

SUCCESSOR FOR DOUGLAS MAYOR

Selection of Man to Fill Unexpired Term Will Be Made in Smelter City

ELECTION ON TUESDAY

Many matters of importance are to come up for consideration at the meeting of the Douglas city council next Tuesday night, chief among which will be the selection of a mayor to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Baker, resigned. There is considerable speculation as to who will receive this appointment. A petition was circulated and 150 names secured favoring the appointment of William Adamson, but this gentleman stopped the petition with the statement that he would not accept the appointment under any consideration, consequently the petition will not be presented. As far as can be learned, there are no candidates, and any selection made will be on the spur of the moment. Members of the city council who have been seen seem to be as much up in the air on this point as is the public.

Inspector to Be Selected.
An inspector of weights and measures, to comply with the new law, is also to be made Tuesday night. So far the only names mentioned are O. K. Clinton, A. S. Yeckley, Fred Lindner. The salary of this position is \$900 per annum. For a time it was thought Bisbee and Douglas would unite and secure the appointment of a man satisfactory to both towns for deputy state inspector of weights and measures, but this hope was abandoned by the appointment of John T. Quick by the Bisbee council the other night.

How Long Shall Policemen Patrol?
Whether the Douglas council will take up the matter of eight hours a day for policemen is not known. The city officials, it is understood, have received an opinion from the attorney-general of the state to the effect that policemen under the present law are not compelled to labor more than eight hours a day, and that any longer service requires extra compensation. It is probable that this matter will be considered and some formal understanding had with reference to future service by the Douglas policemen.

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Heffern Mining & Development Company

who have not paid in their assessment, who hold stock not transferred in their name, who have loaned money on stock, etc., can exchange their stock, share for share, in the reorganization of the company by paying the assessment on their stock of one cent per share. The money can be paid to Albert Dahlberg, stopping at Victoria Hotel, Brewery Gulch, Call on me between 3 and 6 p. m., as I will be in during those hours, of Bisbee or to Mr. Albert Heffern, Box 392, Douglas, Arizona within thirty days from date. The stock will not be recognized unless this assessment is paid upon their stock, when the company is reorganized. Send money by draft, postal or express money order or registered mail.—Advertisement

HEFFERN (Advertisement)

PROSPECT FOR MEXICO IS NOT VERY ENCOURAGING

The following article reviewing conditions in the Republic of Mexico, was written for Lippincott's Magazine by Forbes Lindsay:

The present disturbance in Mexico is nearing an end. It has not been a revolutionary movement in the true sense, but merely an outbreak of reckless bandits, with an appetite for loot whetted by the opportunities of the previous insurrection. The handful of military rascals who constituted themselves leaders of this unorganized rabble were not actuated by any principles, political or moral. The charge of larceny advanced against the government was the most flimsy excuse, the sheerest subterfuge. The true grievance is found in that fact that the authorities have endeavored to maintain law and order in the country. The agitators would be equally dissatisfied with any administration that might succeed the present, if it should attempt to suppress the reign of brigandage.

The developments have disclosed three sinister facts. These, to mention them in logical sequence, are: that a very numerous element of the population of Mexico is as inflammable as touchwood; that the government has neither the influence nor the strength to suppress widespread disorder; and that the United States may find itself at any time in the embarrassing position of being obliged to intervene in Mexican affairs.

Even though the existing disturbances should shortly come to an end, it will not be strictly true that the conclusion was brought about by the Madero government. It has prevented the insurgents from gaining the upper hand, but if they should decide to continue their lawlessness in the more remote regions of the country, they may do so indefinitely. With concerted action and the exercise of moderate military ability on the part of the rebel leaders, they might have been in possession of the City of Mexico ninety days ago. Realizing that all hopes of securing control of the government has now vanished, they are preparing to abandon their followers and to flee to safety with what booty they may have acquired.

On the federal side the display of inefficiency has been only a shade less than that exhibited by Orozco and his associates. General Huerta missed an obvious opportunity to crush the rebels, when, after decisively defeating them, he permitted them to retreat at their leisure. The worst feature of the situation is that the suppression of Orozco, Zapata, and the rest can have no more permanent effect than the destruction of flies in a stable. The trouble in Mexico lies deep at the root of things, and it will be many a long year before it is eradicated. Meanwhile, we must expect sporadic outbreaks, with more or less serious consequences. An honest and well-intentioned government is not sufficient to insure order in a country which prospered only under the iron rule of a dictator.

There has been nothing in the conduct of the Madero administration during the present insurrection to inspire confidence in its ability to cope with a similar situation in the future. The truth is that the Mexican army is a weak prop for any president to lean upon. Even Diaz found it a doubtful support, and its efficacy in his hands was due to a shrewd admixture of political stratagem and military tactics. The Mexican officer has little sense of responsibility, and none of loyalty, unless it coincides with his private interests. A typical illustration of this was afforded a few months ago by the commander of a force dispatched from the city of Chihuahua to reinforce the town of Torreon. On his approach, he learned that a friend was in prison by order of the federal authority. He halted his men outside of the town and declared his intention of attacking it unless the prisoner should be immediately released. When his demand had been complied with, this Mexican officer of a type only too numerous proclaimed his loyalty to the govern-

ment whose commission he carried, although he admitted that he had been ready to turn traitor to it for the satisfaction of a personal desire. Thus a federal general of today may be a rebel leader tomorrow. Pascual Orozco joined the insurgents in a government uniform. With such examples before them, it is in no degree strange that the rank and file will turn their coats on the slightest pretext. Any body of troops that may be sent against a brigand band is necessarily composed of men of this uncertain degree. They are fully as likely to fraternize as to fight. The decision will depend entirely on considerations of self-interest.

In the history of the world it has frequently happened that governments have found themselves in similar plight, and have solved the difficulty by the employment of mercenaries. It is possible that Mexico might profit by the institution of such a body, not as an agency for aggrandizement, but as an instrument for the preservation of peace.

Several years ago the writer made this suggestion to President Diaz. It was seriously considered by him, and would probably have been adopted but for the jealous opposition of some of his military supporters, who rightly foresaw in the plan a prospective curtailment of their dignity and emoluments.

Provided that good pay and reasonable privileges should be assured to them, the government of Mexico would have little difficulty in recruiting 10,000 men of the kind who compose the Foreign Legion in the service of France, or the Cape Mounted Police in the pay of Great Britain. Half of that number, after they had become acclimated and acquainted with the topography of the country, would be an ample force to maintain order throughout its length and breadth. Such men, affected by Europeans, would be upon the scene of an incipient insurrection before it could be fairly got under way, and would stamp it out in less time than a regiment of Mexican regulars would require to get into marching order.

Of course this proposition raises the objection that with such a powerful auxiliary at his command a president might perpetuate himself in office and become an autocrat. This objection is unanswerable, unless we assume that a dictatorship is the form of government best adapted to the conditions in Mexico, and most calculated to further the welfare of the people at the present time. We have divine authority for the belief that a dictatorial administration is beneficial to certain people in a certain state. It was deemed most suitable to the children of Israel in the days of Moses, and it is doubtful whether the masses in Mexico are more advanced in civilization than were the Israelites at that time.

The course of events during the past eighteen months has revealed the general insecurity of conditions in Mexico. The stream of capital which had been directed into the country for many years past was checked by the revolution which displaced Diaz. Lack of confidence in the ability of the Madero administration to maintain order prevented the resumption of the flow, and it is doubtful whether it may be expected to reappear in anything like its former volume after the present disturbance has been quelled.

The prospective opening of the Panama canal has turned the attention of European and American capitalists to the countries with which improved communication will be established within a year or two. As a result, investors are discovering that a number of comparatively neglected fields offer equally as good opportunities for the employment of capital as does Mexico, with less chance of interference to enterprise by political disturbance. Panama, Costa Rica, Peru, and Ecuador have especially attracted favorable notice recently on these accounts.

Strikes, a new feature in the industrial life of Mexico, have been frequent during the past few months. Hardly a year ago the first trade union in Mexico was formed under the direction of paid American organizers. Since then the movement has spread through almost all of the manufacturing industries, and has included a number of other wage-earners, such as street car employees, dock hands, and railroad servants. Walking delegates and emissaries from labor organizations in the United States have for months been busily engaged in creating discontent among the Mexican workers. The consequent disturbance of the manufacturing industries is causing the government serious concern. At a recent conference of manufacturers and officials held in Mexico City it was decided to appeal to congress for legal restraint of professional agitators. It is questionable whether this remedy will be effective now, since in every important mechanical industry germes or labor unions, have already been organized and the members thoroughly drilled in the tactics prevalent in the United States.

To add to the difficulties which face the harassed country, claims for indemnity growing out of the insurrection are in course of preparation by the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France. These will amount to a heavy sum, and prompt settlements will doubtless be demanded. The resultant situation will be a serious one. Mexico's treasury has been depleted and her credit has waned since the reins of government were wrested from the hands of Diaz.

BIG BARGAINS at Hammack and Williams' PLAIN PRICE STORE.

In The Churches

ST. JOHNS EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. followed by administration of the Holy Communion. Wednesday—Choir practice 7:30 p. m. C. REIGHTON SPENCER, Rector.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

Sunday school at 2 p. m. Sacrament service 3:15 p. m. Religion 6:45 p. m. Preaching 8 p. m. Opposite Laundry, Tombstone Canyon.

"SPECIAL NOTICE"

To make it more convenient for our friends there will be services held at the Jiggerville Chapel, Upper Lowell. This Lord's Day they will be held at 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome and let every Christian attend. C. W. MAXSON, Minister.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Opposite Central School. Services this Lord's Day, Oct. 6. Morning—Bible school 9:45. Communion and preaching 10:45. Evening—Song and Praise service 7:30. Preaching at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation and hearty welcome to every one. C. W. MAXSON, Minister.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Sunday is "Rally Day" for the school and it is hoped that all old scholars will be in their places. The special offering is for the missionary work of the church. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Topic: "The Christian Virtue Humility"—Luke 18:9-17. This is the monthly consecration meeting of the society and the time for the offering to "Missions" and to the work of the society. Preaching by the pastor, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Themes of sermons: "Ownership and Service," and "The Dimensions of the Love of God." Teachers' meeting Wednesday at 7:00 p. m. Bible Class Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Psalm 28 will be studied this week. Communion services on Sunday morning, October 13th. Any desiring to unite with the church at that time should notify the pastor.

Notice that the beginning with the first Sunday of October the Sunday evening meetings are a quarter of an hour earlier than they have been since the first of April. JOHN E. PRY, Pastor.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN SERVICES AT LOWELL

English Lutheran services will be held at the Lutheran church at Lowell on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject of discourse: "The Way to Life for the Pilgrims on Earth." Sunday school at 4 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all. CARL E. GUENTHER, Pastor.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sunday morning: Sunday school at 9:45. Preaching by the pastor at 11 o'clock. Text: "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God."

Sunday evening: Young Peoples' union at 6:30. Leader, Ernest Saylor. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Subject: "In Account with God." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:30. Ladies' Aid society meets Thursday 2:30 p. m. at the church, with the new president, Mrs. Johnnie Russell, in the chair.

You and your friends are cordially invited to worship with us. Strangers are especially welcome. J. W. EPPERLY, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

No service in the morning. Evening: Epworth league at 6:30. Sermon 7:30 by Dr. Simmons.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD

St. John's Guild will meet on Thursday at 6:30 with Mrs. John Mason Ross at Warren.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

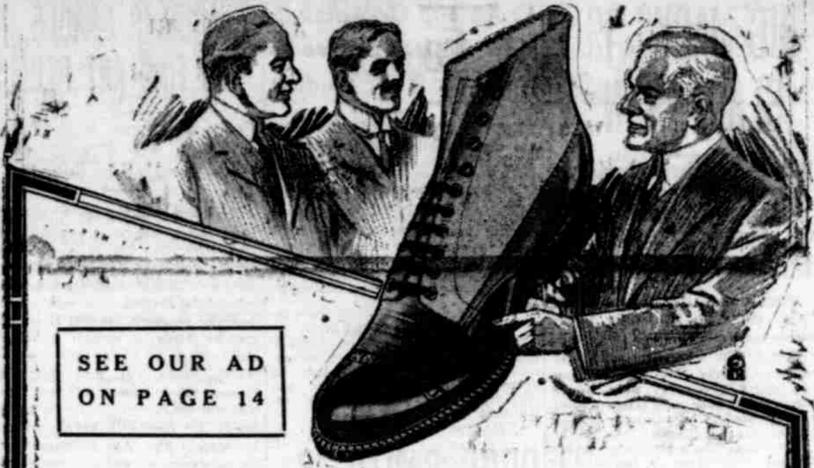
Sunday services 11 a. m. Wednesday evening, testimonial meeting at 7:45. In the Fair hall, corner Main street and Subway. To these services the public is welcome and cordially invited to attend. The subject for today will be "Unreality."

AT ODD FELLOWS HALL.

Progressive ideas in religion will be discussed. The questions taken up will be, first, has there been any progress in religion corresponding to the progress of science? If so to what extent? If not, why not? Second, do the teachings of Christ justify and encourage progress? Or does he seal the book so, to speak by his teachings being final and complete?

These questions will be discussed by J. G. Pritchard in a plain and practical manner, appealing to business men and to the intelligent working men.

The hour of the lecture is selected so as not to be in conflict with the services in any of the churches. This course of lectures is to be educational. All are invited. Open to questions and free discussion after the lecture. Collection to defray expenses.



SEE OUR AD ON PAGE 14

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