that ball players have toward umpires is natural.

We all have a keen dislike for authority, and the umpire holds absolute authority on the ball field, writes H. G. Salsinger in the Detroit News.

There have been many excellent umpires who were decent and fair at all times, but regardless of this, no ball player ever developed the least affection for any of them.

As long as umpires carry the authority that is invested in them, the ball player will bear his resentment. And, if that authority is ever diminished to any extent, it will mean the end of baseball.

One reason the sport flourished was that E. B. Johnson made the umpire supreme on the field of play and first invested him with the authority he now carries.

### Oldest Rowing Coach

The photograph shows Coach Jim Ten Eyck, director of rowing at Syracuse university, who has commenced his twenty-fifth season as coach. He is the oldest coach in point of service in any American university.

### Sport Notes

Cycling, tennis, boxing, rugby and soccer are the favorite sports in France.

Charles Faddock, the great sprinter, has broken or tied ninety-five world records.

The papers say the yawl racing season is on. Next to English channel swimming it is our wettest sport.

It is estimated that more people play golf in the United States than engage in any other two sports combined.

A novel game of golf planned the Britons using airplanes to play in one day nine holes scattered over England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

Turkey will be represented in the Olympic games by 46 athletes, as follows: Twenty football players, 6 fencers, 11 wrestlers, 4 marismen and 5 cyclists.

Miss Kinus Hitomi of Japan, practicing for the Olympic games, broke the world's record for 100 meters for women when she covered the distance in 12-1-5 seconds.

Bartford, Conn., will have a team in the Massachusetts State Gaelic Football league. The Kildare All-Ireland football champions will visit this country this year and play contests in various sections of the United States.

Denying that a fist fight had taken place in the clubhouse at St. Louis, before the team started on its present trip, Manager McKechnie of the Cardinals offered to pay \$300 to anyone who could prove the rumor.

Eddie Connolly, young catcher, owned by the Boston Americans, now with Pittsfield, has returned to the game after a spike injury. In his incapacity, Boston sent a receiver by the name of Absjornson to the club to fill in.

Bill Whitman, peppy Bridgeport leader, has copied a leaf out of John McGraw's book of tactics by carrying a physical culture and dietetic expert around the loop with the Bears. Professor Parker is the man who keeps the players' muscles in shape.

Fred Frankhouse, of the St. Louis Cardinals, seems to be an exploded phantom. When he came up from Texas to join the Cardinals last September and won five straight games from as many different clubs, he was hailed as a wonder, but has been unable to get under way this year.

When the Yanks signed up Vic Hanson, former Syracuse university star, Hanson requested Miller Huggins to give his buddy, Bill Eisenmann a trial. Huggins consented. Now Eisenmann is playing with Hartford in Class A ball, while his claim was slanted by Waterbury to Syracuse of the N. Y. P. league.

Providence looks to have the strongest outfield in the Eastern circuit, with Dave Harris, Jimmy Clarke and Red Barron as mainstays, and young Jimmy Munroe in reserve. The first three are ten-second men. The quartet can hit in the select circle, field with the best of 'em, and act on the pathe well enough to please any manager.