

The Bisbee Daily Review

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Wednesday Morning, May 5, 1915

THE WEDGE OF MILITARISM

George von I. Meyer, former secretary of the navy is much disturbed because congress is not willing, and has never been willing, to make a big lump appropriation for the navy department to spend as it sees fit, under the direction of a navy board.

If we were to give the navy experts all the money they want and let them spend it as they please, we should naturally have to do the same with the army experts. That would mean opening the treasury of the United States to professional fighters and giving free rein to militarism.

The professional gentlemen of the army and navy chafe at the restraint imposed upon them by civilian authority. They have always done so, and it is natural enough that they should. It is hard for a man who knows his own business thoroughly, as generals and admirals presumably do, to submit patiently to cabinet resolutions and congressional who have but a rudimentary knowledge of naval and military affairs.

No policy of our government is more clearly established than the policy of keeping our fighting forces under civilian control. And no American policy is wiser. Army and navy men, being specialists, are narrow. That business is fighting; naturally, they want to fight, or at least to have always a fighting edge, the utmost preparedness for war that the nation will tolerate.

Ever since the birth of the nation, we have feared to let the army and navy get the upper hand of government. The present European war has vindicated us with startling completeness. The policy that Mr. Meyer and other malecontents are urging is the policy that has been followed in Germany, France, Austria and Russia—with what results, the world sees. It isn't likely that now or hereafter the professional fighters and financiers will succeed in driving into our institutions the entering wedge of militarism.

A "BULL" PUBLIC

The stock market continues to register the belief of the American people in the country's basic prosperity. The volume of business, day after day, continues to run far ahead of last year's figures. And the brokerage houses testify that very little of it is the meaningless sort of "professional trading" that used to make up the bulk of the sales.

It is the investment demand for stocks that is setting the prices now. It is the prevalent assurance of approaching good times that is slowly and steadily pushing up the market quotations of all the American securities that are fundamentally sound—which is to say, of the great majority of listed stocks.

The bond market, too, testifies conclusively to the new willingness of the public to invest in American enterprise. It is a rare day now that doesn't see bond sales running up to two, three or four times the corresponding sales a year ago.

The Wall Street professionals, made nervous by the steady rise of prices, have tried to stop it, but they can't. The public, particularly the western public, which has the most money to invest, rose right on buying the securities at mounting prices, in the conviction that it knows more about their real value than Wall Street does. And the public is probably right.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg is now busy proving that the French used poisonous gas bombs before the Germans did. A while ago he was proving that it was the French who invaded Belgium.

APYRTROPHY AND MATRIMONY

Apyrtrophy may be all right, for those who like it but it doesn't mix well with marriage. Such, at least has been the experience of the Drews family of Chicago. Apyrtrophers. It may be necessary to explain, are not devotees of a new religion; they are simply people who don't cook their food. The word means "frenzied eating." Prof. George J. Drews has for several years been an exponent of this dietetic cult. He maintains that nearly all the ill human flesh is heir to are due to a deteriorating effect of fire on food. Everything, he maintains, should be eaten raw. He partakes of no article of food in whose preparation fire has played any part whatever.

The system worked all right for Professor Drews as he remained a bachelor. But he got married. Mrs. Drews declares, to practice his theories. That was three years ago. Now he is suing her for divorce, because she deserted him after a year and a half of fireless feeding.

"Can you blame me?" Mrs. Drews demands, according to the Chicago Tribune. "I ask any woman to imagine her husband beaming at her across the table meal after meal, and saying, 'Darling—darling—will you pass a potato?' and then eating the slices of raw potato with honey on them and pretending to enjoy the stuff. I grew weak, and pined and drooped and lost a great deal of weight. Did I err long for a sizzling steak? Did I? I used to sneak away to mother once in a while and get a little real food."

A daily apyrtrophic menu, it appears, is something like this. For breakfast you may have plain fruit or salad, nuts (almonds, walnuts or peanuts) and a glass of water or the juice of "some sweet herb." For luncheon you have the same. For dinner, a mere liberal meal including vegetable salad, fruit and honey.

The apyrtrophic staff of life is salad, which offers great variety, running the whole gamut of fruits, vegetables (raw, of course), and ordinary salad stuffs. Honey replaces sugar. A sort of fireless bread is made out of wheat, nuts and fruit, ground up and moulded in a machine.

It's all right, apparently, for anybody who has the stomach of a horse or a goat, and can digest raw starch. But women are conservative. They have been eating their meals cooked for so many thousand years that they find it hard to change now. Aside, however, from this important fact that a steady diet of raw food is likely to send normal human beings to an untimely and fireless grave, we should think the modern woman would welcome it. What a lot of time she'd save for real work if there was no cooking to do!

MORGANIZING OUR EXPORTS

It isn't surprising that members of the British parliament insist on asking questions about the peculiar way in which Great Britain buys its war supplies. There are a good many Americans who are just as curious about the matter.

The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was chosen several months ago as the official purchasing agent of the British government. All American orders for munitions or other necessary supplies go to Mr. Morgan and are distributed by him among American manufacturers.

The critical English M. P.'s want to know why it's necessary to give such power to an American banker. They charge that the Morgan firm has misused its position by placing contracts only with firms with which it is affiliated and withholding them from other manufacturers whose prices and product are just as good. They even charge that the Morgan firm has gotten illegitimate rake-offs by refusing tenders of goods, and then buying them itself and selling them to the British government at a substantial profit over and above its regular commission.

It would be unfair to accept such accusations without proof. It is hard enough, however, from the American standpoint, to have one banking house, with definite business connections among big manufacturers, with friends to reward and enemies to punish, the sole arbiter in apportioning among our manufacturers an export business that is assuming vast proportions and is an important factor in re-establishing our prosperity. It tends to give "Klug Morgan the Second" as much power over American industry as the elder Morgan had over American finance.

Congressman Gardner and Ambassador Bernstorff ought to get together. Gardner is busy telling the country that we haven't any arms and ammunition for the national defense, and no means of manufacturing them, and would therefore be left completely at the mercy of an invading force. Bernstorff tells us that we are shipping arms and ammunition to Europe in such vast quantities as to make our munition factories the decisive factor of the war. They can't both be right.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, like the Eitel Friedrich, has decided that discretion is the better part of naval valor, and will stick around in Norfolk Harbor till the war's over. We may now rest assured that there will be no more American vessels sunk by roving commerce-destroyers. The German sea-raiders are all definitely accounted for except the Karlsruhe, and there is ample cause for believing that she is at the bottom of the sea.

We're going to have better shipping arrangements with one country anyhow. Iceland is establishing a line of steamers to ply regularly between New York and Reykjavik.

The sinking of the Freuca cruiser, Leon Cambetta, by an Austrian submarine, brought to the world's attention the hitherto unobserved fact that Austria has a navy.

RELIEF IS PLANNED FOR SUFFERERS AT LYMAN RESERVOIR

Senator Colter Tells Graphic Story of the Disaster and Explains the Urgent Need of Relief Measures.

PHOENIX, May 4.—Many members of the Second State Legislature are interesting themselves in plans to afford some measure of relief to the stricken people of Apache county, who lost their all by the recent breaking of the Lyman Reservoir, near St. Johns.

When it is realized that eight lives were lost and property valued at nearly one-half million dollars was destroyed, the magnitude of the disaster may be partially comprehended.

With this property loss falling almost entirely on men without means, settlers who had pinned their faith to this project for a redemption of the desert waste in order that they might build homes for themselves and their families, the awfulness of the disaster and the necessity for relief may be fully understood.

But little concerning the inception and destruction of the Lyman Reservoir has been told, owing to the distance from railway and telegraph communication. Senator Fred T. Colter, Apache county, tells a very interesting and vivid story of the happening. He said:

"Many people to whom I have talked concerning the breaking of the Lyman Reservoir, were under the impression that the disaster could have been averted had proper care been taken. Such, however, is not the case. From the time the reservoir started to fill, it has never been without guards or inspectors. Men of experience have always been there to give warning at the first intimation of danger.

"On the night the reservoir broke, two well known citizens of our county were in charge. Two inspectors of the dam were made. Shortly after the watchers had visited the dam at 1 o'clock, the roar of the bursting dam was heard. Mr. A. M. Patton, who was one of the guards, rushed to a telephone in an effort to reach and warn the people of St. Johns. Communication could not be secured, however, and it was not until some time later that connection was had with Springerville and the frantic appeal of Mr. Patton will ever be remembered in the history of our county. He said: 'The Lyman Reservoir has broken. I am unable to do any more as the house is moving. For heaven's sake get St. Johns'."

Mr. Patton, accompanied by several other citizens, then started on a wild run down the canyon, telling the people of the impending danger. When within two miles of St. Johns, the water could be seen all over the lowlands and they knew it was of no use to go farther. The water reached St. Johns at 1 o'clock in the morning, and many of the citizens living near the river were forced to hustle out of their warm beds and plunge into the cold, muddy waters that were more than knee deep. The water swept on in its relentless course, taking out all of the bridges on the State Highway, including those at St. Johns and Hunt, and two bridges above and below the brook.

"I cannot tell you just what a hardship the destruction of this reservoir will work on the people of our county. They have exhausted their resources, their money and credit; their growing crops and young orchards have all been destroyed and they are left without any means of livelihood.

"Another matter of great importance to these unfortunate settlers is the fact that it is likely the patents of their land may be held up by the Government, unless the reservoir is reconstructed in the near future. The day that the reservoir went out the Government agent inspected the dam with the idea of passing upon the patents for those lands.

"I have not as yet evolved any plan for the relief of the dire necessity of the people of my county, but I hope that in the near future some logical plan will be presented, as it will mean much, not only to the people of Apache county, but to the entire State. Had the reservoir not been destroyed, there is no doubt that the lands under the project would have meant an increase (within the next six or seven years) to the taxable wealth of the State of more than five million dollars."

DECREASE IN MORTALITY

PETROGRAD, May 4.—A remarkable decrease in mortality among insured persons is noted by F. M. Core, the Russian manager of an American insurance company. Mr. Core is at a loss to account for this phenomenon, although he attributes it in part to the cessation of the "night life" in the large cities of Russia. According to his ingenious theory, the longevity of the inhabitants has already increased with the return to regular habits. Mr. Core observes that out of 135,000 insured, only 130 have died in the months of December, January and February, while for the corresponding period of the previous year 231 deaths were recorded out of 371,000 policy holders, and this notwithstanding the fact that 220 of the insured are army officers in active service.

"WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND"

(Acknowledgments to Driggs.)



"DESK" ALL CHANGED AT THE HOTEL ADAMS

Employees Known to Bisbee Patrons Make Way for New Comers.

PHOENIX, May 4.—With the disappearance of Chief Clerk Sisti for a vacation on the coast, from which he will return to assume the duties of clerk at the Jefferson, and of Manager Tom Lay, who has gone to his summer haunts at the Thousand Palms, there has been a general rearrangement of the office force at the hotel Adams.

Dean Woodward, who has been in the service of the hotel for the past every position on the staff, becomes clerk, and E. B. Carter, who has served most acceptably in the important position of air ward, becomes manager.

Clerk Woodward has every qualification for the position. His long service at the Adams has made him a close favorite with the regular guests and his acquaintance among the transient men and tourists is large. It brings to his new position a complete training in the wants and needs of the Adams clientele and his well deserved promotion is matter of congratulation to him and to the management. Manager Carter has made a success of the steward's position in the hotel and has proven himself thoroughly competent in that office. Shrewd and courteous in manner, he will make an ideal manager, and his thorough knowledge of every detail of the business should make him a tower of strength to the hotel.

MARSHALLS DEPART AFTER VISIT HERE

PHOENIX, May 4.—Following a most delightful visit at their winter cottage at Scottsdale, Vice President and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall left last night at 7:25 over the Southern Pacific for their home in Indianapolis.

They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kinsey of Scottsdale parents of Mrs. Marshall, the Kinseys going to their former home in Indiana for the summer.

En route the vice president and party will stop at New Orleans and in Mississippi. He will spend Wednesday in New Orleans and on that day will have lunch at noon with the New Orleans Rotary club, dinner at 6 in the evening with the chamber of commerce and in the evening will address the Moose lodge.

Following a day's stop in the southern city the party will go to Mississippi, where the vice president will deliver a few Chautauqua addresses.

The vice president and wife arrived here exactly one month ago today from the California exposition, where he acted as personal representative of President Woodrow Wilson.

The vice president and party were brought to Phoenix from Scottsdale at 2:30 in Gov. Hunt's car.

SCRATCH PADS.

See and 10c. Review offices. 209 Call Phone 23



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Advertisement for Fred Harris' Tombstone Stage Line. Text: 'Fred Harris' Tombstone Stage Line Leaves Bisbee Auto Co. at 7:30 a. m. Morris' Pool Room, Tombstone 4:30 p. m. ONE WAY TRIPS \$2.50 General Day and Night For Rent Service Maintained Home Phone 567'