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THE COPPER QUEEN PENSIONS

More than dollars and cents enters into the compact by which the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company undertakes to provide pensions for its employes. It was the most excellent form which the company could adopt in signifying its appreciation of an organization that has proved, and will continue to prove, that it is composed of real men.

Reward is the single goal toward which all human endeavor shapes its course. But it is a fixed goal and only those who prove themselves worthy of it expect attainment. Expressed in another way, men fight onward to the goal; it is not brought to them. Back in the days when the Copper Queen was little more than a hole in the ground, circumstances were shaping toward the results just secured. The men who first indicated where the hole would be dug, and the man who swung the first pick were the actual founders of the present pension system. Each, according to his capacity, contributed to this pioneer work. It was taken up by their respective successors who are represented today by the employes and employers who are parties to the covenant covering the pension system.

The employes stand proclaimed before the mining industry of the world as having been put through supreme tests of loyalty and efficiency, and as having met them successfully. They have affixed to themselves badges of honor which are as meaningful as the emblems worn by generals.

The employes, in their turn, have demonstrated their possession of a broad vision within which APPRECIATION loomed largely. They found themselves working with an organization so constituted as to merit reward. Word will go forth literally throughout the world of the inauguration of a pension system for the Copper Queen forces. Thousands to whom the company's title meant little heretofore will not attach to it deep significance because reputation based solely upon dollars is ephemeral. Reputation based upon the best of human qualities, loyalty and efficiency, is imperishable. It means that when a Copper Queen man is identified as such he will be looked upon as possessing certain definite and superior qualifications because he is a COPPER QUEEN MAN.

The dollars and cents disbursed as annuities will serve solely as medium to express through the pension system a potent symbol of the presence of and appreciation for, loyalty and efficiency.

LINCOLN'S EDITORIAL

Here is an editorial which comes forth today on its fiftieth anniversary as fresh and virile as when first it was uttered by Abraham Lincoln, and became known to fame as his Gettysburg address:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live.

"It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause which they gave the last full measure of devotion; and that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

CEREALS IN NEW FIELDS

So attractive are spectacular crusades for enactment of statutes directed at abuses of one kind and another that we are likely to overlook silent movements that

mean more to the future than the most blantly heralded reforms. Recent attention has been given a recent report of Consul General Anderson, stationed at Hong Kong, China commenting on the rise of Indian corn, or maize, as a food factor in the life of the Far East. This report shows that while China is too conservative to greatly heed the value of the Occidental product, corn is being raised in Indo-China and the Philippines to an extent that affects international trade and promises marked benefits to the people concerned.

The Bureau of Agriculture and Education in the Philippines is responsible for the increase of planting of corn throughout the archipelago. The bureau has neglected the rice industry. On the contrary, it has suggested methods by which the rice crop has been greatly increased. But the new corn crop has resulted in the substitution of corn products for rice as food among the Filipinos. The corn crop of 1913 was 44 per cent more than that of 1911. In many of the islands two and even three crops of corn may be raised in a season, giving the farmers a chance to raise corn after the rice season is a manifest failure. A further diversification of crops is being encouraged by the bureau in the Philippines and neighboring peoples are catching this idea. Modern farming in that nature-favored land will revolutionize conditions.

American flour is likewise displacing rice for food in many parts of the Orient. The change is naturally gradual and slow, but it is certain. The more populous section of the globe is undergoing a great transformation in the physical desires of the people. The taste for articles of foreign manufacture is growing swiftly. How great this New World market will become only dreamers would dare to predict. Its prospects were borne in mind by the far-sighted statesmen directly responsible for the building of the Panama Canal. The part America shall have in the vast commerce will depend on America itself. In light of the modest prophecies many of the wisest of the fathers made concerning the great inland empire of the United States, one must be a pessimist, indeed, who does not see a glorious trade future in the Orient.

"GOD BLESS OUR PRISON."

A Los Angeles despatch says: "Local policemen, having nothing else to do, are making paper flowers to decorate the jail."

This is one time at least in recent history where the expected has happened. The appointment of women to the police force in Los Angeles and elsewhere was mainly an indirect result of the excitement over the white-slave traffic. It was believed they would be of important service in watching cafes, helping girls and arresting masher and cadets. No doubt, for a time they entered upon the task with zeal and an eye single to sturdy duty. In the end, however, the house-keeper's eye took note of the jail as well as of the street, and the fine feminine in time revolted at the bareness of the walls. So on their time off, instead of talking politics they have set to work making ornaments for jail decoration.

This is quite as it should be. The policewomen would lose most of her value if she did not remain a woman. Let her make tea and be as happy and as beautiful as the home. Paper flowers are but a beginning that the floral luxuriance of Los Angeles will not long tolerate. Bouquets of roses will eventually take the place of the artificial decorations; jails will be enlivened in bloom and vines. Pretty motes will follow. Above the flowers on the mantel will be the silk-embroidered words, "God Bless Our Prison!" Woman will have her way.

"DECIARABLE CITIZENS."

Closely following the refusal of a Judge in Washington to admit to citizenship a man who avowed himself a Socialist comes the refusal by a Judge in North Dakota to admit a man, otherwise qualified, because engaged in the liquor business. Authority for rejection in both cases is found in a clause of the law requiring the applicant for citizenship to satisfy the Judge before whom he appears that he will be a "desirable citizen."

The two cases do not stand alone, judicial standards of desirability are often quite arbitrary. Objection to a man because he is a Socialist is purely political. Objection on the ground of liquor-selling is either social or moral. In neither case is the objection valid. The laws of the United States do not forbid either Socialism or the liquor trade. The one is tolerated as a part of political liberty, the other is licensed as a part of the Federal revenue.

Of course a man may be worth more than \$25,000 a year in a big business undertaking—if he really is worth it. But that is not always the reason why the so-called "\$25,000 man" gets the money.

The 4,000 applications received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for positions as income tax collectors show that there has been no decay or the old American theory of government instituted to give people a living.

The testing of the new aerobus on the Miami River with Orville Wright as both inventor and pilot is good assurance that America is not to be left too far behind in development of aerial transportation. What Americans began they will go a long way toward perfecting and be in at the finish.

Col. Goethals tersely disposed of the talk of his being New York's Commissioner of Police by saying it "is out of my line." Unfortunately, it seems also to have been out of the line of nearly all the Police Commissioners New York has ever had.

WILSON OPPOSES CONTROL BY STATES OF CONSERVATION

President Sounds Opening Slogan for Federal Dominance Over National Resources at Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—In view of the generally recognized fact that the conservation program has reached a critical stage in its development the Fifteenth National Conservation Congress, which commenced here today for a session extending over three days, promises to be the most important ever held in this country. Every state in the Union is represented by delegates appointed by the respective governors and in addition to their number there are many other delegates representing state and national organizations in some way interested in the subject of the conservation of the national resources.

The address of Charles L. Peck of Indiana, president of the Congress, at the opening session today clearly pointed out that the conservation movement is facing at present its greatest danger in the opposition to the Federal control of the National resources, which is active in many States. Certain corporations and private interests have started a movement to remove conservation from the control of the Federal Government and to transfer it to the State governments and it seems that, for purely selfish reasons, many members of State legislatures strongly favor the plan and are determined to make a strong fight, basing their opposition upon their interpretation of the principle of States' rights. The real motive, however, on the part of the timber and water-power interests and of the legislature working hand in hand with them has nothing to do with the sovereign rights of the States. The big timber and water-power interests, realizing the difficulty of obtaining concessions from the Federal Government, want the forest and water conservation removed from the control of the National Government, believing that it will be easier for them to obtain what they want from the legislative bodies of the various States. The legislatures favor the plan which would open the door to extensive grating opportunities.

President Wilson, who delivered an address on the occasion of the opening of the congress, strongly favors national control of the natural resources of the country and it is evident that he will lend his full support to the Conservation Congress in its fight against the opposing elements. One of the problems to be considered by the congress is the question of more strongly and better organize the municipal conservation movement throughout the country so as to establish perfect harmony in the work.

The congress this year will revert to the consideration principally of forestry and water power subjects. At the first meeting of the conservation congress at Seattle, in 1905, these subjects were taken up. When the second congress met at St. Paul the following year, the public land question was the principal issue. The Kansas City meeting in 1911, was devoted to the subject of soil fertility, and human life and vital resources were the issues of the convention at Indianapolis last year. At the session begun today the congress will revert to the consideration of forestry and water power questions.

In connection with the congress an exhibition is held under the auspices of the National Conservation association and the Department of Agriculture, which shows by photographs, maps, medals and actual objects and appliances the various methods used in guarding the great national forest reserves, preventing forest fires, removing dead timber, protecting wild game, etc. Special exhibits will show scenes on the great grazing reservations in the West, which are growing of greater importance every year.

The question of increasing the area of the grazing lands under the control of the National government will come up for consideration during this congress and among those who will deliver addresses upon that subject and will take part in the debates will be Franklin F. Lane, secretary of the interior; David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture; Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war; Senators Burton, Newlands and Hoke Smith and probably other government officials. The question of rural credits will also form the subject of discussion at one of the sessions and will be discussed by speakers of national reputation and experience in financial matters. Another subject which will be brought to the attention of the congress will be the enormity of the losses by fire not only in the country where fire protection is always more or less primitive, but also in large and small cities. The taking up of this subject has been seriously urged by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

LOCAL

Prisoners to Tombstone. Enroute to Tombstone in the County auto, Sheriff Wheeler and Percy Dowden passed through Bisbee from

THOSE PRICES DON'T COME DOWN



Douglas last evening. At Douglas the sheriff got two prisoners, Pedro Lopez and Ignacio Martinez, the former charged with burglary and the latter with desertion of his family. John Dresse, who was in the county hospital, believed to be insane, was also secured and will be examined by a sanity board. Dressel was employed at the C. & A. Smelter at Douglas. He boarded at the Mission hotel where they stated that his condition was gradually getting worse. County officers were informed and ordered him placed in the hospital for treatment. Dr. Randall, superintendent of the hospital recommended him to be taken before the sanity board and returned to the asylum.

Flora Improving. W. K. Flora, who has been sick for several months, is now rapidly improving. He was able to get out of bed and sit up in his room for the first time yesterday.

Sold New Fixtures. Thomas B. Goodwin, of the Brunswick Co., left last night for Tucson. While here he sold new saloon fixtures to John Louko, Otto Johnson and the Lowell Beer Co.

MARSHALL VISITS SACATON BRAVES

Vice-President and Party Spend Day at the Reservation

PHOENIX, Nov. 18.—Friday was a great day at the Sacaton Indian reservation. Vice-President Thomas H. Marshall is a guest of the reservation.

The vice-president, Congressman Carl Hayden, C. H. Akers, Adjutant General C. W. Harris, Robert S. Fisher and W. E. Kimsey of Scottsdale, father of Mr. Marshall, were taken out to the reservation early in the morning by Governor Hunt in the state car.

The party set out early and reached Sacaton before noon. The distinguished second man of the nation took a great interest in the surroundings. He had always expressed a desire to visit Sacaton and his visit was a treat.

On the way back to Phoenix the party stopped at Chandler for dinner at the new hotel where they were guests of the Chandler establishment.

While at Sacaton the vice-president had a chance to meet Gen. H. L. Scott, commander of the United States troops along the border between El Paso and Yuma, who, with his son and his aide-de-camp, D. H. Scott, were taken to the reservation last week by Frank Thacker, Indian agent at Sacaton.

When the general and his son left Phoenix they intended to proceed to Globe after a stop at Sacaton, but they were induced to remain longer and meet the vice-president.

ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—The fiftieth anniversary of the delivery by Abraham Lincoln of his famous address at Gettysburg is to be made the occasion of a State-wide celebration in Illinois tomorrow. Practically every daily newspaper in the state will reprint the address, and in all the public schools special exercises will be held in observance of the anniversary.

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