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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1920

The best Education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living.
—Wendell Phillips.

Let Its Purity Be Preserved

We hope that the promoters of the Phoenix Checker Club and those who will afterward hold its destinies in their keeping will remain true to the principles upon which the club will be founded. Other checker clubs have not always followed the line along which they were launched and they remained checker clubs in name only.

For instance, amid the mists of antiquity, there was organized on the banks of the Kaw the Kansas City Checkers and Chess Club. We suppose in the beginning checkers and chess were actually played there, for in that distant period the word "camouflage" had not been invented; at any rate it had not come into general use.

We do not know who were the organizers of the club, to what walk of life they belonged but eventually the club came to be monopolized by newspapermen. It was possible that it was when that monopoly was pretty well established that checkers and chess vanished if they had ever really had a place in the club. Newspapermen whatever may be their other disqualifications for those games which require more or less prolonged contemplation, soon take on a too nervous temperament for that quiet form of sport. Nor do they have time to figure out what disasters may follow in the train of advancing a Knight by a certain crab-like motion to the Queen's Bishop's 4th.

It is much less wearing to call for a card to satisfy a natural curiosity whether it will preserve a motonony of coloring and suit; whether it will preserve a sequence already started by four, or whether it is the wanted detail to round out the architectural magnificence of a full house or to put the finishing touch upon what we may call a pure quadratic. These are gifts of chance, or are supposed to be, and constitute no mental strain upon the player.

He must, of course, exercise judgment at times and must do it quickly but as a newspaperman, he is already trained to that.

Anyhow, in recent years no one has observed a checkerboard or a chess board in the equipment of the Kansas City Checkers and Chess Club.

When Arizona Was Young

The disclosure of the marriage of ten couples by an unauthorized Molokan priest in the vicinity of Glendale, without even the formality of a license, recalls the achievements of the late Charles D. Poston, the first delegate from Arizona in the way of tying and severing the matrimonial knots. But Mr. Poston lived in a different age and amid different conditions. For sometime he was the headman in the vicinity of Tubac. He administered justice informally but who can say unrighteously? He was the friend and counsellor, as well as judge of the conduct of the people, the Mexicans and Indians of a wide region.

He settled disputes among them not by the application of any known laws. He observed with displeasure the way in which families were formed without any sort of sanction and resolved that he would supervise all such matters. He set up the institution of marriage in that locality and administered it himself. Whether he kept a record of these marriages or not is not known. Perhaps there was no written record but certainly he must at least have held them in his memory.

Where there are marriages there must be divorces; otherwise there will be informal separations. Accordingly the counter-institution was set up and we have been told that Mr. Poston administered it with great care. It was only when he found that the parties could not live together that he gave one or the other "a writing of divorcement," thus restoring the original status.

Most of these marriages, it is said, were afterward properly solemnized after a license had been secured, either by a priest or by the civil authorities, so it may be presumed the parties lived happily ever after. If not, and it became necessary for them to separate, the separation was effected by some one more definitely clothed with power than the Alcalde of Tubac.

The Hospital

The other day a story came from Manitoba which brings us to the opinion that the average city dweller but half appreciates the good luck of living within easy reach of a good hospital. Up there in the far north a woman became ill. Her husband, a Canadian farmer, hurried to the nearest physician to his home. When the doctor arrived he saw that the thing to do, and the only thing, was to take the patient to a hospital, where operating room and expert attendance might save the stricken woman's life. But the nearest hospital at Winnipeg was a matter of 160 miles and the patient was not in the hospital until six hours had gone by, and in these six hours, according to the doctors, the hope and possibility of saving the woman's life had vanished.

Those human beings who live within a few minutes' ride of a hospital are slow to realize that the day may come when life or death for them will be a question of the time necessary to get to the nearest hospital. Not only is the question of time often one of the most important in the saving of life, but the fact that the hospital is near is in itself, an inducement to place a patient under the careful watchfulness and expert treatment of a well-organized hospital staff. This is a great life-saver. No home, no matter how much love and sympathy abides within, can rival the hospital when one is seriously ill.

All this makes it clear that the hospital is a neighborhood asset. It is as necessary to a neighborhood as schools, water, physicians. Every family in a community is vitally interested in the community hospital and should aid in its support even as assistance is given to schools and churches. No human being knows when the time is coming that the hospital will not be the one institution in all the community best equipped for sheltering him and aiding him in his battle for life.

Most hospitals are non-profitmaking. While this makes it possible for the poor and the less well-to-do to seek the hospital cot, it also makes it necessary for the community hospital to seek support from the purses of the healthy. To do its work well the hospital must be thoroughly equipped; its machinery must be in good running order. No hospital can take care of a large number of cases if there are beds for only a few. In supporting a hospital one is only helping to maintain an institution which may at some future time save his life or the life of a member of his family or the life of one of his friends.

Accidents

We are more in danger of the human element than any other. While one may not think of it, it is upon this fact that "Safety First" movements are inaugurated. If the human element could be converted into a machine element there would be fewer accidents. It is generally supposed that aviation accidents are caused by defects of mechanism over which humans have no control. But it is a fact that most of the aeroplane accidents are traced to some carelessness upon the part of the aviators or some recklessness.

There are fewer accidents in hazardous occupations than in ordinary ones. Considering the hazard there are relatively few casualties in the production and handling of high explosives. Every one knows the hazard and uses due caution except in the cases where accidents occur. There again the human element comes into play and falls down.

There are more accidents in the farming industry than in any other, though it is regarded as the least hazardous of occupations. Farmers are frequently working long distances from their barns or tool houses and in their operations they use a fence rail or a club rather than take the time to go after a crow bar or a proper hammer.

The prevention of accidents is 80 per cent more a question of mental attitude than physical services—mental attitude in our caution and seeing to it that others use caution.

We may attach some importance to the statement of Attorney General Palmer that Mr. Wilson will not be a candidate for a third term. Mr. Palmer has more than a curious, idle interest in the matter, and so, no doubt, has sought the bottom of facts.

In spite of congress, the supreme court and other reformatory agencies, whatever this year may be in other parts of the country, it has not had a dry beginning in the Salt River Valley.

And raisin wine, too, is fatal. We do not know why it should be so but it must be so since people die from drinking it. It is not hard to produce the "kick" but it has been found difficult to limit it to safety.

Says the Arizona Labor Journal: The Fifth Wisconsin district put congress into a hole by the reelection of Berger. Where, we may ask, is the Fifth district now, and in what kind of a depression is Berger? Congress is precisely where it was before the Wisconsin election.

"HOUSES WANTED"

Back in 1916 the supply for houses just about kept up with the demand. Population was increasing at the usual rate of 13 per cent a year. New building was replacing old and increasing the total supply at about the same rate.

During 1917-18 everybody was busy "winning the war." Practically all builders not in active service were working on cantonments, munition plants and factories. Construction on houses fell off to about one-third the usual figure. We didn't notice the shortage at the time because several million men were at war, which left plenty of room for the rest.

January, 1919, found us with these four million men coming back into civil life, marriages, the accumulation of two or three years, came all at once. Three years' supply of houses were needed at once. Instead of having them we are short 2,000,000 homes that would normally have been built during 1917-18.

At the same time the dollar has shrunk and construction costs have sky-rocketed. Bricks for instance, cost six times as much as they did in 1914. Builders have postponed their plans to wait for prices to come down.

Here we have an unusually large demand and 2,000,000 less houses than the ordinary supply. The natural thing has happened. The basic law of supply and demand—the law that fixes prices—has raised rents. The country over they have risen on an average of 28 per cent.

The only thing that can bring rents down is this same basic law. If the balance is to swing the other way—if the hand is to point to lower rents—supply must outwager demand.

We are all here and we've got to live somewhere so there isn't much chance of cutting down the demand.

The only answer is to build. Invest your savings in a place you can call your own. True, costs are high, but rents are also high and there is little prospect of them coming down for some time to come.

MILLIONS IN IT

Ambitious young men picking a profession these days are divided between the lure of the lucrative chore of rolling steel at $15 a day, or the appeal of ship riviting at $1.50 an hour.

We advise ambitious youths, who desire to speedily amass fortune with a minimum of effort, not to pass up the opportunities lying loose in the junk field.

Until the war our idea of a junk man was some bewhiskered man, who tended to his business in a broken-backed, springless hack, drawn by an equally broken and springless nag.

"Any ragsbottlessacks or oldclothes today, lady?" was his battle cry, and if prosperity attended his efforts he concealed all traces of it.

But now it is different.

We noticed recently where a junk man engaged in a deal with Uncle Sam; a deal in steel and equipment, and the amount involved was estimated at between 12 and 21 million dollars; a sufficient spread, we surmise, to excite the most ambitious.

Also it happens that we know this particular junk baron, and before the war his little yard of rusted stoves and hoopless barrels and worn out rails, and blown up boilers, and such was not one of his city's chief attractions.

And then came the war, iron and steel and copper and rubber and linen rags, and all matter of rubbish doubled, then quadrupled, then quadrupled again in price, and almost over night.

One time the far-sighted youth looked forward to the law, to medicine, to the banking field for his life's work, but today the boys who are seeking the quick money jobs are dodging the professions and the white-collar commercial establishments, and are going into the skilled trades, or in new businesses like aerial transportation, submarine salvage, or tractor engineering and salesmanship.

Still, the larger we build our navy, the fewer typewriters our state department will need.

STAR MOTORBIKE RACER SIGNS TO RIDE AT PHOENIX

The newest star in the ranks of great motorcycle racers, Albert ("Shrimp") Burns, winner of the national championship in the 25-mile race at Ascot, Los Angeles, last Sunday, has entered the motorcycle racing events at the state fair grounds Sunday, January 24. This was announced yesterday by the Phoenix Motorcycle club, under whose auspices the sensational racing card here will be staged.

Burns, one of the members of the Indian racing team, is the newest star of the motorcycle course, and since last Sunday has held the national championship as well as the new world's record for a 25-mile race. In the 25-mile event at Ascot on that day "Shrimp," as he is known to fans, made the event in 18 minutes and 32 seconds, a new record, an average of less than 45 seconds to each mile. The last mile of the race, pressed hard by opposing riders, he made in the terrific time of 42¾ seconds.

His remarkable showing last Sunday won Burns the national championship as well as the world's record. His remarkable time was the main feature of a motorcycle race made sensational by the bad spills of four entrants who were trying desperately to make the pace set by Burns.

The motorcycle races to be held at the state fair grounds here a week from next Sunday, which Burns has just entered, are expected to be the most spectacular ever held here. In addition to the usual racing events, there will be thrilling attempts to shatter several records and even more thrilling motorcycle broad jumping. A number of the best-known factory and professional racers in the country are entered, as well as other speed demons of the two-wheeled machine.

DR. VON KLEINSMID WILL LECTURE AT Y TOMORROW EVENING

The University Extension committee promises an exceptionally interesting lecture course by Dr. R. B. von Klein-Smid, president of the University of Arizona, and, according to an announcement last night the first of Dr. von KleinSmid's lectures, "The Spirit of Democracy," will be given tomorrow night at the Y. M. C. A. The committee urges persons interested in supplementing their education by university extension work to attend these lectures, which will be public.

The lecture series will be upon "Applied Psychology," a subject in which Dr. von KleinSmid is a noted expert. It is said that he will doubtless touch upon the general theme in his lecture tomorrow night, though the announced title indicates that democracy will be his topic.

In his lectures upon applied psychology, Dr. von KleinSmid will deal at length with the subject of criminology, or abnormal psychology. He has been a student of this branch of psychology for many years, and is the author of numerous monographs on applied psychology. Some years ago he was associate superintendent and director of the department of research of the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, which undertook a modern system for intensive study and reformation of criminals. Dr. vonKleinSmid is also a member of the American Association of Clinical Criminology.

The second lecture will be held on January 22. Others will take place on January 29 and February 5.

ECHOES OF JEROME I. W. W. CASE HEARD

Echoes of an action against alleged I. W. W. members during the strike disorders in the Jerome district a few months ago were heard in the state supreme court yesterday when arguments in the case of J. G. Crowley, as city marshal of Jerome, against James Gannon et al, were made. The appeal by Crowley is from a ruling of the Yavapai county superior court on a writ of habeas corpus, in which the appellees Gannon and others, were released from the custody of the Jerome marshal.

Facts as presented in the arguments yesterday were that the appellees were arrested by Crowley on a charge of violating the city ordinance, which prohibited congregating on the streets. Gannon and 17 other alleged members of the I. W. W. were taken into custody, tried by the police judge of Jerome, found guilty, and sentenced to serve a period of days in the city jail.

Jail quarters were provided in the basement of a Jerome hotel, it was brought out, and there the men were quartered. They later appealed to the Yavapai county superior court and, on a writ of habeas corpus, were liberated.

SEES IN LEGION FORCE TO DOWN RED ACTIVITIES

(Continued From Page One)

American arms." He gave the American soldier credit for checking the enemy, and "preseating a fighting front that struck terror to the heart of the enemy."

Commends General Baldwin

Congratulating Colorado upon the record written by the state during the period of the war, he declared that "that menace, bolshevism," does not spring up and grow among "these rugged hills" as it does in other quarters. He told the dinner guests that he received his first military training in Colorado, and "this man who sits opposite me here tonight—Major General Frank Baldwin—is the man who taught me the first principles of the army game. If there be any merit in my work, General Baldwin should have all the credit." General Pershing served under General Baldwin in the Philippine campaign.

"If there is anything Denver and Colorado have forgotten today, I'm glad they've forgotten it," said the general, "because I would not be able to survive any more kindnesses."

General Pershing was introduced at the auditorium meeting by Philip Vancise, chairman of the central committee of local posts of the American Legion, after he had been welcomed to Colorado by Governor Shoup and to Denver by Mayor Bailey.

C. OF C. DIRECTORS MEET—The board of directors of the Phoenix chamber of commerce will hold their regular weekly meeting at the Arizona club at 12 o'clock noon today

CHARLES F. SOLOMON IS NEW PRESIDENT OF NAT. BANK OF ARIZONA

Having been identified with the National Bank of Arizona for the past 25 years, serving as president of the institution for much of this time, Emil Ganz was advanced to the position of chairman of the board of directors at the annual meeting of stockholders of the bank yesterday. Although the new position will relieve Mr. Ganz of many of his former duties, he will retain his desk at the bank and actively assist in the management of its affairs.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year are: Charles F. Solomon, president; Leo Goldman, vice-president; E. W. Clayton, vice-president and cashier; J. J. Sweeney, assistant cashier; L. H. Rhuart, assistant cashier; S. C. Ganz, assistant cashier; Guy Alsap, assistant cashier.

E. W. Clayton, who will assume the active management of the bank as vice-president and cashier, comes to Phoenix with an enviable reputation in Arizona banking circles. For the past 20 years he has been engaged in banking as director and cashier of the Bank of Safford and as vice-president of the Arizona National Bank at Tucson. He has always been prominent in the business and social life of the southern counties of the state and his advent into the banking life of Phoenix is a decided asset to the financial institution with which he is identified.

The directors elected to serve under the chairmanship of Mr. Ganz are: Edward Eisele, Jacob Miller, Leo Goldman, Dave Goldberg, D. H. Claridge, Charles F. Solomon, Ph. Freudenthal, E. W. Clayton.

Messrs. Ganz, Eisele and Miller have been directors of the bank for the past 20 years, during which time the bank has increased many times in size. Leo Goldman, although connected with the bank for the past 25 years, will serve this year for the first time in the capacity of director. Dave Goldberg is a pioneer resident of Phoenix and is at present the president of Goldberg Bros. of this city.

Charles F. Solomon is president of the Arizona National bank of Tucson, a director of the Bank of Safford, Safford, Ariz., and secretary-treasurer of the Solomon-Wickersham company, one of the largest mercantile firms in this state. Mr. Solomon's business career has been devoted to commercial and banking activities in Arizona and he is considered one of the leading bankers of the southwest. D. H. Claridge is heavily interested in the cattle and farming industries throughout the state and, although he has lived in Maricopa county but a short time, he is well acquainted here by reason of the fact that he has served in several legislatures and is at present a member of the state senate.

Mr. Freudenthal is a vice-president of the Arizona National bank of Tucson and a director of the Bank of Safford. In addition he has numerous other interests in Arizona, among them being the Solomon Commercial company, of which he is the head.

Assistant Cashiers Sweeney, Rhuart and Ganz have been with the institution for many years and are well known to the banking public.

Guy Alsap, newly elected assistant cashier, has been with the National Bank of Arizona for the past 12 years. He is a native of Phoenix and a son of the late Judge John T. Alsap, a pioneer resident of Arizona.

SEEK TESTIMONY OF DEPUTY AT FT. SILL

Requesting his presence at Fort Sill Oklahoma, to testify at the general court martial of Albert M. Harsha, alleged deserter, a telegram has been received by Deputy Sheriff Mitten from Captain Sadini Jagom, field artillery.

Harsha was arrested in Los Angeles two or three months ago in connection with the disappearance of a motor car owned by Adolph Tribolet. With him was a man who gave the name of Jack Britt. Brought to Phoenix, they claimed they weredeserters from the army, and Harsha is said to have told Mitten "he had just as well go back to Fort Sill and take his medicine."

Both were taken to Fort Huachuca, the nearest military post. Britt is said to be serving a term in the state penitentiary under another name. Harsha was taken to Fort Sill, and Mitten is wanted to furnish the substance of Harsha's alleged confession to him at the trial.

Y FREE 3 MONTHS TO 100 EMPLOYED BOYS

One hundred employed boys in Phoenix are to be given, free of charge, all the advantages of the Y. M. C. A. for three months.

This was decided last night by the new board of directors of the Y, following the annual election, which filled the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of five directors.

The 100 boys to be presented with these short-time memberships are to be chosen from those recommended by the present employed boy members, these in turn to recommend others until the full 100 have been selected.

The following directors were elected last night: Col. L. W. Coggins, George Day, Franklin D. Lane, T. C. McReynolds, K. S. Townsend. They take the places of these retiring directors: John D. Loper, Charles Donofrio, L. R. Templin, T. C. McReynolds and A. A. Betts.

FAREWELL PARTY TO WINTER GUEST

A farewell party in honor of Mrs. Florence Sherer was given last Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Sherer, 929 West Jackson street, the residence of Mrs. Sherer's son, where she has been visiting during the holiday season. Mrs. Sherer was called home to Los Angeles by unexpected business, and will be greatly missed by her many friends here.

Those present at the farewell party were: Mr. and Mrs. W. Eppley, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. August Rex, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Worden and son, Mr. and Mrs. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. O. Tappan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. B. Davis, Mrs. M. Gregg, Mrs. Lawson, Miss Clawson, Mrs. Feuerriegel, Mrs. Jenkins, C. Billings, Mr. Garrison

U. S. SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS LIABILITY LAW OF THIS STATE

The United States supreme court, in a decision made public yesterday, has sustained the employers' liability law of Arizona and the provisions of the state constitution on that subject, it was announced at the office of Attorney General Wiley E. Jones last night. This decision will be far reaching in all actions for civil damages arising under the law in question.

The supreme court decision was given in the case of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad company vs. Cole, administratrix, appealed from Oklahoma. In passing upon provisions of the Oklahoma constitution, which are identical with the Arizona constitution, the decision reads:

"The defense of contributory negligence or assumption of risk, shall, in all cases whatsoever, be a question of fact, and shall, at all times, be left to the jury."

Heretofore, "contributory negligence" has been a matter of law in Arizona courts rather than a matter of fact, and has been included by the judges of the different superior courts in their instructions to the jury. The question has long been a matter of controversy, however, and frequently employers have threatened to appeal to the United States supreme court.

"This is the first time within my knowledge," said Attorney General Jones, "that such a provision of constitutional or statutory law has come directly before the United States supreme court for decision, and which has now been sustained by the highest court of the land."

The decision referred to is, briefly, that there is nothing in the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution that deprives a state from providing in its constitution that the defense of contributory negligence shall, in all cases whatsoever, be a question of fact, and shall, at all times, be left to the jury.

CIRCULATION GROWTH OCCASION OF DINNER

Members of the circulation department of The Arizona Republican dined last night at the Commercial Cafe to celebrate the passing of the 12,000 net paid daily subscription mark. The dinner was promised the staff last summer by Oliver King, circulation manager. The passing of the 13,000 mark for Sunday circulation was also an occasion for rejoicing by the circulation "hounds."

Fourteen persons were present at table. Following the dinner, an informal discussion of circulation problems was held, after which Miss Maytea Smallhouse, pianist, and F. B. Barlow, violinist, members of the staff, rendered a few selections.

Those attending were: Oliver King, Thomas Ellis, Ray Kane, Henry Schmitz, F. B. Barlow, Charles E. Roberts, J. H. Coleman, Horace B. Griffin Jr., L. E. Kingman, Nelson Hill, Perry Downing, Ezra King, Miss Maytea Smallhouse and Miss Mary Langford.

'UP IN MABEL'S ROOM' SCREAMINGLY FUNNY FARCE AT THE ELKS

Screamingly funny does not begin to describe "Up in Mabel's Room." It was heralded as a whirlwind comedy, and it is all that, and very much more, for there are so many clever lines in the frivolous farce that one stops laughing now and then in order not to miss one of them. It is even more daring than "Twin Beds," and more brilliant in its sparkling humor. There is not a dull moment in the three acts.

The farce at the Elks theater last evening is of the lingerie and bedroom variety so popular in recent years, and it is one of the best. It played with the success in the east which has been repeated on the road. That Phoenix was included in its western tour is a matter on which local theatergoers congratulated themselves last night, and those who attended yesterday's matinee and the last performance last night will agree that there is cause for felicitations.

The plot is gathered in the folds of a fluffy envelope chemise of pink-rose pink. Any number of amusing situations develop in the attempt of a young husband to recover the dainty bit of lingerie which he at one time gave to another woman. Not only does the chemise disturb the peace and happiness of the husband, but every member of the house party becomes involved in domestic troubles over the bit of crepe. There are explanations and everything when Garry (the husband) is not only found in Mabel's room, but under Mabel's bed.

For once, no fault could be found in the cast. The players were splendidly cast, each furnishing their full share of fun. Ruth Gates as Mabel was especially attractive, and gave just the right shade to the lines that might otherwise have shocked the fastidious.

The Geraldine of Anita Lawrence was also worth mentioning, as was the work of Helen Carew and the remaining members of the company. The men all set off their parts well, although particular mention should be made of John A. Regan, the husband, and Lew Medbury.

MADISON W. C. GIVES OYSTER SUPPER

An oyster supper will be given next Friday night in the Madison school auditorium by the Madison Woman's club. The supper will begin at 6 o'clock, while an added attraction will be a fish pond conducted by Mrs. A. I. Hargrave and Mrs. R. W. Nichols. A candy booth will be conducted by Mrs. Gene Biven and Miss Helen Kyle, and there will also be a fortune telling booth.

The supper will be under the management of Mrs. A. G. Bailey and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, assisted by Mrs. Luther Creed, Mrs. Charles McKinney and Mrs. Q. Sterling. Mothers of children in school and club members are asked by the club to bring one or more pies for dessert, the price of them being 50 cents.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—150 to 200 tons baled hay, No. 1 and standard; one mile north, three west of Glendale on Northern Ave. Phone 163R4. A. M. Holl.

U. S. AGENT CHARGES WOOD PROFITEERING BY LOCAL DEALERS

According to the information that has been received at the office of the department of justice every wood dealer in Phoenix is profiteering. This was the statement of Frank S. Smith, special agent of the department, when a witness at the preliminary hearing of Dennis William Frenchman yesterday.

Frenchman, charged with violation of the Lever act in the sale of wood after the hearing before John B. Henke, U. S. commissioner, was bound over to the February term of court. His bond of $1,000 was furnished.

While the commissioner ruled that the prevailing rate had no bearing on Frenchman's case, it developed through witnesses who purchased wood from the Five Points dealer at the alleged rate of $3 0a cord that other Phoenix dealers were asking the same price, which the government officials regard as exorbitant.

The complaint against Frenchman had to do with the sale of wood to Sam Edwards who was satisfied to pay $3 for wood, which stacked, according to the measurements taken by Fred Weage, deputy U. S. marshal, was 64 inches long and 33 inches wide. The sticks were 10 or 11 inches in length. Government witnesses testified that Frenchman made a voluntary statement in the office of the U. S. attorney and that from the figures he frankly submitted on cost of wood and operation they believed that he was guilty of the crime charged.

Several witnesses took the stand for the defendant, among whom were E. W. Samuel, who declared that he had no fault to find with Frenchman's prices, stating that in comparison to other prices he believed he was getting it cheaper.

J. C. Gable, connected with a local hardware firm said that in his 64 years the first wood he ever bought for good measure came from Frenchman. He said he had been one of his patrons since he came here about a year ago.

Jacob Isaacson, who also conducts a wood yard, bought a car of wood from Frenchman at $8.50 a cord for 19½ cords with additional freight of $45. He said after he had it cut and sold two cubic feet at $7, the price asked by Frenchman to his customer, he lost money on the deal.

Charles E. Tucker, a pioneer resident, considered that he had received good measure from Frenchman and testified as to the dealer's good character. Another character witness was L. L. Steward, cashier of the Citizen's State bank.

GURGLING WHISKY AND LURE OF MORE LAND BOB IN JAIL

A partially filled whisky flask was held for a long gurgling moment between a pair of lips which were drowned with a jet black moustache. Bob Murphy, negro, smacked those lips over the last drop of the fluid while three other men cast despondent glances at the empty bottle. The convivial party was being held in an alley where a cold, drizzling rain discovered the apostles of John Barleycorn last Saturday night.

"It's all gone," Murphy informed the two white men and the Mexican who had stood expectantly watching the upraised bottle.

"Where can we get some more?" was the mutual question from the disappointed three.

"Gib me ten dollahs and I'll fotch back another bottle," invited Murphy. The money was quickly handed over to the negro.

When the case of Bob Murphy was called in police court yesterday, there were an Irishman and a Mexican present to testify against him, telling the story of Saturday night's happenings.

"Three of us gave Murphy eleven dollars for a pint of whisky. He got it for us and then drank most of it," testified the Irishman. "We then gave him ten more dollars to get another bottle. Murphy skipped with the money, and when we went to his house to get either the booze or the ten, he threatened us with a knife."

Officers Williams and McCloud, who arrested Murphy on a charge of attempting to sell whisky, testified that the negro had a reputation as a bootlegger. Judge Thomas sentenced Murphy to serve 30 days in the city jail and pay a fine of $100.

When Murphy heard the stiff sentence, he appeared quite astonished.

"Jes' say that again, Jedge, so's I can understand you right," he requested.

THREE HEARINGS SE BY CORPORATION COM.

Several cases were set or reset for hearing by the the Arizona corporation yesterday.

Hearing on the application of Humbolt citizens for lower water rates, originally set for Prescott Jan. 16, has been reset for Jan. 23. It will be held at Prescott as at first planned.

Hearing on application for permits to operate stage lines in the Humbolt district, also scheduled for Prescott Jan. 16, has likewise been reset for hearing at Prescott Jan. 23.

The application of the Ray Electric and Telephone company, asking approval of installation and removal charges for telephones, will be heard in Phoenix Jan. 22. The company is asking for the right to charge $2.50 for each installation or removal.

GIRL SEEKS NEWS OF 'MURDERED' FIANCEE

The sheriff's office has been puzzled by receipt of a telegram from Miss Gladys Beers, 419 North Fifteenth street, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, who believes that her fiance, "Gunner" Depew, has been murdered at Maricopa.

The telegram reads:

"Write particulars concerning murder Gunner Depew bandits Maricopa. His fiancee Gladys Beers."

No record of any recent murder at Maricopa is at hand at the sheriff's office. "Gunner" Depew, an enlisted man in the marine corps, attracted attention during the war as a writer and raconteur of his personal experiences, giving several lectures from back platforms of trains which passed through Arizona.