SOLDIERS WHO WON TO BOOST VICTORY LOAN

The Yanks Who Fought And Won Are To Help Finance The Finance—To Help Last Liberty Loan

Back there, a year and a half ago, when we sent our boys away to win this war of Democracy, we had every confidence in the world in them. And they have justified every faith we placed in their valor and ability.

They went away in khaki—absolute soldiers of the U. S. A. There, months after they went to train, they had eliminated every thought from their minds except "winning the war." They were no longer civilians—they did not even think as civilians. They were soldiers, they were the fighters of America.

But now the war is won, the Hun has been licked on the field of battle; he is down on his back, but there is still a breath of life in his craven soul. We still have one job to do. Make him sue in pitt.

We learn from the Soldiers' and Sailors' club that they are going to put their shoulders to the wheel in shoving Arizona "over the top" first in this fifth Liberty loan, the most important loan of the world war because it is the last one needed to finish the job.

Fought—Now Finance

It is hard to imagine anything more wonderful and loyal than this enthusiasm and vim. These boys who went out to give up their very lives for America now come back to civilian life and as citizens vigorously and definitely form themselves into a force to complete the finances needed by Uncle Sam.

No one can understand better than they what the Stars and Stripes mean. No one has done more, or has even equalled what they have done. None but true patriots would come back from war and take up this wonderful work the soldiers and sailors have undertaken. We cannot sing their praises too high. And we know, in saying this, we voice the spirit of Arizona.

The soldiers and sailors have complete plans under way for co-operating with our Liberty loan committee next month in the hardest drive that will ever have been instituted in the United States. They are planning parades, exhibitions of what has been accomplished by the army and navy, campaign features. And above all this, they are going to buy bonds.

One of the most spectacular works they have definitely planned is a 60 piece military band for this patriotic work. And it is to be composed entirely of Salt River valley lovers of music who are instrumentalists. Largely, the band will be made up of soldiers and sailors. But the great war veterans' association is accepting applications from civilian musicians, who will be put into uniform for the week of the Liberty loan drive.

Soldiers' Club Leads

This seems to us a mammoth undertaking but it is being done and all the credit we can give will surely go to the boys who are putting this wonderful enthusiasm and spirit behind this work. The broad vision of the Soldiers and Sailors' club in offering all lovers of music an opportunity to participate in this wonderful military spectacle is only what we would expect of such fellows. And we can only say that we wish every member of our staff were musician enough to pitch into it.

We haven't many details of this big piece of work—or of the other things planned—but will undoubtedly get them for these columns from time to time, from the Soldiers and Sailors' club headquarters.

They say we stand back of the boys still over there and yet to come home, we stand by our flag, our government and our country.

Surely they are the "Laddies who fought and won."

TAKING AWAY THE HOPE OF PROMOTION

From an American officer now abroad, comes the statement that the government stopped promotions when the armistice was signed, and as the period during which a considerable part of the expeditionary force will be a force of occupation may last for several years, there is a good deal of discontent among the men whose hopes of military advancement are thus disappointed.

That feeling is natural enough, and as the duties to be performed in German territory are not of the pleasantest sort, the men think their ill-luck is undeserved and something of a grievance. As the officer through whom the grievance came to the attention of the Times put the case, it is as though in business a man knew that no matter how hard he worked he would never get a better position or have his salary or income increased. "I think," he adds, "that it will tend to break down morale, as what is the the sense of doing one's best if there is no chance for recognition of meritorious services? Many of the enlisted men now in Germany should deserve and get commissions as reward for their splendid work and high qualifications. The government is prodigal enough in other directions, and, if this a form of economy, it is ill-advised."

It would be unjust to say that army men think only of promotion, but there is no question that they think of it a good deal, and that the hope of it, if not the chief motive of their actions, is one always present, at least subconsciously. To withdraw this incentive for any long extent of time can hardly fail to have its effect on morale.—New York Times.

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W. O. W. CARNIVAL IS INTERESTING EVENT AS CROWDS WILL SAY

With a wild animal show as its leading feature, the "Great Wortham Shows" now holding forth at Sixth avenue and Washington street in connection with the spring carnival of the Phoenix lodge Woodmen of the World, is daily attracting large crowds.

Second in importance to the animal act is the much-hearalded "Amazu" where vaudeville is presented including, of course, the ever present Egyptian dancer.

"Over the Top" is there for those who like thrills, and underground Chinatown has a certain fascination. The monkey speedway, the submarine, and the motordome are among the attractions visitors are urged by ingenious ballyhoo artists not to miss.

"Ten In One" is the sideshow offering where the usual freaks are to be found, and some that are not usual. About the grounds are the ever-popular merry-go-round, the Ferris wheel and the newer riding devices.

The carnival is an interesting place and there is a pleasing lack of vulgarity so often accompanying that sort of entertainment. The local, Woodmen are sparing no effort to present an attractive carnival and are succeeding. It will remain for the balance of the week.

BEAVERS DAMMED STREAM IN CITY

(Rocky Mountain News.)

Among the many varieties of wild North American animals, few if any possess as interesting habits as does that four-footed artisan, the beaver. Like most of the wild animals, he is nocturnal in habit, and for this reason is seldom seen by human beings, but, unlike other animals, the evidence of his industrious activities may be found along many of the Colorado streams. In some places, the entire topography of mountain valleys has been changed by beaver dams slowly filling with sediment, thus deflecting the channels of streams and forming flat fertile areas where once there were rushing rocky torrents.

Denver is probably the only city of its size in the world that can boast of wild beaver within its corporate limits. The Platte river offers an ideal environment for the animals and evidences of their activitay may be found in abundance along this stream from the southern city limits north. In fact, not more than two years ago there existed a beautiful beaver dam and a perfectly constructed beaver house within a stone's throw of the Alameda avenue bridge. All about the dam and along the stream above it may still be seen large numbers of trees cut down by the beaver and the stream banks are honeycombed with their burrows.

The beavers' propensity for work sometimes gets them into trouble with their human neighbors. On several occasions the Denver water company has been compelled to secure permits from the state game and fish commissioner to trap over-industrious individuals who have worked havoc with the supply ditches and headgates. They also appear to have a predilection for gnawing down fence posts, to the disgust of the exasperated farmer; and a telephone post was once seen which was on the verge of toppling over as a result of their activities.

On the whole, however, they are harmless and altogether fascinating animals. They do no damage to crops and the trees they cut down are for the most part small cottonwoods or aspens of no comercial value.

The beaver closely resembles the common muskrat in general appearance, but is considerably larger and has a broad, paddle-like tail, flattened horizontally instead of vertically. They spend their entire lives in or about the water, felling trees, building dams across streams, erecting great houses of tree trunks and branches, in the interior of which they live in cozy warmth during cold weather. The remarkable intelligence displayed by the animals in felling trees in convenient locations and dragging or floating them into proper position, and the wonderful manner in which the upper sides are made waterproof by a plastering of mud seems little short of impossible until it has been actually observed.

Beavers not only cut down trees for the purpose of making dams, but they also use the smaller upper branches as a storage supply of food for winter use. These branches, of from two to four inches in diameter, are cut into lengths of two or three feet and then carried beneath the water into the beaver houses or the burrows with which the bank of every beaver dam is honeycombed. Here they are carefully stored. The green bark is the staple article of food throughout the winter. In the springtime hundreds of these sticks, cleanly denuded of the bark, may be seen floating downstream or caught against the banks of the dam.

At one time, owing to the value of their fur, the beaver faced imminent extermination, but, thanks to prompt and rigidly enforced legislative protection, they were saved from this untimely end for for the last several years have been increasing in abundance.

About three miles above Littleton is one of the most perfect beaver dams ever seen, and at its upper end is a large house of typical construction. The dam is nearly a hundred feet from end to end and about four feet high. The house is about 20 feet in diameter and stands at lease five feet above the surface of the water. All along the banks lies a chaos of fallen trees which offer a splendid opportunity to study the method by which these remarkable little animals gnaw them down with their sharp teeth.

THE THRALL OF THE OPEN

The same truth is true of all men who go out into the green, blue-eyed wilderness whether they go there in pursuit of game or butterflies. They find something stranger and better than what they went out to seek, and if they come home disappointed in the day's bag or catch, there is yet something in their eyes and across their brows, a light of peace, an enchanted calm, which tells those who understand that they at all events have seen the great Pan and heard the music he can make out of the pipy hemlocks or the lonely pines.

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