

The Clancy Kids



When the Sandman Performed His Usual Duties

By PERCY L. CROSBY

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YOU DIDN'T INVITE PATTY TO YOUR PARTY BY ANY CHANCE DID YOU?

WELL, WHAT IF I DID?

HE'S NO FRIEND OF MINE AN' BEIN' MY BROTHER YOU'D OUGHTER STICK UP FOR ME

DON'T BOSS ME THAT'S ALL.

YOU BOYS STOP THAT TALKING AN' GOTO SLEEP. I'VE GOT TO GET UP EARLY.

THERE! SEE WHAT YOU STARTED - ALWAYS HAVE TO ARGUE - DON'T CHA?

I DIDN'T

YOU DID!! DID! DID! DID! DID!

DIDN'T! DIDN'T! DIDN'T! DIDN'T!

MAMA! WHERE'S THAT STRAP?

TIMMIE? - HEY, TIMMIE! COME ON BACK IN BED - IT'S ALRIGHT - I CHUCKED THE STRAP AWAY THIS MORNING.

SALVATION ARMY CARRIES ON RELIEF "OVER HERE" AS WELL

Denver, Colo., Jan. 31.—Twenty-three thousand and thirty persons were given various forms of temporary relief by the Salvation Army in the Inter-Mountain province in 1919, according to statistics just compiled at provincial headquarters by Lieut. Col. John Cousins. This charitable effort is exclusive of the persons aided by the Army in its industrial homes and hotels. The figures show employment was found for 2,416 outside the Salvation Army institution of which number 1,918 were men and 498 women.

Christmas dinners were provided for 11,550 in the year and 5,566 children were given Christmas toys while 180 Thanksgiving dinners were distributed. Under the auspices of the wearers of the red cap and bonnet ribbon 252 mothers and 353 children were given summer outings in the province.

During the year the Salvationists provided meals outside their own institutions for 6,038 persons and beds for 1,317 and distributed 502 pounds of ice to the needy and 1115,492 pounds of coal.

There are only 35 corps and outposts with 92 officers and cadets in the province but 15,515 indoor meetings were held with a total attendance of 431,109. The total number of those who gathered about the drum and cornet at 15,109 open air meetings was estimated at 1,496,191, a total which testifies the potential power of the Army for good. Two thousand eight hundred and nineteen converts were made in the twelve-month period.

Bleak Prospect

"Two bags and a hatbox," said the tourist who was traveling for the first time in Scotland, on arriving at a little wayside station. The porter mournfully collected the articles and put them on board a cab. "And, by the way, porter," said the passenger, "What do they usually give you here for a tip?"

The porter jerked his thumb over his shoulder. "See you big hoose among the trees?" he asked.

"Yes, but what has that got to do with it?"

"Weel, that's the workhouse, and it's fu' o' auld railway porters."—Argonaut.

First Principles

"What's your theory of collective bargaining?"

"Seems to me," replied Farmer Cornstossel, "pretty much like the plain old-fashioned lawsuit. The side that kin get the smartest legal talent to represent it is mighty liable to get the best of the deal."—Washington Star.

AGRICULTURAL LIME IN 1918.

The lime manufactured for agricultural use in the United States in 1918 amounted to 391,047 short tons, valued at \$2,698,848, according to figures submitted by the producers to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The raw limestone pulverized and sold for land dressing amounted to 1,091,918 short tons, valued at \$1,626,292. Compared with 1917, these figures represent a decrease of 20 per cent in quantity of lime and an increase of 5 per cent in quantity of limestone used in agriculture.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION FOR ARIZONA ORGANIZED AT STATE UNIVERSITY

TUCSON, Jan. 23.—With 50 interested forest enthusiasts present the State Forestry Association was formed at the University yesterday afternoon. The meeting was the result of a circular letter sent out over the state to men interested in various phases of forestry work, by Director E. P. Taylor, of the extension service.

H. Basil Wiles, supervisor of the Coronado National Forest gave a paper on "The Scope of Forestry," using the modern meaning for forestry. He showed how the forests affect all the industries of the state, including livestock, grazing, lumbering, mining, fruit growing and recreation.

Andrew Kimball, of Thatcher, agricultural agent of the United States Railroad administration, talked on the protection of water sheds, as affecting the general farmer and the Arizonan who wants to use the forests for recreational purposes. He urged the building of check dam systems to prevent erosion and the adoption of the Rooseveltian adage "Save the Forests and Prevent the Floods."

At the close of the meeting officers were elected: Dr. Shreve, was made president; Louis Hofmeister, vice president; Director E. P. Taylor secretary and treasurer. An executive committee consisting of these three and Andrew Kimball, Fred Garing of Flagstaff and H. Basil Wales will have charge of the affairs of the association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

TOBACCO PRICES TO AVIATE AGAIN

Further advances which are taking place in the prices of Kentucky tobacco to growers make present values from 177 to not quite 300 per cent higher than before the war. If maintained this probably will mean that when the present crop has been reduced to a manufactured state consumers will be asked to pay much higher prices for cigarettes, plug and smoking tobacco.

Average prices from a number of markets indicate that leaf is general grown in this State is from 75 to more than 100 per cent higher than the opening last year, which was considered a banner one for growers.

Comparison of official quotations of the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade for last week and for the week ended April 11, 1913, shows that all grades of Kentucky tobacco are selling on the local market at an average of 3.68 times what they were bringing in that period before the war.

Producers' Income Trebled

Producers are getting 3.82 times as much for Dark Red Burley, 3.69 times as much for Bright Red Burley, 3.88 times as much for Colory Burley and 2.77 times as much for Dark manufacturing tobacco.

New high record prices have been established on practically every one of the more than fifty markets of the State. Prices have reached as high as \$1.53 for leaf in "basket" quantity and a large number of crops have averaged around \$1 a pound, with some few even higher.

For the second week of this season Lexington, the biggest loose leaf market in the world, reported an advance of 133 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Mt. Sterling reports that its general average to date exceeds \$45, a gain of more than \$21 over the same period last year.

Tobacco Land in Demand

Farmers who formerly merely rented their land from large plantation owners, now are purchasing acreage from proceeds of this year's crop alone, and speculation in tobacco lands is rampant.

One farmer is reported to have received as much for forty acres of tobacco as his 220 acre farm cost in 1878

while another obtained \$1,000 more an acre for a crop than he paid for the land on which the leaf was grown.

Limousines are becoming common in the tobacco sections. Tobacco prices have created more excitement among farmers of the State than the famous night-riders exploits.

"Pin-hooking" has become a favorite sport on various markets. This consists of making an offer to a grower for his crop while it is on the floor before the auction sales have started, and reselling at a profit. One speculator bought a crop at 70 cents a pound on the opening day of the season at one market and then got 90 cents at auction for it a few minutes later.

Louisville manufacturers assert that present retail prices to consumers are based on last year's raw tobacco prices and that chewing and smoking tobacco will have to be advanced in the near future to meet higher prices being paid to growers this year. They argue that prices to the consumer have not advanced in proportion to those for raw leaf since before the war.

Demand for Leaf Great

Present high prices for raw leaf are the outgrowth of a tremendous increase in use of cigarettes in this country and a much greater export demand for United States leaf, caused largely by the wider introduction of it into England, France and Italy by the American Army during the war.

Department of Commerce reports that 4,283,685,000 cigarettes were manufactured in this country during September, a new high record, and a gain of 877,000,000 over the same month in 1918. Present production each month is more than one and one-half times as great as the yearly production at the time the so-called tobacco trust was formed.

Although the acreage planted in tobacco this year was the largest in history some experts assert that the Burley crop is nearly 30 per cent less than the average as a result of drouth, although the crop as a whole is the largest on record in this State.

The quality of the crop is mostly inferior, but what fine tobacco there is in it is superfine. Manufacturers are paying high prices to growers to stimulate production, and because they are obliged to compete with each other to maintain their supplies.

Vagrant Thought

"Many a man," said Uncle Bill Bottetop, "now sings about the old oaken bucket when he is really thinking about a little old tin pail."—Washington Star.

Those Slow Trains

Bacon—Been away?
Egbert—Yes, just made a flying trip South.
"Oh, did you go in an aeroplane?"
"Certainly not; I went down on the train."
"Well, I can't understand how anybody can call riding on a Southern train flying."—Yonkers Statesman.

Equine Honesty

On Irishman once sold a nag to a gentleman, warranting the animal as an honest horse. Some time after the gentleman asked him what he meant by an honest horse.
"Well sir," replied Pat, "whenever I rode him he always threatened to throw me, and he certainly never deceived me."—Houston Post.

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Texas Oil Production Facts

The total oil production of Texas for 1919 was 97,000,000 barrels, which came from 3,723 wells. Drilling operations exceeded \$150,000,000, exclusive of pipe line construction, pumping plants and for the purchase of lands and leases. More than 1,800 wells were drilling in 119 counties up to August 1, 1919. A safe estimate of contracts for wells to be drilled in these and other Texas counties at an early date, would double those now drilling.

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