

The Bisbee Daily Review

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FOR PRISON REFERENCE.

Arizona official circles doubtless will shudder quite a shudder at the shocking disclosures made by Thomas Mott Osborne, a New York State millionaire who sentenced himself to an indefinite term in Auburn Penitentiary in order to study the prison problem.

Mr. Osborne is in a position to testify (a) that convicts are locked in the cells when not at work; (b) that convicts committed to prison are confronted by every reasonable means against getting out; (c) that they must obey certain regulations, and in default of obedience they must be placed in solitary confinement; (d) that they have very good food and enough of it although said food is liable to induce indigestion when partaken by one accustomed to a millionaire's diet; (e) that the enjoyment of general around-the-table conversation is prohibited; (f) that prison life can with difficulty be made to appeal to a man of wealth and high ideals.

Mr. Osborne endured prison horrors for a week and then pardoned himself, after a revolt which landed him in the dungeon den. It is pertinent to append Mr. Osborne's own account of this revolt. He was working in the basket shop and went to the sink. On returning to his bench he was summoned by a keeper who asked why he did not seek permission to go to the sink.

"I made a motion to you to ask whether I could go and I thought 'I saw you nod your head,' the voluntary prisoner replied.

"Well, I did not see you and I did not nod my head," the guard answered.

"Oh, well, it makes no difference," said Osborne, haughtily. "This ratten is too thick and I am not going to work."

Whereupon, Mr. Osborne was dragged away to the dungeon. He slept that night without pillow or coverlets and after a breakfast of bread and water decided he had served his country enough and convict life too much and quit his investigation. As Chairman of the Prisons Commission, Mr. Osborne's zeal in urging prison reforms will be quickened. It will surprise no one to learn from Mr. Osborne's experience that punishment is hard, and that a prison term is "slavery." That is just what it is meant to be.

Whatever Mr. Osborne can do to give prison sentences a greater reformatory effect will be a splendid service to the State. But restraint without harshness is impossible. Society will continue to punish its criminals by confinement and to shut up its hopeless degenerates out of the way of mischief until some Tolstoyan doctrine of non-resistance prevails upon earth, and of this there is no present sign.

Meantime, the public eye will dwell watchfully on Arizona experiments. If the convicts working on the roads refuse to escape, defer from crime, and stick to their shovels until their time expires, a jump forward in penology will have been won. They might well leave with Gov. Hunt testimonials to the benefits derived during the period of their non-incarceration while paying the penalty for crimes.

OPEN SEASON FOR MOOSE.

The utterance of Col. Roosevelt seldom have met with such general disapproval as was expressed by the New York press following his speech in that city on the eve of his departure for South America. Even the New York Times which has treated Col. Roosevelt with studious courtesy in its news columns administered severe editorial chastisement, bluntly charging him with deliberate falsification and unscrupulousness. It was not to be expected that The World would deal lightly with the Colonel when he volunteered so much material for attack. It said of him:

"Mr. Roosevelt never states a legal proposition accurately. He never fairly describes the attitude of a court. He never writes or speaks on a judicial question without bias, without suppression of material facts, without downright misrepresentation based either in ignorance or in design, without an evident purpose to inflame the people through misinformation or falsehood. No more of a boss than Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Barnes at least knows the truth and publishes it with courage and clearness.

"In the case of Jacobs, the New York statement-

house cigarmaker, Mr. Roosevelt has always misstated the facts. Tenement-house reform is necessary, but the movement against Mr. Jacobs in the light of the facts was oppressive, and the court so held.

"In the case of Ives, involving employers' liability, Mr. Roosevelt has always misstated the issue. The court pointed out that the Legislature had acted in violation of the Constitution, as many other courts have done in similar cases, but it did not fall to suggest that the remedy was an amendment. It has been Mr. Roosevelt's contention that the court made new law, whereas it did no more than interpret old law, to which it was sworn.

"When Mr. Roosevelt was President the same incapacity or unwillingness to state a court's position fairly was noticeable. The fluke in the Knight case under the Anti-Trust law, due wholly to the stonely manner of its presentation by the Department of Justice, led him to characterize certain Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States as 'perfectly honest but of fossilized minds.' A score of instances might be added to these in which he falsified the position of the courts in order to stir up wrath against them.

"Justice must be administered by executive officers," he once said, "and not by lawsuits in the courts." How is justice to be administered by anybody without law, truth and reason?"

TURNING THE TURTLE.

One of the most flagrant cases of an attempt to capitalize suffering by means of a so-called cure, the sale of which was expected to put millions into the pockets of promoters, is meeting with such universal condemnation that its harmful effects doubtless will soon be destroyed. Proof of the efficacy of the Friedmann turtle vaccine was not established prior to its being placed on the market yet thousands of sufferers from tuberculosis were assured that their health would be restored. All reliable reports regarding the treatment of patients by the Friedmann method seem to show either that it is actually injurious or else that it is less efficient than other well-known and less dangerous means of treatment.

The Journal of the American Medical Association in a recent editorial again reminds its readers that:

1. Dr. Mannheimer reported on the results of eighteen cases in New York in which the Friedmann "treatment" was used, and stated that in not a single one of the eighteen cases was there definite improvement to date that could be attributed to the treatment."

2. A committee of some of the foremost physicians of Canada was appointed to watch the patients inoculated by Dr. Friedmann in the Canadian hospitals. These physicians made a similarly unfavorable report. 3. Dr. Anderson, acting under the authority of the United States government, watched the progress of the patients treated by Dr. Friedmann in this country. He also gave an unfavorable opinion as to the effect of the treatment. 4. The Friedmann "treatment" has been condemned by German physicians generally. 5. A report from the Rhode Island State Sanatorium on the results in 120 patients treated by the Friedmann method states that the patients "have shown none of the immediate and wonderful results reported by Friedmann," but that, "on the contrary, about 17 per cent of the cases" are worse than they might have been expected to be under ordinary sanatorium treatment.

This, and more, is true, and yet the company which is exploiting this so-called cure is, apparently, able to find physicians who are willing to aid in this inhuman business. After all, this might be expected: It has always been possible to find men willing to do disreputable work, if sufficient financial inducements are offered. While the medical profession harbors but a small proportion of men of this type, it has some within its ranks who are willing to sell their birthright of professional decency for a mess of pottage. As has been previously said, the scheme of floating Friedmann institutes in different states successfully evades any reprisal on the part of the federal government. It therefore devolves on the various states to take such action as is necessary to prevent the heartless exploitation of the unfortunate consumptives within their borders.

The Cleveland lad who robbed a department store to get money to go to Oxford says he was inspired by "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford." It is to be hoped, however, that the fiction of Thomas Hughes will not be put under ban at public libraries as dangerous to juvenile morals.

American immigration into Canada for the first five months of the fiscal year was only 63,721, as compared with 79,209 for the same period of 1912. But the total of 142,930 in ten months is impressive, particularly as respects the high quality of this immigration.

The Senate's postponement of the Hetch-Hetchy bill should be made indefinite. It is a bare-faced raid on the part of the city of San Francisco, which would result, if successful, in ruining the natural beauty of one of the greatest of the Nation's parks.

A Viennese artist who was engaged to a widow declines to marry her because he learns that she has an income of \$10,000 a year. Let us all ponder until Friday week the question of how in the dickens \$10,000 a year could discourage a fellow if he really loved the widow.

With four candidates for President in the field, the political situation in Mexico gives promise of a real election, but we do not recognize any Bull-Mooseers as yet.

PAVING THE WAY FOR LAND ENTRY

Dr. James Douglas Will Review Before Mining Congress Problem Created by Roosevelt's Order

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—Members of the American Mining Congress who have for years been fighting the general policy of the Federal Government in tying up enormous areas of land in the West and Alaska and allowing it to remain in disuse, declare that that policy of inaction which has generally discouraged the West and driven thousands of farmers and business men to Canada, is about to end.

Word has reached the Philadelphia offices of the Mining Congress to the effect that the United States Court of Appeals at Denver, Colorado has asked the United States Supreme Court of Appeals at Denver, Colorado to ask the United States Supreme Court for a ruling on the question of the right of a President of the United States to withdraw public lands from entry, and in this the members of the Congress see the first important step in an early solution of the big problem. The case in Denver involves the ownership of about 80,000 acres of oil lands in Wyoming, but the outcome it is believed, will have important bearing on litigation in many states, involving in principle thousands of acres of land valued at hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Mining Congress, which will hold its annual convention in Philadelphia October 20 to 25, in connection with the First National Mining Exposition October 17 to 25, had prepared for its usual discussion of the public lands question before the news was received from Denver. The program, however, will be carried out, and Dr. James Douglas, of New York, recognized as the Dean of the mining engineering profession of the United States will review the entire problem.

The beneficent land policy founded by Lincoln was reversed in the year 1906 by the executive withdrawal order of President Roosevelt," said James F. Callbreath, Secretary of the American Mining Congress today. "The injustice to individual locators applied not only to Alaska but to all the public coal, oil and phosphate lands and water power sites of the west. The result of these restricted policies has effected every western industry even resulting in a decrease in the production of gold, which is more immune from this influence than any other industry.

"During the five year period ending in 1911 three hundred and fifty-five thousand citizens of the United States emigrated to Canada—mostly farmers, carrying with them property valued in excess of \$300,000,000, and this emigration has continued at an increasing rate. It seems evident that more liberal treatment should immediately be accorded to the pioneers who are developing or wish to develop our western resources. The liberal land policy of the government up to the year 1904 was proved by experience to be the best possible system for the development of virgin territory.

The policy, which in the early days of our country's history passed title to the lands of Ohio, Illinois, California, and other great areas to permanent settlers directly resulted in the magnificent development of the west. This policy is to pass into private ownership, at the earliest possible moment, every acre of the public domain, under such restrictions as would protect the rights of other American citizens who might desire a part of the public heritage. The purpose was to create a home-loving citizenship, patriotic and prosperous, which in time of national peril would arise to the defense, not of boarding houses, but of homes."

AS TO JEWISH RITUAL

The following letter concerning an Associated Press dispatch printed by newspapers throughout the country yesterday, has been received: To the Editor of Bisbee Review, City.

Dear Sir:—Having seen an article in your esteemed paper of October 10th, which reads as follows Budapest Oct. 8th.—A sworn declaration signed by seven hundred Rabbis at the instance of the chief Rabbi of Hungary was published here today setting forth that the Jewish sect uses blood for religious purposes. A copy of the declaration has been forwarded to Kiev through the Russian Council there."

Regarding this statement, I will say that you as an enlightened American citizen, as well as the rest of the enlightened people, know that such a statement is absurdly false, as well as ridiculous. On the other hand, I have no doubt there are a great many people who read your valuable paper, who might perhaps think that statement true. I would, therefore, ask you in justice to the Jewish race to retract the statement as printed above.

Thanking you in advance, I am, Yours very truly, JOSEPH L. DICKSTEIN.



A BATCH OF SMILES

A Scotchman, much against his will, was persuaded to take a long holiday. He went to Egypt and visited the Pyramids. After gazing for some time at the Great Pyramid he muttered:—

"Man, what a lot of mason work not to be bringin' in any rent!"

"I was afraid, Mrs. Wotterby," said Mrs. Snapperby, "that you wouldn't be able to get over to my house this afternoon, for it isn't so easy to get away when you have to do your own housework."

"Oh, I wouldn't have missed coming for anything," said Mrs. Wotterby, as she glanced round beamingly at the assembled guests. "I wanted to see how all my silver and glass looked on your table."

A horse-owner was trying to sell a wind-broken horse, and was trotting with him around for inspection. The owner stroked the horse's back, and remarked to the prospective buyer:—

"Hasn't he a lovely coat?"

But the other noticed that the horse was panting, and answered:—

"Ah, I like his coat all right, but I don't like his pants."

The great baritone, Signor Foll, in grand opera in his native city, Cork, had to sing one of his songs from a stage balcony. The arrangements were not very perfect, and the manager, fearing the carpenter had not made the balcony strong enough to sustain the weight of the big man, told off two assistants to hold it up from beneath. The singer was only half through his song when one man said to the other:—

"Be jabers, Molice, this Oitlan is molochy heavy!"

"Let's drop him, Pat; he's only a Dago sither all!"

Voice from the singer above:—"Will ye, be jabers, will ye?"

"Tarens, 'ooms! Pat, but he's an Oitshuman. Hold him up for the life of ye!"

A bishop was one day addressing a Sunday school, when he said, in a most impressive way:—

"And now, children, let me tell you a very sad fact. In Africa there are ten million square miles of territory without a single Sunday school where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what shall we all try and save up our money and do?"

And the class, as one voice, replied, in ecstatic union:—

"Go to Africa."

GIBSON TRIAL TO GO OVER.

GOSHEN, N. Y. Oct. 10.—The case of Lawyer Burton W. Gibson, who has been tried twice by Orange County juries on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Rosa Szabo in Greenwood Lake on July 15, 1912 is scheduled for trial for the third time at the term of the Supreme Court which will convene here next week. It is generally understood, however, that by agreement of counsel the case will be permitted to go over until December or later. Despite the fact that he has been confined in jail for more than a year Gibson is in excellent health. He receives weekly visits from his wife and from his attorneys. He expresses confidence in the belief that his innocence of the crime charged against him will be completely established at his next trial.

Arizona News Nuggets

OLDFIELD TO ENTER RACE

PHOENIX—Through the intervention of Jack Kipper, an old time Phoenician who was once a brakeman on the S. F. P. & P. railroad, Barney Oldfield has been induced to enter the Phoenix road race from Los Angeles. News of Barney's change of heart has been brought to Phoenix by Attorney General Purdy Bullard, who returned from San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

NEW SCHOOL DISTRICTS

TUCSON—Three new school districts were established at a meeting of the board of supervisors one at the San Xavier mine, one at Tanque Verde, and one near the J. M. Rostadt ranch in the Altar valley. The proposal to establish a school district at Palo Alto was rejected. These new districts were formed in response to a demand for improved school service on the part of the people in outlying districts and may be taken as a convincing indication of the growth of the county.

INSPECT EXPERIMENT STATION

TUCSON—Dr. E. W. Allen, assistant director of agricultural experiment stations throughout the United States accompanied by Professor R. H. Forbes, head of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Arizona arrived and will devote some time to the investigation of important agricultural developments contemplated for Arizona. Dr. Allen and Professor Forbes have been on a tour of inspection of the various agricultural experiment stations maintained by the University of Arizona.

WANT HIGHER PRICE

MESA—Salt River valley farmers are holding their Egyptian cotton for 28 cents a pound, according to S. W. Cutler, a prominent grower of this district. The present price is 25 cents but the thread manufacturers, who consume most of the Egyptian cotton grown, are bidding strongly against each other and better offers are certain to be made soon. Cutler and his neighbors have agreed to wait for 28 cents.

INSPIRATION WORK RUSHED

GLOBE—Work is being rushed on the inspiration power transmission line construction which was begun on September 25. Already towers have been erected for ten miles this side of Roosevelt dam and a crew of twenty men are stretching the wires with all possible speed. The work is being done in the most modern manner and every device by means of which efficiency and speed may be obtained is being used.

PROTEST AGAINST RATES

PHOENIX—Complaints against the rates in Tempe and Mesa of the South Side Gas & Electric company were filed today by the Corporation Commission. The company has a generating plant in Mesa which transmits gas and electricity to the two cities. The complaint is similar to that filed several months ago by the citizens of Tempe complaining of the rates there.

FOUND LOST MINE

MIAMI—Pete Moraga, a Mexican-French prospector and well known throughout this portion of Gila county was here with some immensely rich

gold specimens that are estimated at from \$5000 to \$50,000 value per ton. From the story he tells of the general location of the strike and its description, that of having to crawl through an opening into a cave to reach it, many old-time prospectors here believe it possible that Moraga's find is the fabled "Lost Dutchman." The man is a reliable prospector, with an almost uncanny sense of location of gold, and bears a reputation of veracity among all who know him. Carl Eder employed him last summer in the Pinto creek country and says he has discovered many rich pockets, although never anything to equal his present find.

PROTEST AGAINST DIVERSION

YUMA—At the meeting of the Yuma County Commercial club, the Carnegie Library committee, the State Fair Promotion committee and the Southern Pacific Depot Exhibit committee all reported progress in the work against the diversion of the waters of the Colorado river.

DISCOVERS FREAK ROCK

GLOBE—L. F. Rainey, a stone cutter of many years experience brought here samples of a freak "marble" of which he has discovered a large deposit in Cutter Wash, eight miles northeast. He says that he never before saw a stone exactly like that in the deposit and that it seems to be a cross between a marble and an oyx.

GEN. HOYT RETIRED

WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 9.—After a long and distinguished career in the United States army, Brigadier General Ralph W. Hoyt was retired today on account of having reached the age limit of 64 years. General Hoyt is a native of the state of New York and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1872. He served in the infantry branch of the army and reached the rank of brigadier general on March 18, 1910. For some time past he was in command of the Department of the Lakes.

THE VACANCY CAUSED BY THE RETIREMENT OF Brigadier General Hoyt has been filled by the promotion to the brigadier generalship of Colonel C. J. Bailey, of the Coast Artillery Corps, commanding at Fort Worden, Wash. General Bailey was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated from West Point in June, 1880. His entire service has been in the artillery arm. For several years he was stationed at the War Department as assistant to the chief of the coast artillery.

SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 10.—San Francisco, which expects to reap immeasurable benefits from the opening of the Panama canal, today indulged in a joyous celebration of the blowing up of the Gamboa dyke, which marks the practical completion of the great waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The celebration began upon the receipt of a telegraphic signal from the canal zone announcing the destruction of the dyke. Flags were thrown to the breeze, salutes were fired by the warships and throughout the city and public ceremonies were held in Union Square. Late in the day a large crowd gathered at the exposition grounds, where the site for the Republic of Panama building was formally dedicated by Joseph Lefevre, first secretary of the Panama Legation at Washington.