

## MAY 15TH LAST DAY TO REPORT INCOMES OF YOUR EMPLOYEES

Organizations and individuals generally are advised by Collector of Internal Revenue Alfred Franklin to underscore on their calendars May 15th, the last day for the filing of returns of information, giving the names and addresses of all individuals to whom payments of salaries, wages, rents, interest, commissions, and other gains, profits and income of \$1,000 or more were paid during the year 1918. An extension of time from March 15 to May 15 was granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the filing of these returns.

"All employers of labor, whether in large or small numbers, are required to make these returns," said Collector Franklin. "Organizations, such as corporations, companies, partnerships and etc., are required to file returns showing the salaries and wages paid to the officers and employees.

"A separate return for each employee whose salary for 1918 was \$1,000 or more is required.

"Banks, trust companies and similar institutions must make returns of information showing interest paid to, or credited to the account of, an individual if the amount so credited or paid was \$1,000 or more.

"Real estate agents are required to report the gross amount received in rents or other income and remitted to their principals if such amounts for 1918 were \$1,000 or more. The bill provides that whatever necessary the name and address of the recipient of the income shall be furnished by the person, corporation or partnership paying them. Returns of information must be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sorting Division, Washington, D. C. Collectors Internal Revenue are not authorized to receive such returns. Form 1099, upon which reports must be made, may be obtained, however, from the offices of Collectors.

"Returns of information must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal on Form 1096 showing under oath the aggregate amount of the payments. These forms may also be obtained from Collectors.

"The penalty for failure to make a return on time is a fine of not more than \$1,000."

## PERSONNEL ON BOARD THE TROPHY TRAIN

J. O. Davis, collector of the port, will head the list of speakers with the Victory Liberty Loan Trophy Train, W. D. Patterson of this city will be general train manager.

The personnel of the party, which will be on board when the train leaves, has been announced by Allen L. Chickering, director of the General Speakers Committee, as follows:

Honorable J. O. Davis of San Francisco, Chairman.

Allen L. Chickering, Chairman, General Speakers Committee.

John A. Britton, Chairman, General Publicity Committee.

Lowell E. Hardy, Secretary, General Speakers Committee.

W. D. Patterson, General Train Manager.

M. A. Peck, U. S. R. R. Administration.

W. E. Benton of Los Angeles, Director of Exhibits.

Sydney S. Clark, Manager of Publicity.

Honorable Charles N. Rutherford of Arizona.

John T. McBean of Los Angeles.

Everett J. Brown, Superior Judge, Alameda County.

Captain A. S. Graupner, U. S. Army.

Lieutenant L. J. Reese, U. S. Air Service.

A. C. Agnew, Assistant District Attorney of Alameda County.

Adjutant Guy Case of Salvation Army returned from the front.

U. S. Navy Band of Mare Island.

A. H. Leydecker, U. S. Navy.

Charles Price, U. S. Navy.

Private W. M. Kozchnitsky, U. S. Army.

Sergeant Gordon R. O'Neill, U. S. Marine Corps.

Private Earl Bowles, 59th Division (Buffaloes).

Private P. L. Smith, 72nd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

Sergeant Earl, U. S. Tank Corps.

Private Holderman, U. S. Tank Corps.

Private E. R. Cravens, U. S. Army.

Sergeant G. K. Earles.

## United States Smelting Makes Good Showing

For the year ended December 31, 1918, United States Smelting reports net income before taxes and after preferred dividends of \$3,072,865, equal to \$8.75 a share on the common stock, compared with \$1,755,575, after taxes and preferred dividends, in 1917, the equivalent of \$5.12 a share on the common.

### Being Sociable

Cashier (to colored depositor): John, I'm glad to see you recognize the value of thrift.  
John Washington: 'Taint dat, boss—I jus' been over to de other bank an' jined, an' now I want to jine yours.  
—Cartoons Magazine.

## America's Future in The Air Confidence of Public Badly Needed

Before commercial aviation can become an important, self-supporting institution in America, the business man must be converted to its economic utility. At the outset, therefore, a constructive program of public education is needed. This means publicity, of course, but, besides, it also means practical demonstration of the reliability and general usefulness of air craft, says Searle Hendee in the May Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Fortunately there is a field in which this may be attempted. There are numerous special uses for which the aeroplane is ideally adapted. They offer a nucleus around which to develop commercial flying. As the air craft makes good in these special capacities, a wider appreciation of its possibilities will be grasped.

At least one steamship company is preparing to use fast air craft to transmit clearance papers, and other documents for the handling and discharge of cargo at ports of destination, to its vessels at sea. The advantage of this is a timesaving of from 36 to 48 hours in the dispatch of freighters.

Closely related to the scheme is the proposal that air craft carry important mail to fast boats a day out, and also bring into port such mail from 12 to 24 hours ahead of a ship's time of arrival, thus reducing by one or two days the time now required for carrying mail from New York to Liverpool, or other important ports.

Several manufacturers of air craft assert that mining concerns are considering the experimental use of air craft in connection with the develop-

ment of properties that, with ordinary means of communication, are inaccessible. Harry Bowers Mingle, president of the Standard Air Craft Corporation, says that Alaska, because of its great mining wealth that lies untapped on account of the lack of transportation facilities, offers a particularly good field for commercial aviation.

Transportation by aeroplane in regions now made remote by lack of railway facilities or because of poor steamship service, offers real advantages. In South America in northern Canada, in Alaska, and other places on the continent, an aeroplane can travel between points in a few hours that by other mediums of transportation are days and even weeks apart.

Grover Cleveland Loening thinks taxi service will pay long before regular scheduled service can be made profitable. He assumes that in New York, or Chicago, for instance, enough emergency business arises daily to support an aerial transportation company that would have a centrally located aerodrome with machines ready for fast flights at a moment's notice to any point of the compass.

Good machines are available at prices ranging from \$5,000 or a little more, to \$45,000 and as much more as one is willing to pay. After this comes the upkeep, which, unfortunately is expensive. Efforts, however, are being made to develop small, safe, moderate-priced planes that will be in the motor-car as concerns operating costs. That success in this commendable endeavor will broaden the sporting use of aeroplanes immensely is too obvious to require comment.

## MRS. GERARD AIDS IN CONVICTION OF HUN SPY IN ARMY

Because Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the former ambassador to Germany, has an excellent memory for faces, Henry Bode, the only American soldier convicted of serving Germany as a spy, is serving a ten-year sentence in the disciplinary barracks at Governor's Island.

Bode, according to his confession, after Mrs. Gerard had identified him as a man in German uniform who had appeared one day at the American embassy in Berlin, wearing the iron cross, deserted from the American Army at Fort Bliss, Texas, in July, 1914, and made his way to Germany, where he entered the German army.

After winning his iron cross in action against the allies, Bode entered the Perma intelligence service, was sent to New York and eventually to Mexico, where he was ordered to work toward embroiling Mexico and the United States in war and to blow up the Tampico oil fields.

Fearing for his life in Mexico, Bode crossed the American border into Calexico, Cal., and surrendered to immigration authorities. At his court-martial at Governor's Island Mrs. Gerard identified him and Frank Hill, Mr. Gerard's valet, corroborated her statement.

Bode, a native of Germany, for years had been a soldier of fortune. He was a Russian spy during the Russo-Japanese war; served in the United States navy, was a member of the intelligence service in the Philippines constabulary and won a lieutenant colonelcy in the Mexican army during the Madero regime for gallantry in action.

Early in his career Bode married Miss Barbara Steur in Dayton, Ohio, but they separated in 1905.

### But Think of the Indemnity!

Hypothenate: The Germans were so self-sacrificing!  
Repatriate: Yes, and helltristic!  
—Cartoons Magazine.

### NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF SELECTING THE NAMES OF PERSONS TO SERVE AS TRIAL JURORS AT TRIAL JURY SESSION CONVENING APRIL 22, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in the Court Room of the Superior Court, in the Court House at the town of Kingman, County of Mohave, State of Arizona, in open court, on Monday, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1919, at 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the Sheriff and Recorder of said County, and the Clerk of said Court, will sit as a body for the purpose of selecting the names of persons to serve as Trial Jurors at the Trial Jury Session of said Court to convene on Tuesday, April 22, 1919.

Any person may attend at the time and place of such selection, and may present to the Court any reason why the name of any person selected should not be placed on the list of said jurors.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Superior Court affixed this 10th day of April, A. D. 1919.

(Seal) J. T. Morgan,  
Clerk of the Superior Court of Mohave County, State of Arizona.

## NEWS LETTER FROM HOLBROOK SECTION

By JAMES F. O'BRIEN, Asst. Secy. Chamber of Commerce.

Holbrook, Ariz., April 18—The Wind River Producing and Refining Co., are giving out for publication practically no information regarding the scope of their plans for the development of their holdings in the Holbrook field, but the carloads of casing, tools, etc., which are arriving, the heavier engine and their machinery which they have put in at the Hopi well, as well as the known fact that they are tying up thousands of more acres of prospective oil lands, shows rather conclusively that they will operate on a big scale.

In addition to the extensive acreage of the Hopi Co., which the Wind River people tied up on contract very favorable to the former company, and thousands of acres which they had secured previously, the latter have just secured four additional sections from the Aztec Petroleum Securities Co.—making eight sections in all that they have taken over from the Aztec company. It is said also that they have secured extensive holdings from local business men, but this deal has not been officially confirmed by either company.

The Texas, Arizona Oil Development Co. has been organized by Wm. McKay, of Kingman, together with a bunch of Calexico capitalists. They have approximately 1000 acres in the Holbrook field, on which they will drill two wells, and 27 acres in the Petrolia, Texas, field, on which they will also drill two wells. The latter is in Wichita county and is a proven field, but McKay and associates apparently have equal confidence in this section. They expect to secure Prof. Major to spot the wells here for them.

The Adamana company has been hauling out casing during the week and putting it in. There has been no special change in the formation with the exception that a little brown shale was encountered recently.

The Holbrook company is making good progress on rig and camp buildings.

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**IF YOU WANT YOUR WORK DONE RIGHT**  
go to the best equipped machine and blacksmith shop in Arizona. Spring work a specialty. Oxyacetylene Welding in connection.  
**J. C. MADDOX, Kingman.**

## ARIZONA DOING HER SHARE FOR NATIONAL WHEAT YIELD

That Arizona will contribute her share to the nation's large winter wheat production is shown by the crop report issued today by L. M. Harrison, Arizona Field Agent for the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. The condition of this year's crop on April 1 was 97 per cent of a normal which compares with 92 per cent last year; and 94, the average condition for the past ten years. Maricopa County, the largest wheat producing County in the State, reports a condition of 96. Graham County reports a condition of 100; Pinal, 101; Pima, 99; Cochise, 78; Yavapai, 100; Cochino, 97; and Yuma, 95. If no unfavorable conditions develop between now and the time of harvest, the State should produce between one million bushels. This would be about 20,000 bushels more than was produced last year, and 175,000 more than was produced two years ago.

For the United States, the indicated production April 1 was for a crop of 837 million bushels. This is 280 million bushels more than was produced last year, and about twice as large as the crop of 1917.

Estimates of the condition of the crop April 1 in the principal producing states for this year are as follows:

State	1919	1918
Kansas	011	67
Nebraska	97	75
Oklahoma	100	63
Illinois	101	88
Missouri	103	92
Indiana	100	94
Ohio	104	80
Washington	97	93
Pennsylvania	100	79

### Safe

On the occasion of a slight fire and much smoke behind the curtain, a vaudeville manager was trying, unsuccessfully, by suave, assuring statements to quell an incipient panic in the audience. A leading comedian rushed out, and, pointing a finger of scorn at the manager, appealed to the audience thus:

"Sure, do you think he would be such a fool as to stop here if there were any danger?"—Cartoons Magazine.

Official figures on the production of pig iron for 1918 are now available the total as reported by the American iron and steel institute being 39,051,991 tons, which is the second largest output of any year. That for 1917 was 38,621,216 tons; for 1916 39,434,797 tons and for 1915 29,916,213 tons.

## HUNTERS OF LOST RADIUM USE ODD TOOLS

Making a wireless receiving station out of a gold-leaf electroscope; watching the inside of a small dark box with a microscope; holding a queer looking mineral fragment close to suspicious lurking places; these are some of the mysterious methods used by Cook County Hospital, in Chicago, where a \$4,100 radium tube recently disappeared.

Radium's strange power to discharge a statically charged electroscope even at a distance of 50 ft., makes that instrument the most important of the radium detective's tools. With it goes a small frictional machine to keep it charged. The natural sensitiveness of the instrument is increased by suspending an aluminum wire, 10 to 12 ft. long, from its knob, like a wireless antenna. The electroscope's only enemy is moisture, which practically short-circuits it and gives a false discharge signal.

The hunters thought they had located the tiny treasure in the laundry until further experiment demonstrated the misleading influence of the humid air.

## OBSERVER LANDS ON MULE IN PARACHUTE JUMP

An observer attached to the F. Army had been up for several hours making notes on enemy infantry operations, when he was suddenly attacked by a single-seat combat plane. The balloon crew on the ground immediately began to haul the big bag down, but the observer was rising no chances and took to his parachute. This drifted well back of the lines and deposited him in the middle of a number of grazing army mules and right astride one mule. The mule not taking kindly to the sudden load forced on him, began to rear a plunge, starting quite a commotion among the herd, and the observer was rescued from his precarious position.

### SOLID WOOD

A colored soldier, sent after a supply of 2 x 4 lumber, by mistake got 3 x 4 boards.

Colored Sergeant (recognizing the mistake)—What am the matter wit you, man? Ain't you got no judgment?

Private—Judgment nothin'! De man ain't looking for judgment. He's looking for lumber.

# MOHAVE LUMBER COMPANY

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