

# THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOLUME 14.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1911.

NUMBER 38.

## MERIT SYSTEM HAS CHAMPION IN PRESIDENT

Taft Is Weary of the Everlasting Office Seeker and Wants Congress to Change Law

NEITHER GREAT PARTY LIKELY TO CONSENT

With No Offices in Sight for Faithful Party Worker Politics Would Undergo Great Change

(By Victor Elliott.)

WASHINGTON, June 23.—If President Taft had his way about every office under the national government, with the exception of a few offices filled by professional men, will be placed under the civil service, and the patronage scramble which has made the life of the executive, one long annoyance, will be no more.

When the next session of congress, that is, the regular December session meets, the president will again send a message to the two houses, recommending that the appointing power of nearly all the federal offices be taken out of the hands of the chief magistrate. He did this at the last regular session, and he will recommend it again, and again just as long as he is in office.

Should the president's patronage ideas be enacted into law, the politics of the United States should be revolutionized. More than 500,000 federal office holders, filling party positions, would be placed under the classified civil service. The political parties would be in a predicament, for their conduct was above reproach.

As at present constituted, the two political parties of the country are made up largely of men who either hold offices or entertain the hope of holding offices. The postmaster, the marshals and the thousands of other holders of government jobs are the bone and sinew of the party in power, and the men who would like to hold these positions are the bone and sinew of the party, which every four years have to be in power.

Would Revolutionize Politics. Should the movement to place all these offices under the civil service, thereby removing them from the domain of practical politics, materialize, both great national political parties would be forced to reorganize. New leaders would have to develop. The man who wants a political job and gets it knowing it is for life, ceases to become a leader. The most he will do will be to follow.

All this means the two leading parties will be reconstructed if patronage is removed as an incentive to political leadership. Whether the plan of political activity would be elevated by such a change is not to be known. Few thoughtful people believe under these conditions would sink to a lower level.

Just at this time there does not seem to be much prospect that the president's patronage idea will go through. There are two obstacles. They are the republican party and the democratic party. The republican leaders do not want patronage eliminated, because that will mean the weakening, for the time, of their fighting forces of their organization and a, their hope of continuing at the head of the nation's affairs. That is the objection of the republican leaders.

Another Big Obstacle. From the democrats comes another potent objection. This party can see that, if an executive order were issued today, under authority from congress, placing 500,000 of the present office holders under the civil service, 500,000 republican politicians would by that act get life jobs and not one in a thousand of the lucky fellows would be a democrat. Therefore the democrats will oppose such a movement. They would not mind voting for it if they were in power and their followers were holding the offices at the time the order is issued.

Then there is the individual representative and senator. They do not oppose over the prospect of taking patronage out of politics. Most of them came to the house or the senate by the aid of men who either hold federal jobs or expect to. To take these jobs out of their hands would ruin many of them politically. They would have no organization to fall back on, and would have no means of paying political debts.

These are the reasons the president's program will have rough sailing in the next congress, just as it had in the last congress, and as it will have in every congress until the people become so far educated in political methods, that they will give up and demand that the federal business be not longer made a

part of the political game.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## MORMON CHURCH IS IN ALLIANCE WITH MANY BIG INTERESTS IN WEST

Takes Care of One End of Sugar Trust, Controls Prices, Opposes Free Trade and Consults Trust Price Lists. According to Admissions of Official of Utah Company

—Hot Fire of Questions from Committee of House Yesterday

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 23.—Without waiting for a subpoena to appear before the investigating committee of the Senate, Joseph P. Smith, president of the Mormon church and also of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, started for Washington today.

With him was Bishop C. W. Nibley, another officer of the sugar company.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—That the Mormon church in enlisting the aid of Henry O. Havemeyer to extend its beet sugar industries was seeking solely the welfare of its people was declared today by Thos. R. Cutler, vice president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Refining company, before the house sugar trust investigating committee.

Mr. Cutler discussed freely the business policy of the church and was frank in revealing the details of the dealings with Mr. Havemeyer. The sugar committee also examined Chester S. Mowrey, president of the Great Western Sugar Refining company of Denver, a combination embracing 16 Colorado beet sugar factories in which the American Sugar Refining company has acquired a half interest.

Interests in California. From John D. Spreckels of California, who will arrive tomorrow, the committee expects to show that the American corporation has influential interests in the factories of that state.

Before Mr. Cutler concluded his testimony he was examined at length as to the business purposes of the Mormon church.

"Why does the Mormon church go into the sugar business and other business enterprises?" asked Representative Hinds of Maine.

"Anything that affects the material as well as the spiritual welfare of its people the Mormon church encourages," said Mr. Cutler. "It provides occupation for the people in many other lines of business as well as in the beet sugar industry."

"Then the Mormon church," inquired Representative Madison of Kansas, "is not only a spiritual organization, but also a business organization, but also a business organization."

"To a great extent that is true," Cutler replied.

"Does the Mormon church now own stock in the Utah Pacific railroad?" Madison asked.

"I doubt it, I wish it did," was the answer.

"Well, the president of the church owns Union Pacific stock, at least," Mr. Madison continued. "And not only as a matter of encouraging thrift, but as a cold blooded business proposition it owns interests in irrigation companies, agricultural enterprises, woolen and sugar factories and other industries, does it not?"

Would Fail Otherwise. "To a certain extent, it would have to carry on business enterprises that way or they would fail."

Mr. Cutler explained that the business enterprises of the church were managed by the presiding bishop, who acts as the business manager. Questioned regarding the tariff Mr. Cutler said:

Against Free Trade. "The level for free trade in sugar is being made by the cane growers and it would ruin the beet sugar business."

In discussing sugar prices in the west, Cutler said that the price of sugar for Utah, Wyoming and the inter-mountain territory was fixed by the Pacific coast price list, determined daily at San Francisco and based upon the Hamburg price and local conditions.

"Do you follow those prices," asked Chairman Hardwick.

Follows Trust Figures. "Yes, we have to follow them."

"From whom do you get the price lists?"

"From the Western Sugar Refining company and the California and Hawaiian Sugar company. We make our price plus the freight rate from San Francisco for the local market and less 2 cents, the differential between cane and beet sugar."

"Then in Utah, Idaho and that territory, you charge the consumer freight although the sugar does not travel that distance?" asked Hardwick.

Admits Freight Charge. "Yes, that's the way all prices of commodities must be fixed."

At the time the deal was made whereby Havemeyer purchased one half of the original Utah Sugar company before the consolidation and formation of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Refining company, Cutler said he acted as the agent of his own people and did not consider him self the agent of Havemeyer. After that Havemeyer, he said, left the management entirely to the wisdom of western men.

"Did you ever consult Havemeyer about prices?" asked Representative Madison.

"Never."

"Did you ever ask him about

(Continued on Page 4.)

## NEW KIND OF TRUST CAUGHT

Retail Lumber Dealers Hold Whip Over Wholesalers and Blacklist Those Who Violate Rules

14 INDICTMENTS RETURNED

CHICAGO, June 23.—Fourteen secretaries of as many retail lumber dealers' associations were indicted by a special federal grand jury here today for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The indictments constitute a new kind of "trust," according to the United States attorney, who conducted the investigation.

A New Kind of Trust. The retail lumber dealers, it was admitted, had no incorporation, no capital stock, and did not try to control prices and prevent competition among themselves. Instead they had attorneys called a "trust of power" and sought to provide that all lumber sold to consumers only through retail dealers and not by wholesalers or manufacturers.

"Bureau of Information." The men as secretaries of the retail associations constitute the lumber secretaries' bureau of information, incorporated in Illinois in 1905 and representing thousands of retailers.

The power of the retailers' organization was wielded through the bureau of information, according to the indictments, and by a scheme resembling an alleged blacklist published by "The Scout," a trade paper published by Arthur L. Holmes.

100 Firms Are Named. The names of more than 100 firms, including big mail order houses and wholesale dealers from Pennsylvania to the Pacific coast, were shown by documentary evidence given the grand jury to have appeared in the publication as having violated the prescriptions of the retailers, who, it is said, retaliated by refusing to purchase goods from those who had offended.

System of Espionage. The members of the bureau of information were also charged with having maintained a system of espionage over the business affairs of wholesalers and manufacturers and having published letters and bulletins showing "unethical" conduct on the part of the wholesalers in selling goods direct to consumers.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## ROYAL PROGRESS IS WITNESSED BY 8 MILLIONS

Of Greater Interest Than the Coronation Itself Because Majority Could Not See the Latter

50,000 TROOPS ON GUARD

LONDON, June 23.—Upwards of eight million men, women and children are estimated to have witnessed the royal progress through London today. To the great majority of Londoners and visitors as well the procession was of greater interest than the coronation itself, for comparatively a very few had an opportunity to view yesterday's pageantry.

It was shortly after 11 o'clock this morning when the booming of cannon from the artillery detachment stationed in St. James Park, immediately at the rear of Buckingham palace, announced to the hundreds of thousands who had taken their places along the route that the king and queen had entered their carriage and that the royal procession was prepared to move.

The state carriage in which their majesties rode, and which was a veritable dream in artistic gold and blue enameling, was drawn by eight white horses, with outriders in uniforms of scarlet and gold.

Two hundred life guards in their magnificent uniforms and mounted on black chargers cleared the way for the procession, immediately before the carriage galloped a squad of Indian cavalry. Immediately behind marched the Colonial detachments. All branches of the two services were represented in the line.

The route of the procession was from Buckingham Palace up Constitution Hill and thence by way of Piccadilly, St. James' street, Pall Mall, Trafalgar Square, The Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Queen Victoria street and King William street to London bridge where the procession passed over into Southwark.

Fifty thousand troops lined the route and at every important street intersection there was stationed a military band, which played the national anthem as the royal carriage passed. Back of the troops were the spectators, a veritable sea of faces, men, women and children, enthusiastic almost to wildness. Never before, probably had a British sovereign received a more cordial greeting at the hands of his or her subjects. The roar started at the moment that the king and queen descended the steps of the palace to their carriage and it lasted until their return.

It was a popular reception in every sense of the word. Myriads of dainty white handkerchiefs fluttered in the air on either side of the fashionable avenues through which the procession passed in its early stages and seemed to keep time with the hoarse cheering of the masculine element, while children tossed out nosegays and baskets of loose flowers, only to be trampled under the feet of the horses or crushed under the wheels of the carriages.

When the carriage turned into Piccadilly a large number of members of the stock exchange who occupied a special stand sang Rule Britannia with telling effect. A little farther on was a large stand occupied exclusively by Americans. Other stands and windows were filled with hundreds of Canadians, who cheered enthusiastically and waved their flags as their majesties came into view. He seemed especially pleased with the loyal demonstrations by the representatives of the great overseas dominion and acknowledged the greeting by a graceful inclination of her head.

DR. HYDE ARRESTED FOR CARELESS DRIVING

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Dr. R. Clark Hyde, now on \$50,000 bond, awaiting a second trial on the charge of murdering Colonel Thomas H. Swope, a millionaire philanthropist of this city, has been arrested, charged with "careless driving."

DR. HYDE DROVE HIS electric coupe on the wrong side of the street while turning a busy downtown corner. The traffic squad officer at the corner said Dr. Hyde refused to listen to his command that he "get on his own side."

DR. HYDE WAS TAKEN to the Walnut street police station and released on his own recognizance.

TIED IN FIRST HALF

CHICAGO, June 23.—With one-half of the national golf championship medal score played on the pioneer championship links of the Chicago Golf club today Alexander Ross of Graceland, Mass., and Frederick McLeon of St. Louis, both of whom are former national champions, are tied for the lead of the first 36 holes with cards of 145.

O. G. Hackbart of Hinsdale, Ill., was second, with a score of 152.

## CAMERON ASKS THAT RECALL BE ELIMINATED IN NEW STATE

People of Arizona Willing to Come in Without It; Vote to Be Taken on Statehood For Two Territories Today

WILL PASS AND MAKE 2 NEW STATES

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Delegate Cameron of Arizona today requested the senate committee on territories to amend the Arizona constitution by eliminating the provision for the recall of judges.

He based his request on the opposition of the president to this feature of the constitution and said he feared its retention ultimately would defeat statehood.

Mr. Cameron said his people were anxious for statehood and they would be willing to come in under a modified form of their constitution. He held that congress had the right to change the constitution without resubmitting it to the people.

Many members of the committee dissented from this view and several expressed the opinion that the house resolution providing for the resubmission of the judicial recall provision to the voters of the territory would be favorably reported.

The committee will vote on the question tomorrow.

The Way to be Made Clear Today.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The way to membership in the union of states will be made clear tomorrow when the senate committee on territories will probably recommend a favorable report on the house resolution resubmitting the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico to the people for certain changes desired by congress.

Delegate Cameron of Arizona asked the committee at its hearing today to strike from the Arizona constitution its provision for the recall of judges, but the committee decided to let the matter go to the people for their decision.

Clash Between Cameron and Smith. A feature of the hearing was a clash between Mr. Cameron and his predecessor in congress, Mark Smith. Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, acting chairman of the committee, contrasted the constitution of Arizona with that of New Mexico to the disparagement of the former. Declaring the New Mexicans had sought to protect the rights of the native Mexican citizens he said the intent of Arizona had been to disfranchise the same class.

Delegate Cameron declared former Delegate Smith had cast reflections on his attempt to get Arizona into the union, but said he had pursued the only course open to him. Mr. Smith confessed to the use of sharp language and said he was satisfied with Mr. Cameron's sincerity as an advocate of statehood.

## HALF HUNDRED KILLED IN FIGHT

"General" J. R. Mosby Identified as Deserter from U. S. Marine Corps—Makes Confession

HEAVY LOSS IN BATTLE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 23.—The losses of Mosby's men in the Tinian fight yesterday were much heavier than first reports indicated. General Vega, in command of the federal forces, reports tonight that his men today buried 31 bodies and that a total of 48 have been found.

Mosby a Deserter. "General" J. R. Mosby, who commanded the insurgents in the Tinian fight, was identified at Fort Rosecrans as a deserter from the United States marine corps. The identification was made by several Americans who knew him when he was stationed with part of the corps at Mare Island.

The deserter, they state, occurred a year and a half ago. When confronted with the marines who recognized him, Mosby broke down and admitted that they were not mistaken. Attempts to find among the 95 insurgents at the fort other men who were wanted were not successful.

## ONE COMPANY ASKED TO GIVE \$10,000 FOR BRIBE

Lorimer Revelations Continue to Raise Stench About Head of Present Occupant of Senate Seat from Illinois—Hopkins Tells About "Jack-pot" Corruption Fund

WASHINGTON, June 23.—"Jack-pot" or corruption funds, in the Illinois legislature constitute "one of the traditions of politics in Illinois," according to the testimony of former Senator Albert J. Hopkins before the Lorimer investigating committee of the senate today. Mr. Lorimer succeeded Mr. Hopkins.

Whether any of the "jackpot" funds or other corruption funds had been used to defeat him for senator he was unable to tell the committee of his own knowledge. The only other witness was Edgar A. Hancock, general counsel of the International Harvester company.

Raised Money for Lorimer. His testimony was that Clarence H. Funk, general manager of the company, had told him of an alleged attempt of "Mr. Hines" or "Edward Hines" to raise money to meet the expenses of electing Senator Lorimer.

Nearly every phase of the Lorimer case was gone into when Hopkins was on the stand. Judge Haney, counsel for Lorimer, protested against the witness leaving the stand without expressing an opinion on the rumor that the 53 democrats who voted for Lorimer on the last ballot received money. "It leaves a cloud on their men," insisted the counsel.

The committee did not require the witness to answer. Mr. Hancock in relating what Funk had told him said he had no distinct recollection of the words used by Funk in the conversation.

Asked to Give \$10,000. The effect of it, however, was that Hines had asked Funk to contribute for the company \$10,000 to meet the expenses of Senator Lorimer's election. Judge Haney for Lorimer asked if he did not consider it strange that Hines should go to a company that was not friendly to him with a request for a contribution.

Hancock disclaimed any knowledge of hostility toward Mr. Hines.

## GAS EXPLOSION IN SALOON AT MIAMI

Bartender Hurlled 100 Feet—Acetylene Gas Cause of the Let-go

GLOBE, Ariz., June 23.—An explosion of acetylene gas in the saloon of J. H. Fitzpatrick & Son at Miami last night resulted in the blowing out of the glass front of the place and the injury of a bartender by the name of Woods, who was thrown by the force of the explosion a distance of 200 feet.

Charles Nesbit was also cut in the hand by flying glass.

The parlor above the saloon was wrecked and the porch demolished. The explosion occurred when Woods was repairing a light in front of the place.

The force was so great that several of the chairs in the saloon were blown into the ceiling, where the splinters still remain embedded in the plaster.

The concrete walls were cracked in two places. Woods will probably die.

## CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO, MAN MADE PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—At the closing session yesterday of the Train Dispatchers' association convention a resolution was adopted providing for joint conferences between the train rates committee of the dispatchers and that of the American Railroad Superintendents' association relative to the betterment of the movement of trains.

J. B. Ford of Clovis, N. M., was elected president.

## CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE IS GIVEN A DIVORCE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—Mrs. Mary L. Cox, formerly of Dayton, O., today was granted a divorce from Congressman James M. Cox, newspaper publisher and financier of that city. The decree was based on her alleged charges of gross neglect.

## BEEF BARONS FAIL IN THEIR LAST DEMURRER

CHICAGO, June 23.—Judge Carpenter in the United States district court has denied a motion of J. Ogden Armour and nine other Chicago packers for a rehearing of their motion to quash indictments charging violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Judge Carpenter gave no reason for his finding. It now is expected the packers will be tried next October.

The latest motion of the packers was based on recent decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company cases.