

# THE MINES OF ARIZONA

This department is under the direction of Mr. W. E. Defty, the well known mining engineer, who will carefully scrutinize all matters relating to mining in order that only reliable information regarding legitimate enterprises shall find a place here.

The Republican would be pleased to receive information from any part of the state regarding the development of the mining industry. All communications should be addressed: Mining Department, Arizona Republican.

**The American Mining Congress**  
The work of the Congress in Phoenix brought forth a great many points of vital interest to mining and especially in Arizona. One of the very important points is the much needed revision of the present mining laws and also a codification of them. It is an admitted and indisputable fact that most substantial investors are now very decidedly reluctant to freely invest in mining or refuse altogether to do so and mainly on account of the liability of litigation under our present laws. And especially has a hard blow been struck at Arizona by the passing of the eighty per cent and the blackist laws. Such laws will destroy mining effort in Arizona. It has already had its ill effect by diverting capital to other states.

The conclusions, resolutions and recommendations of the congress are so full of beneficial and substantial interest to all interested in mining that I print them in full. It should interest all mining men to peruse and digest them and help to a conclusion and unity of purpose for protection and helplessness to mining.

**Report of the Committee on Revision of the Mineral Land Laws to the American Mining Congress, December 9, 1914.**

Since the last annual convention, the American Mining Congress has taken every opportunity to press for the creation by the Congress of the United States of a commission which shall revise and codify the mineral land laws of the United States.

Your committee takes pleasure in reporting that encouraging progress toward the desired end has been made at Washington. A bill (No. 4573), providing for the appointment of the commission desired, was introduced in the senate by Senator Smead and was approved by the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

"Hon. T. J. Walsh,  
Chairman, Committee on Mines and Mining, United States Senate,  
My dear Senator:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 9, 1914, transmitting for report a copy of S. 4573, a bill designed to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws. The bill provides that the proposed code shall not deal with lands containing deposits of coal, oil, gas, phosphates or soluble potassium salts. Various recommendations and amendments to the general mining laws have been suggested by this department from time to time, and there seems to be more or less desire on the part of those connected with prospecting or mining for certain amendments to the law. The codification of all laws relating to the location, development, and disposition of such mineral lands would also, in my opinion, be desirable. I believe that the investigations and findings by such a commission as is provided for in this bill would be of material value to congress, and have therefore to recommend that the measure be enacted.

"Very truly yours,  
"FRANKLIN K. LANE,"

The bill, after receiving some alterations, was favorably reported by the committee on mines and mining, and was passed by the senate on May 7. Meanwhile, on April 1, 1914, Mr. Taylor, of Colorado, introduced a similar measure (Bill 15288) in the house of representatives which was likewise approved by the secretary of the interior and favorably reported

back to the house by its committee on mines and mining.

At that stage, congress decided to restrict its legislative program for the remainder of the prolonged session to the trust bills and your representatives were informed that no further progress with the revision bills would be possible until the next session. Later on, the administration measures relating to coal, oil, etc., were added to the legislative program and it was understood that the revision bill would be included with these. This expectation was not fulfilled and the house adjourned without action in the matter, so that nothing further can be done until the winter session.

Both the senate and house bills vary somewhat from the measure recommended by the American Mining Congress which provided for a commission of five members who should be selected by the president for their recognized knowledge and experience in the mining industry (see copy attached). In the senate bill, this was amended to create a commission of three members, two of whom should be lawyers and one a mining engineer. The house bill, on the other hand, permitted the commission to consist of five members, but provided that they should serve without compensation.

While these alterations were unsatisfactory, it is believed that the best opportunity to make further efforts for their correction will be presented after the passage of the house bill and when it meets the senate bill in conference.

Your committee believes that the most important qualification of the commission should be its ability to command the confidence of the mining communities and that this end can best be attained by having at least five members and leaving the president free in making the selections. Moreover, the members should be properly paid so that the appointments may not be restricted to men of wealth and in order that the business may be undertaken in a serious way, befitting its importance.

The house bill will shut out from any possibility of selection the vast majority of mining men as it restricts the personnel of the commission to those who have the rare combination of a knowledge of the subject, a desire to work for it, and who, at the same time, possess such incomes and freedom from business duties that they can leave their own affairs for six months of arduous labor, and bear the serious expenditures which cannot be included in government accounts.

At the proper time, further efforts will be made to have these difficulties considered by those who are in charge of the bills, but in any case, it is probable that a revision bill will be passed at the next session.

In the meantime, public interest is growing and the forces massing back of the revision movement are steadily increasing. In the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, no other matter of public policy has been commanding such interest as this. In both organizations, the sentiment in favor of a general revision is overwhelming and each one has gone far and is still proving and aiding the movement. The American Institute of Mining Engineers has been specially restricted in its support by provisions in its constitution which bar it from taking up public questions and an effort is now being made to have its sphere of activity enlarged.

In the meantime, the American Mining Congress remains as the only general organization of the great mining industry which is in a position to freely voice its wishes and act for its interests in any direction. There certainly never has been a time when these interests have needed co-operation and intelligent direction so much as they do now and mining men cannot afford to have the activities of the congress weakened through any lack of financial support.

Practical experience has shown that to be effective, the recommendation of the congress upon any matter,

must be properly presented at Washington, and this requires steady, persistent work by someone who can stay there. At present, there is no way of securing this until the secretary of the American Mining Congress is given the means with which to carry on his work in the proper way. This is absolutely necessary to supplement the efforts of your various committees who can only act through correspondence and the occasional visits of their members.

The mining industry cannot hope that any of the afflictions from which it is suffering will disappear by chance. The only help in sight is self help, the labor and money contributed by mining men to the work of the American Mining Congress.

(Sgd) EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
Chairman,  
Committee

E. B. King, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman.  
Alaska—L. V. Ray, Seward.  
Arizona—Will L. Clark, Jerome.  
California—E. H. Benjamin, San Francisco.  
Colorado—Victor C. Anderson, Denver.  
District of Columbia—Hennen Jennings, Washington.  
Idaho—J. H. Richards, Boise.  
Montana—Wm. Seaton, Helena.  
Minnesota—Horace W. Winchell, Minneapolis.  
Missouri—E. R. Kirby, St. Louis.  
Nevada—D. C. McDonald, Ely.  
New Mexico—C. T. Brown, Socorro.  
Oregon—H. H. Schwartz, Portland.  
Texas—Isadore Broman, Austin.  
Utah—W. H. King, Salt Lake.  
Washington—L. K. Armstrong, Spokane.  
Wyoming—Edwin Hall, Lusk.

Appendix—Preliminary Draft Suggested for a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House

That congress shall undertake a general revision of the laws relating to mineral bearing lands and mineral rights within the United States and Alaska and such revision shall cover mineral deposits of every kind except those of coal, oil, phosphates, and salines which are set aside as the subjects of other and special legislation.

In view of the technical nature of the problems presented by the work it is desired to secure first the results of the knowledge and experience which exists among those who are engaged in the mining industry. To this end the president shall, within sixty days hereafter, appoint a commission of five members, who shall be selected for their recognized knowledge and experience in the mining industry.

The commission shall consider the mining laws of this and other countries and shall hold public hearings in the principal mining centers of the western states and Alaska, giving full opportunity for the expression of public opinion concerning the problems before it. Its recommendation shall be presented in the form of a fully drafted mining code.

Within six months after the appointment of the commission its report shall be delivered to the president who shall within thirty days thereafter transmit it to congress with his further recommendation if there be any.

Members of the commission shall receive per diem with expenses and shall engage such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the work.

(Clause providing for the necessary appropriation.)

Resolution above introduced by Will L. Clark.

Phoenix, Arizona,  
December 10th, 1914.

To the American Mining Congress:  
Your committee on resolutions, having considered the report of your committee on revision of the mineral land laws, recommends that said report be received and adopted as presented, and that the bill now pending before congress be passed.

(Sgd) NORMAN CARMICHAEL,  
Chairman, Committee on Resolutions.

The American Mining Congress, in convention assembled at Phoenix, Arizona, this tenth day of December, 1914, unanimously adopted the foregoing report and resolution as to revision, mineral land laws of the United States.

CARL SCHOLZ, President.  
JAMES F. CALLEBREATH, Secretary.

**Inspiration Consolidated**  
N. Y.—It is expected that the mill of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., near Miami, Ariz. The flotation experiments are said to be showing satisfactory results.

**Get Rich Quick**  
"My wife hopes to make us all rich in time."  
"How so?"  
"She saw mining stock advertised a one cent a share and she invested a nickel."—Kansas City Journal.

**Rather Complex**  
The Texas geological formation is like the Texas weather; no man

knows what next to expect.—Waco Times-Herald.

**Fire in Copper Mill**  
Calumet, Mich.—Destruction of the stamp mill of the Isle Royale Copper Mining company by fire early today will not cause suspension of mining. The rock will be sent to the Centennial mill in this city. The loss is close to \$300,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

**Ask Six Million Damages**  
Denver, Colo., Jan. 2.—Suit for \$6,252,000 damages was filed in the United States district court here by Rufus C. Elder and Frank E. Mann, executors of the estate of George W. Elder, against the Western Mining company and other corporations and individuals. The damages are for minerals said to have been taken from certain mines under a lease which the complainants declare is void. Among the defendants are Samuel D. Nicholson, recently candidate for the republican nomination for governor; the American Smelting and Refining company, the Guggenheim Exploration Company, and the American Smelters Securities Company.

**The Prospector**  
Under this head last week a funny mistake was made in the article, referring to the burro, my copy read: "He finds the stranger to nervous energy rubbing his nose up against a cropping of horn silver." The typo made it read: "Too nervous and crazy."

I have received numerous letters in reference to this article and one is herewith printed, omitting the signature, locality, and other paragraphs which would not interest our readers.

Dec. 28, 1914.  
W. E. Defty, Mining Engineer,  
Mining Department,  
Arizona Republican,  
Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Sir:  
I have with much pleasure just finished reading an article entitled "The Prospector" in your mining department Sunday's paper, and can say that I have just been through the experience described in the last part.

About two months ago, myself with two associates entered into a contract to purchase the four groups of mines, all patented claims, for \$50,000.00. There was considerable development work already done in the shape of a shaft and a 700 foot tunnel, but no one ever knew the value of the mine, not even the owners, so I went to work, sampling, cross cutting and assaying all the

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of the largest body of ore opened up in Arizona during the last few years, and it may yet turn into a second United Verde.

We now have ten claims, and every facility for milling. Our ore is a perfect concentrating ore, and by hand concentrating, we save 81 per cent. Our ore contains gold, silver and copper, and we intend to use plants, concentration and old flotation, which will enable us to save 96 per cent of the values on a \$6,750 ore, which is the average value of our ore, and all averages arrived at in the proper manner for calculating averages.

We expect to put up 150 ton mill as the first unit and increase same up to 500 tons.

When we started in to investigate the merits of these mines, no one dreamed of such wealth hidden in those hills, and there is no telling what future developments may bring forth. Our mining engineer has not yet completed his report, but hope to have it ready within the next ten days. The discovery and opening up of the above group of mines should give a stimulus to the mining industry in the district.

I forgot to mention the fact, that we did not intend to mine in the usual manner, but we will quarry the whole mine, and take it as we come to the ore. We have developed 54-foot vein, and no signs what ever of a hanging wall, and all surface indications show it runs back the entire length of claims 500 feet. The capping rock, known as the big blowout on top of the mountain, and through the vein runs, assays \$7.46 gold silver and copper.

**German Copper Supply**  
London, Dec. 15.—In discussions on the possibility of bringing Germany to her knees by cutting off war supplies, copper always figure prominently, but a member of a London firm which before the war supplied Germany with much of her supply of base metals declares household fixtures alone in the country would suffice to provide the necessary copper for many years. He estimates that door knobs alone would supply the country with the necessary copper for making munitions of war for the next three years.

**30,700,000 Lbs. Copper Exported**  
Washington, December 25.—American copper exports to Europe reached a total of 30,724,367 pounds, valued at \$3,825,474, during the first three weeks of December, according to statistics made public today by the department of commerce.

Nearly half of that total, or 14,862,128 pounds, was exported during the week ending December 19. Of the latter amount France was the largest purchaser taking 6,976,994 pounds; Italy second, with 2,457,042 pounds; and England third, with 3,299,461 pounds.

**Lazulite—Arizona**  
Specimens of lazulite (false lapis lazuli) were received from Mr. James Shea and Dr. Burt Agburn, of Phoenix, Arizona, along with a few notes on its occurrence. The deposit is about twelve miles north of Phoenix, in a small hill near the edge of Paradise valley. A good wagon road passes near the locality. The lazulite is inclosed in quartzite, in which rock it occurs disseminated in small grains and clusters and in larger crudely shaped crystals. The matrix is white gray, pinkish, brownish, and greenish from staining. Fine mica or sericite has developed through the quartzite country rock and some in associated with the lazulite of the specimens seen only a few could be cut into pure blue gems, but a quantity would yield matrix stones showing dark netramorine—blue patches of various sizes. The presence of a little pyrite in small crystals heightens the resemblance of this material to lapis lazuli. (Gems and Precious Stones in 1915, by Douglas B. Sturrett, U. S. Survey.)

A lonely old spinster in Gloucester, Wad. a man, and just look what it cost!

He smoked in the flat,  
And he kicked her pet cat,  
And he boucester around till he loucester.  
—Cincinnati Inquirer.

"I was outspoken in my sentiments at the club today," said Mrs. Garulous to her husband the other evening. With a look of astonishment he replied:  
"I can't believe it, my dear. Who outspoken you?"—National Monthly.

**Flagstaff, Ariz.**  
Points of Interest Near Flagstaff  
Grand Canyon ..... 65 miles  
Extinct volcanoes ..... 18 miles  
Lava beds ..... 16 miles  
Ice caves ..... 16 miles  
Prehistoric cliff dwellings 10 miles  
Cave dwellings ..... 10 miles  
Oak Creek trout stream ..... 18 miles  
Montezuma's well ..... 60 miles  
San Francisco peaks ..... 12 miles  
Elevation 12,900 feet.  
Altitude of Flagstaff ..... 6907 feet  
Prehistoric ruins ..... 25 miles  
Natural Bridge ..... 78 miles

**WHEN IN FLAGSTAFF**  
Stop at the

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MONTH	OFFICIAL HOURS PER DAY	AFTERNOON	EVENING	REMARKS
JUNE	2:55	5:00	8:15	
JULY	2:00	5:00	8:15	
AUGUST	3:15	5:00	8:15	
SEPTEMBER	4:00	5:00	8:15	
OCTOBER	4:30	5:00	8:15	
NOVEMBER	6:30	5:00	8:15	
DECEMBER	6:45	5:00	8:15	
JANUARY	6:55	5:00	8:15	
FEBRUARY	6:58	5:00	8:15	
MARCH	4:10	5:00	8:15	
APRIL	5:48	5:00	8:15	
MAY	2:00	5:00	8:15	

## Why Your Electric Bills Vary

The Reason Why Residential Lighting Bills Are Higher in Winter Than in Summer

People use Electric Light nearly three times as long in December as they do in June.

This chart divides the 24 hours of a day into three periods—the period of sleep, the period of using Electric Light and the period of day light.

In June the average use of Electric Light in residences is 2.55 hours per day.

In December the average use of Electric Light in residences is 6.85 hours per day.

Therefore, the average use of Electric Light in the home is nearly three times as great in December as in June.

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Low down enamel steel toilet bowls \$12.50  
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LAVATORIES—First quality porcelain from \$12.50 to \$16. Enamel toilet seats \$2.00

**GALVANIZED BARS WIRE**  
A large shipment of 2-point galvanized bars wire, slightly water stained. Strong, otherwise in perfect condition. 30 to 100 in the roll. Light wire special. \$1.75 at PER ROLL. Special heavy galvanized "Wagon" bars same, 30 lbs. to the roll, weighing 100 to 110 lbs., only \$2.75 per 100.

**CORRUGATED IRON**  
Look at that Corrugated galvanized Iron. 2-inch corrugation, 10 to 12 ft. x 8 ft. This is in perfect condition and won't last long at our special price of \$3.50 per standard square foot.

**WALL BOARD**  
Three-ply moisture-proof fiber, laid in sheets or cream white paper. Wall Board, your choice of color, only \$10.00 per M. 11 ft. x 11 ft. is a genuine 22 ft. x 11 ft. \$15.00. Wall Board does not warp, absorb moisture. Takes the place of wall and plaster. Very economical. Used in dry building.

**ROOFING PAPER**  
Plain or colored; 1-ply roll of 108 sq. ft., only \$1.00. Apply only \$1.00 per roll. Colored, and extra heavy to lay under shingles, price, send for free sample.

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5-ply per sq. ft. \$3.50  
6-ply per sq. ft. \$4.00  
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