

COCHISE PIONEER IS DENIED ADMISSION TO ARIZONA HOME

Board of Control Turns Down Application of Daniel McCullough of Tombstone, Who Appears to Be Eligible in Every Way

(By Oscar E. Goll.)
It is not hard to read between the lines of a letter from the board of control of Arizona addressed to the board of supervisors of Cochise county announcing that the said board of control has turned down the application of Daniel S. McCullough of Tombstone to enter the Pioneer home at Prescott.

It is as follows:
Phoenix, Ariz., June 16, 1911.
Board of Supervisors,
Cochise County,
Tombstone, Arizona.

Gentlemen:
At a meeting of the board of control, held June 14th, postponed from June 12th, to consider applications for admission to the Pioneer's Home, the application of Daniel S. McCullough of Tombstone was rejected because the state of his health was considered such that it would be impossible to care for him properly at the Pioneer's Home, and further that there was no evidence to show that he had ever been active in the development of Arizona other than having lived in the territory for thirty-one years. The board would be glad to consider any further information regarding this man at any time in the future.

Yours very truly,
ROBT. A. CRAIG, Sec.
Chapter 23, Section 3, of the Session Laws of 1909 says:
Any person of good character who shall have been a resident of Arizona for not less than twenty-five years, and who shall have been active in the development of Arizona, and who shall have reached the "age of sixty years or over, and who, because of adverse circumstances or failing health, or other disability, shall be unable to properly provide himself with the necessities of life, shall be entitled to become an inmate of said home at the expense of the Territory of Arizona.

Daniel S. McCullough has been a citizen of the Territory of Arizona for thirty-one years; he has been active in the development of the territory in that he has been a skilled workman at his trade—that of plaster and cement worker. He has helped to develop the territory like any other good citizen who works for a living and gives value received for what he gets in life; he is over the age of sixty years; adverse circumstances and failing health accompanying old age has made him unable to provide the necessities and comforts of life.

It is pitiable when a board representing the great Territory of Arizona will allow itself to reject the application of a worthy citizen who is in every way entitled to recognition. It is unfortunate that Daniel S. McCullough is made to suffer for the spite existing in the board of control against Cochise county. The board of supervisors of Cochise county considered carefully the application of Mr. McCullough. He was

known personally to them and they unanimously recommended his admission to the home; and this seems to be the real reason why he was not admitted, because the board of supervisors of Cochise county, looking to the interests of the people it represents has had occasion to look into the proceedings of the board of control in the matter of public highways, and incidentally prevented the construction of a highway over an unhabited portion of the county. There is no doubt about the feeling that exists among the members of the board of control for the supervisors of Cochise county. The secretary of the board of control refused to send a certified copy of the contract existing between the territory and Toohy & Sons for the construction of the territorial highway between Bisbee and Douglas, and the board of supervisors was forced to pay for a certified copy through an abstract company of Phoenix. Territorial officers high up have intimated to the board of supervisors of Cochise county that the matter of constructing roads in Cochise county was none of the supervisors' affair.

These things are recited to show the feeling that exists in the board of control. Of course, there may be a cause for this feeling. The board of supervisors may have been considered over-cautious about some things. Its members could not understand just why all the warrants for work done by Toohy & Sons for the territory were assigned to the territorial engineer, after the said territorial engineer had approved the work, and the warrants were drawn on said engineer. It may have been reprehensible in the board of supervisors of Cochise county to delve into matters that did not concern it. But it all tends to account for the milk in cocoanut and because of it all, one of Cochise county's worthy citizens is turned out in the cold world.

There are a few other facts pertinent: Yavapai county has also inmates in the Pioneer home; Maricopa has six; Cochise has one—which seems to be the limit. The public prints state that one Hardy, a one-legged pioneer, has deserted the Pioneer home and returned to his boyhood home in the Maricopa county poor house. It would be interesting history to hear just how much pioneer Hardy did to develop the resources of the territory of Arizona and how closely the board of control discriminated in his case. The fact that he was a fortunate resident of Maricopa county could not, of course, have any bearing on the case; though there are those that say it might; further, dependent sayeth not.

The people of Cochise county have a great pride in our territory and sincerely regret that a board sworn to do its duty to the whole territory—Cochise county, included—should so far forget the dignity that belongs to high office that it allows any personal feeling to get uppermost in the exercise of its official duties.

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SETTLERS TAKE UP 50,000 ACRES IN YEAR

PRESCOTT, June 19.—Fifty thousand acres entered under the homestead and desert acts and by scrip in Lonesome, Chino, Verde, Arua Pria, Skull and Kirland valleys during the last twelve months. This statement was made yesterday by J. M. W. Moore, United States land commissioner.

Mr. Moore says that the largest acreage was entered in the Lonesome and Arua Pria valleys and that his estimate does not include several thousand acres taken up recently under scrip. One homestead entry was made yesterday two miles southeast of the American ranch near Granite mountain.

Mr. Moore also reports that O. H. Tucker has 106 feet of water in his new well near Granite siding. He and Larry Little took up 160 acres each under the homestead law, about a year ago. Mr. Tucker's well is 348 feet deep.

It is estimated that the greater portion of the lands entered will be under cultivation in the next three years.

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DAIRYMEN MUST CUT OUT THE WHISKERS

New Rule Demands That Employees Shall Shave Every Other Day

SPOKANE, Wash., June 19.—Managers of dairies in and near Spokane will issue a joint order on June 21, compelling milkers and other male workers in their establishments to shave every other day. Thomas S. Griffith, president of the Glen Tana Dairy farm, said he believed the plan originated by J. B. Hazen, a millionaire dairyman in Kentucky, will be adopted in all parts of the country.

The local dairymen already have ruled against tobacco chewing and have installed wash basins and laundries in connection with the milking stables. The milkers wear white suits, which are changed every day. Some of the dairymen say that, while a ban on whiskers is without question one of the most important, such an order might make it difficult to secure sufficient help, even at the present wage scale, which ranges from \$35 to \$45 a month. In any event, it is announced, facial adornments in the way of whiskers must go.

COTTON LADING BILLS.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The perplexing question of cotton lading bills, which was brought to a head by the disastrous failure of the firm of Knight, Yancey & Co., was the subject of discussion at a conference here today of representatives of the banking and cotton interests of both the north and south. It is hoped of those concerned that a plan may be agreed upon whereby the integrity of lading bills may be assured.

Baltimore American: "Why did you dismiss George, Gladys? He's a good, steady fellow, doing well, and would make you a fine husband."
I know all that, but, oh Gwendolen, I never could be happy with a man who pronounces garage as through it rhymed with carriage."

SILVER WEDDING IS OBSERVED BY TAFTS

Large and Merry Gathering Assembles at the White House Yesterday

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Seldom if ever before in its history has the White House been the scene of such a large and merry gathering as assembled there today to help the President and Mrs. Taft celebrate their silver wedding anniversary. Open house was kept throughout the day. Foreign diplomats, members of the judiciary, senators and representatives and other persons prominent in official life called to offer their congratulations. But the occasion was made most felicitous by the presence of all the family relatives from near and far and also a large number of the president's boyhood friends who came from Cincinnati in response to a special invitation. These relatives and friends were entertained at a luncheon at the executive mansion and later in the day there was a garden party in the white house grounds.

The country were among those present which several thousand invitations were issued. The governors of several states and the mayors of many of the large cities throughout the country.

The marriage of William Howard Taft and Miss Helen L. Herron was celebrated in Cincinnati June 19, 1886. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Moses A. Hoge of Zanesville, O., an old friend of the Herron family. Mr. Taft had recently graduated from Yale and was employed as a reporter on a Cincinnati newspaper and at the same time studying law. Miss Herron had lately finished her education at Cincinnati university and was engaged in teaching in a private school. The bridegroom was in his twenty-sixth year, while the bride had just passed her twentieth birthday anniversary. It is an interesting coincidence that exactly twenty-two years after the day of his marriage Mr. Taft was nominated for president of the United States.

HOW NAVIES GROW

South American Rivalry an Object Lesson

If W. S. Gilbert were writing comic opera in these days he might easily find a sequel to "Pinafore" in the absurd competition of the South American republics in the way of building great navies at a huge cost. Brazil started the competition by building three great battleships of the dreadnought type, and now Argentina and Chile have embarked on the same costly undertaking, but of course they will not be satisfied with mere dreadnoughts. They must be in the fashion and buy a set of super-dreadnoughts, says the San Francisco Call.

The strange thing is that they have learned no lesson from the grotesque results of Brazil's experiment. The first thing the Brazilian ships did when they made Rio was to turn their guns on the town and take charge of the government for the moment, and only the fact that the haphazard crews had put the machinery as the boys say "on the blink" prevented these monsters from undertaking an excursion in modern piracy.

Of course Argentina at once began to figure on maintaining the balance of power in South American waters and underlook to duplicate the Brazilian investment. Next Chile entered the field with a naval program calling for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 and the other day let contracts to English ship builders for two 26,000-ton battleships, which will absorb pretty nearly the whole \$20,000,000. The Argentine Republic is building two battleships in American yards, and with the Brazilian three the South American navies will have seven big ships by 1914. The situation then will be about the same as when they began building, except that they must have acquired the sense that they must keep on with the competition. The situation is chiefly satisfactory to the shipbuilders, the armor makers and the gunsmiths.

ARIZONA COMMERCIAL

BOSTON.—President Amster of the Arizona Commercial company says:

"The proposal to sell a half interest in our smelter to the Superior & Boston does not mean that the two properties are to be consolidated. It merely means that each company can see operating economies in the joint operation of the plant and it is deemed wise to form a company in which the Arizona Commercial and Superior & Boston will have an equal ownership."

"When our smelter was built it was so constructed that its capacity could be doubled at a very slight cost. I figure that its capacity can be doubled with a total expenditure of not exceeding \$10,000."

"Of course the larger the tonnage to be handled, the lower the cost per unit of output."

"The Superior & Boston, by this arrangement, should save the delay which would result were they to build an independent plant of their own at a cost of \$200,000."

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