Traducción .

Memorias del Sr. Rafel Elías.

FIPECFT

DIRECTOR GENERAL DE CORREOS Y TELEGRAFOS
MEXICO.

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MEMORIAS DE RAFAEL ELIAS,

EXPLORADOR DE 81 AÑOS DE EDAD.

TRADUCCION DE UN ARTICULO PUBLICADO EN EL PERIODICO "THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW", DE BISBEE, ARIZONA, E.U.A., EL DIA 29 DE JULIO DE 1934.

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MEMORIAS DE RAFAEL ELIAS, EXPLORADOR DE 81 AÑOS DE EDAD.

EL TIO DEL SEÑOR GENERAL DON PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES ESTA COMPLETANDO SU ADMIRABLE CARRERA DE PROEZAS EN EL SUR OESTE.

EL VIEJO GANADERO DEL VALLE DE SAN PEDRO, ABAJO DE LA FRONTERA, DESARROLLO, DE UN DESIERTO, UN RANCHO FLORECIENTE.

A TAN AVANZADA EDAD, MONTA A CABALLO, ANDA LIGERO Y NO USA LENTES.

Por C. C. Beddome.

Las filas mermadas de los colonos del Sur de Arizona y del Norte de Sonora, no reclaman más legítimo producto de los tiempos antiguos, ni más arrojo o figura más romántica, que Rafael Elías, de 81 años de edad, propietario del Rancho de San Rafael, abarcando 22,000 acres de terreno situado a 20 millas abajo de la frontera, al Sur de Palominas y en la parte superior del Valle de San Pedro.

El tio del General Calles, el "hombre fuerte" de México, este viejo endurecido que aún monta a caballo como muchos jóvenes quisieran, que labra la tierra con toda la rudeza de los tiempos primitivos y que lée sin lentes, ha llevado una vida encantada en la región salvaje de los Indios y malhechores. Conoció a Gerónimo, el Gran Jefe Apache, y se hizo acreedor a su confianza y respeto; pero cuando menos dos veces en su vida, ha sido casi emboscado y muerto por los merodeadores Pieles Rojas.

Venciendo los mayores obstáculos del colono primitivo, prosiguió su camino quieto y desarrollando eficazmente uno de los mejores ranchos en esta parte del país, al través de una variada y colorida carrera que lo llevó del interior de México a Arizona, y luego a San Francisco volviendo a Arizona, antes de establecerse definitivamente.

Como uno de los primeros moradores en la región de Bisbee, se le dá crédito de haber sido quien llevó la primera leña que proporcionó el combustible a las fundiciones de Bisbee, durante la infancia del campo minero. En aquel tiempo, estableció su campamento en un Cañón de Roca, donde se descubrió un manantial de agua. Permaneció en Bisbee por espacio de un año, proporcionando al señor Don Luis Williams, que fungía entonces como patrón de los trabajos de allí, leña a razón de $6.00 la cuerda. La tarea de recoger la leña

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no era difícil, pues en la región de las Mulas abundan grandes árboles.

El ranchero colono desciende de un tronco de hombres viriles, fuertes, quienes a través de largos años dejaron sus huellas como conquistadores, como gobernantes de varios dominios.

El señor Elías nació en Ures, Sonora, que era entonces la capital del Estado, el día 23 de enero de 1853, hijo de José Juan Elías, quien también fué un Sonorense nacido en Arizpe sobre el Río Sonora, el año de 1820. José Juan, su padre, fué hijo de José Rafael, otro Sonorense también nacido en Arizpe en 1795 y cuyo padre, Rafael, fué uno de los tres hermanos Elías que vinieron de España en 1775.

Los otros hermanos de los primeros Elías, fueron José María que se estableció en Cocóspero, cerca de lo que ahora es Imuris al sur de Nogales, y Juan que fué un Sacerdote. José María era muy rico antes de inmigrar a México, y obtuvo una donación de terreno que se extendía por todo el Valle del Río Sonora desde abajo de Ures y extendiéndose hacia el norte al través de la frontera de Arizona y hacia el oeste hasta el Río Colorado a un punto que ahora es Yuma. Abarcaba más terreno aquella merced, que el que se necesita para establecer varios Condados de Arizona, de ésta época. Tenían bajo su dominio más de 200,000 cabezas de ganado de todas clases. El ganado distribuído en comarcas divididas de manera de pastar cada clase de animales propiamente.

Se relata un acontecimiento para probar el valor de esto: Un Americano visitó la oficina principal y dijo que iba a comprar mil cabezas; se le preguntó "de qué clase" - "Negras", contestó. "De qué años"? fué la próxima pregunta, "Novillos de tres años" "Muy bien, dijo el anciano señor Elías, "cabalgaremos un día y le enseñaré lo que usted desea". Se hizo el viaje y se consumó el trato inmediatamente, pagándose el precio en oro aquella misma noche.

TESORO ENTERRADO.

En aquel tiempo no existían Bancos para ayudar a asuntos comerciales y el dinero, por lo general, se enterraba en vasijas en los corrales o patios. Es un hecho histórico que el Sacerdote Juan, quien también fué rico, una vez su hermano le dijo que fuera a cierto lugar, en un corral de puercos, y recobrara una gran cantidad de monedas de plata que él había enterrado allí, pues los marranos la habían sacado de la tierra. El dinero estuvo allí por varios días hasta que por fin vino a mudarlo a un lugar más seguro y regañó a su hermano por haberlo dejado expuesto. Aún en estos tiempos se encuentra dinero enterrado en muchos lugares del Estado donde se había dejado en los tiempos pasados porque, o fueron olvidados o porque a sus propietarios los mataron o murieron sin poder revelar a nadie los puntos en que se encontraban los tesoros. José María tenía el privilegio de cobrar las contribuciones de la iglesia por lo que se le concedía el 10% de lo recaudado. Esto contribuía también a aumentar

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muchîsimo la fortuna de la familia, pues la iglesia imponîa un tributo pesado a los habitantes en aquel tiempo.

Después de la muerte de su bisabuelo, la propiedad fué dividida entre la familia, incluso el Rancho de San Pedro, ahora de la propiedad de la Cananea Cattle Company, al sur del cerro de San José, abajo de Naco. Allî se fundó una villa y más tarde San Pedro era un pueblo muy próspero. Habîa allî muchas tiendas asî como cantinas, una fábrica de jabón perteneciente a los Elîas, y muchas casas. El lugar fué una de las primeras plazas comerciales establecidas en Sonora.

En el año de 1865, cuando la intervención francesa estaba en su auge, una multitud de soldados franceses y fuerzas Imperialistas que se consideraban traidores a México, se internó por arriba del valle del Rîo Sonora después de llegar por barco al puerto de Guaymas.

Estas fuerzas estaban bajo el mando del General Francés Lombard, y siguieron interminables disturbios para la gente leal de Sonora.

EL PADRE DEL SEÑOR ELIAS

TIENE UNA MUERTE ANGUSTIOSA.

Rafael Elîas, el acérrimo mayordomo, recuerda distintamente cómo estaban uniformados. Algunas de las fuerzas usaban turbantes con un lienzo flotante para cubrir el cuello por detrás; portaban pantalón blanco, pegado abajo de la pierna, pero amplio en las caderas y también portaban chaquetîn rojo; los otros usaban uniforme completo de material azul. Todos ellos portaban rifles largos, pesados, del tipo de cañón simple y traîan bayonetas de forma triangular muy puntiagudas.

Esto sucedîa cuando él tenîa sólamente doce años de edad y cuando vivîa en Arizpe. El año permanece grabado en su memoria pues su padre José Juan, fué entonces emboscado por los Imperialistas en lo que ahora es Bacoachi. Fué herido cuatro veces, pero logró escapar en uno de los caballos de pura raza de los soldados, y cabalgó hacia el norte tratando de llegar a un manantial de agua que conocîa. Sin embargo, habîa perdido tanta sangre de sus heridas, que no le fué posible llegar al manantial y cuatro dîas después fué encontrado en un estado inconciente, por gente que por allî pasaba. Se improvisó una parihuela y se llevó a su padre a Bacoachi, donde se presumîa habîa un Doctor. No se pudo encontrar al doctor y ese dîa, más tarde, murió en desesperada agonîa a causa de gangrena en sus heridas.

Los Imperialistas tenîan una fábrica de pólvora en Ures, en donde fabricaban pólvora para armas de fuego. Era hecha de carbón vegetal, salitre y azufre, pero no era muy potente. De esto fué

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prueba evidente, un acontecimiento ocurrido cuando las fuerzas del General Alcántara libraron una batalla con las tropas del General Lombard y cuando Alcántara iba a caballo a la cabeza de su gente, les hicieron fuego a corta distancia, tocándole una bala a Alcántara en la boca. Sólamente le tiró un diente. Alcántara los obligó a retirarse a las montañas y sus fuerzas les ocasionaron cincuenta muertos a los Imperialistas.

El General Pesqueira vino en ayuda de Alcántara, pero no fueron suficientemente fuertes entonces para vencer a los franceses, quienes conservaron el terreno hasta el año siguiente. Luego, el dia 4 de septiembre de 1866, el General Angel Martinez vino de Sinaloa y forzó a los Imperialistas a combatir en Guadalupe, cerca de Ures, que estaban todavia al mando del General Lombard. Las fuerzas leales resultaron victoriosas en esta batalla y los franceses procuraron escaparse por el puerto de Guaymas, en botes de pesca, con intención de cruzar el Golfo de California a la peninsula, pero fueron cercados en el Golfo, cerca de Mulegé, y los que no se ahogaron se les condujo a Guaymas, en donde el General Martinez les formó Consejo de Guerra y ejecutó a diez y ocho de ellos.

Por todo el valle del Rio Sonora muchos de los edificios levantados por los franceses aún existen y la arquitectura muestra los trazos europeos que ellos usaban.

A la muerte de su padre, el señor Elias fué enviado a sus parientes, a Guaymas con otros miembros de la familia que se encontraban esparcidos por todo el Estado. Debido a la ocupación por los franceses, la propiedad de su padre sufrió grandes pérdidas, su ganado fué robado o ahuyentado, y la familia quedó llena de deudas. Asi fué que a la tierna edad de 13 años empezó a bregar por la vida, por si mismo, yéndose a vivir a Tecoripa por corto tiempo y regresando a Guaymas más tarde en donde aprendió el oficio de carrocero bajo la tutela de un Americano de nombre Pedro B. Chisem. Este señor aún vive, tiene más de cien años y reside en Guaymas. El señor Chisem es un carpintero muy competente y fué el que le impartió a Don Rafael los conocimientos de su oficio y siempre estaba sumamente ocupado haciendo carros.

TRABAJÓ EN LAS MINAS DE ORO.

El año siguiente fué a trabajar a Minas Prietas, una población minera floreciente al Sur-Este de Hermosillo y allí siguió practicando su oficio. Esta mina está ahora cerrada por motivo de haberse inundado los trabajos cuando la mina se cerró durante uno de los levantamientos que ocurrieron, y aunque todavia seria productiva resultaria muy costoso desaguarla.

En 1876 fué a San Francisco, California, en donde trabajó en su oficio. Allí asistió a la escuela nocturna estudiando inglés. En aquel tiempo no eran necesarios pasaportes o papeles de inmigración de ninguna especie, pues no se le daba importancia alguna a la linea internacional. Permaneció allí algún tiempo y des-

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pués fué a El Triunfo en la Baja California, donde trabajó en las minas por cuenta de un periodista de San Francisco, de nombre Henry Brooks. Esta era una mina de plata situada cerca de La Paz y que después Brooks la vendió a algunos intereses de Mazatlán. Brooks era una persona bondadosa y muy admirado por su generosidad y benevolencia hacia sus compañeros y empleados.

Después que Brooks dispuso de sus propiedades, el señor Elías fué a trabajar con un inglés de nombre John Butcher Heppel, primo de la entonces Reina Victoria de Inglaterra. Esto fué en Pinos Altos del Estado de Chihuahua. El referido Heppel tenía una mina de oro en ese lugar y tuvo que gastar una enorme fortuna para transportar su maquinaria del puerto de Guaymas en Sonora, al través del Estado y de la Sierra Madre a lomo de burros y mulas, pero fué muy afortunado en su empresa. La última vez que se le vió, todavía estaba trabajando allí y de esto hace más de cincuenta años.

A la edad de 27 años, en el año de 1880, Rafael Elías volvió al valle de San Pedro en donde los miembros de la familia poseían el gran rancho de San Pedro y en donde varios de sus hermanos manejaban grandes manadas de ganado de raza pura. Es por demás decir el regocijo que causó el regreso al hogar del errante, y después de habérsele informado de la parte que le correspondía en la propiedad, permaneció allí sólamente un corto tiempo transladándose a Bisbee, donde las actividades mineras empezaban a desarrollarse con mucha seriedad.

En Bisbee obtuvo el contrato para abastecer de leña a los hornos de la fundición.

En este tiempo el señor Elías se dió cuenta de que ya era tiempo de sentar plaza y volvió a San Pedro que era todavía el puerto de entrada. La oficina de aduanas estaba en Charleston abajo de Tombstone y todo el mineral de las minas de aquella región, se llevaba a la fundición de Charleston. Había allí dos guardas aduanales y se crée que no existían otras personas más en el territorio de Arizona. Tombstone era una ciudad de unos ocho o diez mil habitantes, y se vendían en el mercado productos procedentes del valle de San Pedro.

EL CORONEL GREENE.

En el año 1890 se cambió el puerto a Fronteras y seis meses más tarde a La Morita. Después, en 1895 se transladó a Naco cuando se llevaba a cabo un reconocimiento ferroviario al sur, hacia Cananea. Se intentaba construir una línea que yendo a Nacozari conectara arriba con la línea que se había reconocido en 1881, al través de lo que es ahora Douglas, Arizona y hacia el sur para conectar con el puerto de Guaymas. Sin embargo, no se obtuvo ningún éxito para llevar a cabo esos planes y la línea al sur de Cananea nunca se terminó, habiendo sido al Coronel "Bill" Greenea quien se debe la construcción de la línea de Cananea. El ferrocarril finalmente decidió el puerto de entrada, y en 1901 quedó establecido

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definitivamente el puerto de Naco.

El Coronel Greeneen aquella época poseía un gran rancho contiguo al del Coronel Packard, cerca de Hereford y estaba muy interesado en comprar las propiedades de los herederos del señor Elías, comprendiendo la propiedad de San Pedro. Todos los herederos a excepción de Rafael vendieron sus propiedades a Greene, pues Rafael por ningún motivo quiso deshacerse de su parte. Las negociaciones continuaron por mucho tiempo, pero Rafael no cedió. Además de haberse establecido el señor Elías en su parte en el Rancho de San Pedro, lo hizo también en el Rancho de San Rafael, arriba de su antigua morada. Esto pasaba en 1880 y todavía existen allí muchos de los álamos que él plantó entonces, muy frondosos y de gran circunferencia.

Este rancho de San Rafael, que ahora tiene una presa y una inmensa alberca, lo adquirió el señor Elías del Coronel Greene en cambio de una parte de la antigua propiedad de San Pedro, de la que no quería deshacerse. El Coronel Greene había ofrecido pagarle el precio que el señor Elías pusiera a la propiedad, pero Rafael, que era muy astuto en materia de negocios, sabía que, tarde que temprano, Greene accedería a su proposición. Un día que encontró a Greene el asunto quedó arreglado en el camino, el Coronel le preguntó cuándo estaría listo para tratar el negocio. "Bueno, ya que usted insiste", dijo Elías, "no veo por qué no podríamos llegar a un arreglo desde luego". -"Bueno", contestó el Coronel "Cuál es su proposición de usted?" ¿Traé usted el mapa de su propiedad"?, preguntó Elías. Al enseñarle el mapa del contorno de los terrenos, Elías dijo, "Hago el cambio por este lugar aquí", corriendo su lápiz al derredor de una parte del área sur que aparecía en el mapa. "Bueno, por qué escoge usted precisamente esa extensión?, preguntó Greene. "Esa es una extensión muy considerable además de estar una gran parte cercada, con manantiales y situada en la parte superior del río". La contestación de Elías fué que él poseía un pequeño rancho al Oeste de los linderos de esos terrenos y deseaba tenerlos juntos. -"Qué le parece si los deslindamos?, dijo el Coronel. -"Muy bien", contestó Rafael, "mande usted sus propios agrimensores, confío en su honradéz de que serán bien deslindados, y nos dividiremos el costo del cercado". A este punto se cerró el trato, y Elías no supo más del asunto, sino hasta un año más tarde que se le comunicó que ya se había consumado el trato, habiéndole cedido el Coronel Greene 900 hectáreas más, (2,250 acres).

LA GENEROSIDAD DE GREENE.

Otro ejemplo de la habilidad en los negocios de Greene, cuando tenía como socio a un individuo de nombre Costello de Tombstone y otro individuo llamado O'keefe: Estas personas habían ayudado a Greene en infinidad de negocios y fueron sus socios en su negociación ganadera así como en sus actividades mineras en Cananea. Se cruzó entre ellos una disputa por una propiedad, al grado de llevar el pleito hasta la corte, con el resultado que Greene perdió en el juicio civil y se le quitó el control de la propiedad. Llevó el asunto a las Cortes del Estado, así como a las cortes federales en la ciudad de México y el juicio fué revocado y como fué el último recurso de los

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otros, éstos quedaron fuera. Sin embargo, Greene con su generosidad acostumbrada firmó un cheque por $100,000 a favor de O'Keefe sólamente para probarle que no estaba resentido. Era su costumbre obtener todo lo que se proponía, sin que para conseguir sus fines el dinero fuera un obstáculo.

Don Rafael se acuerda bien de Gerónimo, el Jefe de los Apaches. Mantuvo buenas relaciones con él y en muchas ocasiones le dió muchas reses para su tribu. Pero en 1887, cuando tanto los soldados Americanos como los Mexicanos recogían el resto de estos Indios, que eran considerados como bandidos, muchos de ellos se separaron de la banda principal y al siguiente año andaban continuamente asesinando a los vaqueros y exploradores o a cualquier viajero que encontraban. Al señor Elías se le tendió una emboscada en dos ocasiones y sus ojos brillan cuando se le recuerdan estos acontecimientos.

A PUNTO DE SER EMBOSCADO.

Ocurrió en el mes de junio de 1887 cuando el señor Elías volvía de Altar a caballo dirigiéndose a su campo cerca de La Morita. Llegando a Los Difuntos, que está inmediato a la pequeña garita, cerca de donde se unen los caminos entre Agua Prieta y Cananea, oyó tiros de rifle arriba del cerro. Inmediatamente subió a caballo a un punto alto cercano desde donde pudo ver a cuatro de estos bandidos Apaches asesinando a dos Mexicanos que llevaban un carro cargado de mezcal. Mataron a los dos Mexicanos y descuartizaron sus cuerpos. Los indios entonces se llevaron el mezcal. Dos de ellos se dirigieron a un campamento de Indios al pié del cerro de San José y los otros dos partieron hacia el campo de Elías probablemente con la intención de asecharlo. Ataron los caballos a un árbol y empezaron a embriagarse con el mezcal. Elías estuvo observándolos por algún tiempo y, cuando comprendió que estaba a salvo, se dirigió a San Pedro.

Más tarde, en ese mismo día, Ramón Vázquez, un vaquero que trabajaba con Manuel Elías, hermano de Rafael, andaba afuera buscando un caballo que se había salido del corral y encontró a uno de estos Indios tirado borracho, debajo de un árbol; el Indio estaba desnudo hasta la cintura y su cuerpo presentaba señales de golpes y desgarraduras que debió de haber sufrido a causa de caídas entre las rocas, y rasguños de los mesquites y otras hierbas. Como el otro Indio había ido a un manantial a traer agua, Vázquez se acercó cautelosamente al Indio y cuando estuvo seguro que dormía y no portaba arma, buscó una piedra para aplastarle la cabeza y no encontrando alguna, abrió su corta-plumas y lo degolló casi, separándole la cabeza del cuerpo. Después le cortó las orejas al Indio por lo que recibió una gratificación de cien dólares del Gobierno del Estado.

Al compañero del Indio que mató Vázquez, se le vió venir del manantial y cuando pudo distinguir al vaquero Mexicano, le hizo fuego con su rifle, pero como estaba ebrio tuvo mala puntería y Vázquez pudo escapar al Rancho de San Pedro.

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SIEMPRE ESCOGIA TERRENOS ALTOS.

Elîas encontró unos viajeros que se dirigîan a Fronteras, y les pidió que relataran los acontecimientos a las autoridades las que al dîa siguiente enviaron un carro y recogieron a los dos Mexicanos asesinados. Los otros dos Indios que se habîan ido a su campamento trataron de asaltar solapadamente al señor Elîas; pero él siempre escogîa los terrenos altos para viajar al través de territorio hostil y era capaz de correr más que ellos en su caballo ligero y llegar al rancho sin peligro.

El año anterior, 1886, cuando Gerónimo se rindió, algunos miembros de su tribu, asecharon a Elîas, cuando éste regresaba del Distrito de Imuris y poco antes de que llegara a un punto al extremo norte de los cerros de Cananea, por la noche, esta banda fué dispersada por soldados Mexicanos. El señor Elîas presenció la batalla, pero como estaba obscuro no pudo saber cuántos muertos hubo. El mismo Gerónimo no parecîa ser tan feroz como se le pintaba, pero tenîa unos secuaces que eran peligrosos a los que se aventuraban solos.

"Yo no creo que Gerónimo tenîa arriba de 35 hombres en su grupo, cuando los soldados lo andaban persiguiendo y estos hombres se dividîan en pequeños grupos y se juntaban en un punto escogido de antemano", Elîas recordaba. Algunas veces estaban en Cumpas, después aparecîan cerca de Fronteras y luego en las montañas Chiricahuas y asî sucesivamente. Gerónimo pudo haberse rendido a los soldados Mexicanos muchas veces, pero él estaba más ansioso de tratar con los Americanos pues sabîa que se encontraba en mal terreno y creo que desde hacîa mucho tiempo estaba deseoso de entregarse condicionalmente hasta que por fîn lo hizo. Se dicen muchas cosas en contra de este Apache de las cuales no fué responsable, dijo el señor Elîas.

RECUERDA EL TEMBLOR.

En 1887 ocurrió también un fuerte temblor en esta región. Volvîa de Puertecitos cerca de Cananea dirigiéndose a caballo al rancho de San Pedro, cuando sintió que la tierra temblaba y lo primero que le llamó la atención fué un incendio que apareció, de repente, como a la mitad de la falda sur del cerro de San José. Tal vez nunca podrá saberse la causa que originó el fuego, pero fué un gran espectáculo y el fuego se extendió tanto, que destruyó una gran area de árboles del monte. Muchos de los abrevaderos y manantiales se secaron ese mismo dîa y aparecieron otros en lugares en donde no habîa habido agua antes. Cerca de donde él estaba parado brotó agua de la tierra y hasta la fecha todavîa fluye este lîquido en ese lugar. Manaba tanta agua que se rebosaba el Rîo de San Pedro.

El Ojo de Piedra, al sur-este de la estación de San José y a la izquierda de la presente vîa del ferrocarril, fué otro manantial que apareció entonces y que aún existe.

Dice Elîas que un hermano de Don Luis Williams estaba tra-

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bajando la mina en Puertecitos y que él tenía el contrato para sacar el mineral de dicha mina.

Hablando de la presente sequía, dijo el señor Elías que, continuamente, desde 1880, parece haber menos precipitación cada año, por supuesto hay estaciones cuando la precipitación es mayor de lo ordinario; pero no llueve tanto estos últimos años como en los tiempos anteriores. En aquel tiempo teníamos las primeras lluvias como por el mes de abril, lo cual se considera ahora la mitad de la estación de secas.

Este año la sequía ha hecho muchos estragos a los ganaderos. El señor Elías perdió más de cuatrocientas cabezas en sus tres ranchos; pero es casi seguro habrá pastura, con tal de que tengamos unas cuantas lluvias para continuar el crecimiento que necesita el pasto.

CASADO EN 1895.

Dijo que recuerda que el peor año de sequía ocurrió en 1884 hace justamente cincuenta años, y prácticamente tres cuartas parte del ganado murió ese año y cuando cayeron las primeras lluvias el día 15 de agosto, fueron éstas tan copiosas que arrastraron con el resto del ganado, llevándolo hasta los depósitos de agua y arroyos. No quedó en aquel distrito casi ni una cabeza de ganado aquel año.

El señor Elías se casó en 1895 con la señorita Celsa Pesqueira, descendiente de uno de los tres hermanos Pesqueira que acompañaron a los primeros hermanos Elías a México, de España y parece extraño, pero propio, que estas dos familias se juntaran de nuevo, dos generaciones más tarde. Manuel Elías, hermano de Don Rafael también se casó con una hermana de esta señorita. El casamiento tuvo lugar en San Pedro. La casa de ella estaba antes en Banámichi sobre el Río Sonora. Tienen cuatro hijos: Elena, Rafael, Alejandro y Alfonso. Una hija, Celsa, se murió a la edad de 13 años y está enterrada en el lote sepulcral de la familia, debajo de la capilla que fué terminada en 1927, en unparque muy bonito, cerca de la casa del rancho. Este lote mira hacia el gran valle de San Pedro con el pintoresco cerro de San José hacia el norte. Hay muchos arbustos y flores dentro del cercado y de la capilla a la casa hay una ancha calzada de cemento.

La capilla tiene un altar de cemento muy grande y la sacristía contiene varios cálices y ornamentos de oro para el altar. Arriba del altar está un Cristo de bulto, de madera tallada, cuando iba en camino a ser crucificado, con una corona de espinas sobre la frente. Este Cristo lo trajo José Juan el padre de Don Rafael, de la ciudad de Guadalajara, Jalisco, hace 94 años y se lo obsequiaron a su madre. Está vestido con una túnica de terciopelo con adornos de oro. El señor Elías calcula que debe de tener más de 150 años, y fué traído de España.

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MEXICO.

SU HERMANO MURIO EN 1917.

La tumba debajo de la capilla tiene espacio para 22 ataú - des y al presente guarda los restos de su hija así como los de su ma dre, que fué la señorita Bernardino Lucero antes de casarse con José Juan. Tuvieron ocho hijos: Plutarco, Rafael, Abundio, Alejandro, Jesús (mujer), Carlos, Manuel y Dolores. De éstos, sólamente Don Ra fael y los dos últimos, Manuel y Dolores, viven.

Su hermano Plutarco murió en Agua Prieta en 1917, y está enterrado en la tumba, en el rancho. Fué padre de dos muchachos, Ar turo, que es actualmente Director General de Correos y Telégrafos en la ciudad de México, y el General Plutarco Elías Calles, antiguo Pre sidente de la República y que aún se considera como el hombre fuerte de México, y el que ha sacado al país de la condición crítica en que estaba, formando un gobierno que se considera hoy como uno de los más estables del mundo. Los restos de Plutarco padre, fueron exhuma dos del cementerio en Agua Prieta y traídos a la tumba en el rancho al terminarse su cripta.

El piso de la capilla arriba de la tumba, está hecho de a- zulejos y tiene dibujos abigarrados grabados sobre él. Don Rafael, comentando sobre el lote sepulcral, dice que probablemente él será el próximo que se enterrará allí aunque aparentemente parece que vi- virá muchos años más. Camina con mucha viveza, su postura es erguida y tiene uno casi que correr para llevarle el paso.

Su vista es perfecta pues nunca ha tenido la necesidad de usar lentes, anda a caballo por la cerranía, frecuentemente ejecuta labores del campo. Su huerto, que consiste de 20 acres, es su orgu- llo, pues tiene muchos árboles frutales de calidad superior, pudien- do encontrarse allí manzanas, peras, membrillos, duraznos e higos deliciosos. Además de haber un gran pedazo de terreno cultivado con fresas. Este lote se riega de una presa que está más allá de los graneros y la presa también suministra agua para los campos de alfal fa y otros frutos que se cultivan. Hay allí un pozo profundo de don- de se toma el agua para usos domésticos y la amplia casa de dos pi - sos es un edificio moderno en todos sentidos, excepto que carece de electricidad, por lo que ahora está tratando de instalar un sistema Delco que proporcione esta energía. La presa está abastecida de va- rias clases de pescados y es bien conocida por mucha gente de Bisbee a donde ocurren a menudo a pasar días de campo.

El señor Elías dijo que, además de las grandes pérdidas que sufrió con motivo de la presente sequía, también perdió más de 5,000 cabezas de ganado durante el período de la revolución de 1910 a 1916, Parte de este ganado fué sacado de su propiedad y vendido por los rebeldes, y otra parte fué matada para las tropas. Nunca recobró dinero alguno por estas pérdidas, excepto lo que le pagó el General Calles por unas cuantas cabezas que recibió en 1913, cuando el General Calles adoptó el programa de exterminio en Sonora en a- quel año.

(###)

OTRO PARIENTE ASESINADO.

Durante este levantamiento, uno de los hermanos Elías, Carlos, que tenía un rancho en Fronteras y que es padre de Carlos Elías, Vicecónsul en Caléxico, California, fué asesinado ese año en la casa de la familia en Fronteras cuando leía un periódico sentado en una silla. Los asesinos, que eran siete, estaban en connivencia con los rebeldes en aquella zona y habían sido desalojados de una propiedad perteneciente a la persona asesinada. Entraron a la casa y cada uno de los siete hombres descargó su arma sobre él, matándolo instantaneamente. Los asesinos escaparon y hasta la fecha ninguno de ellos ha sido aprehendido.

Se necesitaría muchísimo tiempo para recoger todos los datos e información relativos a esta interesante familia. Prácticamente en todos los lugares del Estado hay antecedentes de sus proezas y hazañas. El Cónsul General de la República con oficinas en San Antonio, Texas, ha compilado los informes más completos y se presume que se publicarán pronto en un libro. Otra rama de esta casa ha proporcionado otros hombres notables que han contribuído grandemente a la historia de la República, uno de ellos es Don Francisco Suárez Elías, el actual Secretario de Agricultura y ex-Gobernador del Estado de Sonora. Su hermano José, que tiene un gran rancho llamado La Ciénega, cerca de Nogales, fué hasta este año Presidente Municipal de la ciudad de Nogales. Otro miembro de esta rama es Don Jesús Elías, de Arizpe, ex-Diputado del Estado, y muchos de esta famosa gente han desempeñado puestos importantes en el gobierno de México.

El señor Elías visita a Bisbee con mucha frecuencia, en donde cuenta con muchos amigos. Atribuye la longevidad a la fórmula de "ser quieto de naturaleza, obtener diariamente el descanso necesario, vivir una vida limpia, tanto física como mentalmente, abstenerse de tabacos y licores, estar en paz con todo el mundo, permanecer fuera de las ciudades, vivir en el campo donde hay más libertad, y no apurarse por nada". Para terminar y en tono de broma, dijo "no tener acreedores".

Hablando últimamente de su tío, el señor Elías, de Caléxico, dijo "él ha sido siempre un hombre muy activo y muy trabajador. Se dedica a su trabajo de preferencia a cualquier otra cosa. Durante los memorables días de su juventud, se abstuvo de muchísimas cosas de las que muchos hombres no se hubieran privado, y se abrió camino con el espíritu de un verdadero colonizador. Aún ahora todavía lleva una vida muy activa cuando podría muy bien, y realmente merece, gozar de una vida tranquila."

FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO TORREBLANCA

ARCHIVO PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES

CONSTANCIA DE RETIRO DE DOCUMENTOS

HEMEROTECA (X) **MAPOTECA ( )** **PLANOTECA ( )**

MUSEO ( ) **SOPORTE BIBLIOGRÁFICO ( )**

FONDO: **SECCIÓN/SERIE/SUBSERIE:** **GAVETA:** 74

EXPEDIENTE: 70 **LEGAJO:** 1 **INVENTARIO:** 5652

NOMBRE DEL EXPEDIENTE: TRADUCCIÓN DE LAS MEMORIAS DEL SR. RAFAEL ELÍAS

NÚMERO DE FOJAS: 2 **MEDIDAS:** 45 x 56 cm

LUGAR: Bisbee, AZ, Estados Unidos **FECHA:** 29 de julio de 1934

PLANERO: 3 **CAJÓN:** 2 **FÓLDER:** 65

DESCRIPCIÓN: Artículo titulado “Reminiscences of Rafael Elías, 81-years old Pioneer”, Bisbee, Ariz., E.U.A., del 29 de julio de 1934.

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SECTION TWO

The Bisbee Daily Review

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Vol. 37—No. 180 THREE SECTIONS BISBEE ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1934. FOURTEEN PAGES Price Five Cents

Reminiscences of Rafael Elias, 81-Year-Old Pioneer

UNCLE OF GENERAL P. E. CALLES IS ROUNDING OUT STRIKING CAREER OF ACHIEVEMENT IN SOUTHWEST

Old Time Stockman of San Pedro Valley, Below Border, Hewed Prosperous Ranch Out of Wilderness; At Advanced Age He Rides Horses, Walks Fast and Doesn't Use Glasses

By C. C. BEDDOME

The dwindling ranks of pioneer settlers of southern Arizona and northern Sonora claim no more genuine product of the old times, no more dashing, romantic figure than Rafael Elias, 81-year-old owner of the San Rafael ranch, embracing 22,000 acres of land situated 20 miles below the border, to the south of Palominas and in the upper San Pedro valley.

An uncle to General Calles, the "strong man" of Mexico, this grizzled old timer who still rides a horse as many a younger man would like to, who tills the soil with all of the ruggedness of earlier days and who reads without spectacles, has led a charmed life in a wild land of Indians and desperadoes. He knew Geronimo, the great Apache chieftain, well, and enjoyed his confidence and respect but at least twice in his life he has been nearly ambushed and slain by maurauding Red Skins.

Surmounting the staggering obstacles of the early day settler, he went his way quietly and effectively developing one of the finest ranchos in this section of the country after a varied and colorful career which led him from the interior of Mexico to Arizona and thence to Frisco and back to Arizona, before he finally "settled down."

As one of the earliest settlers in the Bisbee district he is credited with hauling the first wood which supplied the tiny smelters in Bisbee during the infancy of the camp. At that time he established his camp in Quarry Canyon where a large spring of water was discovered. For a year he remained in Bisbee, furnishing Don Luis Williams, then "boss of the works here" with wood at $6 a cord. The task of gathering the wood was not difficult as the region of the Mules abounded with large trees.

The pioneer rancher sprang from virile, hardy stock, men who over a period of long years made their mark as conquerors, as rulers of vast domains.

Mr. Elias was born at Ures, Sonora, then the capital of the state, on January 23, 1853, the son of Jose Juan Elias who likewise was a native Sonoran, having been born at Arizpe, on the Sonora River in the year 1820. Jose Juan, his father, was the son of Jose Rafael, another Sonoran also born at Arizpe in 1795 and whose father Rafael, was one of three Elias brothers who came from Spain in 1775.

The other brothers of the first Elias's were Jose Maria who settled at Cocospero, near what is now Imuris, south of Nogales and Juan who was a priest. Jose Maria was a very rich man before imigrating to Mexico and secured a land grant which included the whole of the Sonora River valley from below Ures and extended north across the present border of Arizona and west as far as the Colorado River at what is now Yuma. There was more land in the grant that would take to establish the area of several Arizona counties of today. They had under control more than 200,000 head of cattle of all descriptions. The stock portioned out in districts that were divided so as to pasture each class of animals.

An incident is related to prove the value of this: An American visited the headquarters and asked about buying a thousand head, he was asked "what kind." "Black," was the answer. "What age," was the next query, the reply was "Three-lyear-old steers." "Very well," answered the elder Mr. Elias, "we will ride one day and I will show you what you want." The trip was made and the deal was consummated at once, and the purchase price was paid that evening in gold.

Buried Treasure

In those days there were no banks to assist in business matters and the money was usually buried in kettles in the corrals or patios. It is a matter of record that Juan, the priest, who also was a rich man, was advised by his brother to go to a certain place, in a hog corral, and retrieve a large amount of silver coin he had buried there as the hogs had rooted it out of the ground. The money lay there for several days before he finally came and moved it to a more secure place and berated his brother for leaving it exposed. Even to this day buried coin is found in many places throughout the state where it had been placed in the early days, and either forgotten, or the owners had been killed or died without revealing the treasure spots to others. Jose Maria had the privilege of collecting the church taxes and was allowed 10 per cent of all monies received. This also added greatly to the wealth of the family as the church exacted heavy tribute from the inhabitants at that time.

After the death of his great grandfather the land was divided among the clan including the San Pedro ranch now owned by the Cananea Cattle company south of the San Jose mountain below Naco. There was a village started at that point, and in later years San Pedro was a thriving town, being the port of entry to the republic. There were many stores there, also cantinas, a soap factory belonging to the Elias' and many dwellings. This place was one of the first trading posts established in Sonora.

In the year 1865, when the French intervention was at its height, a host of French soldiers and Imperialist forces who were regarded as traitors to Mexico drove a wedge up the Sonora River Valley, after coming to the port of Quaymas by boat. These were under the French General Lombard, and no end of trouble ensued for the loyal people in Sonora.

Father Died in Agony

Rafael Elias the stalwart major domo remembers distinctly how they were uniformed. Some of the forces wore turban hats, with a flowing cape to cover their necks at the back; they had white pants, tight at the bottom of the legs but wide at the hips, and also wore red jackets; the others wore a complete uniform of a blue colored material. They all had heavy long rifles of a single-shot nature and carried bayonets of a three-cornered, triangular shape, very sharply pointed.

This happened when he was only twelve years of age, and while he was living at Arizpe. The year is outstanding in his memory as his father, Jose Juan, was ambushed by the Imperialists at what is now Bacoachi. He was shot four times, but managed to escape on one of the blooded horses they had, and rode north trying to get to a spring of water he was familiar with. However, he had lost so much blood from his wounds that he was unable to get to the spring and was found four days later in an unconscious condition by passers by. An improvised stretcher was made and his father was carried back to Bacacchi where a doctor was supposed to be. The doctor was not to be found and later that day he died in extreme agony from gangrene poisoning that had set in his wounds.

The Imperialists had a powder factory at Ures, where they manufactured the gun powder. It was made of charcoal, saltpeter and sulphur, but it was not very potent in strength. An incident relative to this was evident when the loyal forces of General Alcantar engaged in a skirmish with General Lombard's troops and as Alcantar rode along at the head of his men, they were fired upon at close range, one of the bullets striking Alcantar in the mouth. It only knocked out one of his teeth. Alcantar drove them into the hills and his forces accounted for fifty dead Imperialists.

General Pesqueira came to the aid of Alcantar but they were not powerful enough at that time to vanquish the French, who held the area until the following year. Then on September 4, 1866, General Angel Martinez came up from Sinaloa and engaged the Imperialists at Guadalupe near Ures, still under the command of General Lombard. The loyal forces were victorious in this battle, and the French tried to escape from the port of Quaymas in fishing boats, their purpose being to cross the Gulf of California to the peninsula. But they were surrounded in the gulf near Mulge, and those who did not drown were returned to Guaymas, where General Martinez court martialed them and executed eighteen of them.

Throughout the Sonora River Valley many of the buildings erected by the French still stand, and the architecture shows the European design they used.

At the death of his father, Mr. Elias was sent to relatives at Guaymas with other members of the family being scattered at various points throughout the state. Due to the occupation by the French his father's estate was involved in a severe loss, his cattle were stolen or run off, and the family was in heavy debt. Thus it at the tender age of 16 he started out in life for himself, and went to live at Tecoripa for a time, later going back to Guaymas where he learned to be a wagon builder under the tutelage of an American by the name of Peter B. Chisem. The latter is still alive and is over one hundred years of age still living at Guaymas. Mr. Chisem an accomplished wood worker taught Rafael the arts of his trade, and he was much in demand as a builder of wagons.

Was Gold Miner

The following year he went to work at Minas Prietas a thriving gold mining city southeast of Hermosillo and followed his trade at that point. This mine is now closed on account of the workings being flooded when the mine closed down during one of the uprisings, and although it would still be a good producer it would take considerable money to dewater it.

In 1876 he went to San Francisco, California, where he did contract work at his trade. He attended night school there studying English. There was no necessity for passport or immigration papers in those days, as the international line was not given much thought. He stayed there for some time, then went down to El Triunfo in Lower California, where he mined for a San Francisco newspaperman by the name of Henry Brook. This was a silver property close to La Paz and was later sold by Brooks to some Mazatlan interests. Brooks was a kindly sort of a fellow, and was much admired for his generosity and kindness to his fellow men and also his employees.

After Brook disposed of his holdings Mr. Elias went to work for an Englishman by the name of John Butcher Heppel, who was a cousin of the then Queen Victoria of England. This was at Pinos Altos in the state of Chihuahua. This man Heppel had a gold property at that point and it cost him a huge fortune to transport his machinery from the port of Guaymas in Sonora, across the state, and through the Sierra Madre mountains on burros and mules, but he made a success of the venture. The last heard from him he was still operating. This was over fifty years ago.

At the age of 27, in the year 1880, Rafael Elias returned to the San Pedro Valley where members of the family owned the great San Pedro ranch and where several of his brothers were operating large herds of pure bred stock Needless to say there was much rejoicing at the return of the wanderer, and after being assured of his share in the holdings, he remained only biefly, going to Bisbee where mining activity was beginnng to be quite the thing.

At Bisbee he secured the contract for hauling wood to the furnaces at the smelter.

By this time Senor Elias had decided that it was time for him to settle down, and he returned to San Pedro which was still the port of entry. The customs office was at Charleston below Tombstone, and all the ore from the mines at that place were hauled to Charleston to the smelter. They had two customs guards at that point, and it is believed that there were no others in Arizona territory. Tombsone was a city of between eight and ten thousand inhabitants and farm products were marketed there from the San Pedro Valley.

Colonel Green

In the year 1890 the port was moved to Fronteras, and moved to La Morita six months later. Then in 1895 it was moved to Naco as a railroad survey had been made south to Cananea. It was intended that this line would run on to Nacozari and connect up with the line that had been surveyed in 1881 through what is now Douglas, Arizona, and south to connect up with the port of Guaymas. However, they did not succeed in completing these plans and the line from Cananea south was never finished Col. "Bill" Greene was the moving factor in having the Cananea line built. The railroad finally decided the port of entry and in 1901 the port of Naco was definitely established.

Col. Greene at this time owned a large ranch adjacent to Col. Packard close to Hereford, and was vitally interested in buying out the Elias heirs of their holdings, embracing the San Pedro property. All of the heirs disposed of their holdings to Greene except Rafael, and he decided to hang onto his interest at all costs. The negotiations continued for some time, but Rafael would not budge. In addition to his portion of the San Pedro ranch, Elias also had established himself on the San Rafael ranch above the old home place. This was in 1880 and many of the cottonwood trees that he planted at that time around his camp are still standing, throwing their branches high into the sky and have grown to huge circumference.

This ranch, the San Rafael, which now has a dam and immense reservoir, was eventually acquired from Colonel Greene in a trade with Mr. Elias for the portion of the old San Pedro properay he had clung to. Greene had offered him his own terms for the deal, and Rafael being a shrewd man in business matters had felt that sooner or later Greene would do just this. Meeting the Colonel one day they thrashed the matter out along the road, and Greene asked him when he would be ready to deal. "Well, seeing that you are so persistent," Elias said, "I see no reason why we cannot get together at once." "Good," the Colonel replied. "What do you propose?" "Have you the map of your holding with you?" asked Elias. Upon being shown the map of the surrounding country, Elias said, "I will trade you even, for this spot here," and he drew his pencil around a part of the southern area shown on the map. "Well, why do you choose that particular area?" Greene asked. "That is considerable acreage, and there is already much of it fenced, and it has springs on it, as well as the upper part of the river." The answer from Elias was that he owned a small ranch on this portion's west boundary and he wanted to have them join. "How about surveying?" asked the Colonel. "Well," answered Rafael, "send your own surveyors out, and I will rely on your honesty to make it right, and we will split the cost of the fencing." At this the deal was closed and Elias heard no more of it until he was advised about a year later that the deal had gone through, and for good measure Colonel Greene had allowed him an additional 900 hectares (2,250 acres).

Greene's Generosity

Another instance of Greene's business ability when he had as his associates a man by the name of Costello from Tombstone, and another man named O'Keefe. These men had aided Greene in numerous deals and were his partners in the cattle business as well as mining activities at Cananea. They got into a dispute over the property and went to court about it, with the result that Greene was bested in the civil trial, and he was ousted from control of the property. He carried the matter over the state officials to the federal government at Mexico City and the judgment was reversed; this being the final recourse for the others it left them out. However, Greene with his usual generosity wrote a check for $100,000 in favor of O'Keefe just to show him there was no ill-feeling. It seemed his practice to always secure what he was after, and money was not considered when he set out to gain his ends.

Don Rafael remembers Geronimo, the Apache chieftain, well. He had been on good terms with him, on numerous occasions giving him beeves for his tribe. But in 1887 when the American and Mexican soldiers were rounding up the remnants of these Indians who were classed as renegades, a number of them escaped from the main band the year before, and were continually murdering vaqueros and prospectors, or any other voyager they could encounter. Mr. Elias was slated for ambush on two occasions, that brought a glint to his eyes as he told about them.

Nearly Ambushed

It was in the month of June, 1887, when Mr. Elias was returning from Altar on horseback and was headed for his camp near La Morita, and as he approached Los Defuntos which is close to the little garita by the junction of the Agua Prieta and Cananea roads, he heard rifle fire just over the hill. He at once rode to a high point nearby and saw four of these renegade Apaches butchering two Mexicans who were hauling a wagon laden with mescal. Both the Mexicans were killed and their bodies mutilated. The Indians then drove away the load of mescal and two of them headed for an Indian camp at the foot of San Jose mountain. The other two started toward Elias' camp, presumably to ambush him. They tied up their horses to a bush and proceeded to drink their fill of the mescal. Elias watched them for some time, and when he decided it was safe for him to move he headed for San Pedro.

Later that day Ramon Vasquez, a cowboy working for Manuel Elias, a brother of Rafael, was out searching for a horse that had broken out of the corral, and he came upon one of these Indians laying drunk under a tree, the Indian was naked to the waist and his body was bruised and torn where he had been scratched by the mesquite and other growth, as well as the bruises sustained from falling among the rocks. The other Indian had gone to a spring to get water, so Vasquez crept upon the Indian and assured himself that he was asleep, not having a weapon. He looked around for a rock with which he intended crushing in the skull of the renegade. Not finding one handy, he opened his pocket knife, and cut the Indian's threat practically severing his head from his shoulders. He then removed the Indian's ears, for which he received a bounty of one hundred dollars from the governor of the state.

The companion Indian of the one Vasquez slew, was seen approaching from the spring and seeing the Mexican cowboy he opened fire with his rifle, but being drunk his aim was poor, and Vasquez escaped to the San Pedro ranch.

Chose High Ground

Elias met a party traveling toward Fronteras and asked them to relate the circumstances to the authorities. A wagon was dispatched from that point and picked up the two slain Mexicans the following day. The other two Indians who had gone on to their camp tried to sneak up on Mr. Elias, but he always chose high ground to travel through the hostile territory and he was able to out run them on his fleet-footed horse, and reached the ranch safely.

The previous year, 1886, when Geronimo surrendered, some of his tribe were laying in wait for Elias as he was returning from the Imuris district, and shortly before he came to a point at the north end of the Cananea mountains, in the evening, this band was dispersed by Mexican soldiers. Mr. Elias witnessed the battle, but being dark he could not tell how many were killed. Geronimo himself did not seem to be as ferocious as he was pictured, but he had a following that was dangerous to the lone wanderers.

"I do not think Geronimo ever had more than 35 men in his group at any time when the soldiers were after him, and these men would split up in small groups and converge at a prearranged point," Elias recalled. One time they would be at Cumpas then they would show up near Fronteras, again in the Chiricahuas, and so on. Geronimo could have surrendered to the Mexican soldiers many times, but he was more anxious to deal with the Americans, he knew he was in a bad way, and I believe he personally was anxious to give up conditionally long before he finally did. Many things are charged against this Apache that he was not responsible for, Mr. Elias said.

Recalls Earthquake

It was also in the year 1887 that this part of the country was visited by a severe earthquake. He was returning from Puertecitos near Cananea and riding toward the San Pedro ranch, when he felt the earth trembling, and the first thing that attracted his attention was a fire that burst forth about midway up the south slope of the San Jose mountain. Just what caused the fire will probably never be known, but it was a spectacular sight, and the fire was voluminous and destroyed quite a large area of timber. Many of the established water holes and springs, dried up that day, and others were discovered in places that had previously had no water near them. Water burst out of the ground close to where he was standing and to this day water is still flowing from this place. There was so much water flowing that it overflowed the San Pedro river banks.

The Ojo de Piedra (rock spring), south east of San Jose station and to the left of the present railroad tracks, was another spring that came into existence at that time, and it is still flowing.

Elias said a brother of Don Luis Williams was working the mine at Puertecitos and he had the contract hauling out the ore.

Speaking of the present drought Mr. Elias said that continually since 1880 there appears to be less precipitation annually, of course there are seasons when we get a little more than usual but there is not nearly as much rain these past few years as in the early days. We used to get the first rains in those days as early as the month of April, which now is considered about the middle of the dry season.

This year the drought has dealt a heavy toll on the cattlemen. Mr. Elias lost more than four hundred head on his three ranches, but pasturage is now assured, providing we get a few more rains to continue the growth that is coming up.

Married in 1895

He stated that to his memory the worst year experienced by the drought was in 1884, just fifty years past, practically three-fourths of the cattle died that year, and when the first rain came on August the 15th it was so heavy that it washed the remnants of the herds into the washes and arroyas. There were hardly any cattle left in this district that year.

Mr. Elias was married in 1895 to Miss Celsa Pesqueira a decendant of one of the three Pesqueria brothers who accompanied the first Elias boys to Mexico from Spain, and it seems fitting that these two familys were again joined three generations later. Manuel Elias, a brother of Don Rafael also married a sister of this woman. They were married at San Pedro. Her home previously had been at Banamichi on the Sonora river. They have four living children, Elena, Rafael, Alejandro and Alfonso. Celsa, a daughter died at the age of 13, and is buried in the family plot beneath the chapel that was completed in 1927 in a beautiful little park close to the ranch house. This burial plot overlooks the broad San Pedro valley, with the picturesque San Jose mountain laying to the north. Much shrubbery and flowers are within the enclosure, and a wide cement walk leads to the chapel from the house.

In the chapel is an altar made of one huge piece of cement work, and has a sacristy containing several chalises and altar ornaments of gold. Above the altar is a wooden carved statue of the Christ as he was on his way to the crusifixion with a crown of thorns upon its brow. This saint was brought by Jose Juan, Don Rafael's father, from the city of Guadalajara Jalisco 94 years ago, and was presented to his mother. It is clothed in a red velvet robe with golden braded trimmings. Mr. Elias estimated that it was more than 150 years old, and was brought from Spain.

Brother Died in 1917

The vault beneath the chapel has space for 22 caskets, and at this time it contains the above mentioned daughter and the remains of his mother, who was a Miss Bernadina Lucero before marrying Jose Juan. They had eight children, Plutarco, Rafael, Abundio, Alejandro, Jesus (a girl), Carlos, Manuel and Dolores. Of these, only Don Rafael and the last two, Manuel and Dolores, are living.

Plutarco, his brother, died at Agua Prieta in 1917, and is buried in the vault at the ranch. He was the father of two boys, Arturo, who is the present postmaster general at Mexico City and General Plutarco Elias Calles, former president of the republic, and who is still considered the strong man of Mexico and who is credited with bringing his country out of a chaotic condition and forming a government that is considered one of the most stable in the world today. His remains were disinterred in 1927 from the cemetery at Agua Prieta and brought to the vault at the ranch upon its completion.

The floor of the chapel above the vault is composed of tile and has varicolored designs enscribed upon it. Don Rafael in commenting on the burial plot, stated that in all probability he might be the next one interred there, although from his appearance it would seem that he still has many years of active life ahead of him. He walks very briskly, his posture is erect and one has to almost trot to keep pace with him.

His vision is perfect. He has never had to use spectacles, he rides the range frequently and takes a turn at the farm labors. His 20-acre orchard is his pride, many types of fruit trees being good producers, there one will find delicious apples, pears, quince, peaches plums and figs, besides a large patch of wonderful strawberries. This plot is irrigated from the dam beyond the barns and this dam also supplies water for alfalfa fields and other cultivated crops. There is a deep well for domestic water supply, and the rambling two storied home is modern in every way, with the exception of electricity, and he is considering a Delco system to provide this energy. The dam is stocked with various classes of fish, and is well known to many Bisbeeites as a rendezvous for picnic parties.

Mr. Elias said that apart from the severe losses sustained from the present drought, that he also lost over 5,000 head of stock during the revolutionary period from 1910 to 1916. These cattle were driven off to be sold by the revolutionists and others were butchered for the troops. He never recovered any money for these losses, except what was paid to him by Gen. Cales for a few head that he received in 1913 when Gen. Calles commanded the extermination program in Sonora in that year.

Other Kin Slain

During this uprising, one of Mr. Elias' brothers, Carlos, who had a ranch at Fronteras and is the father of Carlos Elias, viceconsul at Calexico, Calif., was slain that year at the family home in Fronteras, as he was reading a newspaper seated in his chair. The assassins numbering seven men, had been invoved with the rebels in that district and they had been evicted from some property owned by the murdered man. They walked into the house and each of the seven men emptied their guns into his body, killing him instantly. They escaped and to this day none of them have ever been apprehended.

It would take considerable time to collect all the available data relative to this interesting family. Practically every locality in the state has records of their acts of achievements. The consul-general of the Republic in charge of the American offices, Alfonso Pesqueira, who has his headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, has compiled the most complete record, and it is presumed that it will be published in book form soon. Another branch of this house has supplied other notorious men who have done much toward making history in the Republic, one of which is Don Francisco Saurez Elias, the present secretary of agriculture, and former governor of the state of Sonora. His brother, Jose, who has a big ranch named the Ciniega near Nogales, was until this year the mayor of the city of Nogales. Still another relative of this branch is Don Jesus Elias, former state congressman of Arizpe, and many of these famous people have held important positions in the government of Mexico.

Mr. Elias frequently visits at Bisbee, where he has a host of friends. "He ascribes a formula for longevity by being pacific in nature, securing the required rest daily, living a clean life, both in body and mind, abstain from tobacco and liquors, keep the peace with your fellow-man, stay out of the cities, live in the country where one has more freedom, and do not worry over anything." As a parting shot and in a jocuar vein he said, "keep the bill collectors away."

Speaking of his uncle recently, Carlos Elias of Calexico, said, "he has always been a very active and hard worker. He would stick to his job above everything else. During the eventful days of his youth, he denied himself many of the things to which ordinary men would succumb but he pushed his way up with true pioneer spirit throughout. Even now he still leads the strenuous life when he could well afford and really deserved a life of ease.

26 Dogs Slain as Police Continue Their Campaign Against Rabies Menace in City

Prospects that the campagin launched against stray dogs here by the police department will bring the total number of dogs killed to at least 30 by this morning loomed yesterday as officers continued their drive to stamp out the rabies epidemic which has reached a serious stage.

At the last check last night, the number of dogs slain by officers had reached 26, and the campaign was being continued into the night. Following the news of the mad dog which went on a rampage and bit numerous other canines in Tombstone Canyon Friday, alarmed citizens kept police officers busy seeking out animals which might have been victims of the rabid dog. Officers killed 19 animals on the first day of thed rive launched Friday.

Rifles cracked in various parts of the city at intervals yesterday as the police department went about its grim task of ridding Bisbee of stary dogs and to make the streets safer for pedestrians.

Radio Program

KSUN—1200 KILOCYCLES

Program for Sunday, July 29

8:15- 8:30—Sacred music.
8:30- 9:00—Radio Sunday School.
9:00- 9:15—Organ music.
10:00-10:30—Chico de Verdi orchestra.
11:00-11:15—Classical music.
11:30-12:00—Request period.
3:30- 3:45—Spanish program.
4:00- 4:15—Watch Tower.
4:15- 4:30—Gus Arnheim orchestra.
4:30- 5:00—Requestp eriod.
5:15- 5:45—Viennese Trio.
6:30- 6:45—Hollywood Stars.

Oil Poured for Top Coat of New Paved Roads at Huachuca

FORT HUACHUCA, July 28.—(Special to The Review)—The constructing quartermaster began pouring oil for the top coat of the new paved roads through the post Tuesday morning. These roads are closed to all traffic, and post headquarters has ordered that all vehicles and pedestrians will keep off of them until they are announced as opened to traffic by these headquarters.

INFANTRY ORDERS

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 28.—Items of Special Order No. 174 issued by the War Department on July 24 applicable to Infantry assignments follow:

1. Leave of absence is granted to First Lieut. Ernest M. Brannon, Infantry, one month and two days, with permission to visit foreign countries, effective on or about August 1, 1934.

2. Capt. Theodore Bundy, Infantry, is relieved from his present assignment and duty in the Hawaiian Department, effective at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and is then assigned to duty at headquarters 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y. He will sail from Honolulu on the first available transport and will report for duty at his new station, pending retirement.

3. A previous order is amended, the amendment directing Major Courtney H. Hodges, Infantry, to sail on the August 21 transport from New York City to San Francisco.

4. First Sgt. Uel B. Barrons, 67th Infantry, is placed on the retired list at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., effective July 31, 1934, and will be sent to his home.

5. First Sgt. John Roberts, 35th Infantry, is placed on the retired list at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, effective July 31, 1934, and will be sent to his home.

6. Sgt. Juan Seda, 65th Infantry, is placed on the retired list at the post of San Juan, Puerto Rico, effective July 31, 1934, and will be sent to his home.

7. First Sgt. Edwin Genseleiter, 16th Infantry, is placed on the retired list at Fort Jay, N. Y., effective July 31, 1934, and will be sent to his home.

8. Major Richard D. Daugherity, Infantry, is detailed in the Finance Department, effective September 1, 1934, and is assigned to station at Governors Island, N. Y., for duty with the finance department. He is relieved from assignment and duty with the Infantry of the 2nd Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

9. Each of the following Infantry officers is asigned to the organization and station indicated after his name, efefctive upon completion of his tour of foreign service, and will join his organization and station in accordance with orders to be issued by the commanding general Panama Canal Department:

Capt. William S. Barrett to 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; First Lieut. Nelson I. Fooks to 10th Infantry, Fort Hayes, Ohio; First Lieut. Paul Hamilton to 7th Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; First Lieut. Ray E. Marshall to 13th Infantry, Fort Devens, Mass.; First Lieut. George W. Smythe to 4th Infantry, Fort George Wright, Washington; Second Lieut. Edward E. Cruise to 18th Infantry, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Luke B. Graham to 24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; Second Lieut. Robert V. Smith to 26th Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

10. Second Lieut. John S. Knudsen, Infantry, is detailed in the Finance Department, effective August 2, 1934. He is relieved from assignment to the 1st Infantry and from his present duties at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

11. Capt. Ashley S. LeGette, Infantry, Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, will proceed to headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Fort McPherson, Ga., and will report to the president of the army retiring board at the station for examination by the board.

12. Capt. William H. Speidel, Infantry, is relieved from his present assignment and duty at Boston University, Boston, Mass., and is ordered to proceed to New York, N. Y., and sail on or about September 22, 1934, for the Hawaiian Department. Upon arrival at Honolulu. Capt. Speidel will report to the commanding general for assignment to duty with the Infantry.

Stocks Move Up During Rally in Short Market Day

AVERAGE OF 90 ISSUES REVEALS 1-POINT ADVANCE

Big Board Shows Nearly Half-Million Shares Traded In Two-Hour Session

By FREDERICK GARDNER

NEW YORK, July 28.—(AP)—Stocks made further moderate progress on a rally today in quiet trading contrasting with wide movements and unsettled markets earlier in the week.

While traders scanned the news from Austria closely for signs of intensified war fever, latest developments in that quarter apparently were not considered unduly disturbing.

The foreign bond market was still inclined to be a little nervous but liquidation in domestic securities dwindled to a thin stream at the week-end.

Speculative interest reverted to grains as wheat, aided by strength in foreign markets, spurted for a gain of about three cents a bushel. Corn followed on the rise and ended 2 3-4 to around 3 cents higher. Cotton extended a rally to close 25 to 45 cents a bale higher.

Volume on the stock exchange decreased to 468,900 shares for the two-hour session. The market eased off a bit after early strength, but it was little more than a routine week-end affair. The Standard Statistics Co. average for 90 stocks advanced one point to 69.3.

Aircraft shares recovered somewhat in speculative estimating on Washington reports that U. S. army authorities wanted an air service "second to none." Wright Aero, in a thin market, scored a net gai of nearly 6 points. United Aircraft, Douglas, Bendix and Curtiss-Wright A sold up fractionally to more than a joint.

Softness in metal shares, with U. S. Smelting off more than 2 points at the finish, were ascribed chiefly to profit-taking by traders after their brisk rally yesterday. Gains of 1 to 4 points were recorded fo Bohn Aluminum & Brass, Best, Allied Chemical, Industrial Rayon, U. S. Rubber preferred, Macy, Eastman Kodak, Curtis Publishing preferred Mathieson Alkali and Liquid Carbonic.

Armour preferred and Wilson A were up 2 to 3 points.

Trade Trends

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

OIL—Buyers of water white kerosene were reported as showing more interest in the market, but the aggregate volume of business still remains below normal, although increased inquiries for forward delivery indicated to some that the volume would pick up in the near future.

DRIED FRUITS—In the nine month crop season, September, 1933, to May, 1934, exports of prunes from the United States totaled 84,989 tons compared with 78,378 during the corresponding period of the previous season. Of the total, more than 71 per cent moved into export channels through the port of San Francisco.

SILK—Voluntary curtailment and production control for the hosiery industry has been urged by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in an appeal to its members. It was suggested that each manufacturer close his plant for at least two weeks, and longer if possible.

Wall Street Briefs

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK, July 28. (AP)—Net operating income of the first 63 railroads to report earnings for June amounted to $37,647,000, a drop of 28.4 per cent from the $52,545,000 reported in June, 1933. In May these same carriers reported net operating income of $35,149,000, which was 3.6 per cent below the $36,462,000 reported in May, 1933.

Total sugar melt by the 13 refineries in the United States from January 1, to July 21, was 11,950,000 long tons compared with 2,205,000 long tons in the same period a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Sugar Institute. Deliveries in the same period totaled 1,835,000 long tons against 1,985,000 tons last year.

Four national and nine state banks were opened in the week just ended, according to the American Banker, rising the total reopened or replaced this year to 1,033, of which 343 were national and 690 state institutions.

Wool Market

BOSTON, July 28. (AP)—(U.S.D.A.)—Activity in the Boston wool market during the past week was confined largely to inquiries by manufacturers. Scattered sales were closed on fleece, territory, and Texas spot wools mostly at the asking prices prevailing last week. The quantities were not large in any case, and demand was mostly for the purpose of piecing out stocks on hand.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Following are high, low and closing quotations at 3:15 p. m. (E.S.T.) as received over the Associated Press-Bisbee Daily Review leased wire and copyrighted 1934, by the Standard Statistics Co.

	High	Low	Close
Adams Exp	6½	6¼	6⅜
Air Reduc	97	96	97
Alaska Jun	18⅞	18½	18⅞
Alleghany	2	1⅞	2
Al Chem & Dye	127½	127	127½
Allis Ch Mfg	11¼	11	11¼
Amerada	44¾	43½	44
Am Ag Ch Del	29¼	29	29
Am Beet Sug	8⅞	8½	8⅞
Am Can	94⅛	93½	94
Am Car & Fdy	14⅜	13½	14⅜
Am Comi Al	23¾	23¼	23½
Am & For Pow	5⅜	4⅞	5¼
Am Ice	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Am Internat	6	5⅞	5⅞
Am Mach & F	13¼	12¾	13¼
Am Metal	18¼	17¾	18¼
Am Pow & L	4¾	4½	4½
Am Rad St San	11¾	10⅞	11⅛
Am Roll Mill	14⅞	14¼	14½
Am Ship & Com	¾	—	—
Am Smelt & R	33½	32¾	32⅞
Am Steel Fdrs	12½	12	12
Am tSores	42	41¾	42
Am Sug Ref	65	63¾	65
Am Tel & Tel	109	108⅛	108⅜
Am Tob B	75	74½	74⅝
Am Wat Wks	15¼	—	—
Am Woolen	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Am Wool pf	43¾	43	43¾
Am zinc L & S	4	—	—
Anaconda	11¼	11	11¼
Anacon W & C	10⅜	—	—
Archer - Dan M	29½	—	—
Armour Del pf	90½	—	—
Assd Dry Gds	8½	8⅜	8½
Atch T & S F	55⅜	54½	54⅝
Atl Cst Line	26⅜	25¾	26½
Atlantic Ref	22⅜	22⅛	22⅝
Auburn Auto	17	—	—
Aviation Corp	4¼	39⅞	4¼
Baldwin Loc	7¼	7	7⅛
Balt & Ohio	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
Balt & O pf	18¾	18½	18½
Bamberger pf	99½	—	—
Barnsdall	7	¼	6⅞
Beatrice Cr	13	12¾	13
Bendix Aviat	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞
Best & Co	29½	29	29½
Bethlehem St	27¾	27	27¾
Beth Stl pf	61	60¼	60½
Blaw - Knox	8	—	—
Bohn Alum	54½	51½	54½
Borden	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
Borg - Warner	19	18½	19
Briggs Mfg	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
Bklyn - Man Tr	36½	—	—
Bklyn Un Gas	60	—	—
Bucyrus Erie	3¾	—	—
Budd Mfg	4⅛	3⅞	4
Burr Add Mach	11½	11	11¼
Butte Cop & zinc	1⅝	—	—
Byers Co	15⅛	—	—
Calif Pack	35	34⅝	34⅝
Callahan z Ltd	⅝	—	—
Calumet & Hecla	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜
Canada D G Ale	15	14⅞	15
Canad Pac	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
Case J I	38	37¾	37¾
Caterpil Tr	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
Celanese	20⅛	19¾	20
Cent Aguirre	29½	29	29
Cerro de Pas	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Ches & Ohio	42⅞	42⅜	42⅝
Ches Corp	38⅝	37¾	38⅝
Chic & N W	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Chi Gt West pf	4⅜	—	—
Chi M St P & P	3¼	3	3¼
Chi M St P & P pf	4⅛	—	—
Chi Rk Is & P	2½	—	—
Chrysler	34⅞	34¼	34⅝
City Stores	¾	⅝	⅝
Clark Equip	10½	—	—
Colgate - Palm	13⅛	12⅝	13
Coll & Alk	10½	—	—
Col Fuel & Ir	4¼	4	4¼
Colum G & E	9⅜	9	9⅛
Colum Pict V T C	23⅝	23	23
Colum Carb	63	62¼	62¾
Coml Credit	26⅜	26	26
oml Invest Tr pf	51¼	50¾	51
Coml Solv	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛
Comwlth So	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
Com & Sou pf	35½	—	—
Congoleum Na	26	25⅞	26
Cons Film	2¼	2	2¼
Consol Gas	28	27¼	27¾
Con Oil	8	⅞	8
Contl Can	77	½	77½
Contl Ins	28	—	—
Contl Mot	1	⅞	1
Contl Oil Del	17¼	16⅝	17¼
Corn Prod	62⅜	62½	62½
Coty	4¾	4½	4½
Cream of Wheat	32⅜	32	32
Crown Cork	21½	—	—
Crown zeller	4	3⅞	4
Crucible Steel	18	—	—
Cuba Co	—	—	—
uban Am Sug	6	—	6
Curtiss Wright	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Curtiss Wright A	8⅜	7½	8¼
Deere & Co	12⅞	12½	12½
Deere & Co pf	11¼	—	—
Del & Hud	39½	38½	38½
Del Lack & W	15⅜	14⅞	15
Den R G & W pf	5	—	—
Dome Mines	38⅝	38¼	38½
Douglas Aire	17¼	16¼	17
DuPont de Nem	87½	86⅛	86⅛
Eastman Kod	98	97½	97½
Eaton Mfg	13⅜	13¼	13½
El & Mus	6	—	—
Elec Auto L	16¾	16½	16⅝
El Boat	3½	3¼	3½
El Pow & Lgt	4	3⅞	3⅞
Erie R R	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Fairb Morse	9¼	9	9¼
Fed Min & Sm pf	75	—	—
Firestone T & R	14¼	14⅛	14¼
First Nat St	62	61¼	61⅜
Fox Film A	9⅝	9½	9⅝
Foundation	7½	7¼	7½
Freeport Tex	28¾	28	28
Fabriel A	1¼	—	—
Gen Am Invest	6¼	6	6¼
Gen Am Trans	31¾	—	—
Gen Bak	8½	—	—
Gen Cable	2¾	—	—
Gen Bronze	5⅞	—	—
Gen Elec	18¼	17⅞	18
Gen Elec spl	12½	—	—
Gen Foods	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝
Gen & El A	½	—	—
Gen Mills e	55¾	—	—
Gen Mot	27⅛	26¾	26⅞
Gen Out Adv	4⅛	—	—
Gen Pub Svc	2¼	—	—
Gen Real & Ut	1⅛	—	—
Gillette	11½	11¼	11⅜
imbel Bros	3	2¾	2¾
Glidden Co	22	21½	21½
Gobel	4¼	4⅛	4¼
Gold Dust	17⅜	17½	17¾
Goodrich	9⅛	8⅞	9
Goodyear T	20¾	19⅞	19⅞
Graham Paige	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Granby Con Min	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
Grand Union	4¼	—	—
Gt Nor Ir O ctw	8⅞	—	—
Gt No Ry pf	14¼	13¾	13¾
Ga West Sug	31¾	30½	31½
Hahn Dept Strs	4	3¾	3⅞
Harb Walker	15	14½	15
Hersh Choc	63	62½	63
Holland F	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
Houston Oil	13½	—	—
Houston Oil New	2¾	—	—
Howe Sound	46¼	45½	45½
Hudson & Man	5¾	—	—
Hudson Mot	7¼	6⅞	7¼
Hupp Motor	2⅜	—	—
Illinois Cent	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Int Cement	19⅝	—	—
Int Harvest	25½	25	25⅛
Int Hydro El A	4	3⅞	4
Int Nick Can	24⅛	23¾	24⅛
Int Silver	21½	19½	21½
Int Tel & Tel	9½	9	9
Johns Manville	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
Kan City Sou	7	—	—
Kayser (JI)	14⅝	14	14
Kelly Spding	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Kelivnator	12⅝	12	12⅝
Kenecott Cop	18⅛	17¾	18
Kinney (GR)	3½	—	—
Kresge (SS)	17¾	17½	17¾
Kroger Groc	28½	27¼	28½
Lambert	25	24	24
Lee Rub & T	8½	8⅜	8⅜
Lehigh Val R R	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
Libby O Fold Gl	28	26⅜	28
Ligg & My B	95½	94½	94½
Liquid Carb	20	19½	19¾
Loew's	23	22⅝	22⅝
Loose Wil Bis	39	—	—
Lorillard (P)	16⅞	16½	16⅞
Lucisv & Nash	50	—	—
Mack Trucks	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
Macy (RH)	39⅜	39	39⅜
Magma Cop	19½	19	19½
Manh Ry Mod gtd	12¼	11⅝	12
Marine Midl	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
Marsh Field	9⅞	9½	9¾
Math Alkali	26¾	26¼	26¼
May Dept St	36	—	—
McLellan Strs	4¼	4	4¼
McIntyre Porc	44¾	44½	44½
McKess & Rob	5	4⅞	5
McKess & Rob pf	24	23	23½
Miami Cop	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Mid Cont Pet	10½	10¼	10½
Mo Kan T	5¼	5	5¼
Mo Pac	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Montgom Ward	23¼	22¾	23
Motor Prod	16½	16⅜	16⅜
Motor Wheel	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
Murray Corp	4¾	4⅜	4½
Nash Motors	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
Nat Biscuit	34	33	33¾
Nat Cash R A	13¾	13⅝	13⅜
Nat Dairy Pr	16¼	15⅝	15⅞
Nat Distil	18½	18	18½
Nat Pow & Lgt	8	—	8
Nat Steel	39	—	38⅞
Nat Tea	9½	—	—
N Y Central	21½	20½	20⅞
N Y Investors	½	—	—
N Y N H & H	9⅞	9⅜	9¾
N Y Ont & W	5¼	—	—
N Y Ship Bldg	10½	10⅜	10½
Noranda Mines	39½	39	39½
No Am Aviat	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
North Am	13⅜	—	13¼
Northern Pac	16½	—	15⅞
Ohio Oil	9⅞	—	9½
Oliver Fadm	2¾	2½	2¾
Otis Elev	14	13⅞	14
Owens Ill Gl	66	65	66
Pacific G & E	16	15⅝	16
Pac Ltg	27	—	—
Packard Mot	3	2⅞	3
Param Publix	3¼	3	3⅛
Park Utah	3	2¾	2¾
Pathe Exch	1¼	1	1⅛
Pathe Exch A	12¾	12	12
Penick & Ford	49½	49	49½
Patino Min	13½	13⅛	13½
Penney (JC)	56	55	55½
Penn R R	24⅝	24⅛	24½
Peoples Drug	45	—	—
Petro Corp	8½	—	—
Phillips Pet	15¾	15½	15½
Pheips Dodge	14¾	14½	14½
Phila R C & I	4	—	—
ierce Ar A	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Pills Flour	26¾	—	—
Plymouth Oil	9¼	8¾	9¼
Postal T & C pf	12	11¼	12
Proctor & Gam	35	34¾	35
Pub Ser N J	31½	31¼	31½
Pure Oil	8⅛	8	8
Radio	5⅛	5	5⅛
Radio pf B	22¾	21¾	22
Radio Keith O	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Raybestos Man	15½	—	—
Remlnig Rand	8¼	8	8
Reo Mot	2½	2¼	2½
Repub Steel	12⅜	11¾	12⅛
Rey Tob B	44¾	44⅛	44⅞
Royal Dut	32⅝	—	—
Safeway St	46	45¾	46
St Jos Lead	17	—	—
St L San F	1⅞	—	—
St L San F pf	2⅛	—	—
Schenley Distill	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Schulte Ret	4	3⅞	3⅞
Seaboard Air	⅞	—	—
Seaboard Oil	25	—	—
Sears Roebuck	37½	36½	36⅝
Servel	5	—	—
Shattuck (FG)	7½	7¼	7½
Shell Union	7	6¾	6⅞
Simmons	9¾	9½	9⅝
Simms Pet	8	7⅞	8
Socony Vacuum	14	13⅝	13⅞
So P R Sug	33	33¼	33
South Cal Ed	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
Southern Pac	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞
Southedn Rail	13¾	13⅛	13½
Sou Ry pf	18¼	17½	18
Sparks With	3½	3¼	3½
Speery Corp	7¾	6⅞	7⅝
Stand Brands	18½	18⅛	18¼
St G & El	7¾	7¼	7½
St Oil Cal	32	31½	32
St Oil N J	41½	41⅛	41⅜
Sterling Prod	66⅛	65⅛	66⅛
Stewart Warn	5⅞	5½	5⅞
Stone & Web	5¾	5⅛	5¾
Sturebaker	3	2¾	2¾
Tenn Corp	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Texas Corp	21⅞	21½	21⅞
Tex & Pac Ry	15	—	—
Tex Gulf Sulp	31⅝	30¾	31⅜
Tex Pac L Tr	8	7⅞	7⅞
Thompson Star	2	—	—
Tide Wat As	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
Timk Det Ax	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
Timk Roll B	27	26½	27
Transamerica	5⅞	5½	5⅝
Un Bag & P	42	—	—
Union Carbide	40⅝	39⅝	40
Union Oil Cal	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
Union Pac	104	102¾	103
Unit Aircraft	15¼	14½	15
Unit Bisc	24¼	—	—
Unit Carbon	38½	—	—
United Corp	4	3⅞	3⅞
United Corp pf	27	—	—
United Drug	12	11⅞	11⅞
Unit Fruit	68½	67½	68½
Unit Gas Im	14⅞	14½	14⅝
U S Ind Al	35⅞	34¾	345⅞
U S Leath	6	5¾	5¾
U S Leath A	8½	8⅜	8⅜
U S Pipe	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝
U S Real & Im	4⅛	—	—
U S Rubber	12⅝	12¼	12½
U S Rub 1 pf	29⅞	29½	29⅝
U S Smelt & R	123¾	121¼	121¼
U S Steel	35⅛	34⅞	35
U S Steell pf	81	—	—
United St A	2½	—	—
Util P & Lt A	2⅛	2	2⅛
Vanadium	15⅝	15¼	15½
Wabash Ry	2	—	—
Waldorf Sys	43¼	—	—
Walgreen	23¾	—	—
Warner Pict	3¾	3½	3⅝
Warren Fdy & P	15½	—	—
Warren Bros	6⅛	5¾	5¾
W Penn El A	60	—	—
Western Mary	8½	8	8⅜
West Pacific	3⅛	3	3⅛
West Un Tel	33⅜	33	33
Westinghouse Air	17⅝	17	17½
West El & Mfg	30⅛	29¾	29¾
Wheeling Stl	13	—	—
White Rk M Sp	23¾	23½	23¾
White Sew Mach	1½	—	—
Wilcox O & G	2¾	—	—
Wilson & Co	6	—	—
Wilson A	18½	18	18
Wilson pf	75½	—	—
Woolworth	48⅜	48	48⅜
Wright Aero	44	38	41
Yell Tr & C	3⅜	3	3⅛
Young Sh & T	15¼	14⅞	14¼
zonite Prod	3¾	—	—

Sales:
Active stocks—467,300.
Inactives—1,600.
Total today—468,900.
Previous day—2,213,516.
Week ago—619,970.
Year ago—Holiday.
Two years ago—910,590.
Jan. 1 to date—234,939,603.
Two years ago—198,894,229.

New York Curb

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

	High	Low	Close
Allied Mills	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
Alum Co Am	52	51⅝	52
Am Cyan B	16⅞	16¼	16⅜
Am Gas & El	22¼	22	22
Am Light & Trac	11¼	11	11¼
Am Maracaibo	⅜	—	—
Am Sup Pow	2	1¾	1⅞
As G & El A	⅝	—	—
Atlas Corp	8½	8¼	8½
Blue Ridge cvt pf	33½	32⅝	33½
Braz Tr & Lt	8¼	—	—
Can Ind Alc A	6	—	—
Can Marc Wireless	1¾	—	—
Cent States El	15-16	⅞	15-16
Cities Service	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Carib Syn	2⅞	—	—
Cit Serv pf	15½	—	—
Comwlth & So war	¼	—	—
Cons Cop Mi n	15-16	—	—
Cons G & E Balt	60¼	—	—
Cord Corp	3⅛	3	3⅛
Creole Pet	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
Cusi Mex	1⅛	1	1⅛
Dist Co Ltd	21⅞	—	—
Dist Corp Seagr	10½	10	10½
El Bond & Sh	11½	11⅛	11¼
El Bond & Sh pf	45	—	—
Fidelio Brew	1	—	—
Fisk Rub	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
Ford Mot Cana A	18⅛	18	18
Ford Motor Ltd	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Gen Aviation	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Glen Alden	19¾	18⅜	19⅜
Gt Atl & P nv	130	—	—
Gulf Oil Corp Pa	51⅜	—	—
Hecla Min	5⅜	—	—
Hir Walker	23⅛	22½	23⅛
Holling Gold	18½	17½	18¼
Hudson Bay M & S	13¾	12¾	13¼
Humble Oil	40½	39⅞	40½
Imp Oil Can	13¾	—	—
Internat Pet	25¾	25½	25¾
Lake Shore Mines	51	—	—
Mavis Bott A	5-16	—	—
Nat Bellas Hess	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Newmont Min	47	46	46½
N Y Tel 6½s pf	119½	119	119½
Niag Hud Pow	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Nor States P A	14½	14	14½
Pac G & E 1 pf	22	21⅞	21⅞
Pan Am Airways	32½	—	—
Pennroad	2	—	—
Pioneer Gold M	11¾	11½	11½
Pitts Pl Gl	45½	—	—
Premier Gold	1⅛	—	—
Quaker Oats	119	118	118
St Regis Paper	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Standard Oil Ind	25½	25¼	25⅜
St Oil Ky	15¼	-5	15¼
Stand Sil Lead	5-16	—	—
Swift & Co	16½	15⅝	16½
Swift Int	30¾	—	—
Tastyeast A	¾	⅜	¾
Technicolor	12½	12¼	12⅜
Tech Hugh G	7	6¾	6⅞
Tubize Chat	4¼	—	—
Unit Founders	11-16	⅜	11-16
United Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
Un Lt & Pow A	2⅛	2	2⅛
Un Molasses Ltd	4¼	—	—
U S Elec Pow	5-16	—	—
Unit Verde	4	—	—
Utah Apex M	1⅜	1¼	1¼
Wright Harg	9¼	9	9⅛
Domestic Bonds			
Am Roll M 4½s 33	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
Can Pac 6s 42	112	111½	112
Cities Ser 5s 50	43¼	41⅜	42¾
Comw'l Ed 4s 81 F	93½	92½	93½
Cont G & E 5s 58 A	46¼	45½	46¼
Gobel 6½s 35	76	75	76
Gulf Oil Pa 5s 47	105¾	—	—
Il Cen 4½s 34	96¾	95	96⅞
Nor State P 4½s 61	92	—	—
Pac G & E 4½s 60 F	101¾	101⅝	101¾
Stand G & E 6s 35	94½	94	94½
Stand P & L 6s 57	44	—	—
Tex El S 5s 60	80	79¼	80
Tex P & L 5s 56	92¾	—	—
Un Gulf Cor 5s 50	104¾	104⅝	104¾
West Tex Ut 5s 57 A	60	—	—
Foreign Bonds			
Ger C Mun 7s 47	35	—	—
It Sup Pw 6s 63 A	59	—	—
Ruhr Gas 6½s 53 A	40½	—	—
Russ 6½s Ctf N C 19	2¼	—	—
Un Ind 6½s 41	45⅝	—	—

Metal Market

NEW YORK, July 28. (AP)—Bar silver steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 28. (AP)—Metals nominally unchanged.

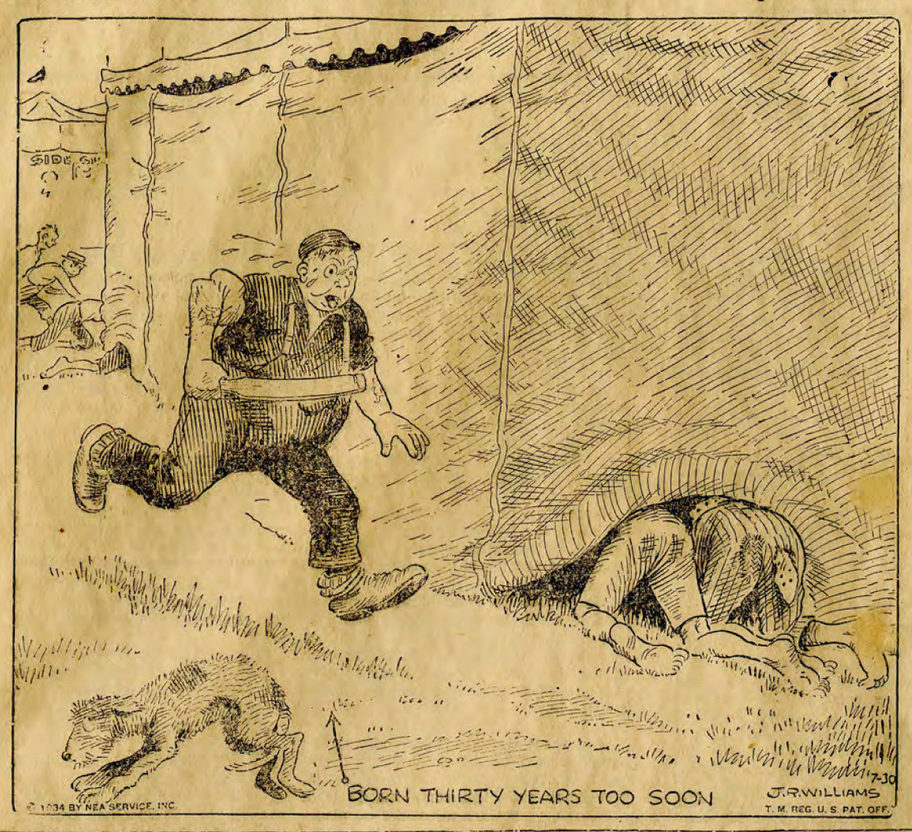
New York Bonds

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

	High	Low	Close
Allegheny 5s 50	28¼	27	28
Am & Foreign P 5s 2030	50	49¾	50
Am I G Chem 5½s 4 9	95½	94½	95½
Am Roll M 5s 38	101½	100¾	101½
Am Smelting 5s 47	103	—	—
Am Sug Ref 6s 37	105⅝	—	—
Am Tel & Tel 5½s 43	110¾	110½	110½
Am Typ Fdrs 6s 40	26	—	—
Arm Del 5½s 43	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
Arm 4½s 39	99⅞	99¾	99¾
A T & S F cvt 4½s 48	105⅜	—	—
A C Line 1st 4s 52	97	—	—
Atl Refin 5s 37	107¼	—	—
B & O rfg 6s 95	86	85½	85½
Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	111¾	—	—
Boston & Me 5s 67	85⅜	85¼	85¼
Bklyn Ed 5s 52E	109	108⅝	108⅝
Bklyn Man Trans 6s 68	101	100½	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s 68	107	—	—
Can Nor 7s 40	108¼	—	—
Can Pac 4½s 60	94½	94	94½
Cen Il E & G 5s 51	62⅜	—	—
Gen Pac 5s 60	78⅞	78½	78½
Certain - teed 5½s 48	59	58¾	59
Chesapeake Corp 5s 47	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞
C & O gen 4½s 92	110½	110	110½
C B & Q gen 4s 58	105	—	—
hic Gt West 4s 59	41	—	—
C M S P & Pac 5s 75	32	31½	31¾
Chi NW cv 4¾ 49	28	26¼	27⅜
C R I & P cvt 4½s 60	8½	8⅛	8⅛
Chile Cop 5s 47	82½	—	—
Colon Oil 6s 38	52	—	—
Comi Inv Tr 5½s 49	108½	108¼	108½
Con Gas N Y 5½s 45	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
D & R G 4s 36	41¼	—	—
Dodge Bros 6s 40	105⅛	105	105⅛
Erie rf 5s 67	66⅞	—	—
Gen Cable 5½s 47	74	73⅞	73⅞
Gen Steel Cast 5½s 49	85½	—	—
Goodrich 6½s 47	104	—	—
Goodyear T & R 5s 57	101¼	100½	100½
Gt Nor Ry 7s 36	91⅛	90⅞	91
Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44	—	—
Ill Cen 4¾s 66	57⅜	57	57
Int Hydro Elect 6s 44	50¾	50⅓	50⅜
Int Paper 5s 47	70	—	—
Int T & T deb 5s 55	58	—	—
K C Term 4s 60	103	102½	103
Loew's Inc 6s 41	99	—	—
Manhat Ry 4s 90	44½	—	—
McKesson & Rob 5½s 50	78¾	78½	78½
Midvale St! 5s 36	102¼	102⅛	102¼
Mo Pac 5½s 49	7	6⅞	6⅞
Nat Dairy 5½s 48	98½	98	98⅛
Natl Steel 5s 56	104½	104¾	104½
N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	55½	—	—
N O Tex & M 5½s 54	19	—	—
NYC rf 5s 2013	68	—	—
N Y Edis 6½s 41	114¼	—	—
N Y N H & H cvt 6s 48	73	72½	73
Niagara Shrs 5½s 50	64	63¼	64
Nor Am Co 5s 61	90	89½	90
Nor Om Ed 5½s 63	90	—	—
Nor Pac 6s 2047	97	96	97
Nor States Pw 5s 41	104⅜	—	—
Par F Las 6s 47 filed	40	—	—
Penn R R gen 4½s 65	101½	101	101½
Phila Co 5s 67	89	—	—
Phillips Pet 5¼s 39	101	100¾	100¾
Postal Tel & Co 5s 53	43¾	42¾	43¾
Pure Oil 5½s 3 7	100⅛	—	—
Rem Rand 5½s 47	90	89¾	90
St L S F 4½s 7 8	14¼	14	14¼
St LSF 4s 50 A	15	—	—
Shell Un 5s 39 ww	99	—	—
Sinc C Oil Col 7s 37	104	103⅞	104
Skelly Oil 5½s 39	95⅞	—	—
Sou Pac 4½s 81	58	57½	58
St Oil N J 5s 46	106½	106¼	106¼
St Oil N Y 4½s 51	103½	103⅜	103½
Studebaker 6s 42	44	43½	44
Tex Corp 5s Cvt 44	102⅝	102½	102½
Unit Drug 5s 5 3	82½	82	82½
U S Rub 5s 47	82¼

OUT OUR WAY

By WILLIAMS



SPITE MARRIAGE

by Katharine Haviland-Taylor

SYNOPSIS: Marsha Moore remembers her parents only as gay and futile people; she has lived many years with her spinster Aunt Gertrude, whose harsh regimen has gradually made Marsha a hard and heartless hunter of men. But now she has met Bob Powers, home on vacation from his job in Mexico, and she finds that she does not want to hurt him, even though she finds it impossible not to do so sometimes. Bob is calling.

Chapter Seven

MARSHA PERTURBED

Bob murmured, "Thanks awfully—" as he settled by her.

"And you can hold my hand," Marsha added.

He took it and for some moments he sat staring down at it; and again she had the curious and new impulse to tears that had lately disconcerted her.

Suddenly he held her hand against his cheek. "I love you very much, Marsha," he said in a whisper. "What are you going to do about it? I know I'm not—half the man you should have but—" (his voice thickened) "if caring counts—"

"But I don't know whether it does," she answered coolly as she drew her hand away.

"I dont mean to bother you," he said.

"Then don't dear," she answered lightly.

He was staring down on her as he did so often; adoringly, yet probingly.

"You won't like it much where I'm stationed in Mexico," he confided, "and I can't go back without you."

"You seem quite certain, Bob—"

His chin squared; he frowned. "I'm not," he said, "and I wish I were a better liar. I try to act certain, feeling that perhaps that's the way to win. I've heard so from other men—but right in the midst of it I know I can't cheat you. You see?"

"I do, my dear!" she assured him. She wished he were Geoffrey, her sort; as her aunt had put it that day, "equally depraved." He attracted her strangely, but she did not want to be made miserable by attraction, to feel through it her cheapness, to remember through it her many compromises.

She rose. "We'll go somewhere and dance!" she said quickly; "this doesn't do! One thinks, and then—but come on! I'm not domestic!"

He had risen slowly and as a man does who would rather not rise.

"And you wanted to play mushroom and to talk about our souls," she accused.

"No," he contradicted. "I wanted to talk about myself . . . and of how I dream now, that I'll never be lonely again. I had a real dream last night. In it I was coming back to the shack down near Aires Calientes and you were on the porch waiting as I turned into the gulch.

"I saw you through a gap in the trees . . . you held out your arms . . . I've never, never had, awake, the equal of that moment. I ran the rest of the way."

He broke off abruptly. She stared up at him, who beneath tan was flushed.

"You'll never know," he said after a long silence, "how I care for you. For there would be no way of showing you. But all life, if I had the chance. I would try to prove—"

Once more he broke off abruptly. "I've bored you," he said, a little stiffness in his voice. "Forgive me—"

She saw his shoulders square, and understood through them his resolve not to trouble her. Never had she known such control. He held her cloak for her, but his hands did not linger on her shoulders as some men's did. He said, smiling a little, and mirthlessly, "I would not want to do that too often!"

In the street he signalled a taxicab and in it he sat away from her. She had known so many men who found excuse to edge closer with every jolt. Some day he would find the right woman of course, some very good woman who would not be afraid of domestic evenings and of what silence might bring forth.

"Are you tired?" he asked anxiously.

"I don't think so."

"You are unusually silent, Marsha."

"If you want me to chatter sweet nothings. I'll—"

He interrupted. "I want you to do, while with me, exactly what you want to do, Marsha."

She moved suddenly to rest her cheek against his muscular upper arm. She heard him draw a sharp breath. "It means nothing," she explained, "but you said I was to do as I wanted to do."

"It means more than you think," he said; "I know it does, if my arms mean rest to you." His voice trembled, broke. He moved, slipped his arm around her, drew her close; held her gently. "Do—you mind?" he whispered.

"Oh, no!" she answered quite steadily, a little wearily.

"I love you so much; I want to much to kiss you," he said and he was proud of the steadiness with which he had managed to speak.

"Why not?" she answered. It might help him, she thought, to kiss before he rode away. And of course it would make no difference to her. Nothing much could make any difference to her.

He took off his hat before he bent his face to hers; then very gently he touched her lips with his.

"I am quite mad about you," she heard. She raised a hand to touch his cheek and the touch made him show a little of the madness, a very little, she thought. But he said, breathlessly, "Dearest, tell me, I didn't frighten you? It would kill me to hurt you in any way."

He seemed quite himself, dancing. "Please be brotherly," she had begged, "the other—rather bores me!"

His arm that encircled her did not once tighten, although his effort to keep it from doing so more than once made him flush darkly and the veins on his forehead thicken. But he seemed quite himself and brotherly, and Marsha told him at two that she had had "an enchanting evening."

For once in her life, Marsha felt a slight sense of escape at returning to her aunt's straight-laced, prim house. She felt with Bob as an actress might feel who had played the same role too many times, and suddenly found the man playing opposite her had dropped several cues in a row.

She did not sleep soon. She lay thinking of Geoffrey Tarleton who never dreamed asleep or awake and who knew her measure and whom, in her way, she loved. She would feel better after an evening or two with him. And meantime, she hoped she would not really hurt Bob Powers.

(Copyright, 1934, K. Haviland-Taylor)

Something very important happens to Marsha, tomorrow.

REGIMENTAL PERSONALS

FT. HUACHUCA, July 28.—(Special to The Review)—A leave of absence for one month and five days, effective July 26, was granted to Chaplain Alexander W. Thomas.

Quarters No. 171 were assigned to Warrant Officer Reuben Horner effective July 23.

Corporal and Mrs. U. Driver were host and hostess at a dinner party last Thursday honoring First Sergeant and Mrs. Ballentine. Other guests were Sergeant and Mrs. Hendricks. Sergeant Ballentine will be placed on the retired list July 31.

Master Sergeant Benjamin F. Thomas, of the Finance Department, has been granted a three months' leave, which he will spend with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Earle G. Hendricks and Mrs. R. L. Brackens were visitors in Tucson last Tuesday on business.

Private First Class and Mrs. Sherman Pullings had as their guest Misses Juanita and Ruth Washington of Tucson.

Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Garnett G. Overby honored First Sergeant and Mrs. Ballentine with a farewell dinner party Wednesday evening. The Ballentines expect to make their future home in Blythe, California.

Corporal and Mrs. Frank White were shopping visitors in Tucson Thursday.

Mrs. Sherman Pullings, who is recovering from a recent operation, is reported much improved.

Rev. I. P. Snowden was a guest in Tucson Thursday.

Mrs. Wezontwerch and Mrs. Willie Mae Lynch are both ill at their quarters this week.

Sergeant and Mrs. Marshall were visitors in Tucson Thursday.

Mrs. Effie Davis is expected home son from the William Beaumont General Hospital in El Paso.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN THE COUNTY OF COCHISE, STATE OF ARIZONA

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of LEMUEL J. OVERLOCK, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lemuel J. Overlock, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executors at the Law Offices of Sutter & Gentry, Attorneys at Law, Bisbee, Arizona, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Cochise.

LOWELL W. OVERLOCK,
LEMUEL C. SHATTUCK,
SPENCER S. SHATTUCK,
ERNEST BEYER,
Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Lemuel J. Overlock, deceased.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1934.
First publication July 1, 1934.

Review Want Ads

FOR SALE

(6) REAL ESTATE

Property Values are Bound to Advance Buy Now and Save Money

For Sale

FURNISHED HOUSE—Six rooms and bath, screen porch. Excellent condition. Large yard. Near Lincoln school. Reasonable price, terms.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE—Five rooms and bath. Excellent condition. Large yard. Low price, terms. Wood Canyon.

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE—Five rooms and bath. Unusual bargain. Van Dyke St., Warren.

RANCH—40 acres on Route 80. 12 miles from Bisbee. Five rooms and bath. Double garage. Concrete construction. Lighting system. Fine well, wonderful bargain. Furnished or unfurnished.

RANCH—40 acres, five rooms and bath. Running water. Furnished or unfurnished. 15 miles east of Bisbee. Real value.

For Rent

PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE—Five rooms and bath, modern. With or without garage. Tombstone Canyon. Close in.

NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS—Four rooms and bath. Modern. Close in. Tombstone Canyon. Reasonable.

FURNISHED APARTMENT—Three rooms with bath. Near Court House and schools. Low rental. Tombstone Canyon.

NICELY FURNISHED APARTMENT—Three large rooms and sleeping porch. Newly decorated. Water furnished. Near High School.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE—Four rooms and bath. Recently redecorated. Low rental. Quarry Canyon.

Many other real estate values not listed above, await your inspection.

Arizona Insurance Agency

Phone 190 54 Main Street

7069-7-29

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE
Excellent for wrapping and packing
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Daily	2½c Per Word
Weekly	12½c Per Word
Monthly	37½c Per Word
Black Face	25 Percent Extra

All Want Ads are taken for insertion in the Bisbee Daily Review and the Bisbee Evening Ore—No separate insertions are taken. Minimum charge 25c; all Want Ads cash with order; no refunds are allowed after the first insertion has been made.

REVIEW-ORE WANT ADS COVER COCHISE COUNTY COMPLETELY

FOR SALE

(1) FURNITURE

WHITE PORCELAIN ICE BOX; fifty-pound capacity. 60 Black Knob. 7068-7-31

(4) USED AUTOMOBILES

STUDEBAKER—Good condition. Cheap. Telephone 547-R. 7029-8-11

(10) LIVESTOCK

TWO GOOD milking goats. Phone 730-W or write Box 516, Bisbee. 7026-tf

FOR SALE—One saddle horse, cheap. Lt. G. A. Smith, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. 7062-7-31

FOR RENT

(24) HOUSES—FURNISHED

FOUR-ROOM HOUSE, unfurnished, for rent. 305 Shattuck Street, Warren. 7061-7-29

(26) APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Three-room, nicely furnished apartment, bath, dressing room, porch yard, flowers. Close in. Reasonable rent. Apply 18 Mansfield, Phone 95, Mrs. Nellie B. Hoy. 3062-tf

HELP WANTED

(44) MALE

MAN to operate small tea and coffee route after regular working hours. Pays up to $22.50 a week; requires only one or two hours a day. Write Albert Mills, 6538 Monmouth, Cincinnati, O. F70657-29

MAN WANTED to supply customers with famous Watkins Products in Bisbee and Lowell. Business established, earnings average $25 weekly, pay starts immediately. Write J. R. Watkins Co., 4525 Hollis St., Oakland, Calif. F7066-7-29

(45) FEMALE

$15 WEEKLY and your own dresses free for demonstrating latest lovely Fashion Frocks. No canvassing. No investment. Write fully. Give size and color preference. Fashion Frocks, Dept. P-7322, Cincinnati, Ohio. F7064-7-29

FOUND

FOUND—1933 High School Class pin with guard attached. Identify at Review. Pay for ad. 7071-7-29

INSURANCE

MRS. EVA M. PERLEY
FIRE AND AUTO INSURANCE
BONDS
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
NOTARY PUBLIC
C. Q. HOTEL BLDG. BISBEE
7070-7-29

HEALTH, Accident, Life. L. G. Jackson, 7 Woolworth Bldg. 7001-7-31

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Small blacksmith forge. Phone 540-R. 7063-7-28

WANTED

POEMS WANTED—The Poet (Monthly), St. Louis, Mo. F7049-7-29

BROKER

CUSTOM and commission broker. Fred Giesler, Naco, Arizona. Telephone 900-F-3. 7002-7-31

TOURIST CAMP

BELL'S MILE HIGH modern auto camp. Upper Tombstone Canyon. 7043-8-18

TRANSFER

MARSHALL TRANSFER — Storage, Coal. Phone 26. 7003-7-31

MATTRESS WORKS

OLD MATTRESSES REBUILT—Bisbee Mattress Works. Phone 142-W. 7067-8-22

REVIEW AND ORE WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

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Glasses Fitted
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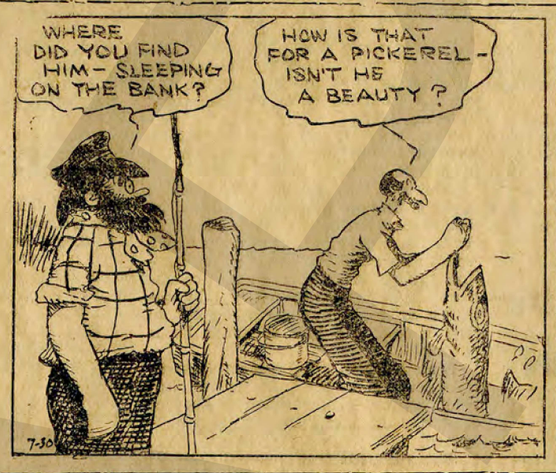
For sun glare, tinted genuine Crooks lenses Frames to match costumes.
Adonna Fleming
OPTOMETRIST
L. R. Brehm's Store

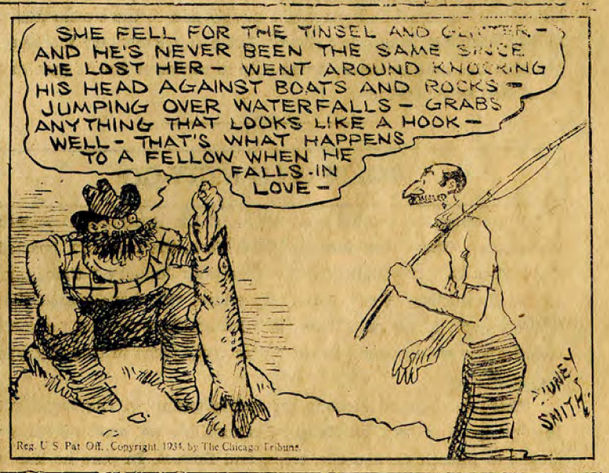
The Gumps

THE OLD, OLD STORY

By Sidney Smith



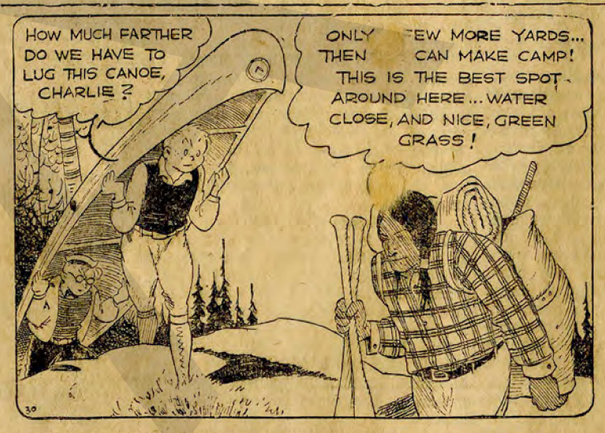


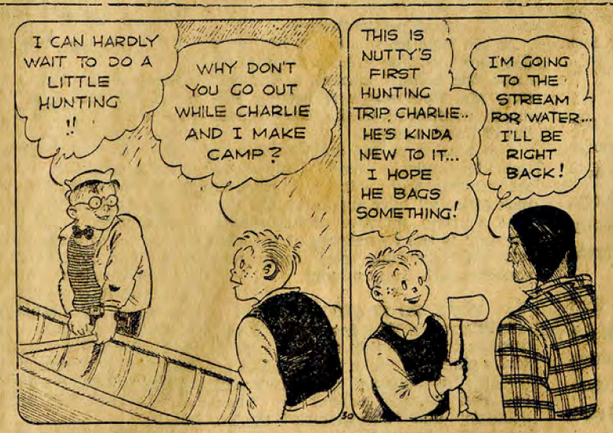


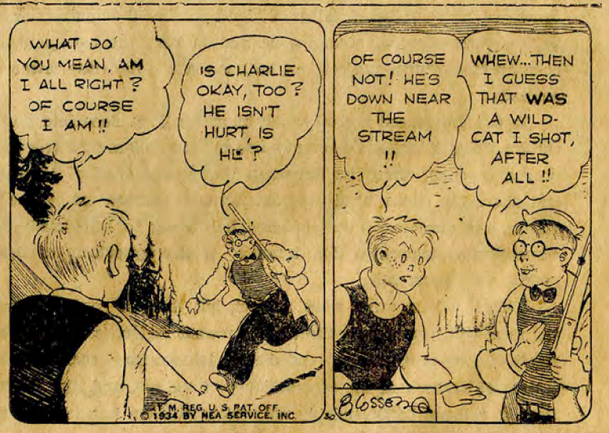
Freckles And His Friends

THEY'D BETTER TAKE HIS GUN AWAY!

By Blosser







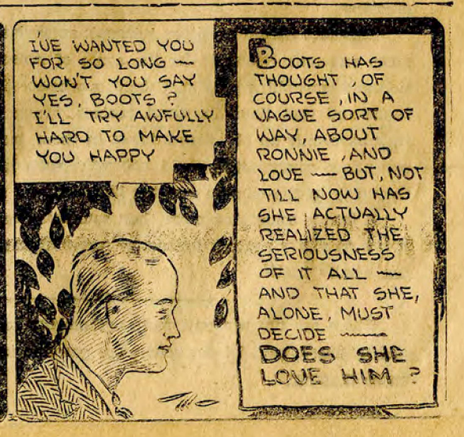
Boots and Her Buddies

RIGHT TO THE POINT!

By Martin







The Bisbee Daily Review

Published every morning, except Monday, by
THE COCHISE PUBLISHING COMPANY
at the office of the company, 12 Main Street, Bisbee, Arizona. P. O. Box 1000.
Telephone 1000. Entered as second class matter at the Bisbee postoffice.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS
MEMBER AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
MEMBER ARIZONA DAILY NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Month	$ .80	Six Months	$4.50
Three Months	$2.40	One Year	$9.00

The Bisbee Sunday Review (Sunday only) per year, $2.50
Free delivery by carrier anywhere in the Bisbee district or by mail anywhere in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES:
John W. Cullen Company, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and General Motors Building Detroit, Michigan: R. J. Bidwell Company, 742 Market Street, San Francisco, 1151 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, and 521 Lloyd Building, Seattle.
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GABRIEL OVER THE STEERING WHEEL

The attempt of various and sundry organizations over a period of years to make the traveling public danger-conscious on the highways having failed, one turns hopefully to the fact that a new attack is being made on the problem by an organization of young people of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly referred to as the Mormons.

The problem is worsening, according to regional statistics which probably will be borne out by the national recapitulation. In Chicago the mortality rate of traffic accidents has jumped at an alarming rate. In Arizona the toll has been steadily mounting. Capital is being made of the fact by the prohibitionists, who ascribe it to repeal; but there is the factor of increased speed due to the improvement of motors and the steady improvement of highways. Perhaps the motor-mile yardstick would show it is not incommensurately high, but the total is nevertheless impressive and is a worthwhile undertaking to attempt to reduce it whatever the cause.

It is useless to say that the tempo of traffic should be reduced in the interest of safety, for speed is the tempo of civilization and instead of being reduced it will be increased,. It is continually being increased, at sea, in the air, on the rails, and on the highways, not only because these forms of transportation are competitive, but life, it might be said, is intra-competitive. So we shall have to accept speed and rationalize it.

And if it is the deliberated judgment of the majority that we shall have repeal, we shall have to rationalize that, too. So instead of railing at contributory factors, whatever genius we possess must be directed toward control.

The campaign of the L. D. A. young people is a simple one. Its members merely bind themselves to sound the horns of their machines three times when they observe someone breaking a traffic regulation, the plan apparently being based on the assumption that most traffic violations are thoughtless. If they were advertised by a mechanical monition, it is reasoned, such violations would be corrected. It might also dissuade that considerable number who violate regulations clandestinely, running the chance of not being observed.

The world is afflicted with "movements" of various sorts, many of which are no doubt designed as a means of redeeming their getters-up from boredom, but the L. D. S. movement does not fall into that category. There are plenty of real menaces to the essentials of welfare which our forefathers historically catalogued as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the L. D. S. has chosen to champion the first with a choke-bore propaganda gun.

We suggest one possible improvement of their plan. Three honks on an ordinary automobile horn might merely add to the traffic din and be indistinguishable from other signals. Let a supplementary monitory horn of distinctive note be made, issued only to volunteer traffic monitors, and prohibited in general use.

—o—

TREES ON SENTRY-GO

Addressing the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, Mayor LaGuardia of New York, the host city, boasted that "New York City has planted more trees since January 1 than any other city in the history of the world." He added, "We have passed the stage where a park, a tree or a flower is a luxury. They are now absolute necessities and we are going to put a tree every place in this city where we can stick one."

There are special reasons for tree planting in the metropolis but they are good reasons, and Mayor LaGuardia could erect no better monument to himself than parks, trees, and flowers. In part he has merely being making some beneficial use of land purchased at outrageous prices by his Tammany-tool predecessors, and in part the tree-planting has been an employment project, but he has made a first-rate virtue out of necessity.

It was announced the other day that the U. S. department of agriculture would invest some seventy-five million dollars in a tree planting project reaching from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico, over and above the silvicultural program normally carried on by the forest service, the purpose of the timbered belt being to beneficially modify climatological factors in the interest of the agriculture of the great middle west farm belt.

This is a long range relief project, but there is good evidence that the farm belt, particularly the wheat-growing region, is now reaping the result of long-range neglect and destructive practices, such as the over-cutting of timber and the over-drainage of the soil, and that its productiveness will not be dependably restored until there is a reversal of such practices.

This fact should sensitive Arizona's appreciation of its limited forest areas and make converts for the cause of conserving the cover vegetation and controlling erosion. Urbanites who see the forests only at a distance and visit them for short periods during the summer may think they have only an objective interest in them, but if they were destroyed our urban communities could not exist, such is the imponderable part they play in the climate and the livestock and agricultural industries.

A tree is something more than something on which to hang verses; it stands sentry against destructive forces of nature with which we must continually battle.

—o—

There are ten per cent more automobiles in Arizona than last year and motorists paid 7.4 per cent more gasoline taxes. Let the pessimists sneer that off.

Strange Visitor



A WASHINGTON Bystander

By KIRKE SIMPSON

WASHINGTON.—After he left the White House and before he plunged into the bitter party fight of 1912 to become a third-party candidate for re-election, President Theodore Roosevelt used to talk a lot about the circumstances under which the Panama Canal zone came into being.

There are records of speeches he made on a post-presidential swing around the country in 1911 which quote him as saying that rather than risk the delays and uncertainties of senate debate on a treaty to acquire the Canal zone for purposes of constructing the great waterway, he as president "took the zone and let the senate debate me."

The senate, particularly the anti-imperialists of the democratic side, did debate Mr. Roosevelt's action early and often. It was significant that once the democrats under Wilson got into complete political power, they promptly moved to compensate Colombia for the actions of their republican predecessors.

* * *

Old Guard Echoes

In view of all that, old guard republicans with long memories may have found something of a sour taste in another President Roosevelt's selection of Colombia as the site for an amplification of his "good neighbor" foreign policy. To them, he may have seemed to be speaking directly in comment on those matters of domestic political history when he talked of a "new era" of "Live and let live" in the western hemisphere.

* * *

Regardless of all that, however, President Franklin Roosevelt's remarks in Colombia, applied strictly to Pan-American relations, may prove to be the most significant foreign policy utterances of his cruise unless he finds it expedient to touch on far eastern and Pacific problems while at Hawaii or on the west coast later.

* * *

Looking Southward

At the time he enunciated his "good neighbor" doctrine in his inaugural address, the context seemed to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt was looking primarily southward to the sister republics of Latin America.

The burden of his amplification in Colombia and the trend of his diplomatic moves and appointments since he took office all have supported the idea that a prime objective of his administration is the re-weaving of the pattern of friendship and commercial contacts with those nations.

* * *

POPE TO TRAIL BORAH

Politicians in Washington heard with surprise the news that Senator Pope of Idaho planned to take the stump at intervals this summer and answer his colleague Borah's attack on "monopolistic" and "bureaucratic" tendencies o fthe "new deal.'

They knew, of course, that Idaho had two senators, but when one thinks of that state's senatorial representation, one usually is concerned chiefly with Borah.

Word that Pope planned to trail the "Lone Lion of Idaho," therefore, not only in his home country, but possibly out into the nation, started them all on a search to learn something more about him.

His career in the senate started when he was elected for his first term in 1932, but he has been seen rather than heard.

* * *

Important Jobs

Rarely did he make a speech in the seventy-third congress. He held assignments on important senate committees — including agriculture and foreign relations—but he preferred to listen to speeches of others.

He unseated former Senator John Thomas, a republican, in the 1932 election. Borah at the time stumped the state in behalf of Thomas, but when the votes were counted Pope ran ahead as the democratic candidate by some 25,000 votes.

He had held three political offices before entering the senate—city attorney, assistant state's attorney and mayor of Boise. He was elected for two terms to the latter position on a non-partisan ticket.

He is a native of Louisiana and knows Huey Long. It was thought for a while the "kingfish" would assist him in his race for the senate by making a few speeches in his behalf, but the idea was abandoned.

* * *

Believes in New Deal

Although he doesn't rank with Borah as an orator, he is considered a forceful speaker. He believes firmly in the "new deal," especially in the NRA and AAA.

"Whenever a critic of the new deal," he said recently, "offers a constructive plan that will meet the needs of the people, one better than that of President Roosevelt's, I for one, will take off my hat to him and call him a patriot and a statesman."

Tall, gray-haired and broad-shouldered, he has met Borah in political combat before and is not afraid to do so again. With these two senators from the same state in the filed at the same time, one of the most colorful episodes of the political year is in prospect.

HOW'S your HEALTH

Edited by Dr. Iago Galdston for the New York Academy of Medicine

ARTIFICIAL FEVER

Some of our newest methods of treatment are rooted in the practices of antiquity. Artificial fever, for example, is one such treatment. The use of hot baths in the treatment of certain chronic conditions like arthritis is as old as the earliest Roman civilization.

Today artificial fever has been effectively applied in the treatment of cerebro-spinal syphilis and in certain other chronic conditions, including arthritis, and certain diseases of the joints. Artificial fever produced by prolonged hot baths, by diathermy (a treatment in which heat is produced by the passage of electric currents through the body), or by the penetration of the body by radio short waves, produces a rise of temperature substantially above normal.

The effects of artificial fever have been studied from a varitey of angles and it has been found that the reactions produced are multiform. One of the things the fever produces is an engorgement of the blood vessels of the skin which brings forth profuse sweating.

The cells of the body when subjected to heat increase their rate of metabolism, that is, the rate at which they burn up the fuels of the body. The nerve centers regulating temperature, as has been indicated above, are overwhelmed, and to all appearances are temporarily put out of commission.

Some have claimed that the fever produced artificially can effectively destroy germs. Wilth the excepting of the germ of syphilis, however, this has not been clearly established.

Artificial fever may have many other effects beside that of the rise in temperature. It is quite possible that the alteration in the behavior of the cells under the stimulus of heat and their increased metabolism may account for some of the desirable effects secured by this method of treatment. At any rate, while at present artificial fever must be applied with caution, this relatively new-old instrument of treatment is a promising one.

TALKS to PARENTS

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

The Neighborhood Bully

Let children settle their own quarrels, but don't allow a pugnacious child habitually to ruin your own child's good time.

Nothing is so catching as fighting. If your boy or girl is constantly cross these days instead of the peaceful little person he was before vacation, keep an eye on the crowd he plays with.

If every child in it but one is continuously on the defensive, listen to that other for a bit.

"Now look what you did," he shouts about something he knows very well he did himself. "That's a lie—you take it right back," he yells at another who insists that it was all his own fault.

It is just too bad to see a group of nice little children trying to defend themselves day in and day out against this everlasting plaintiff and troublemaker.

Sensitive Children

After a while they won't wait. Defenders almost invariably become aggressors in time unless they are too sensitive and too gentle to cross words with anybody .

This type of gentle child suffers more than the one who can take his own part.

Moreover, the trouble with such a child is that he won't be impressed by the fact that other children like him. It is the unfortunate things that take root in his mind rather than the pleasant things. A child of a sensitive nature can be made very unhappy by another child continually putting him in the wrong. He gets to think he is wrong.

Some children will forget unpleasantness as soon as the game is over, eat well, sleep well, and waken to another new day as though nothing had happened.

But although they react differently to the unfair treatment of this truculent playmate, the wear will tell on their dispositions too in time.

Perhaps you don't want to offend the mother of the stormy petrel. Or perhaps you know that this kid, who is usually vindictive, will take it out on you or your Johnny if you make trouble. This latter is, by the way, the biggest feather in the cap of any outlaw. How knows we are afraid to say anything.

Lesson for Bullies

One way is for the worried mothers to have a little meeting and agree to withdraw their children from the daily grange one by one. They will have to pay the price by a bit of loneliness for a while.

The bully, finding himself without any company, will look for new camps to raid. Eventually he will meet his match and earn some sorely needed lessons.

Mothers can tell the difference between fair fights and persecution. It dosn't pay to take umbrage too quickly. Children have to get used to a certain amount of give and take. But the intrenched "big shot" can ruin a whole street. This isn't what play is for. There are times when mothers simply have to take affairs into their own hands.

Weekly Sunday School Lesson

MICAIAH SPEAKS THE TRUTH

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* * *

By WM. E. GILROY, D. D.
Editor of Advance

Kings and commoners, when they want to do some particular thing and have more or less made up their minds to do it, frequently seek advice. The counsellor who advises them against it, no matter how wise or just his advice may be, is likely to get himself disliked for his pains, no matter how much the king or the commoner may have urged him to be frank.

Much of the time, when we seek advice, we want to have our own judgment confirmed rather than upset, and we tend to value our counsellors somewhat according to whether they give us pleasant and favorable, or discouraging, words.

Here, in our lesson, King Ahab of Israel had set himself upon a certain course. He wanted to regain Ramoth in Gilead, then in possession of the king of Syria.

He turned to Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, for help. Jehoshaphat was willing to give him assistance and to ally his people, his horses, and forces with those of Ahab, but he suggested that first of all it might be wise to inquire of the Lord.

* * *

I suppose that pagan peoples would have said "consult an oracle." That was practically what it amounted to, for Ahab called in some hundreds of prophets who were ministers of pleasant words, rather than clear-sighted and honest advisers.

They sensed what Ahab wanted them to say, and they said it, telling him to go on up and fight for Ramoth, because the Lord would deliver it into his hands.

Jehoshaphat apparently sensed something rather unsound about it. He did not seem to have very great confidence in this group of prophets, and he wanted to know whether there was not still another whose judgment they might seek.

Ahab told him that there was such a man, Micaiah by name, but that he hated him and did not want to get his word, because Micaiah did not prophesy good things concerning him, but evil.

Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, was urgent about the matter, however, and Ahab sent to have Micaiah brought. Micaiah seems first of all to have mocked the false phophets and to have spoken to Ahab in much the same words.

* * *

Ahab apparently sensed the fact that Micaiah was mocking him, and then Micaiah dared immediately to speak cu the truth, telling him that his armies would be scattered and that his own life would be lost.

Instead of listening to him, Ahab only turned to Jehoshaphat and said, "Did I not tell thee that he would prophesy no good concerning me, but evil?"

The two kings went up to battle, and it turned out as Micaiah had predicted. They suffered a most inglorious defeat. Jehoshaphat was killed in the battle, and Ahab, who had discarded his kingly robes, was killed by an arrow shot at a venture as he tried to escape.

Did Micaiah have divine insight into what was to happen? Possibly, but not necessarily. It does not always require more than the judgment of an honest and clear-seeing man to predict disaster when he sees the sort of men who are in control.

This story of truth-telling and tragedy has, manifectly, its lessons for our own time.

ABOUT NEW YORK

By PAUL HARRISON

NEW YORK.—It seems that out in Hollywood they are getting ready to make a movie called "The Great Ziegfeld." Broadway hasn't been so conscious of a cinematic scheme in years; it feels that it ought to be taken out there, bag and baggage, to help reproduce the story of the late Glorifier.

The film company made a nice little gesture when it decided to give jobs to some of the Ziegfeld girls who were in the earlier Follies. A great many other people got the idea, and soon the company was getting applications from Ziegfeld's favorite waiter, shoeshiner, and the newsboy who always sold Flo a Morning Bugle. One fellow who was fired three times by Ziegfeld expressed a willingness to coach the movie people on how Uncle Flo used to toss off tantrums.

One of the veterans whom the screen concern would like to have is Fannie Brice, alumna of six Follies, including the current one. She may not be able to comply, however, because the show is going on tour.

* * *

And Is George Mad!

Another veteran, though never a Ziegfeld man, is George M. Cohan. They wanted him for the title role, but they're not going to get him.

They won't get him because the great Cohan hasn't forgotten all the things that happened to him in Hollywood when he ventured out there about two years ago. And this is one of the things:

He had been working quite awhile when a director told him one afternoon that they'd start shooting at 7 o'clock the next morning. So Cohan went home and to bed and got up at 5 a. m. He roused his dresser and they gulped some breakfast and arrived at the studio gate before 7 o'clock. The guard there told them in a friendly way that there was no use hanging around for autographs.

Cohan explained that he was THE George M. Cohan, and that he was working at the studio. "Nobody works at the studio at this hour," said the guard. "But you might go down to the next gate and wait awhile." So Cohan moved on, and found himself at the extras' gate. The people there were even tougher. No extras were wanted that day, they said. Working there, was he? Well, where was his pass? No pass?—then he'd better beat it before they called a cop.

Mr. Cohan beat it. He went home and telephoned the studio, but nobody seemed willing to call the director. An hour later he telephoned again, and this time was able to tell the director what had happened. The latter apologized, but Cohan cut him short, saying he wouldn't come near the studio until a pass had been sent to him.

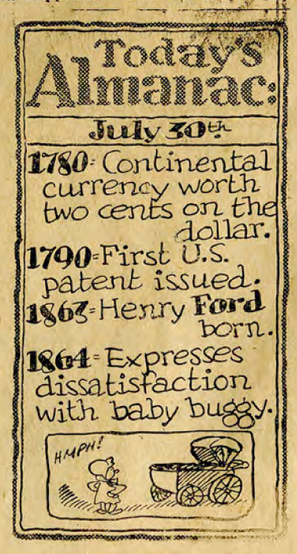
Another hour went by and a messenger dashed up with an envelope. It contained authorization for George M. Cohan to enter the extras' gate.

* * *

It's Good, Anyway

A man named Dick Moore, who is head bartender at the Times Square hotel, has an ear for legend and has been collecting stories about the origin of the Tom Collins. He has his own story, of course, which is that 40 years ago he received the Collins formula from the late John McGraw, who about that time was managing the Baltimore Orioles. McGraw had been given the formula by Maggie Cline in the days when she was singing "Throw Him Down, McCloskey!" Maggie, in turn, had learned the mixture from a friend who was a combination usher, scenery designer and property man at Kernan's old Maryland theatre in Baltimore. His name was Tom Collins, so Maggie gave his name to the gin drink.

Whenever Moore told that story, somebody countered with a different version. The original Tom Collins has been located variously from the Bowery to the Barbary Coast, from London to Central America. A drink known as Colon used to be popular in the hot countries, and the expression for "Have a drink," was Tome Colon." Travelers brought the phrase back to the States, where it was corrupted to "Tom Collins" . . . A similar change, other people believe, was brought about in the name of one Tom Kohlen, a famous Bowery bartender who invented several famous drinks . . . Still another legend has the Collins coming more than a century ago from the home of a perfumer named Thomas Bittl, who lived in Cologne. An Englishman, who remembered the formula but forgot Thomas' last name, called the drink "Tommy Cologne," and successive generations changed to Collins.



THE LITERARY GUIDEPOST

"HITLER OVER EUROPE"

The Roehm revolt in Germany, ruthlecssly broken by Hitler's firing squads, was "the last attempt of the collapsing middle class to save its revolution." Its suppression leaves Germany completely in the grip of the great Ruhr industrialists.

This explanation is given by Ernst Henri in "Hitler Over Europe"—a truly sensational book which gives an amazing new picture of the Nazi movement.

Hitler, says the author, rode two incompatible forces to power; the petty bourgeoise, who actually wanted a brand of Socialism and who furnished the recruits for the Storm Troops, and the great coal and steel barons, led by Thyssen, who represent predatory capitalism at its worst.

One of these groups, says Henri, had to be disappointed. Roehm, with all his faults, at least was the spokesman for the "little man" of Germany, who demanded that the old campaign pledges be fulfilled. These pledges were anathema to the Thyssen group—so Roehm and his followers were crushed.

The whole Nazi thrust, continues the author, is simply a cloak for Thyssen's designs. Thyssen aims at nothing less than industrial domination of all Europe; he has financed Hitler and today —according to this book—he controls Der Fuehrer absolutely.

One or the other, he says, is certain. And, whichever comes, it is likely to be followed by Communism.

Published by Simon and Schuster the book sells for $1.90.

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