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VOLUME 14. OFFICIAL PAPER OF YUMA COUNTY. MORNING SUN, YUMA, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1920. MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS. NUMBER 274.

PRESIDENT WILSON MAY AID ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE WITH ARMENIANS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—President Wilson today promised his personal mediation through a representation to end hostilities in Armenia. The offer was in reply to an invitation from Paul Hymans, president of the league of nations, transmitting a resolution adopted in behalf of Armenia, November 22. It requested that the horrors of the Armenian tradegy be brought to the attention of the powers with a view of entrusting some power with the task of taking the necessary measures to stop the hostilities in Armenia. The United States, although not a member of the league, was included among the nations of the world to whom the broadcast invitations was issued.

Adoption of the resolution was proceeded by some discussion of the feasibility of organizing an international force to intervene in Armenia. In his reply however, Mr. Wilson said he was without authorization to offer or employ the mililtary forces of the United States in any step for the relief of Armenia. The president declared however, he was willing upon assurances of the moral and diplomatic support of the principal powers to endeavor to bring about peace betweeen the contending parties. He asked suggestion as to the avenues through which the profert should be made and the parties to whom it should be addressed.

BREAD LINE FEEDS YOUNG IN AUSTRIA

Miseries of Austria's Hungry Children Told by French Writer.

(By Associated Press)

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The misery of Austria's hungry children is told by Pierre Hamp, writing in a Paris weekly.We watched the breadlines before the soup kitchens where American relief agencies are feeding all those under 14 years of age.

At the door each child must show a card and when they leave they are searched, says M. Hamp.

Because there is not enough for all the hungry to be fed, the children may not carry away food. Yet the keen intelligences of the young sometimes outwits the watchfullness of their elders.

"To be sure," one of the managers told him "we should have to undress the children. One little girl put her slices of bread in her stockings. The next week she came with a rag over her cheek, saying she had the toothache. Under the cloth she had a lum of bread."

Pointing to two little girls, she said. "Often I must force them to eat. Grief at the thought that their mothers have nothing kills their appetite. Unless I watch them the bread they leave on the table is taken by others,"

Another little girl, wearing men's shoes in which her feet were lost tried to crowd in ahead of her turn. Sent back in the line, she cried. Asked why, the child explained she was wearing the only shoes in the family. She wanted to hurry back so her brother might have the shoes and come, in his turn, while there still was food.

"They are people," said the manager, "whose pride is not yet dead. They would not let their children be seen in the street barefoot."

As the children pass in line and have their bowls filled with cocoa they begin at once to drink and to eat the white bread. They are too hungry to wait until seated.

Sometimes as the children leave, they are compelled to raise their arms for some hold hidden bread, in their armpits; and sometimes they are searched for many would if they could conceal food for the hungry mother at home.

BOLING DENIES HE RECEIVED A CUT IN BRIBE

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—W. Wilmer Boling, treasurer of the United States Shipping Board and brother-in-law of President Wilson, today denied allegations he had participated in the $25,000 fund alleged to have been distributed to R. Cutter Sangs for securing a contract with the U. S. Shipping Board. Bolling was a volunteer witness before the Walsh Congressional Committee. The allegation involving the name of Mr. Bolling was made by Sangs. Sangs alleged he had received $40,000 in notes from Wallace Downey of which $25,000 was divided between himself, Bolling, Lester Silver, former secretary of the board and John N. Cramer, representative of Down.

RECOMMENDS NEW TREATY BE DRAFTED

Secretary Colby Proposes New Treaty Between United States and Mexico Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A formal proposal from Secretary Colby that commissioners be appointed by the U. S. and Mexico to draft a treaty upon which can be based resumption of diplomatic relations, has been taken to Mexico City by Roberto Tesquera. This was disclosed tonight when the state department made pubiic Mr. Colby's answer to Mr. Tesquera's request urging recognition of Mexico. It was handed to the Mexican agent before his departure Thanksgiving day to attend the inauguration of President Obregon.

Referring to his conversation, Secretary Colby said the statement in Tesquera's letter that it is retroactive should "allay the fears of those who have acquired "valid titles" in Mexico adding " I can concieve of noting better calculated to correct this misunderstanding." "It only remains, Mr. Colby continued, "to give this understanding a form which is usual in dealing between friendly states and I suggest that commissioners be appointed by both countries to formulate treaty embodying an agreement which has been reached as a result of your mission" The text of Mr. Colby's letter contains the following:

"We have not required the assurances in your letter of Mexico's regard for the discharge of her obligations and of her respect for the principals of international law. You suggest for a joint arbitration commission to agitate the claims presented by citizens of other countries for damages sustained in your country and the further proposals to enlarge and strengthen treaty provisions of all controversies now pending for which may arise between our nationals brings support of your declaration."

THE WEATHER

PHOENIX, Nov. 30.—Wednesday and Thursday, fair and warmer.

BRIDE AND GROOM AT HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Walters returned to Yuma yesterday after a honeymoon of some weeks upon the coast. Mr. Walters of the C. A. Lindman law offices left Yuma some time ago for San Diego where the newly-weds were united in marriage. After the marriage ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Walters left on a touring honeymoon of California. They finished their honeymoon by driving across the desert to Yuma from San Diego. They will be at home to their many friends at the Ming Apartments on Orange avenue.

NEW EMBASSY

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The bill for the re-establishment of an embassy to the Vatican was adopted by the chamber 317 to 209.

COLONEL FLY TELLS ABOUT YUMA PROJECT

Yuma Booster Never Loses an Opportunity to Inform World About His Home.

If all Yumaites were as good boosters away from home as Colonel B. F. Fly, who recently returned from the east on project business, the opportunities of the Yuma project would be known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian boundary to the Rio Grande.

Colonel Fly never loses an apportunity to tell some one about his home, and usually his tales find their way into the newspapers of a foreign community. The latest example of the Colonel's good work is reprinted here with from the Washington Post:

(Washington Post)

"The Yuma, Ariz., United States reclamation project with its auxiliary project, the Yuma mesa, is the greatset object lesson in America of the beneficial results obtained from the application of water to the deserts of the West," said Col. Ben Franklin Fly, of Yuma at the Continental. "It was only in June, 1912, that irrigation water was first made available for the Yuma project. That year we produced $497,000 worth of crops. In 1919 we produced $7,900,000 worth of farm products, or a greater average per acre than any other known area on the face of the earth. But from a wealth-poducing standpoint we are only in our infancy. By virtue of the special act of Congress known as the 'Yuma auxiliary project' we are now reclaiming 47,500 acres of mesa (high) lands that are pronounced by experts to be the finest and only real frostless citrus fruit lands in the United States, will be the Washington naval orange and the Marsh seedless grapefruit grow to the greatest perfection known. In addition to these fruits, the Yuma mesa will in the near future become the home of the 'Deglet Noor' date, the most highly prized of all table dates, the trees producing as high as 600 pounds each, making an acre of such trees produce from $30,000 to $60,000 annually.

"In the course of a few years I expect to see the Yuma mesa dotted with more fine homes than can now be found in the famous Pasadena, Calif., country, for the average man of wealth loves sunshine, and the United States weather bureau records show that in the past 43 years the sun has failed to shine but one day, January 3 of this year, in Yuma. This also breaks all world's records I came here to get a postponement of the time within which 'excess landowners,' those owning more than 160 acres, must dispose of their excess lands. The time has been postponed for a year, which is all we hoped to obtain."

FIUME SURROUNDED

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Fiume is surrounded by three battalions of Caribaneers and shots have been exchanged between the troops, says a dispatch to the London Times from Milan. General Cavitlia, commanding the government troops says he will do his best to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

The big candle in Sanguinetti's window has been extinguished.

PIMA COUNTY COTTON CROP IS HARVESTED

Low Price of Cotton Keeps Greater Portion of Crop Off the Market.

TUCSON, Nov. 30.—With the Pima county cotton crop practically harvested, none of the staple has reached the market on account of low prices. It is said that a few bales may have been sold, where farmers have been forced to raise a little ready cash, but as a general rule the growers are holding the crop hoping for higher prices.

The price now is said to be around 50 cents. Some has been sold as low as 45 cents and some cases are cited where 60 cents has been paid under old contracts. The farmers claim that the price of 50 cents is below the price of production and that they will not sell until they can see a profit for their years' work. It is pointed out that the crop this year was raised under high price conditions, with high priced labor and other costs in proportion. Pickers are now earning 4 cents a pound and the labor supply is greater than the demand. The trouble now is in finding places for the pickers instead of finding the labor.

The bottom has also dropped out of the seed market, but the farmesr are not worrying so much about that. With seed at $15 a ton and meal at $40 they see cheaper feed ahead this winter. They figure that the drop in seed all comes back to them in the cheaper meal. Last year seed sold for $30 a ton and meal in the neighborhood of $70, and in consequence there was not much cotton seed meal fed in this section of the country. Most of the seed is shipped to the southern states to be milled and the meal shipped back from there, which creates a big item in added freight.

Some of the farmers are also crying the cost of picking much come down and are petitioning the association to cut the price to 2½ cents, but the association officials can not see it that way. It is pointed out that picking which remains to be done in this county is generally scrappings and that a man can not gather as much in a day as when the fields are white. They realize that conditions must be such that a laborer can earn a good day's pay, or there will be no pickers.

However, the farmers maintain that something must be done to relieve the situation and they declare that if the buyers do not pay profitable prices for the staple, there will be no cotton on the market. Some argue that under present conditions that they will be willing to take 60 cents for their cotton, while others declare they will hold out for 75 cents.

The entire situation boiled down is a fight between the farmers and the buyers and seems to be a game of freze out. The farmers claim the mills must have the long staple cotton, while the buyers are claiming that the farmers must have the money and if the growers will not come to time, they will go to Egypt for their cotton.

LOTS OF GAME ON THE GULF

Mr. Louis Lockhart, E. C. Koehler, Jack Chambers and Harry Robertson who last Friday, left Yuma for a short hunting trip to the Gulf region near the delta of the Colorado river, returned home the first of the week, tired but happy. The party, after leaving San Luis, traveled on the mesa to El Doctor, some miles from the Gulf of California. On teh slough near El Doctor there were many ducks and geese and the hunting party brought back to Yuma some very fine geese which they had killed in Mexico. It is stated by those who were in the party that Mr. Koehler saw seven deer one morning but did not shoot at them. He said that he would not shoot because he only had bird shot in his gun. However other members of the party believe that there is another reason for the failure to shoot. The party had a very enjoyable trip and Mr. Lockhart is now planning on a much longer and extensive trip on the gulf.

NO TROUBLE IN GUATAMALA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Reports of the threatened revolution in Guatamalia were denied today by Dr. Julio Vianchi, Guatamalian Minister to the U. S.. Dr. Vianchi said that reports of German interests in the present government were untrue. The Minister also said that Guatamalia had at last established friendly relations with her neighbors, o course which he said Estrada Cabrara had always opposed.

KILKENNEY RETURNS HOME

T. R. Kilkenney, who has been spending the summer at his old home in Providence, R. I., has returned to his home in Yuma. Mr. Kilkenney, while in the east visited a great many cotton mills and also inspected a large part of the cotton crop in the south. He reports that many of the mills are shut down or running on half time or with half of their regular force.

This has been brought about by cancellation of orders by the trade for cotton gods. The mills have to a large extent depleted their stocks of raw cotton. In the cotton districts a good portion of the cotton has not been picked and it appears that a large percentage of this year's cotton crop will be allowed to go to waste in the fields. Mr. Kilkenney is very certain that cotton will be a fair price by March or April, what he means by a fair price is 25c and 30c per pound.

STATES' RESTS IN TESTIMONY OF CHECK CASE

Notary Publics Tetsify that Senior Check Transferred Property to Son and Daughter-In-Law.

PHOENIX, Nov. 30.—The state abruptly rested late today after two notary publics had testified in the preliminary examination of Victor Check and wife, charged with murder in connection with the death of Victor Check's father last November 12. The natories testified Check Senior had executed deeds and assignments of mortgages to Victor and Beel Creck before them between September 21 and Nov. 3. Then defence cousel asked continuance to outline a course of action. The court continued the hearing to tomorrow. Miss Surla Weber¼ stenographer and notary in the office of a law firm said that on September 21 she acknowledged execution of a deed by Thomas J. Check to Victor and Bell Check for a consideration of $1.00 all the Senior Check's property in Orange County, Florida.

Miss Abel McCoy testified that on October 22, October 28 and November 3, she executed acknowledgments of various assignments of mortgages by Thomas J. Check to Victor and Bell Check to town property in Stanfard, Florida and a deed executed by Thomas J. Check with Victor Check as attorney in fact to Susie B. Hulsz, for property in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW PARKING SPACE BEING MARKED OFF

Center of Main Street Marked Off for Parking Spaces by Engineers Office.

Yuma is adding another distinctive feat to her many feats. Under the direction of the city engineer, parking spaces are being painted off in the center of Main street so that in the future it will be possible to park on both sides of the street as well as in the middle of the street. Parking in the future will be done at an angle of forty-five degrees at the curbing and also at an angle of forty-five degrees in the center of the street.

Yuma is one city in many which has such a wide Main street that it is possible to park automobiles in three separate rows and still have room for traffic to pass up and down the street.

Strangers who come to Yuma remark on the number of cars which are seen upon the streets of the city.

For months past it has been practically impossible to find a parking space in Yuma except by going two or three blocks from the center of the city. However, with the new parking arrangements it is presumed that the problem will be solved for a short time at least.

COLONEL FLY RETURNS HOME FROM SUCCESSFUL TRIP TO WASHINGTON

Colonel B. F. Fly, who recently went to Washington as the accredited representative of the various organizations of Yuma county, on behalf of "excess land-owners", "non-resident land-owners" and "excess homesteaders", returned to Yuma Sunday at noon and looks none the worse for his strenuous eighteen day journey to Washington and back.

"I consider my trip back to Washington to be successful beyond even the fondest dreams of my most enthusiastic friends", said Colonel Fly yesterday. "As a matter of course it was an up-hill fight from the start but I won every contention with my friends in Washington, and that means that all of the land owners on Yuma project have been relieved of a tremendous burden and saved from sacrificing their excess holdings, the Secretary of the Interior having very graciously granted me one year's extension of time after December first of this year within which to literally comply with the requirements of the Reclamation Law and the rules and regulations of the Reclamation Service."

"After winning what may be very justly termed the greatest victory ever won on behalf of Yuma project, a photograph of the event was taken in the office of Acting Director Morris Bien, showing him in the act of delivering me the coveted document which reads as follows:

"Col. B. F. Fly,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Colonel Fly:

I have to advise you that on November 22 the Secretary of the Interior approved our recommendation of November 20 for an extension of time for one year in which to make water-right application in the cases of excess holdings, non-resident holdings, and excess units in homesteads on the Yuma Project, in accordance with

(Continued on Page Four)

BANDITS IN HAITI KILLS ALL ENEMIES

Lieut. Colonel Bunker Tells Naval Court of Native Bandit Atrocities.

(By Associated Press)

PORT AU PRINCE, Nov. 30.—The naval court of inquiry investigating the action of American marines concluded its hearing in Haiti today with the examination of Lieut. Col. Bunker of the marines who testified to the belief that 2,000 Haitians had been killed by bandits in the last two years. He declared that from March, 1918, to October, 1919, large farming lands were completely wiped out by bandits.

Colonel Bunker gave an idea of the methods of the outlaws, citing cases to show how marines and local police captured by the bandits were decapitated. He said tin every instance they were decapitated. Two marines were burned to death after torture, Colonel Bunker asserted. He testified that a lieutenant had been killed, the heart and liver distributed and eaten and the brain removed to grease bullets. The records showed that 32 local police officers were killed.

NOT SEEKING ADMISSION

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 30.—"Mexico will not ask admission to the League of Nations, but should an invitation be extended it would be given consideration." This statement was made by General Obregon today to a correspondent of the Associated Press.

SPOT COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Spot cotton, 16. Cotton closed steady at a net advance of 26 to 40 points.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S WORK IN ARIZONA

Coming to Mean What the Farmers Themselves Make It.

The original conception of extension work was, according to one of the members of Congress that the county agent should visit the farmer under his own vine and fig tree, where he would discuss with him the problems relating to more profitable farming. In fact, county agent work was started with this idea of personal service.

The present idea, however, has developed considerably beyond the personal service idea. The department of agriculture calls attention to a typical type of service which is being given national publicity. The story is of the county agent in Umatilla county, Ore., who saved the grain farmers large amounts by working out an organized plan for meeting the shortage of fuel oil. A crisis was at hand and the county agent, through the state office and the state marketing bureau of California, co-operated in securing fuel oil which saved the loss of crops upon a large acreage. The orders were pooled and plans arranged for the banks to honor the payments on more than one hundred thousand gallons of distillate which were dsitributed in May. One hundred and evelen farmers joined in this plan and saved an estimated amount equalling more than nine thousand dollars. Later in the year the plan continued to develop and larger amounts of oil were thus shipped into the county.

We have equally good illustrations of county agent work in Arizona. Among those which might be mentioned are: Fourteen carloads of dairy cows co-operatively shipped into Cochise county; assistance rendered to forty dairymen supplying milk in Tucson, which enabled them to organize for the distribution of milk in the city; assistance rendered the farm bureau of Coconino county, resulting in plans which brought a flour mill into the county, which is now grinding all the wheat formerly shipped to distant mills and flour shipped back to the farmers producing the wheat. In Yuma county plans were developed for the certification of Hairy Peruvian alfalfa seed, which has been selling for twice as much per pound as the common varieties. Other counties have worked along a little different line of work with equally good results.

County agent work is coming to mean what the farmers themselves make it. We are thinking less in terms of a county agent who can do great things and is an expert in all lines of farming and stock raising, and thinking more in terms of crystalizing the ideas of the farmers themselves, and rendering assistance to them in an organized manner in an attempt to improve the general agriculture and home life of the communities. Individual service is merely a means toward this end. The necessary co-operation of the farmers and their wives is becoming more pronounced.

A recent stimulus to this work has been the rapid development of the state and national farm bureau federations now numbering more than a million members.

Dad Moore of Somerton, was a business visitor in Yuma yesterday.



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