

WITH OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

LETTER WRITTEN BY HARBACH SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH

Ellis Harbach who recently died in France wrote a letter dated October 29, a little while before his death. He said:

"I hope you will not think I am intruding in taking the privilege of writing to you, but I find myself with a lot of leisure time on my hands, and I have been killing many an hour writing to some of the old friends.

I have been lying around the big town of this country for eleven days, awaiting transportation to a replacement camp. I was released from the hospital the 19th, after spending two weeks there with a slight shot of gas. Some of our records have been lost, so its hard telling how long we will be hung up here.

Have enjoyed myself immensely here even if I was minus cash when I landed. I was luck enough to bump a touch. I haven't been paid since I landed over here, but perhaps when they get the new paybooks out, we will have better luck.

I would have liked very much to have seen you as I came through Kingman in June, but the militia mayor we had in charge of us was afraid to let us off the train or give use any liberty.

Just five weeks after we passed through there, I went over the top, and have been over a number of times since, and with the exception of a slight wound, I got in the drive that started the 12th of September, I have come through slick as a whistle, until I bumped into the gas shell.

The company I came over with was split to the four winds, and I was lucky enough to land in the best division over here. It is the same one of the Marines are in, and while they deserve all the credit in the world they haven't a thing on the two regiments of dough boys who are in with them.

When this thing is over, and the public is allowed to know who really did the business over here, our division sure ought to be in on the glory part of it, for they have hit every tough place the Americans have been in yet.

I don't suppose a guy who can't sling English any better than I can has any business writing anything about one's impressions as you go over the top. By far the worst thing you are up against is the waiting after you are all set to shove off, once you get moving you most go nutty and it has lasted until we started digging in, you ought to see the boys root, they would make a badger ashamed of himself, and its generally done with your bayonet and your hands.

If you are lucky enough to have a mess kit, it comes in very handy, or a shovel at such times. One sees so many things that force such a variety of impressions over you, its hard to make a coherent string of thought out of the jumbled up mess you come out with, let alone writing anything about it.

I had a very choice collection of souvenirs started, but they vanished in some mysterious way, when I hit the hospital.

I have never found but one other Mohave County boy in our regiment. I think he was the first Indian to go in the draft. I understand he was killed the day I left the front. Such reports are very often wrong, and I am hoping it will prove so in this case.

Wednesday Morning.
They closed this joint up on me last night, so I'll finish up my letter this morning. I went over and reported again this morning, and found out that we are due to leave here tonight. We are going to a replacement camp where we are outfitted, and routed back to our different outfits. I suppose it will be a few days before we make it back.

I have felt very much ashamed of myself for not answering the Christmas card I received from Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and yourself. In my usual poor manner of taking care of such things, I kept putting it off until it seemed too late, but believe me I have thought many a time of it and especially since I have been over here.

The American papers printed here, also the French, are full of the latest Austrian dope, and it looks very much as though this thing was coming to the closing chapter. I sure hope so, for I've seen more than enough to satisfy me. Those old cactus patches would look like the sweetest rose garden in the world if I could only drop down in their midst. Here's hoping I can before long anyway."

JOE BUSE IN SOME OF THE BIGGEST BATTLES

Joe Buse, for over a year with "Our Mineral Wealth," writes of the big fight in a letter to I. J. Whitney. He says:

"I went into the fight almost immediately after arriving, and with the exception of a three weeks rest in August, was either in battle or in support until only a week before the firing ceased. We then started for Lorraine as part of the army of occupation. I got as far as Luxembourg, and was sent back to the hospital, lost my voice.

Do not know whether I will be sent back to my outfit or not as there is an order out to hold all casualties at the hospitals.

Whitney I have been in some pretty

TELLS OF ST. MIHIEL AND VERDUN BATTLES

Corp. Thomas G. Brown writes an interesting letter telling of the last stages of the big war.

"Well old scout will drop you a few lines to let you know I am still alive, and kicking. Did you receive the letters I wrote to you?"

We are now located at Verdun, where we are resting, and getting cleaned up. Also killing a few "cooties," and getting ready to move into Germany. We are in the Army of Occupation, and I do not know when we will get home. I could not tell you much in the letters I wrote you before, but will give you a little sketch of the trip I had. We embarked at Philadelphia, and went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and fell in with our convoy there. We had 28 troop ships in the bunch, and each one carried from two to four thousand soldiers.

We also had two English war ships which made the trip over with us. We had an uneventful trip for a while, as we did not steer any straight course, but traveled in a zig zag fashion, with nothing to do, but the manual of arms, and boat drill. We could not move without a big life preserver strapped on to us. We had to even have them in the hammock, where we slept or tried to sleep, at night. As the sea was calm, I did not get sea sick, but awoke one morning off the coast of Ireland, and found we had about thirty submarine destroyers with us.

Also a flock of Hydro-planes. We began to take an interest in life, and two days out of Liverpool, two submarines showed up, and things began to happen. The destroyers got busy, also the Planes and depth bombs began to drop. I happened to be on deck at the time, and saw the wake of one submarine as it crossed in front of our ship. I do not know how deep it was in the water, but it did not get near enough to the surface to discharge any torpedoes. One of the destroyers dropped a bomb, and there was an awful red flash, the water went up in the air, and they seemed to think they had got one, but you can't prove it by me.

We landed at Liverpool in just seventeen days from the time we left Philadelphia. We then entrained and traveled across England, making two or three stops at rest camps. We then arrived at Southampton, from which port we embarked for France, via the English Channel. The trip lasted twelve hours, for which I am duly thankful. I never expect to see a body of water so rough. Well, we finally landed at Le Havre, and from there our Company was sent to a French Artillery school, where we had to learn the French 75 M. M. the 150 M. M. and the 1 pound. After spending seven weeks there, under some very good teachers, we were sent to the Argonne Forest and we saw some very hard fighting there. I was in the second line trenches, with the 1 pounder and I went over the top for the first time. After four days we were relieved, and sent to the St. Mihiel sector. Things were very quiet there.

From St. Mihiel we were sent to the Verdun sector, and I was with the 106th Field Artillery, of the 27th Division, as they were supporting our dough boys, and was under almost constant fire for twelve days.

I am dam glad the thing is now over, as I have seen all the dead men I want to see for some time to come. I am now back with my Company, or what is left of it, and am perfectly willing to call it a finished job at any time. Just as we thought we were going home, we got orders to hit for Germany, via Luxembourg.

Well Ed, I could tell all kinds of stories, but will have to wait until I see you.

ROBERT E. MORRISON VISITS KINGMAN FRIENDS

Robert E. Morrison, one of the best known attorneys in the southwest, was a Kingman visitor this week, stopping over here on legal business. Mr. Morrison had just returned from New York and Washington, where he had been on important business. His son, Emmet, has been heard from in France, where he is in the aviation, and where he has given a good account of himself. At the outbreak of the war young Morrison was in the law school of Northwestern University and immediately enlisted in the service, being assigned to the aviation corps. He is a native son of Arizona, and like all Arizonans wanted to get into the thick of the fight, and had his wish gratified.

Only one-fourth of the present Armenian population will survive until the next harvest unless America comes to the rescue. Do your share February 3-10.

interesting places, and battles. I was on the Marne, Tule Sector in the St. Mihiel battle, in reserve at Verdun and was for 31 days in the big and important battle of the Meuse on the Argonne Sector. Have been in some pretty close places and thought my time had come more than once. Needless to say, it is dangerous where so many people are shooting at you, with every kind of fire arm and heavy gun on earth.

Hope to see you before many moons, and get to tell you first hand of some of my experiences over here.

Give my best regards to all my old friends."

MUST INCREASE FOOD EXPORTS

America Called on by End of War to Supply Added Millions.

ECONOMY STILL NEEDED.

Over Three Times Pre-War Shipments Required—Situation in Wheat and Fat Proves Government's Policy Sound.

With the guns in Europe silenced, we have now to consider a new world food situation. But there can be no hope that the volume of our exports can be lightened to the slightest degree with the cessation of hostilities. Millions of people liberated from the Prussian yoke are now depending upon us for the food which will keep them from starvation.

With food the United States made it possible for the forces of democracy to hold out to victory. To insure democracy in the world, we must continue to live simply in order that we may supply these liberated nations of Europe with food. Hunger among a people inevitably breeds anarchy. American food must complete the work of making the world safe for democracy.

Last year we sent 11,820,000 tons of food to Europe. For the present year, with only the European Allies to feed, we had originally pledged ourselves to a program that would have increased our exports to 17,500,000 tons. Now, to feed the liberated nations, we will have to export a total of not less than 20,000,000 tons—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports.

Reviewing the world food situation, we find that some foods will be obtainable in quantities sufficient to meet all world needs under a regime of economical consumption. On the other hand, there will be marked world shortages in some important commodities.

Return to Normal Bread Loaf. With the enlarged wheat crops which American farmers have grown, and the supplies of Australia, the Argentine and other markets now accessible to shipping, there are bread grains enough to enable the nations to return to their normal wheat loaf, provided we continue to mill flour at a high percentage of extraction and maintain economy in eating and the avoidance of waste.

In fats there will be a heavy shortage—about 3,000,000,000 pounds—in pork products, dairy products and vegetable oils. While there will be a shortage of about three million tons in rich protein feeds for dairy animals, there will be sufficient supplies of other feedstuffs to allow economical consumption.

In the matter of beef, the world's supplies are limited to the capacity of the available refrigerating ships. The supplies of beef in Australia, the Argentine and the United States are sufficient to load these ships. There will be a shortage in the importing countries, but we cannot hope to expand exports materially for the next months in view of the bottle neck in transportation.

We will have a sufficient supply of sugar to allow normal consumption in this country if the other nations retain their present short rations or increase them only slightly. For the countries of Europe, however, to increase their present rations to a material extent will necessitate our sharing a part of our own supplies with them.

Twenty Million Tons of Food. Of the world total, North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be called upon to furnish 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds as compared with our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

While we will be able to change our program in many respects, even a casual survey of the world supplies in comparison to world demands shows conclusively that Europe will know famine unless the American people bring their home consumption down to the barest minimum that will maintain health and strength.

There are conditions of famine in Europe that will be beyond our power to remedy. There are 40,000,000 people in North Russia whom there is small chance of reaching with food this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy, and shortly many of their ports will be frozen, even if internal transport could be realized.

To Preserve Civilization. At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from all those masses of people she has dominated and left starving, but she has left behind her a total wreckage of social institutions, and this mass of people is now confronted with absolute anarchy.

If we value our own safety and the social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot permit growth of this cancer in the world's vitals. Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of anarchy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the protection of our institutions, we must bestir ourselves in solution of this problem.

Armenian Relief Campaign, February 3-10.

GOVERNOR FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CALLS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO JAN. 17

San Francisco, January 11.—One of the most important conferences ever held in the west has been called for January 17 at San Francisco by Governor James K. Lynch of the Federal Reserve Bank. The principal speaker will be Lewis B. Franklin, director of War Loan Organizations at Washington. Those who will attend the conference include Liberty Loan state chairmen, War Savings State Directors and women state chairmen from California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Alaska and Hawaii.

The government's financial program will be explained and particular attention will be given to curb the activities of bond brokers who are asking the public to sell their Liberty bonds. "Hold your bonds" is the appeal of the government not only because selling them now means a sacrifice to original purchasers, but because the government is embarrassed by fall in price due to numerous sales. Sale of bonds of the first four loans will impair the success of the Victory Loan.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is planning a luncheon to honor Franklin the day of the conference. Governor Lynch has announced the appointment of W. W. Armstrong as chairman of the Utah Liberty Loan Committee to succeed Heber J. Grant, recently chosen president of the Mormon Church. Armstrong is president of the National Copper Bank in Salt Lake City and chairman of the finance committee of the Utah State Council of Defense.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE STATE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Phoenix, Jan. 18 Contributions to the Red Cross and other war charities aggregating \$3184.80 have been made to date through the operation of the enforcement division of the food administration in Arizona, according to an announcement made today at state headquarters.

Of this amount \$2620 was in cash, \$525 in bakery products and the balance consisted of 389 pounds of sugar. These donations were made from time to time by concerns and individuals who had violated the food regulations and were allowed to take this means of demonstrating their loyalty and of proving good faith in their promise to follow out instructions in the future.

Though practically all of the former restrictions in the handling of food have been removed the enforcement work is being continued as a check against profiteering and all rules pertaining to margins of profit are still being retained.

A Horse Whisper. A private soldier mounted the wreckage and, leaning across the crowd, whispered at the top of his voice: "Are we downhearted?"—Chicago Tribune.

Sixty dollars will save a life. How many will you save? Armenian Relief Campaign, February 3-10.



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