

FAIR FOOD PRICES

As Fixed By Food Administration

KINGMAN, Saturday Nov. 2, 1918—The following official quotations are the maximum retail prices that may be charged for the foodstuffs named, as fixed by Kingman Fair Price Committee of the Food Administration.

Owing to fluctuations of the market on butter and eggs, the above price on these items is neither minimum or maximum.

Victory Flour 1-8 bbl. bag (24 pounds)	1.75
Wheat flour, per 1-8 bbl. bag (24 lbs.)	1.68 to 1.75
Wheat flour (bulk), per pound	.07
Barley flour, per 1-8 bbl. bag (24 lbs.)	1.95
Barley flour (bulk), per lb.	.08 1-2
Rice flour (bulk), per lb.	.12
Cornmeal (bulk), per lb.	.08
Victory bread (price per loaf), 16 oz.	.13
Victory bread (twin loaf), 24 ounces	.16
Oatmeal or rolled oats (bulk) per pound	.10 to .11
Rice, unbroken, standard quality, per lb.	.12 1/2
Sugar, granulated (bulk) per pound	.09 1-2
Beans (pink), per lb.	.11 to .12
Beans (navy) per pound	.17 1-2
Potatoes (white or Irish), per lb.	.04 to 4 1/2
Onions, per lb.	.04 to .04 1-2
Raisins (seeded), per 16 oz. pkg.	.14 to .15
Prunes (60-70's), per lb.	.15
Canned tomatoes (standard grade), per 20 ounce (No. 2) can	.15
Canned corn (standard grade) per 20 ounce (No. 2) can	.15
Canned peas (standard grade), per 20-oz. (No. 2) can	.18
Canned Salmon (tall pink Alaska), per 16 oz. (No. 1) can	.22 to .25
Canned Salmon (tall red Alaska), per 16-oz. No. 1) can	.30
Evaporated milk (unsweetened, per 6-oz can	.08
Evaporated milk (unsweetened), per 16-oz. can	.17
Butter, per lb.	.72
Eggs (fresh ranch), per doz.	.90
Cheese (New York or local), per lb.	.40 to .45
Lard (pure leaf in tins) per 3 pound pail	1.05 to 1.10
Lard substitute in tins, per 6 pound pail	2.00
Bacon (not sliced), standard grade, per lb.	.55
Bacon (sliced), (fancy grade), (Swifts Prem.) per lb.	.70
Ham (smoked), standard, per lb. (whole)	.43 3-4
Ham (smoked), fancy grade, per lb. Prem. whole	.44 3-4
Bacon, (Premium) not sliced	.61 to .63
Round Steak, per lb.	.35 to .40

On charges made for any articles here listed in excess of the list price should be reported to County Food Administrator Stewart.



With the Red Cross Here and Over There

Men and Women Wanted—

Men and women are urgently needed for Red Cross service in this country and overseas. Recent peace talk has hampered the service to such an extent that a call has been issued to all Chapters for canteen, hut and field workers, stenographers, bookkeepers and all kinds of Red Cross helpers. It is figured that the Red Cross will be called upon to administer relief to stricken communities for at least two years after the war is concluded—and the war is still on. Men who cannot get into the Army can perform a patriotic service by doing this urgent and necessary work. The opportunity for vigorous women of education is unlimited. For all branches of the Red Cross Service apply to the Bureau of Personnel in the Flood Building, San Francisco.

Red Cross Films—

Just as soon as the theatres open again, Red Crossers should watch for war films and vaudeville showing the actual administration of the Red Cross at home and abroad. The first films have been promised for release about November 10. It is especially important that these films have a wide circulation, so inquire at your favorite theatres or the nearest exchange when they may be seen.

Opposed to Chain Letters—

The Red Cross is unalterably opposed to chain letters. Such a letter containing a prayer for victory to our Allies is circulating in this division and members are asked to disregard it. The appended warning "Do not break the chain for it is said he who does will meet with a hard time" can be interpreted by the postal department as a threat and is strictly against the postal regulations.

Interesting Data—

There are 8,000,000 women in this country working with their hands for the soldiers and refugees. Their work has not only balanced the account of \$33,000,000 which Chapters got from War Funds and memberships, but they are exactly \$11,000,000 ahead of the game. They have made over 221,000,000 articles of clothing and hospital supplies valued at \$44,000,000. These busy women don't bother their heads enough about accounts to interfere with their hands, but by steady and uniform work have made a showing of 33 1-3 per cent on the capital they have used to buy materials, conduct home service and canteen work and meet local emergencies. Even a war profiteer might be satisfied with such results—and it is quite certain that the soldiers and refugees who have benefited from their labors are more than satisfied.

Miner Want Ads Bring Results, Try.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

- Representative in Congress
Thos. Maddock
- Governor
Thomas E. Campbell
- Judge Supreme Court
A. A. Jayne
- Secretary of State
Harry Kay
- State Auditor
Chas. W. Fairfield
- State Treasurer
James A. Jones
- Attorney General
David Benshimol
- Superintendent of Public Instruction
H. E. Matthews
- Corporation Commissioner
J. G. COMPTON
- Mine Inspector
John F. White

They Will Respond—

Every American woman with the true spirit of helpfulness and service will respond to the call for HELP in the present influenza emergency. Stricken households are in dire need of woman's attention; mothers are down with no one to feed their children; often whole families are prostrated—and the man or woman alone—with no one to care, no one to hand the medicine, food, or the cold drink a fevered patient craves, is in a pitiable and deplorable condition. Those who are physically able should step forward. This is the time to serve humanity and country right here at home.

PHOENIX BOY HOLDS RECORD FOR BAGGING HUNS

WITH THE FIRST AMERICAN ARMY, Oct. 6.—(By Mail).—"The Nut" is what his comrades called Lieutenant Frank Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, Arizona, who destroyed more German aircraft within ten days than any other aviator has ever done. Luke specialized in balloons and is officially credited with having set fire and burned eighteen of these captive gasbags and his comrades assert that the actual number he destroyed surpasses twenty-five. Besides the drachen, as the enemy calls his balloons, Luke brought down three German aeroplanes which have been officially confirmed and two others which were seen to fall out of control by American observers.

Luke was flying over the front during the "Marne show," as the fighting from the battle of the Bois de Belleau to the final days on the Vesle is called in the army. He did not do much there, engaging in half a dozen scraps and getting in a lucky burst on a Fokker last July, when he believes he sent the enemy plane spinning down to a crash. Luke wants right bullets to down gasbags.

Then Luke and his outfit moved eastward to participate in the reduction of the Saint Mihiel salient. That was the first experience Luke had as a "dragon fighter," as his friends called him. He asked on the morning of the beginning of the Saint Mihiel show to be appointed balloon man for his flight; that is, to be provided with the special bullets that set fire to the gasbags and to have a free commission to attack them whenever he got a chance. He started out over the lines from Verdun northeast with his flight, flying in the wedge-shaped formation which has revolutionized air fighting. Near Etain he sighted a drachen and dove on it like a hawk. A hail of anti-aircraft machine gun fire splattered all around him, riddling his wings with tiny, neatly drilled perforations, but the boche observers leaped out of their wicker-work baskets with parachutes and the drachen burst into flames and fell in blazing fragments.

This first victory over a balloon so enthused Luke that he spiralled up to a safe altitude and set sail for the next boche bag. The crew of the win-llass saw him coming and pulled down the drachen in time, but he slipped along to the next one and burned it before the observers could signal to be hauled down.


That was just a beginning and every day when it was possible to fly, and there were a number of thick, rainy days when no work was done during that period, Luke was inside the enemy lines after balloons. As Luke Approaches.

Fritz's observation balloons on the Meuse-Moselle front looked like a string of jumping jacks bobbing up and down when Luke was out on the loose after them. The enemy evidently spotted the markings on Luke's machine, a terrier with three rats beside him, and the number painted across the tail, and a blue nose, for they exhibited the greatest nervousness whenever he approached their lines.

Finally the boches became so nervous and hauled down their drachen so fast whenever he appeared that Luke could not find a target. That is when he thought out his famous act, which he described himself as "shooting them in their beds." Luke selected a balloon near Mars le Tour for his first victim to be "shot in bed." The observers in this drachen were particularly nervous, leaping out in their parachutes whenever Luke appeared and signaling to be hauled down at the slightest provocation. Luke swung down near them and the windlass on the big motor truck coil-up the steel cable and the gasbag was pulled down. Luke kept hovering in the neighborhood so the truck hauled the drachen off to its bed, the crew assembled, seized the guy ropes and anchored the big bag in its usual nest.

Luke flew off to the eastward, then started a long lightning-like dive toward the drachen on the ground. He sped directly over the wood and just as the German machine guns started spitting at him furiously, he let drive with both guns. There was a short, sharp explosion, a puff of black smoke a flare, and the balloon on the ground disappeared. He had shot it in its bed.

Perfecting his method of attack Luke continued to shoot them in their beds and to turn his machine guns on the Huns of the crew and to shoot up the big motor truck windlass, dropping small bombs around it whenever he had the chance. Then he flew (Continued on Page Nine)



ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$325,000

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KINGMAN, ARIZONA

ONE MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATED BY SENATE SURVEY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21st.—The Committee on Public Lands of the Senate has unanimously reported in favor of a bill appropriating a million dollars to make surveys of lands for returning soldiers. In its report the Committee says the proposed legislation is for the purpose of providing an opportunity to procure homes for those of our returning sailors and soldiers who may wish them upon their return from the war, as well as giving a like opportunity to thousands of workers in munition factories and other war industries, who at the conclusion of the war will be out of employment. It is intended to provide as nothing else ever has "The Back to the Land" spirit.

It is recognized that one of the great evils of the times in our country is the overcrowding and congestion of people in the cities, many of whom are utterly unfitted for city life and not adapted to the vocations thereof. After the war this undesirable condition will be greatly intensified. Further there will be hundreds of thousands of young men who will have returned from service in our army who will be out of employment and for whom there will be no jobs or positions. In addition there will be thousands and thousands of men and women, now employed in munition factories and other war industries, which will have to close at the end of the war, who will be out of employment. Many of them will have some means which they will have saved at their employment and with which they could locate upon and improve land and engage in agriculture, horticulture, or live stock raising.

All of the above described classes of people will be needed on the land. The land will need them and they will need the land. It should be the object of this government and it is the object of this proposed legislation to provide them with the opportunity of getting on the land. Furthermore, the undertaking which this proposed legislation contemplates, if embarked upon by the government, would afford employment to thousands of men who will be out of employment at the termination of the war when there will be clamoring for employment.

This bill is in line with proposed legislation, suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, and the committee believes it of great importance. The committee further believes that it should be attended to in ample time and that no time should be lost in doing so. The war may end in another year, and if this scheme is to be embarked upon at all no time should be lost in doing so. The committee believes the proposed legislation and the undertaking contemplated thereby to be of great and vital importance to the country and a great and valuable economic program.

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Kingman, Arizona

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Republican Ticket

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 5TH

The Republicans of Mohave County have no apology to offer for placing a partially filled ticket before the voters at the coming election. In making the nominations places were filled where the public welfare demanded that a contest be made for the office and men were nominated who had the qualifications that would appeal to the voters business judgment rather than to prejudice or partisanship.

We shall endeavor to have our candidates meet the voters of the county before election day but in keeping with the spirit of the times when Conservation is public policy no extensive campaign will be made.

Republican County Central Committee.

- Judge of the Supreme Court
A. A. Jayne
- Representative in Congress
Thomas Maddock
- Governor
Thomas E. Campbell
- Secretary of State
Harry Kay
- State Auditor
Chas. W. Fairfield
- State Treasurer
James A. Jones
- Attorney General
David Benshimol
- Superintendent of Public Instruction
H. E. Matthews
- Corporation Commissioner
J. G. Compton
- State Mine Inspector
JOHN F. White
- Member of the House of Representatives
George A. Shea
- Sheriff
J. N. Cohenour
- Member of the Board of Supervisors
J. H. Knight
- Treasurer
A. Ver Mehr
- County Attorney
E. E. Armour
- Constable of Kingman Precinct
S. H. Miller

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Political Advertising

Judge Jayne Has Splendid Record

A. A. Jayne, Republican Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is one of the leading lawyers of the state. He was born in Iowa in 1861, and lived and worked on a farm until twenty-one years of age. Judge Jayne was educated in the public schools and at Washington Academy. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He removed to Oregon in 1889 and engaged in the practice of law in that state, continuing in the practice until May, 1912. During his residence in Oregon he was one of the best known lawyers in the state.

Judge Jayne was elected District Prosecuting Attorney for the Seventh Judicial District June 1894 and reelected to the same office in 1896 and 1898. Judge Jayne was a most successful prosecutor and at the end of his term in 1900, he removed from The Dalles to Hood River and for the next eleven years engaged in the practice of law there. He was closely associated with the development of the famous Hood River Valley. In 1905 he served one term as a member of the House of Representatives in the Oregon Legislature.

Judge Jayne was married at Portland, Oregon, in February, 1890, to Minnie M. Sperry, daughter of John L. Sperry, a well known Oregon pioneer, business man and Democratic politician. Mrs. Jayne died in Portland in 1911. They had three sons, now aged twenty-seven, twenty-five and fifteen years, respectively. The two older boys enlisted in San Francisco, August, 1917, in the 117th Engineering Regiment, and have been for the past year in active service with the Rainbow Division in France.

In 1913 Judge Jayne located at Casa Grande, in this state, and has resided there since. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Arizona in January, 1914, and has since been engaged in the general practice of law in Pinal county.

In July 1917 by appointment made by Governor Campbell, Judge Jayne succeeded Hon. John L. Gust as legal member of the Commission of State Institutions, which position he held with great credit to himself and to the state until the end of that year when he resigned upon the decision seating Hunt as Governor. He then returned to Casa Grande and resumed the practice of law.

Judge Jayne has a splendid legal mind and his long experience in the practice and in public office makes him especially qualified for the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court.